

# MIGRATION INITIATIVES 2017

## Innovative approaches on migration governance



International Organization for Migration

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# MIGRATION INITIATIVES 2017

Innovative approaches  
on migration governance



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Cover picture: Distribution of CGI sheets in Sindhupalchowk District, Nepal, at the aftermath of the April 2015 earthquake.

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The full contents of the *Migration Initiatives*, including the country, regional and global sections, are available online.



International Organization for Migration



I am a Migrant Campaign Press Launch in IOM London. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Emrah Cakan)

## FOREWORD

Migration is today more than ever at the centre of global attention. Mass boat arrivals in the Aegean Sea and the Western Balkans in 2015 and 2016 have put the spotlight on the dangerous conditions that many migrants still face when crossing international borders. Conflicts and natural disasters, such as the devastating passage of Hurricane Matthew in Haiti and other Caribbean countries, still force many to internal displacement.

In this environment of uncertainty and instability, the international community's first obligation is to save lives and, beyond that, to offer protection to all migrants and displaced persons regardless of the circumstances of their journey. Now more than ever we need imaginative approaches spanning the humanitarian and development assistance continuum, and tailored to respond to specific migration challenges in countries of origin, transit and destination.

The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals; the inclusion of a specific migration target in this process; the September 2016 Summit for Refugees and Migrants; the integration of IOM in the UN system and the inclusion of migration in major international frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk and COP 21 Agreement on Climate Change are all significant advances in international cooperation, opening the way to new partnerships in action among migration stakeholders.

The international community faces a defining moment. We have the tools in place to make migration a meaningful lever for development. We have the evidence to prove that well-managed migration, including refugee resettlement, can bring an added value to host communities and reduce human suffering. We understand that migration can represent a positive adaptation strategy to climate change. What we must do now is trust in our ability to forge new and stronger working alliances.

Migration Initiatives 2017 present a wide range of initiatives in all areas of IOM's work structured around the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), endorsed by IOM's membership one year ago. We hope that the new Migration Initiatives structure will help governments and partners to have a clearer grasp of the scope and reach of IOM's projects, to better understand the interlinkages between our different programmatic areas and to appreciate the value of MiGOF as an instrument to improve coherence and effectiveness of intervention.

IOM is committed to build trust in its migration operations and appreciates the support received from all its partners. We will continue to work with you to improve the impact of our initiatives in order to promote migration for the benefit of all and better serve migrants as well as their communities of origin, transit and destination.



William Lacy Swing,  
IOM Director General

"In this environment of uncertainty and instability, we have a responsibility to save lives and assist those in need through innovative and comprehensive initiatives."

*William Lacy Swing*

William Lacy Swing  
Director General

IOM distributes non-food items to displaced families in Kirkuk. © IOM 2015

# IOM GLOBAL RESPONSE



## IOM GLOBAL RESPONSE

### IOM in the United Nations: Together for the benefit of all

In June 2016, the IOM Council unanimously endorsed the agreement concerning a new close relationship between IOM and the United Nations as a related organization. Approved by the United Nations General Assembly and signed by the IOM Director General and the UN Secretary General on 19 September, the agreement represents a definitive step bringing IOM within the UN family. Created in 1951 out of the upheaval of World War II, IOM has become the lead international organization working on migration issues with over 9,500 employees, 450 offices worldwide and 165 Member States, counting the recent adhesions of the People's Republic of China, the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu in June 2016.

Joining the United Nations, IOM enjoys a stronger position to achieve its objectives and address the large movements of migrants and refugees worldwide. The move to join the United Nations remains a watershed historical moment for IOM in the sixty-fifth anniversary of its creation and reflects the unanimous importance accorded to migration worldwide. Within the United Nations, IOM will be able to better contribute to migration-related processes, and notably assist its Member States in the implementation and follow-up of migration-related goals and targets in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015:

“We recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development. We also recognize that international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses.”

### Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration

Article 2.2: The United Nations recognizes the International Organization for Migration as an essential contributor in the field of human mobility, in the protection of migrants, in operational activities related to migrants, displaced people and migration-affected communities, including in the areas of resettlement and returns, and in mainstreaming migration in development plans.

Article 2.3: The United Nations recognizes that the International Organization for Migration, by virtue of its Constitution, shall function as an independent, autonomous and non-normative international organization in the working relationship with the United Nations established by this Agreement, noting its essential elements and attributes defined by the Council of the International Organization for Migration as per its Council Resolution No. 1309.

### Measuring progress in migration governance

The world celebrated in November 2015 the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. IOM was strongly involved in advocating for the inclusion of migration in Sustainable Development Goals. Coupled with the efforts of its Member States, this resulted in migration being included through different angles in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework, notably asking governments to eradicate trafficking in human beings, uphold the rights of migrant workers, lower the cost of remittances and collect better disaggregated data including by migration status. Most importantly, goal 10 of the SDGs on reducing inequality within and among countries includes a target, 10.7, calling to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. In the words of the IOM Director General at the IOM Council panel on SDGs in November 2015, “No longer is human mobility seen as just background context for development, or worse merely seen as a consequence of lack of development. Rather, with the SDGs, migration is an issue to act upon to enhance sustainable development and IOM is an important actor both for advising on prioritization and implementation on the ground.”



The Sustainable Development Goals entered into effect on 1 January 2016. Their objective is to guide the development agenda over the next 15 years. Follow-up and review of SDGs has a key role to play in the implementation of the Agenda. “Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision-making” (Resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015).

IOM is called to play a crucial role in monitoring the implementation of migration-related SDGs. In broad terms, IOM aims at becoming the principal contributor on migration in the follow up of the SDG Agenda by leveraging SDG migration targets in the migration and development portfolio and formulating migration-related outcomes in the new generation United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks. In this sense, the IOM involvement in the Sustainable Development Agenda is designed to happen both at the central level, through compilation of information and advocacy, but also at the regional and the local level through the inclusion of migration in development framework plans.

The 2016 sessions of the International Dialogue on Migration focused on the follow-up and review of migration in the SDGs. IOM aims at building international consensus on migration-related SDGs to promote the adoption of adequate, sustainable and comprehensive actions under the premise that the much-anticipated inclusion of migration in the SDGs is only the initial step of a longer process.



**MICIC** Save Lives  
Increase Protection  
Decrease Vulnerability  
Improve Response  
MIGRANTS IN COUNTRIES IN CRISIS INITIATIVE

### Migrant Stories

Mohammed is at the United Nations protection of civilians (PoC) site in Bentiu, South Sudan, where more than 120,000 internally displaced persons are seeking safety from a brutal civil war.

Originally from Sudan’s Southern Kordofan State, Mohammed travelled to South Sudan in pursuit of economic opportunity in 2008. He made his living as a store owner in Bentiu, the capital of South Sudan’s Unity State. “A number of us from Sudan came here seven years ago to set up shops. I had a general store selling regular household items and the business was doing well in the beginning,” says Mohammed.

This all changed when the civil war erupted in December 2013.

Recalling the early 2014 eruption of fighting in Bentiu, Mohammed says, “I didn’t leave the town like the other Sudanese when the fighting started, but eventually the market place was being attacked and my shop got destroyed. After that, I had nothing left.”

Forced to flee, Mohammed ran to the UN Mission in the South Sudan peacekeeping base in Bentiu, along with thousands of South Sudanese seeking protection.

“After arriving to the UN site, I found out that most of the Sudanese businessmen who had fled to here had already managed to flee back home.” Left behind, Mohammed now lives in a shared shelter with other Sudanese nationals who were not able to find the means to make the journey back home. They are among the few non-South Sudanese living in the site.

“I’m not married and I don’t have a family here; it is not that I don’t want to, but I don’t have enough cattle to pay the dowry for a wedding. Even getting married is an expensive affair!” laughs Mohammed. Locally, as many as two dozen cattle can be asked for a dowry, with each one costing as much as 3,000 South Sudanese Pounds, equal to approximately USD 100.

Nevertheless, he remains optimistic about his future. “One day, as soon as I get the opportunity to do so, I would also like to go back home. Maybe I will set up a shop back home or find a new job.”

Left side picture: portrait of Mohammed. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)

## IOM programming of relevance for migration related SDG targets: Example of initiatives at the regional, national and local levels for selected SDGs

	Regional	National	Local
SDG target 10.7 – Well managed migration policies for safe and orderly migration	<b>COMESA-RCP</b> – project establishes action plans to advocate for the ratification of the free movement protocols, enhances knowledge on the harmonization of migration management and labour migration policies and harmonizes policies on irregular migration, migration health and mixed migration.	<b>Armenia</b> – project enhances management of the labour migration flows from Armenia to European Union (EU) countries.	<b>Naga City Philippines</b> – project aims to contribute to the Government of the Philippines efforts to improve migration management in the country and incorporate it into local development planning based on the Naga City experience.
SDG target 8.8 Labour Migration – Migrant Women	<b>Colombo Process (CP)</b> – project contributes towards strengthening labour migration management capacities of all CP Countries in following areas: ethical recruitment, pre-departure orientation and migration and health, skills recognition and qualification, reducing the costs of remittances transfer and enhancing capacities to track labour market trends.	<b>International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS)</b> – project allows international recruiters and employers to subscribe to a consortium of international stakeholders committed to fair selection and recruitment standers allowing counterparts to have assurance that the company they are dealing with is running a fair and transparent operation.	<b>Quinchía, Colombia</b> – project supports existing productive initiatives in the municipality to sustainably improve the incomes of vulnerable families associated with the production of sugarcane and jewelry, as a strategy to respond to the migratory effects associated possible Batero Gold mining in the municipality.
SDG targets 11.b, 13.1-3 – Resilience, disaster risk reduction, sustainable cities	<b>West Africa</b> – project addresses the nexus between Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and migration, contributes to the prevention and restoration of degraded land in migration prone areas of the ECOWAS region, and disseminates best practices on sustainable development, climate change adaptation, and poverty reduction.	<b>Afghanistan</b> – project contributes to strengthening the response capacity of Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority by providing IT equipment and vehicles and serves as a bridge between ANDMA and relevant relief providers, with the aim of better coordinating disaster response.	<b>Mauritius</b> – project provides financial and technical support to fishing communities in the south of the main island to help them set up alternative livelihoods and promote green jobs, also assists the onion planters in the construction of a drainage system to deal with heavy rains and sea-level rise.
SDG targets 5.2, 8.7, 16.2 – Counter-trafficking	<b>Caribbean</b> – project works with relevant national authorities to convene a group of legal experts from across region to develop a model counter trafficking law for the Caribbean region.	<b>Yemen</b> – project aims to strengthen prevention of human trafficking in Yemen and ensure the appropriate protection and assistance is provided to victims of trafficking through support for the development of a national strategy to combat human trafficking.	<b>Ecuador</b> – project aims to focus on the provinces of Guayas and Manabi, and development systematic strategies to address the issue of counter trafficking in the region. The project conducts two studies on trafficking in each province to find the characteristics of the crime in the region.

	Regional	National	Local
SDG target 10.c – Remittances	<b>Colombo Process</b> – project aims follow roadmap created by Member States and enhance capacities of the Member States in strengthening labour migration management. One of the key components of this roadmap is to find solutions to lower the cost of remittances in the region.	<b>TawiPay</b> – project aims to provide migrants with real-time data on remittances transfer costs for any sent amount and to build a global remittances data observatory allowing the monitoring of the actual costs of sending remittances worldwide.	
SDG target 17.18 – Data disaggregation	<b>Bali process</b> – project helps countries from the Bali process to improve their capacity to collect and exchange migration-related data, with a view to enhancing regional dialogue and cooperation on intra-regional labor mobility.	<b>Zambia</b> – project expands its work on the Chirundu border in collecting and analyzing available immigration data and other relevant information related to patterns of movement/migration, vulnerabilities of migrants.	

## The Migration Governance Framework

The IOM Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) defines essential elements for facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people through planned and well-managed migration policies. MiGOF was officially endorsed by IOM Member States in the framework of the 106th Council in November 2015 with a request to IOM to use MiGOF as the main framework to guide the Organization's activities. MiGOF is at the same time a tool for Member States themselves to improve their own migration and mobility governance with the support of IOM.

MiGOF is the first internally agreed framework to define what good migration governance looks like. In this sense, it is called to be a major mechanism to assess the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals, notably 10.7. As part of this process, IOM cooperated with the Economist Intelligence Unit to publish a study on "Measuring well-governed migration" in the form of a Migration Governance Index. The report provides a consolidated framework for evaluating country-specific migration governance and initiates measurements for 15 countries, with the aim to help states achieve progress on SDG target 10.7 through identifying their strengths, and some of the gaps in their national approach to migration issues.

*Migration Initiatives* depicts IOM approaches to contribute to the principles and objectives of MiGOF, under the premise that these initiatives support improved migration and mobility governance. For the first time ever, Migration Initiatives divides countries programmes per MiGOF principles and objectives in order to clearly define concrete actions aimed at achieving MiGOF results.

The Migration Governance Index evaluates countries across five domains, which have been identified as building blocks for effective migration governance.

Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit, *Measuring well-governed migration, The 2016 Migration Governance Index*, 2016.

Sisters living in the Malakal Protection of Civilians site. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)

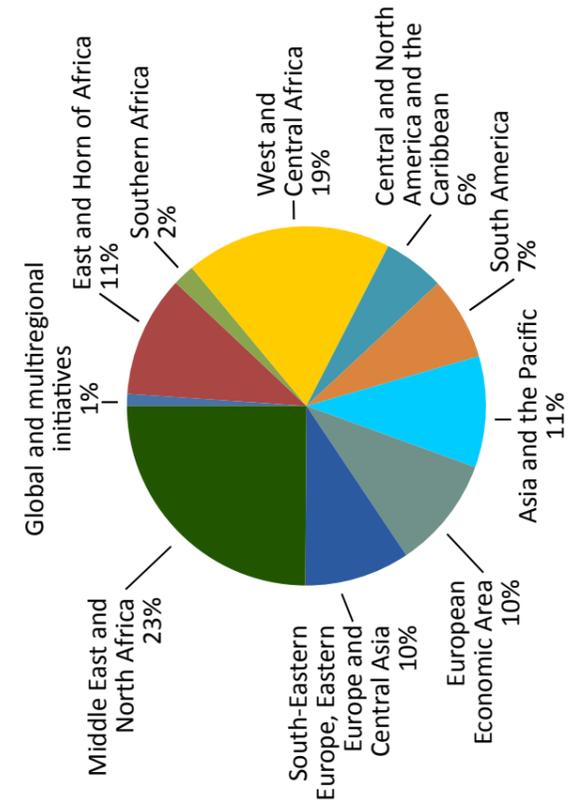
# FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



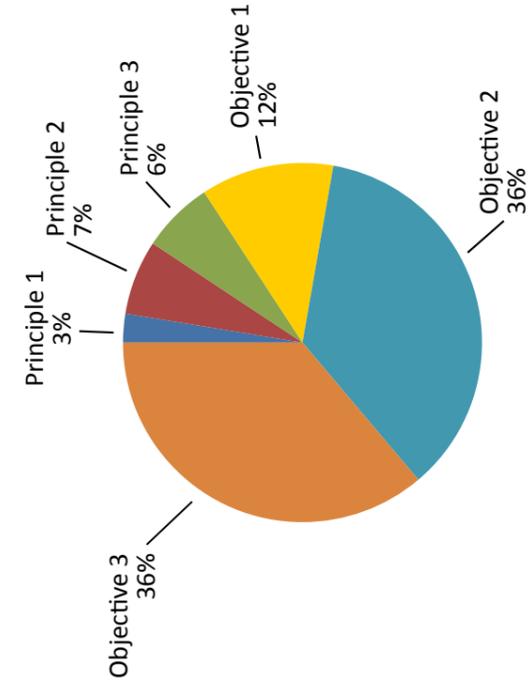
## OVERVIEW OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

	Principle 1 Adhering to international standards and fulfilling migrants' rights	Principle 2 Using evidence and whole-of-government approaches	Principle 3 Developing strong partnerships	Objective 1 Advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society	Objective 2 Addressing the mobility dimensions of crises	Objective 3 Safe, orderly and dignified migration	Total
Global and multiregional initiatives	3,352,666	7,810,000	1,920,000	4,420,000	11,185,400	7,452,000	36,140,066
East and Horn of Africa	7,585,000	12,250,000	41,725,000	44,947,972	145,877,511	48,887,345	301,272,828
Southern Africa	3,730,000	3,814,000	4,772,000	19,327,169	8,900,000	19,410,322	59,953,491
West and Central Africa	11,988,000	52,360,000	29,446,507	45,722,000	150,450,000	200,589,537	490,556,044
Central and North America and the Caribbean	7,070,000	40,720,000	21,118,500	9,620,000	14,360,000	71,686,129	164,574,629
South America	5,865,000	3,990,000	3,620,000	33,445,524	126,085,000	19,465,000	192,470,524
Asia and the Pacific	8,482,080	15,480,809	23,516,322	48,760,875	96,174,370	82,714,197	275,128,654
European Economic Area	813,931	6,026,769	9,503,113	25,388,943	18,703,823	188,761,525	249,198,105
South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	10,850,000	10,546,300	21,616,250	26,519,709	74,860,000	105,440,465	249,832,724
Middle East and North Africa	8,271,876	23,798,000	13,065,000	57,211,810	305,568,786	207,397,538	615,313,010
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,008,554</b>	<b>176,795,878</b>	<b>170,302,692</b>	<b>315,364,002</b>	<b>952,164,891</b>	<b>951,804,059</b>	<b>2,634,440,075</b>

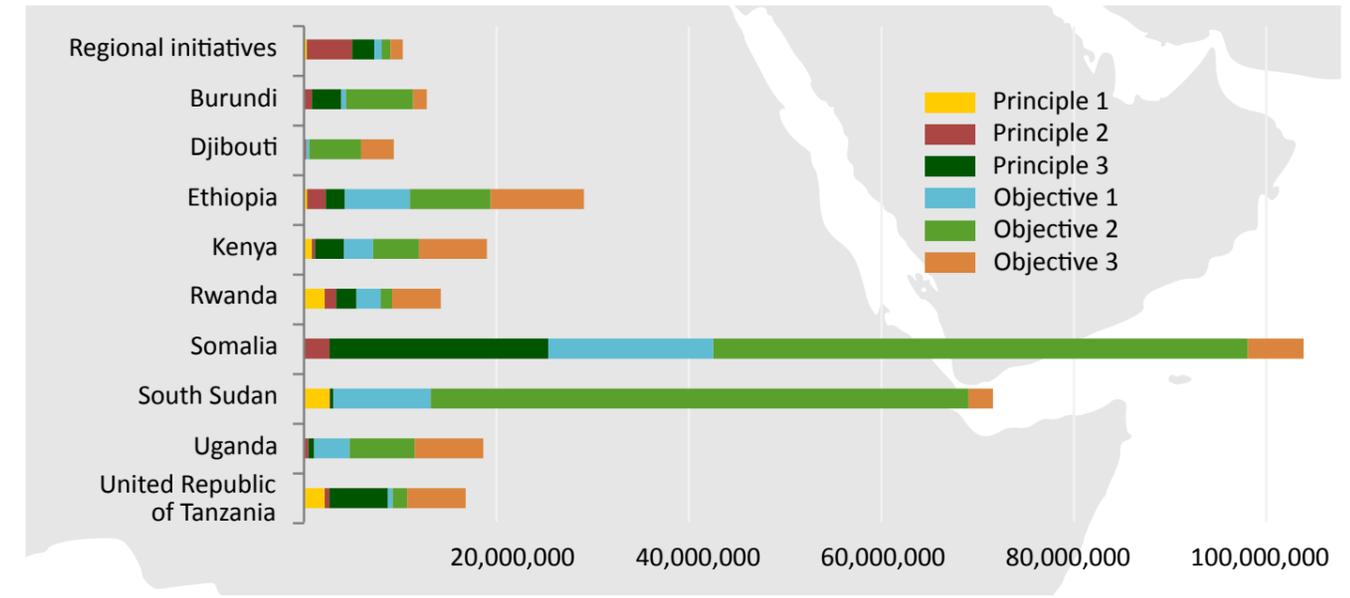
Funding requirements per region



Funding requirements per area



# EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

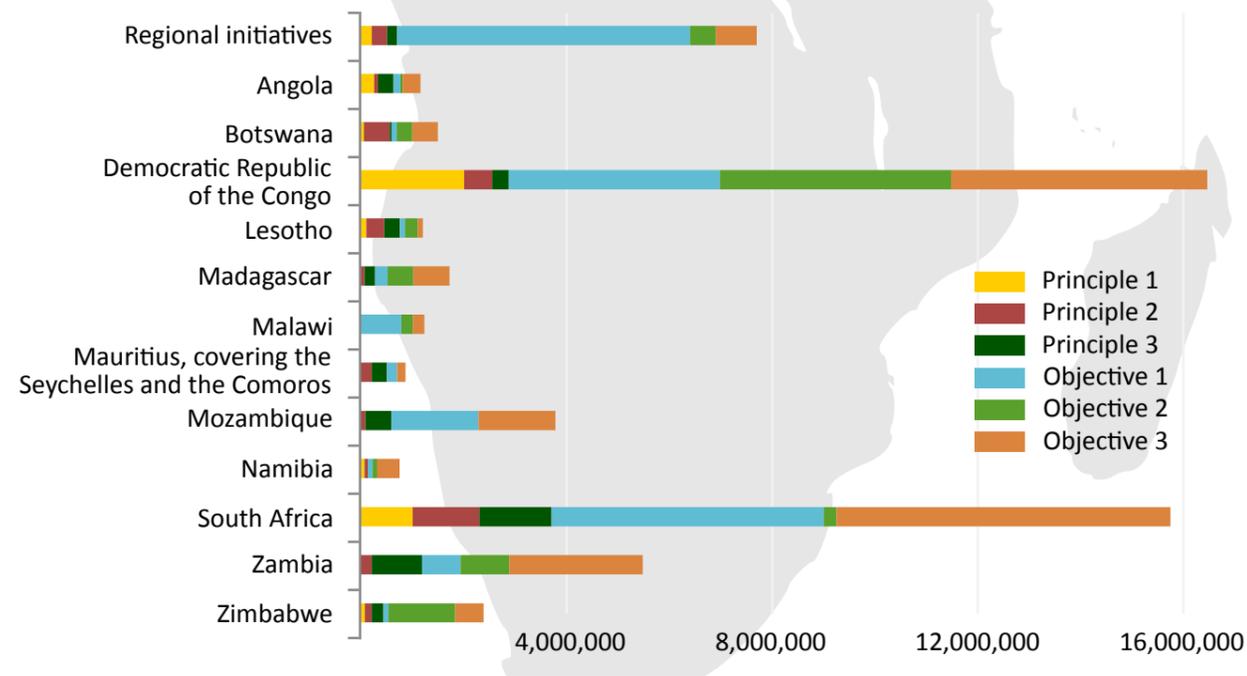


	Principle 1 Adhering to international standards and fulfilling migrants' rights	Principle 2 Using evidence and whole-of-government approaches	Principle 3 Developing strong partnerships	Objective 1 Advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society	Objective 2 Addressing the mobility dimensions of crises	Objective 3 Safe, orderly and dignified migration	Total
<b>Regional initiatives</b>	175,000	4,650,000	2,275,000	775,000	900,000	1,250,000	10,025,000
<b>Burundi</b>	-	700,000	3,000,000	500,000	6,913,000	1,400,000	12,513,000
<b>Djibouti</b>	-	100,000	-	324,744	5,314,511	3,367,896	9,107,151
<b>Ethiopia</b>	210,000	1,920,000	1,950,000	6,700,000	8,300,000	9,600,000	28,680,000
<b>Kenya</b>	700,000	300,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,700,000	7,000,000	18,700,000
<b>Rwanda</b>	2,000,000	1,200,000	2,050,000	2,500,000	1,200,000	5,000,000	13,950,000
<b>Somalia</b>	-	2,500,000	22,500,000	17,000,000	55,000,000	5,720,000	102,720,000
<b>South Sudan</b>	2,500,000	50,000	350,000	10,000,000	55,350,000	2,500,000	70,750,000
<b>Uganda</b>	-	330,000	600,000	3,648,228	6,700,000	7,049,449	18,327,677
<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b>	2,000,000	500,000	6,000,000	500,000	1,500,000	6,000,000	16,500,000
<b>Total</b>	7,585,000	12,250,000	41,725,000	44,947,972	145,877,511	48,887,345	<b>301,272,828</b>



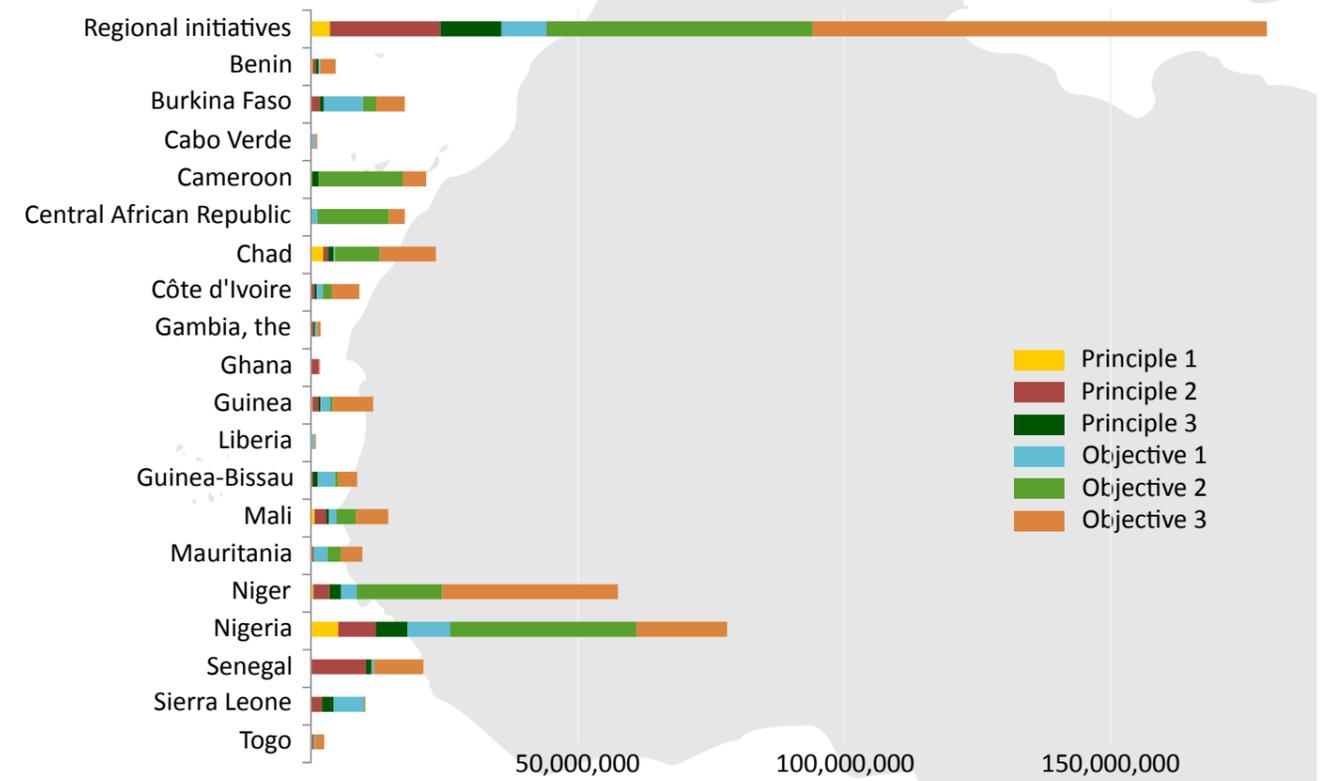
IOM health facility in Digaale Settlement, Hargeisa, Somaliland. IOM's health facilities target vulnerable migrants and their affected communities living in and around seven IDP settlements across Somalia. In order to build the capacity of the government's health systems, IOM recruits health-care providers from the Ministry of Health to run the health facilities, and provides them with training and technical support. © IOM 2014 (Photo: Mary-Sanyu Osire)

# SOUTHERN AFRICA



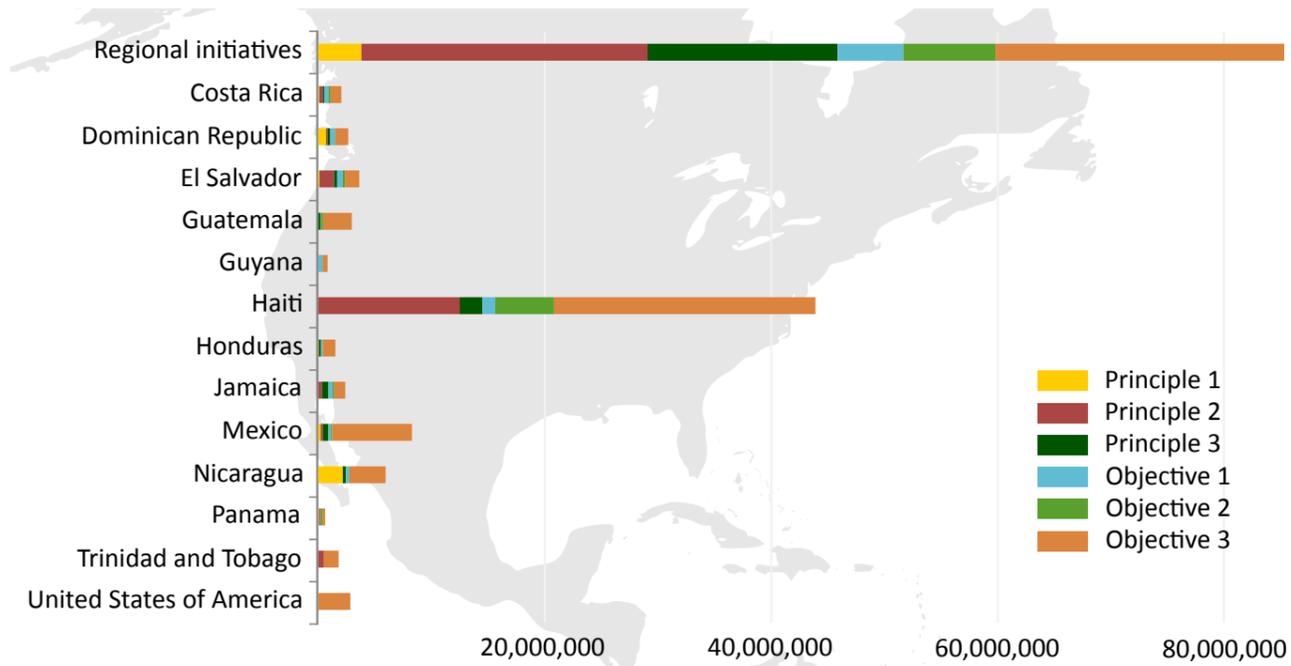
	Principle 1 Adhering to international standards and fulfilling migrants' rights	Principle 2 Using evidence and whole-of-government approaches	Principle 3 Developing strong partnerships	Objective 1 Advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society	Objective 2 Addressing the mobility dimensions of crises	Objective 3 Safe, orderly and dignified migration	Total
Regional initiatives	200,000	300,000	200,000	5,700,000	500,000	800,000	7,700,000
Angola	250,000	75,000	300,000	139,412	38,000	350,000	1,152,412
Botswana	50,000	500,000	42,000	100,000	300,000	500,000	1,492,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000,000	550,000	320,000	4,111,394	4,500,000	4,989,000	16,470,394
Lesotho	100,000	350,000	300,000	100,000	250,000	100,000	1,200,000
Madagascar	-	64,000	200,000	250,000	500,000	700,000	1,714,000
Malawi	-	-	-	780,385	227,000	221,250	1,228,635
Mauritius, covering the Seychelles and the Union of the Comoros	-	200,000	300,000	200,000	-	160,000	860,000
Mozambique	-	80,000	500,000	1,700,000	-	1,500,000	3,780,000
Namibia	60,000	65,000	-	95,978	85,000	440,072	746,050
South Africa	1,000,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	5,300,000	250,000	6,500,000	15,750,000
Zambia	-	200,000	980,000	750,000	950,000	2,600,000	5,480,000
Zimbabwe	70,000	130,000	230,000	100,000	1,300,000	550,000	2,380,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,730,000</b>	<b>3,814,000</b>	<b>4,772,000</b>	<b>19,327,169</b>	<b>8,900,000</b>	<b>19,410,322</b>	<b>59,953,491</b>

# WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

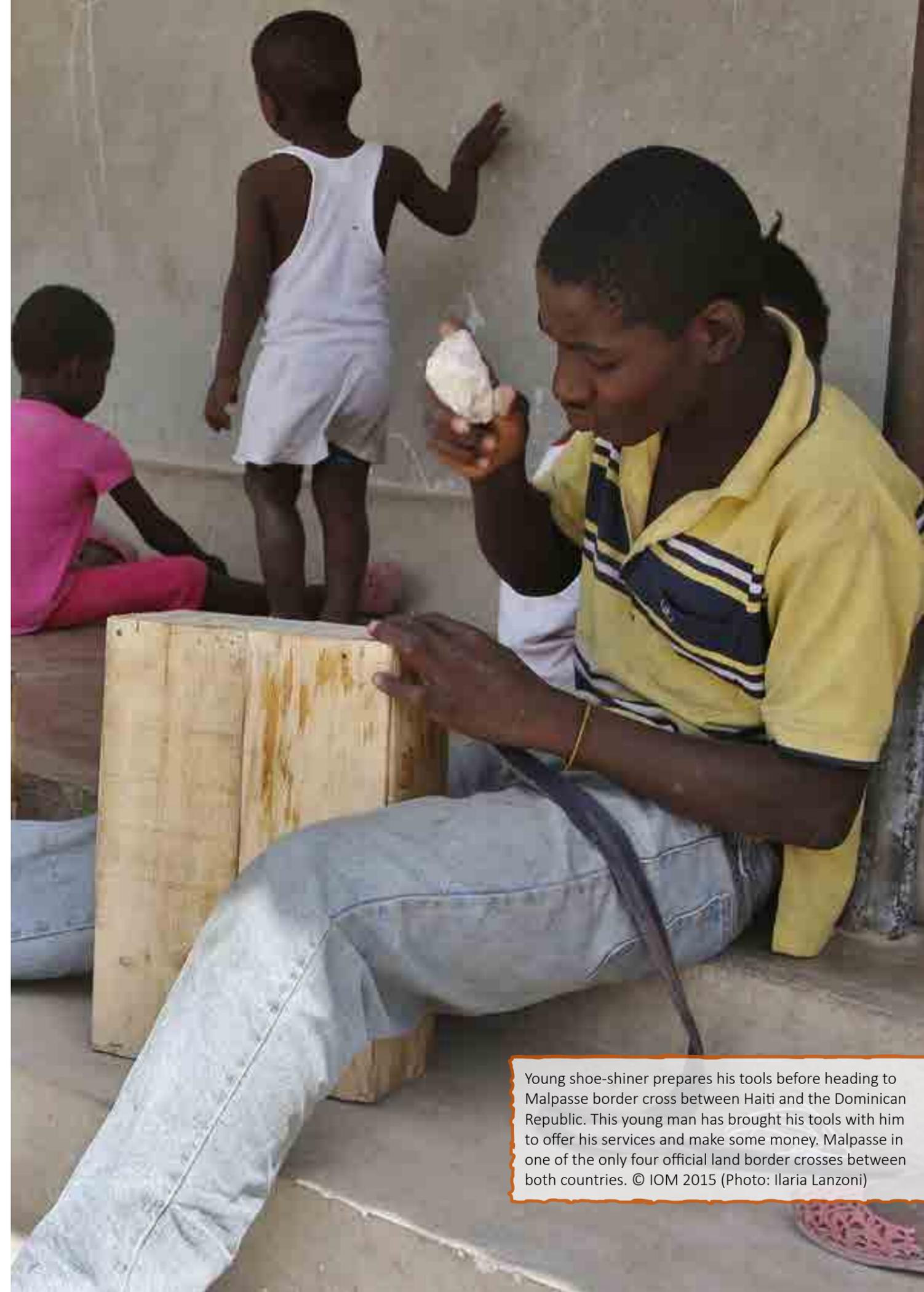


	Principle 1 Adhering to international standards and fulfilling migrants' rights	Principle 2 Using evidence and whole-of-government approaches	Principle 3 Developing strong partnerships	Objective 1 Advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society	Objective 2 Addressing the mobility dimensions of crises	Objective 3 Safe, orderly and dignified migration	Total
Regional initiatives	3,448,000	20,700,000	11,500,000	8,442,000	50,000,000	85,236,000	179,326,000
Benin	200,000	600,000	500,000	250,000	-	2,950,000	4,500,000
Burkina Faso	40,000	1,460,000	815,000	7,350,000	2,500,000	5,300,000	17,465,000
Cabo Verde	-	150,000	-	500,000	-	400,000	1,050,000
Cameroon	50,000	-	1,200,000	-	15,800,000	4,500,000	21,550,000
Central African Republic	-	-	100,000	1,000,000	13,400,000	3,000,000	17,500,000
Chad	2,150,000	910,000	1,050,000	200,000	8,500,000	10,500,000	23,310,000
Côte d'Ivoire	-	540,000	450,000	1,050,000	1,700,000	5,200,000	8,940,000
Gambia, the	-	400,000	300,000	300,000	-	700,000	1,700,000
Ghana	-	1,350,000	-	-	-	200,000	1,550,000
Guinea	150,000	1,100,000	450,000	1,750,000	500,000	7,615,000	11,565,000
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	470,000	-	320,000	790,000
Liberia	-	200,000	950,000	3,250,000	550,000	3,600,000	8,550,000
Mali	550,000	2,150,000	550,000	1,400,000	3,700,000	6,000,000	14,350,000
Mauritania	50,000	300,000	100,000	2,525,000	2,500,000	4,000,000	9,475,000
Niger	300,000	3,000,000	2,200,000	3,000,000	16,000,000	33,000,000	57,500,000
Nigeria	5,000,000	7,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000	35,000,000	17,000,000	78,000,000
Senegal	-	10,200,000	1,030,000	435,000	-	9,300,000	20,965,000
Sierra Leone	-	2,000,000	2,151,507	5,600,000	250,000	91,537	10,093,044
Togo	50,000	300,000	100,000	200,000	50,000	1,677,000	2,377,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,988,000</b>	<b>52,360,000</b>	<b>29,446,507</b>	<b>45,722,000</b>	<b>150,450,000</b>	<b>200,589,537</b>	<b>490,556,044</b>

## CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

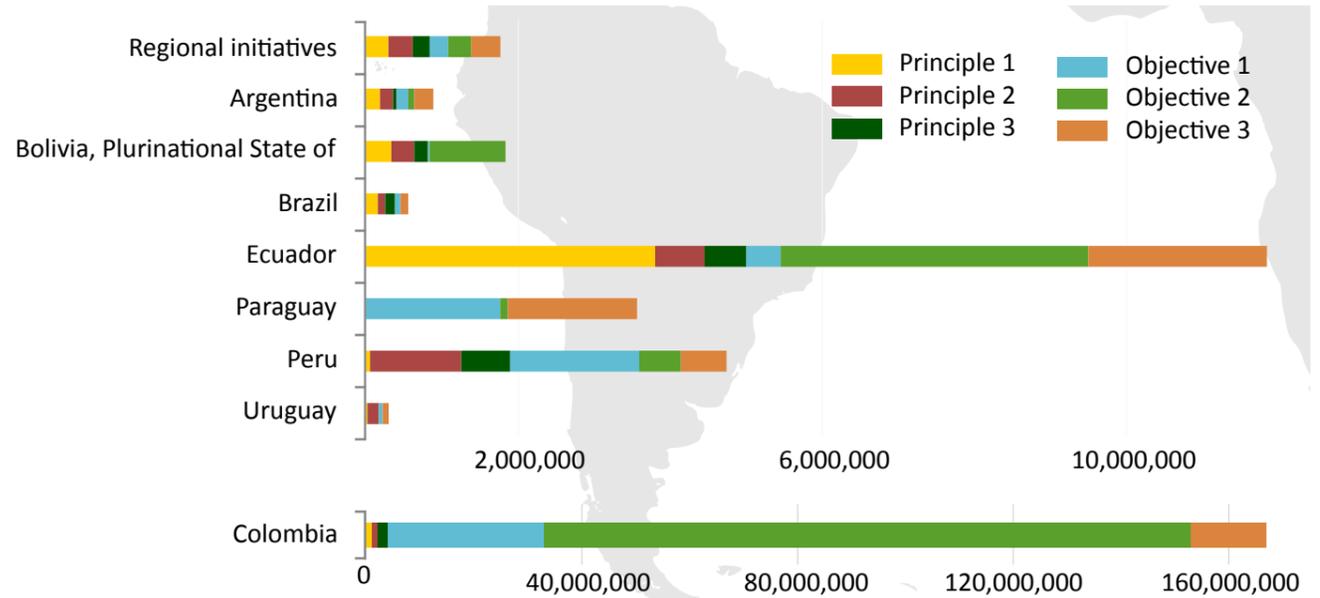


	Principle 1 Adhering to international standards and fulfilling migrants' rights	Principle 2 Using evidence and whole-of-government approaches	Principle 3 Developing strong partnerships	Objective 1 Advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society	Objective 2 Addressing the mobility dimensions of crises	Objective 3 Safe, orderly and dignified migration	Total
<b>Regional initiatives</b>	3,800,000	25,300,000	16,775,000	5,800,000	8,150,000	25,500,000	85,325,000
<b>Costa Rica</b>	70,000	325,000	135,000	365,000	175,000	965,000	2,035,000
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	680,000	120,000	250,000	420,000	25,000	1,140,000	2,635,000
<b>El Salvador</b>	85,000	1,315,000	265,000	500,000	190,000	1,250,000	3,605,000
<b>Guatemala</b>	-	-	168,500	50,000	185,000	2,559,000	2,962,500
<b>Guyana</b>	-	-	-	360,000	-	449,129	809,129
<b>Haiti</b>	-	12,500,000	2,000,000	1,100,000	5,220,000	23,100,000	43,920,000
<b>Honduras</b>	35,000	20,000	170,000	150,000	-	1,125,000	1,500,000
<b>Jamaica</b>	-	320,000	580,000	350,000	150,000	970,000	2,370,000
<b>Mexico</b>	200,000	200,000	500,000	200,000	100,000	7,050,000	8,250,000
<b>Nicaragua</b>	2,150,000	20,000	250,000	300,000	15,000	3,198,000	5,933,000
<b>Panama</b>	50,000	100,000	25,000	25,000	150,000	250,000	600,000
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	-	500,000	-	-	-	1,300,000	1,800,000
<b>United States</b>	-	-	-	-	-	2,830,000	2,830,000
<b>Total</b>	7,070,000	40,720,000	21,118,500	9,620,000	14,360,000	71,686,129	164,574,629



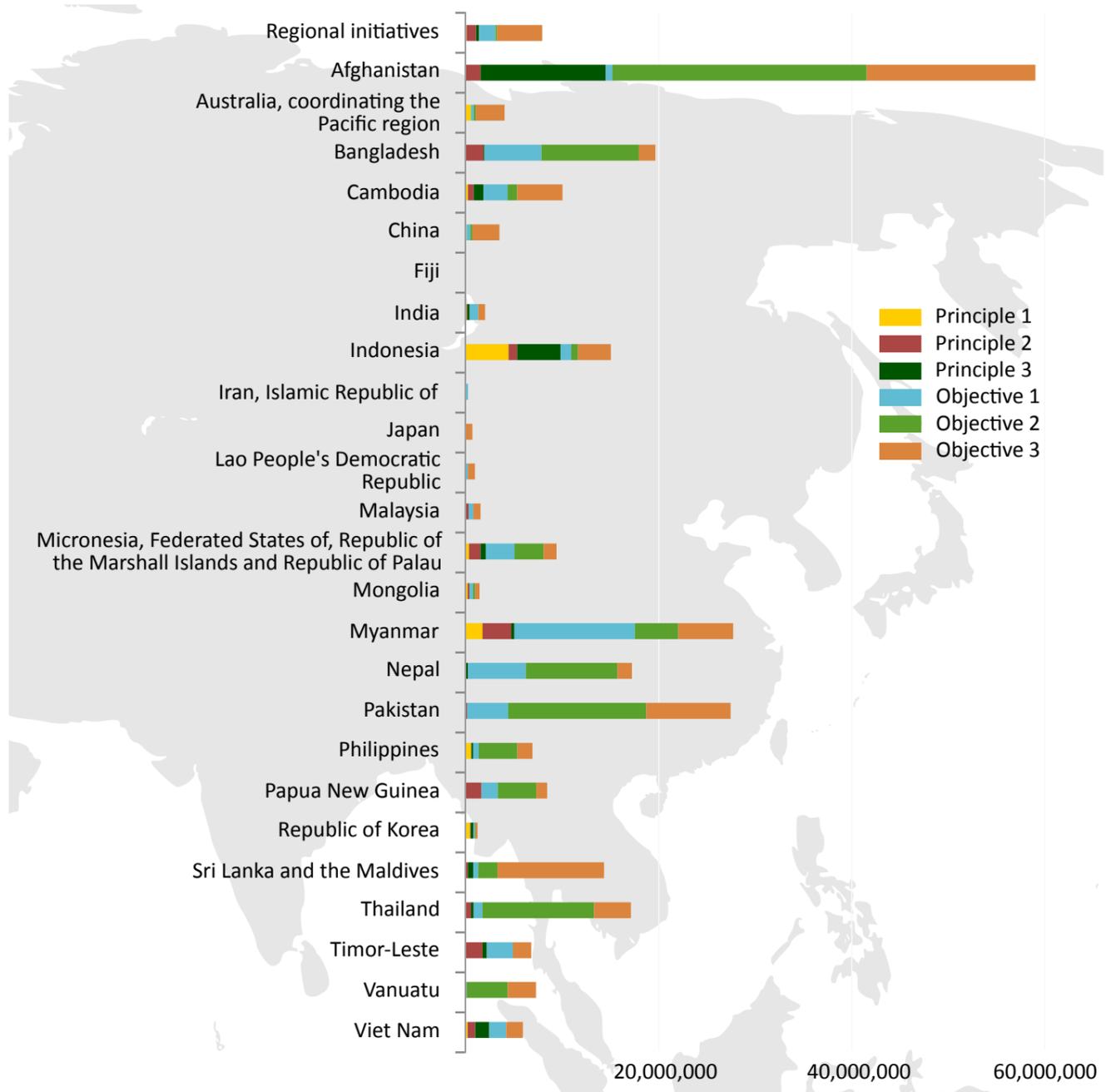
Young shoe-shiner prepares his tools before heading to Malpasse border cross between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. This young man has brought his tools with him to offer his services and make some money. Malpasse is one of the only four official land border crosses between both countries. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Ilaria Lanzoni)

# SOUTH AMERICA



	Principle 1 Adhering to international standards and fulfilling migrants' rights	Principle 2 Using evidence and whole-of-government approaches	Principle 3 Developing strong partnerships	Objective 1 Advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society	Objective 2 Addressing the mobility dimensions of crises	Objective 3 Safe, orderly and dignified migration	Total
Regional initiatives	290,000	320,000	225,000	240,000	305,000	385,000	1,765,000
Argentina	180,000	170,000	50,000	150,000	80,000	250,000	880,000
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	330,000	300,000	180,000	20,000	1,000,000	-	1,830,000
Brazil	150,000	100,000	125,000	75,000	-	100,000	550,000
Colombia	1,050,000	1,100,000	1,850,000	29,000,000	120,000,000	14,000,000	167,000,000
Equador	3,800,000	650,000	550,000	450,000	4,050,000	2,350,000	11,850,000
Paraguay	-	-	-	1,760,524	100,000	1,700,000	3,560,524
Peru	50,000	1,200,000	640,000	1,700,000	550,000	600,000	4,740,000
Uruguay	15,000	150,000	-	50,000	-	80,000	295,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,865,000</b>	<b>3,990,000</b>	<b>3,620,000</b>	<b>33,445,524</b>	<b>126,085,000</b>	<b>19,465,000</b>	<b>192,470,524</b>

# ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



	Principle 1	Principle 2	Principle 3	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Total
	Adhering to international standards and fulfilling migrants' rights	Using evidence and whole-of-government approaches	Developing strong partnerships	Advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society	Addressing the mobility dimensions of crises	Safe, orderly and dignified migration	
Regional initiatives	50,000	1,000,000	300,000	1,700,000	150,000	4,700,000	7,900,000
Afghanistan	-	1,500,000	13,000,000	672,263	26,368,625	17,500,000	59,040,888
Australia, coordinating the Pacific region	500,000	-	-	300,000	200,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
Bangladesh	-	1,813,794	85,500	5,900,000	10,120,000	1,715,000	19,634,294
Cambodia	200,000	600,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000	4,700,000	10,000,000
China	50,000	-	-	400,000	200,000	2,800,000	3,450,000
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	60,000	50,000	280,000	850,000	25,000	700,000	1,965,000
Indonesia	4,400,000	900,000	4,500,000	1,100,000	700,000	3,400,000	15,000,000
Iran, Islamic Republic of	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	650,000	650,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	-	-	200,000	-	720,000	920,000
Malaysia	-	250,000	-	500,000	-	750,000	1,500,000
Micronesia, Federated States of, Republic of the Marshall Islands and Republic of Palau	300,000	1,200,000	530,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,350,000	9,380,000
Mongolia	147,766	200,000	18,919	374,126	200,000	456,665	1,397,476
Myanmar	1,700,000	3,000,000	300,000	12,500,000	4,500,000	5,700,000	27,700,000
Nepal	-	-	200,000	6,000,000	9,500,000	1,500,000	17,200,000
Pakistan	-	87,015	-	4,266,000	14,325,745	8,747,575	27,426,335
Philippines	520,000	20,000	200,000	570,000	4,000,000	1,570,000	6,880,000
Papua New Guinea	-	1,600,000	-	1,700,000	4,000,000	1,100,000	8,400,000
Republic of Korea	404,314	50,000	323,417	150,000	50,000	212,784	1,190,515
Sri Lanka and the Maldives	-	200,000	550,000	500,000	2,000,000	11,050,000	14,300,000
Thailand	-	500,000	300,000	900,000	11,585,000	3,800,000	17,085,000
Timor-Leste	-	1,700,000	450,000	2,700,000	-	1,900,000	6,750,000
Vanuatu	-	10,000	28,486	28,486	4,250,000	2,942,173	7,259,146
Viet Nam	150,000	800,000	1,450,000	1,750,000	-	1,750,000	5,900,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,482,080</b>	<b>15,480,809</b>	<b>23,516,322</b>	<b>48,760,875</b>	<b>96,174,370</b>	<b>82,714,197</b>	<b>275,128,654</b>

# i am a migrant



2,710 km from home

Current Country:  
**United States**  
Country of Origin:  
**México**

"I hope that one day people will migrate because they want to travel and see the world, not because they need to flee."

**Martha**

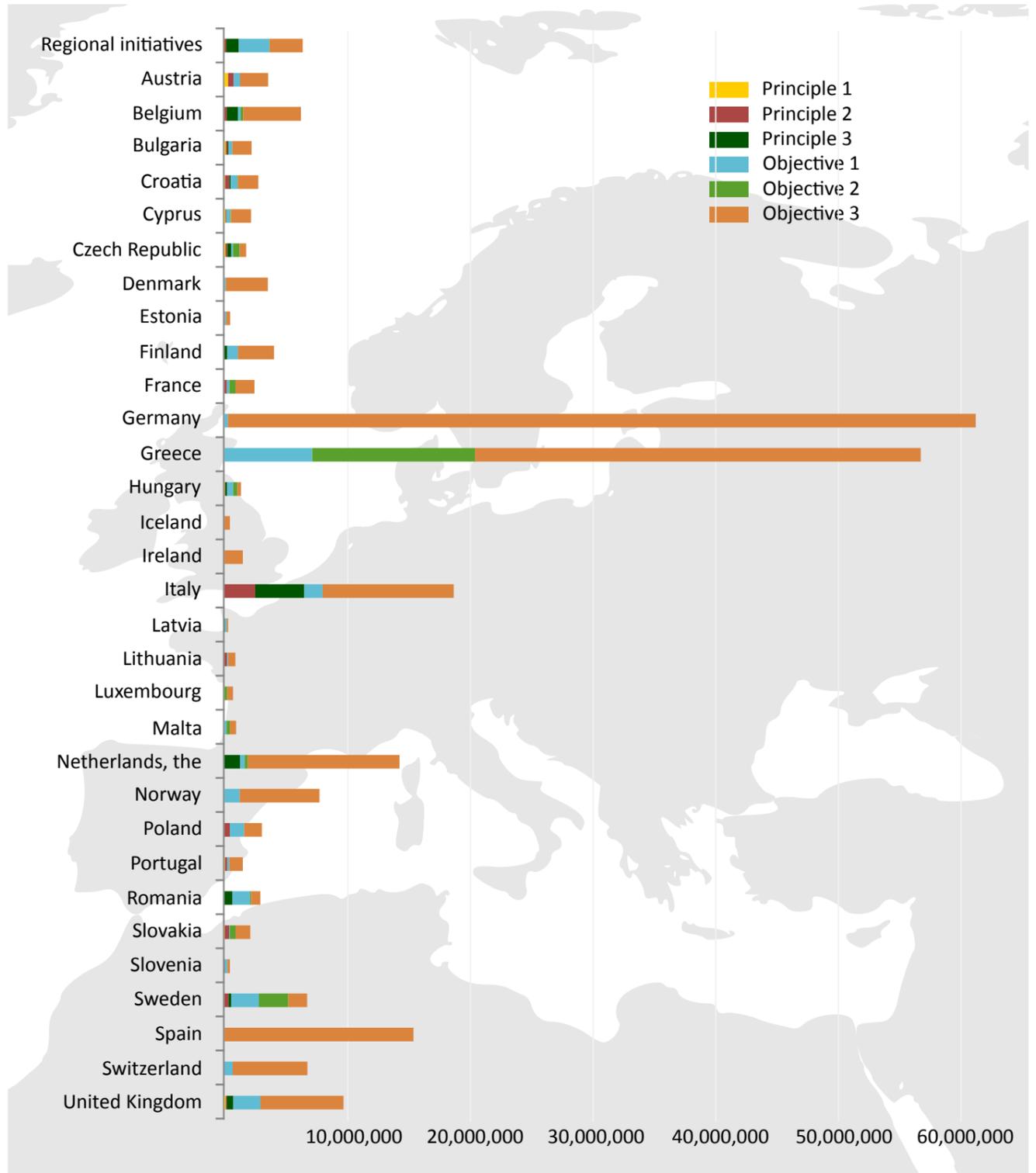
**CHALLENGE**  
ANTI-MIGRANT HATE SPEECH  
**CELEBRATE**  
MIGRANTS  
**SHARE**  
MIGRANT STORIES

JOIN THE CAMPAIGN



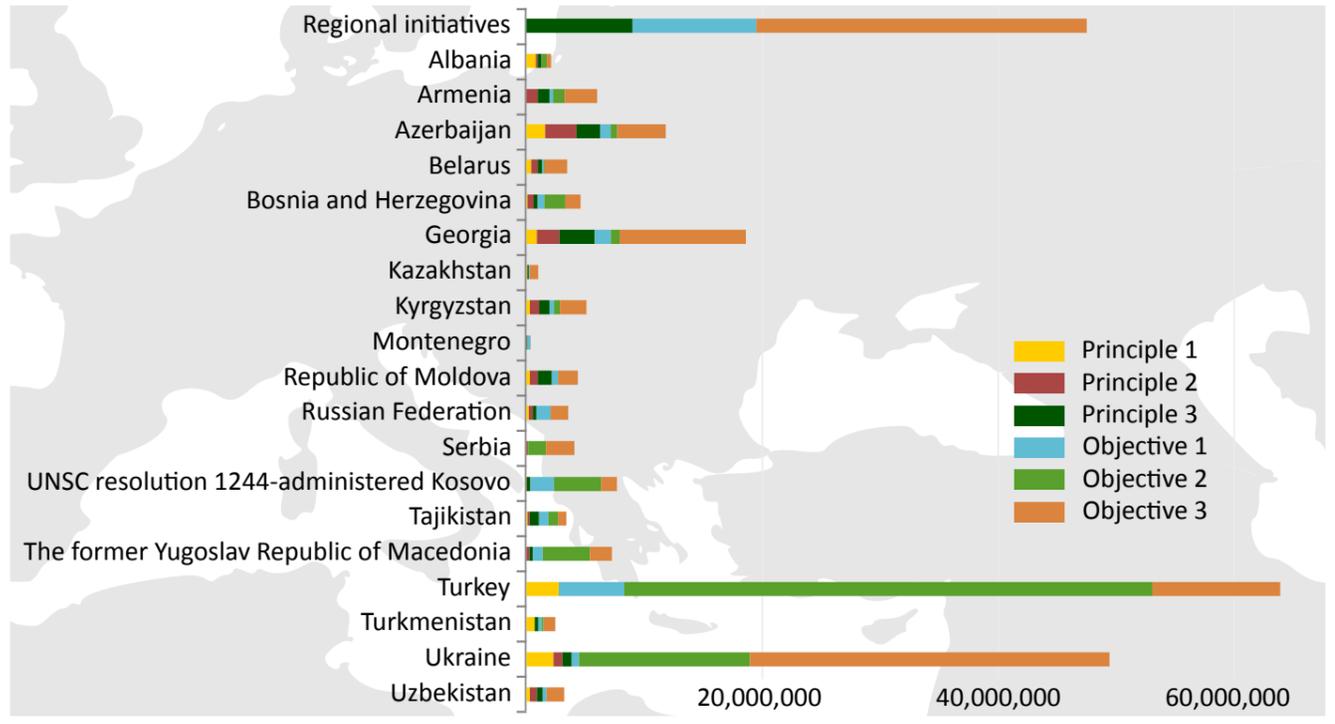
[iamamigrant.org](http://iamamigrant.org)  
[facebook.com/iamamigrant](https://facebook.com/iamamigrant)  
[twitter.com/iamamigrant](https://twitter.com/iamamigrant)

# EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA



	Principle 1 Adhering to international standards and fulfilling migrants' rights	Principle 2 Using evidence and whole-of-government approaches	Principle 3 Developing strong partnerships	Objective 1 Advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society	Objective 2 Addressing the mobility dimensions of crises	Objective 3 Safe, orderly and dignified migration	Total
<b>Regional initiatives</b>	10,000	150,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	20,000	2,700,000	6,380,000
Austria	292,881	475,330	-	492,137	-	2,310,176	3,570,524
Belgium	-	200,000	920,850	200,000	200,000	4,706,270	6,227,120
Bulgaria	100,000	150,000	80,000	315,000	-	1,570,000	2,215,000
Croatia	50,000	350,000	100,000	550,000	50,000	1,660,000	2,760,000
Cyprus	80,000	80,000	-	300,000	69,000	1,650,000	2,179,000
Czech Republic	81,633	146,939	326,531	142,857	551,020	530,612	1,779,592
Denmark	-	-	-	100,000	-	3,446,030	3,546,030
Estonia	-	50,000	-	110,000	-	300,000	460,000
Finland	-	-	242,000	855,900	-	2,943,700	4,041,600
France	-	200,000	-	200,000	500,000	1,550,000	2,450,000
Germany	-	-	-	277,500	-	61,004,169	61,281,669
Greece	-	-	-	7,170,688	13,270,684	36,353,663	56,795,035
Hungary	17,000	47,500	150,000	512,000	335,000	290,000	1,351,500
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	436,000	436,000
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	1,498,663	1,498,663
Italy	-	2,500,000	4,000,000	1,500,000	-	10,700,000	18,700,000
Latvia	-	-	30,000	150,000	-	120,000	300,000
Lithuania	-	222,000	-	77,400	-	583,300	882,700
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	238,676	449,772	688,448
Malta	-	-	-	176,600	267,341	498,428	942,369
Netherlands	-	-	1,275,510	367,685	255,102	12,391,587	14,289,884
Norway	-	-	-	1,240,000	-	6,520,000	7,760,000
Poland	-	450,000	-	1,150,000	-	1,450,000	3,050,000
Portugal	52,418	190,000	-	160,000	-	1,103,373	1,505,791
Romania	-	-	647,000	1,445,000	85,000	750,000	2,927,000
Slovakia	30,000	350,000	-	70,000	450,000	1,200,000	2,100,000
Slovenia	-	25,000	-	210,000	-	210,000	445,000
Spain	-	330,000	220,000	2,245,000	2,412,000	1,535,000	6,742,000
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	15,423,000	15,423,000
Switzerland	-	10,000	-	657,552	-	6,098,552	6,766,104
United Kingdom	100,000	100,000	511,223	2,213,624	-	6,779,230	9,704,077
<b>Total</b>	<b>813,931</b>	<b>6,026,769</b>	<b>9,503,113</b>	<b>25,388,943</b>	<b>18,703,823</b>	<b>188,761,525</b>	<b>249,198,105</b>

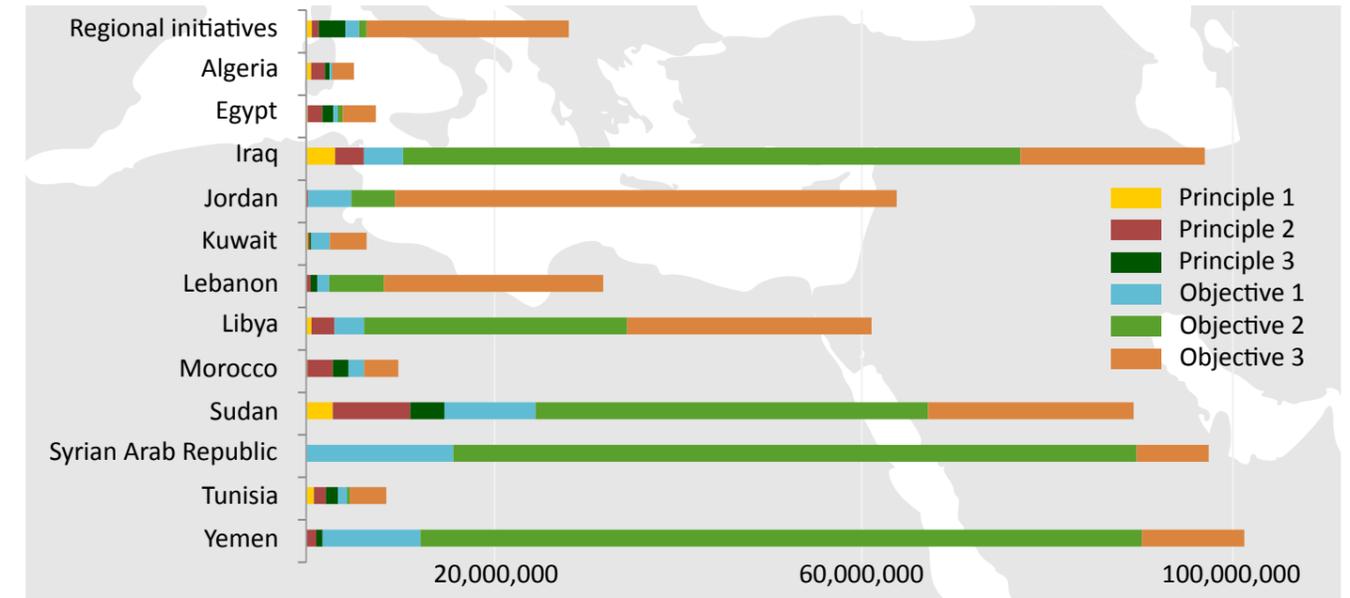
# SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA



	Principle 1	Principle 2	Principle 3	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Total
	Adhering to international standards and fulfilling migrants' rights	Using evidence and whole-of-government approaches	Developing strong partnerships	Advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society	Addressing the mobility dimensions of crises	Safe, orderly and dignified migration	
<b>Regional initiatives</b>	-	-	9,000,000	10,500,000	-	28,000,000	47,500,000
Albania	800,000	150,000	330,000	-	450,000	361,000	2,091,000
Armenia	-	950,000	1,000,000	300,000	1,000,000	2,750,000	6,000,000
Azerbaijan	1,600,000	2,660,000	2,015,000	870,000	570,000	4,100,000	11,815,000
Belarus	420,000	550,000	355,000	135,000	100,000	1,900,000	3,460,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	90,000	530,000	350,000	550,000	1,780,000	1,300,000	4,600,000
Georgia	900,000	1,900,000	3,000,000	1,350,000	750,000	10,700,000	18,600,000
Kazakhstan	60,000	37,000	110,000	70,000	-	735,000	1,012,000
Kyrgyzstan	300,000	800,000	850,000	400,000	500,000	2,250,000	5,100,000
Montenegro	-	29,300	66,250	244,709	-	26,000	366,259
Republic of Moldova	305,000	650,000	1,200,000	520,000	-	1,700,000	4,375,000
Russian Federation	200,000	350,000	300,000	1,200,000	-	1,500,000	3,550,000
Serbia	-	120,000	50,000	-	1,500,000	2,400,000	4,070,000
UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo*	20,000	20,000	300,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	1,350,000	7,690,000
Tajikistan	90,000	200,000	790,000	800,000	800,000	700,000	3,380,000
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	-	250,000	300,000	850,000	4,000,000	1,850,000	7,250,000
Turkey	2,765,000	-	-	5,530,000	44,760,000	10,841,000	63,896,000
Turkmenistan	700,000	-	300,000	300,000	150,000	1,000,000	2,450,000
Ukraine	2,300,000	750,000	800,000	600,000	14,500,000	30,477,465	49,427,465
Uzbekistan	300,000	600,000	500,000	300,000	-	1,500,000	3,200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,850,000</b>	<b>10,546,300</b>	<b>21,616,250</b>	<b>26,519,709</b>	<b>74,860,000</b>	<b>105,440,465</b>	<b>249,832,724</b>

\* Hereinafter referred to as Kosovo/UNSC 1244.

# MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



	Principle 1	Principle 2	Principle 3	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Total
	Adhering to international standards and fulfilling migrants' rights	Using evidence and whole-of-government approaches	Developing strong partnerships	Advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society	Addressing the mobility dimensions of crises	Safe, orderly and dignified migration	
<b>Regional initiatives</b>	510,000	770,000	2,920,000	1,500,000	800,000	22,150,000	28,650,000
Algeria	450,000	1,500,000	500,000	300,000	-	2,400,000	5,150,000
Egypt	61,000	1,598,000	1,220,000	500,000	508,000	3,630,000	7,517,000
Iraq	3,070,876	3,160,000	-	4,261,810	67,590,586	20,200,000	98,283,272
Jordan	-	130,000	-	4,700,000	4,800,000	54,915,000	64,545,000
Kuwait	100,000	150,000	200,000	2,050,000	-	4,000,000	6,500,000
Lebanon	-	400,000	720,000	1,300,000	6,000,000	24,000,000	32,420,000
Libya	500,000	2,500,000	-	3,250,000	28,800,000	26,750,000	61,800,000
Morocco	30,000	2,790,000	1,740,000	1,650,000	30,000	3,760,000	10,000,000
Sudan	2,800,000	8,500,000	3,730,000	10,000,000	42,940,000	22,500,000	90,470,000
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	16,000,000	74,805,000	7,892,538	98,697,538
Tunisia	750,000	1,300,000	1,335,000	1,000,000	300,000	4,000,000	8,685,000
Yemen	-	1,000,000	700,000	10,700,000	78,995,200	11,200,000	102,595,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,271,876</b>	<b>23,798,000</b>	<b>13,065,000</b>	<b>57,211,810</b>	<b>305,568,786</b>	<b>207,397,538</b>	<b>615,313,010</b>

## ADHERING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND FULFILLING MIGRANTS' RIGHTS

Humane and orderly migration requires compliance with international law. The obligation to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of individuals is paramount and applies to all individuals within a State's territory, regardless of nationality or migration status and without discrimination, in order to preserve their safety, physical integrity, well-being and dignity. Protecting the rights of individuals includes combating xenophobia, racism and discrimination, ensuring adherence with the principles of equality and non-discrimination, and ensuring access to protection.

### Rights-based approach to programming

Following the completion of a manual in 2016 on "Rights-Based Approach (RBA) to Programming", the International Organization for Migration (IOM) will, in 2017, roll out the approach and encourage an Organization-wide RBA to programming by identifying international legal standards at play in planned projects and incorporating rights principles into the actual programming process. An RBA is a conceptual framework and methodological tool for developing policies and practices that integrate the rights, norms and standards derived from international law. For IOM, this means that, in practice, RBA is a conscious and systematic integration of rights and human rights principles into all stages of programming throughout the project cycle. An RBA to migration programming aims to empower rights-holders or strengthen the capacity of duty-bearers in their obligations to protect the rights of rights-holders. Although there is no standard universal understanding of how to apply RBA to projects, it generally consists of particular attributes including the following:

- (a) The identification of rights-holders and their entitlements, and duty-bearers who bear the duty to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of rights-holders;
- (b) An assessment of whether and the extent to which rights are being respected, protected and fulfilled;
- (c) Efforts towards strengthening the capacity of rights-holders to make their rights claims or fulfil their human rights, and duty-bearers to meet their obligations; and
- (d) Human rights principles and standards from international law guide the programming and are integrated into the project process.

In 2017, IOM will continue to disseminate information on the approach and carry out training activities on how to apply an RBA to projects and programmes.

### Rights-based approach to migration policy

As stated in the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), compliance to international standards is critical to good migration governance and can help maximize the benefit of migration. In 2017, IOM will develop an information note on an RBA to migration policies aimed at providing guidance to governments and policymakers on how to ensure that migration policies are designed in a way that is conducive to ensure the effective implementation of international standards, including with regard to the rights of migrants. It will provide concrete recommendations that can support governments in the preparatory phase and diagnosis of existing policies on migration, when applicable. The information note will also provide recommendations to support governments in setting policy objectives that are in line with country priorities and mindful of the country's migration realities, and adapted to ensure the implementation of international standards. The note will also outline the measures that can contribute to integrate an RBA into States' legal and institutional frameworks, as well as sectoral policies in the area of migration. Finally, concrete examples of good practices will be collected and disseminated through the information note.

"Individuals who are subject to forced labour, trafficked or smuggled should not be criminalized; more generally, neither should irregular migrants. Migrants would need access to justice and legal redress in States of transit and destination, regardless of gender, age or other diversity characteristics."

Source: Migration Governance Framework, <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-40-Migration-Governance-Framework.pdf>, 2015.

As a volunteer of the Red Cross, Mamadou worked at the IOM Transit Centre in Agadez. He is was a migrant himself before. Years ago he tried to reach Italy through Morocco, but was unsuccessful. © IOM 2015

# PRINCIPLE 1: ADHERING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND FULFILLING MIGRANTS' RIGHTS



## Training on international standards surrounding migration

IOM will conduct several trainings during 2017 for government officials and other stakeholders to strengthen their capacity to govern migration in compliance with international and regional law. For example, IOM will hold a training course in Geneva and New York for representatives of the permanent missions on international migration law, with the objective of providing a good understanding of the legal framework that applies to migration. Similarly, IOM will host a training on international migration in San Remo, Italy, 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 around the world. Throughout 2017, IOM will continue to conduct training sessions on international law and related topics in all regions upon request.

## Advanced training on International Migration Law

During the course on International Migration Law (IML), annually organized by IOM, participants have repeatedly expressed the wish to follow a second-level course to go more in-depth on certain specific legal topics relating to IML. For IML, being a complex international legal framework composed of a broad range of principles and rules that belong to numerous branches of International Law, a second-level course would allow training participants in a comprehensive manner on each relevant branch.

The objective of the second-level course is therefore to offer participants the possibility to acquire a thorough knowledge of some of the key and most challenging topics of IML, as well as provide these participants with more knowledge in defining migration policies in compliance with international standards and drafting legislation accordingly. The different subjects will be dealt with in a detailed and comprehensive manner to further build the capacity of the participants to apply IML standards into their own legislation and policies.

The target group of this second-level course will be the same as the first-level course: government officials and academics (e.g. university professors and postgraduates), as well as representatives of international organizations, civil society and media dealing with migration. In addition, representatives of national human rights institutions will also be invited to attend the course. Participants will include those who attended the first-level course, as well as those who demonstrate a sound knowledge of IML, Human Rights Law or International Law, without having attended the first-level course. Their knowledge

will be assessed on the basis of curriculum vitae, or if necessary, tested remotely (questionnaire) before the selection of the candidates.

## Comparative analysis of legislation and identification of good practices

IOM plans to respond to the growing request for assistance from States to identify good practices in legislation relating to migration that can be used as a model to develop or improve national legislation. A comparative analysis of different components of national legislation on migration will be conducted, including legislation on border management, residency and nationality, access of non-nationals to health and social security, labour codes and their application to non-nationals, refugees, asylum seekers and their temporary protection, as well as environmental migrants at the regional level. The analysis will be conducted by identifying a number of States that will be taken as a model in each region of the world. The findings relevant to each region will be compiled in a short booklet that will be disseminated to interested governments.

## Promoting gender equality

In November 2015, IOM's Member States approved a new Gender Equality Policy (C/106/INF/8/Rev.1) in order to ensure that IOM's work addresses the needs and capacities of all migrants, regardless of sex or gender, and continues to promote gender equality. The Policy also incorporates accountability measures and is accompanied by an implementation plan that outlines specific results to be achieved, indicators, action items and timelines, and the parties responsible for carrying out each action item.

IOM's Gender Equality Policy is ambitious. While many of its components can be and are being achieved with existing human and financial resources, significant additional resources will be required to fully implement the entire Policy.

IOM will not meet its objective of safe, humane and orderly migration for all unless gender equality is taken into account. Indeed, gender equality is central to the causes and consequences of migration, and thus to effective organizational responses.

*IOM's Gender Equality Policy, [www.iom.int/sites/default/files/about-iom/gender/C-106-INF-8-Rev.1-IOM-Gender-Equality-Policy-2015-2019.pdf](http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/about-iom/gender/C-106-INF-8-Rev.1-IOM-Gender-Equality-Policy-2015-2019.pdf), 2015*

The Policy is closely aligned to the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP), which is a framework of common performance standards for promoting gender equality throughout all UN agencies, both internally and externally. The UN-SWAP ensures greater coherence and accountability across the UN system and is based on intergovernmental mandates. IOM is currently meeting or exceeding 4 of the 15 UN-SWAP performance indicators, and on track to meet or exceed 14 performance indicators by the end of 2017 if current funding goals are met. Fulfilling the requirements of both the UN-SWAP and the Gender Equality Policy is essential to meet IOM's mandate on gender equality for both assisted people and staff members, and ensure that IOM remains at the forefront of promoting safe, humane and orderly migration for all.

## Incorporating gender considerations in strategic planning efforts

Because gender equality is an issue that cuts across all of IOM's operations, an important component of the Gender Equality Policy is ensuring that gender is mainstreamed throughout all activities. To do this, IOM must ensure that its staff is fully skilled in incorporating gender considerations in their work. This begins with staff in charge of developing regional- and country-level strategic planning documents, as the full integration of gender considerations in all strategies is critical for advancing gender equality in our programming.

The recent approval of IOM's MiGOF, which incorporates gender considerations and will guide the formulation of regional- and country-level strategies, creates a good opportunity to ensure that these strategies fully mainstream gender. For this reason, the integration of gender considerations in regional- and country-level strategies is an IOM priority for 2017.

IOM Regional Offices will receive training and support in conducting thorough gender analyses in their regions, which would in turn support the development of gender-sensitive results statements and indicators, including specific outcomes on gender equality in regional and country strategies. Gender-sensitive strategies are the first step in ensuring our interventions lead to greater equality everywhere that IOM works.

International Women's Day Panel under the theme "Planet 50-50 by 2030: Step It Up for Gender Equality." © IOM 2016 (Photo: Amanda Nero)



## IOM-wide gender marker system

One of IOM's priorities for 2017, and a major component of both its Gender Equality Policy and the UN-SWAP, is the development of an IOM-wide gender marker system to track financial resource allocations for the promotion of gender equality. Many UN entities, donor agencies and other humanitarian and development organizations currently have gender marker systems already in place for their projects. In addition to tracking resources, these marker systems can also be a good indicator of how much an organization values gender equality, while also encouraging project staff to be more attentive to gender considerations in their work.

Establishing such a system for IOM will require developing specific criteria that can be applied to all IOM programming, as well as fully integrating the system into IOM's existing financial management and project management platforms. This will also involve rolling out the gender marker system through trainings and workshops to ensure that all relevant staff have the capacities to successfully use the system.

### Women's participation in camp governance structures

In 2016, IOM – in partnership with the Women's Refugee Commission – launched small-scale, camp-based initiatives to strengthen women's participation in camp governance structures and develop guidance on how to support women's engagement and reduce perception of GBV risks in camps and camp-like settings. Women's participation in camp governance structures also enables them to voice their safety concerns and support the identification of responses to mitigate these risks. Following the baseline assessments conducted in Nigeria, South Sudan, Iraq, Ecuador and the Philippines, small-scale initiatives have been designed in consultation with affected communities. IOM will continue to support and monitor the implementation of these pilot projects through 2017 to measure increases in women's participation and reduced perception of GBV risks.



Students attend class at a girls' school rehabilitated by IOM in Abyei. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)

## Preventing and addressing gender-based violence

In 2017, IOM plans to develop a gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and risk mitigation framework for its crisis and post-crisis operations, in line with IOM's commitments to the global Call to Action on Protection Against Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies, and in accordance with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Actions. This initiative will draw from the progress already made through IOM's ongoing efforts to improve GBV prevention and risk mitigation in camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) and Shelter and Settlements operations.

Through continued deployment of the Displacement Tracking Matrix and further enhancement of methodologies and staff capacities, IOM aims to improve availability of actionable data, while increasing partnerships to enable more effective evidence collection, joint analysis and information-sharing. In internal displacement and cross-border mobility contexts, covering natural disasters, as well as conflict and complex settings, IOM thus contributes to delivery of life-saving response, as well as resilience building and longer-term solutions. Moreover, as a major stakeholder within camp management and shelter sectors, IOM aims to continue to strengthen humanitarian response by ensuring high standards of predictability, accountability and partnership within these two areas.

IOM will also work to augment the capacity to manage displacement in camp and outside camp situations, reinforcing representation and accountability cycles of the affected population in partnership with global cluster stakeholders, with particular consideration for women and vulnerable group participation. Further, IOM aims to enhance synergies between CCCM and other global clusters towards a harmonized delivery of response, building on the draft CCCM-ICC (Inter Cluster Coordination) Matrix of roles and responsibilities developed in partnership with global United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) ICC.

To immediately address crucial gaps in delivery, in line with global cluster responsibilities, IOM will maintain CCCM rapid response and coordination capacity, and strengthen the CCCM Cluster's monitoring and evaluation capacity to improve overall accountability and ensure a dynamic delivery of assistance that adapts to changes in context and needs. In partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), IOM aims to strengthen Global Cluster governance in CCCM with a view to include local actors in global decision-making and strategy development.

Additionally, IOM will continue to provide technical input to the Shelter Cluster's Strategic Advisory Group towards the development and improvement of effective tools and guidance for the benefit of Shelter actors responding to crises, and strengthen dialogue and information-sharing within IOM's community of practitioners in Shelter Response to facilitate the sharing of best practices, lessons learned and tools among practitioners.

### Further advancement of the International Recruitment Integrity System

The international mobility of workers often involves labour recruiters, including temporary employment agencies and recruitment agents/agencies, which play an important role in matching job seekers with overseas employment opportunities. When they operate transparently and ethically, labour recruiters minimize skills mismatches and facilitate affordable, safe labour mobility. However, when they are subject to no or too few regulations, labour recruiters can exploit asymmetrical flows of information and power relationships to engage in unethical practices and cause significant financial and social hardship to migrants and other job seekers.

In 2017, IOM will continue its work on further developing the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS), a voluntary, multi-stakeholder certification system that aims to bring

IOM aims to continue its efforts towards the introduction of a revised framework for Accountability of Affected Populations (AAP). IOM will support ongoing efforts to institutionalize AAP in strategic planning, programme design, programme adjustment, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

The main focus will be to ensure that IOM's approach to AAP is comprehensive, balanced and mainstreamed throughout key programmatic areas, and that it systematically feeds into project design and modification. Further, IOM will continue to engage within the IASC Task Team on AAP to improve existing approaches and methodologies.

transformative change to the international recruitment industry where the business model is largely based on the exploitation of migrant workers. By promoting ethical recruitment standards, IRIS seeks to promote transparency within the industry to prevent negative consequences that affect supply chains and labour markets and protect migrant workers. Following successful pilots along specific supply chain and labour migration corridors, IOM will continue engaging with governments, private sector and other partners across the world to collect additional practical experience on assessing recruitment practices of companies and testing out self-assessment mechanisms among pioneer recruitment agencies committed to ethical recruitment standards and protection of migrants' rights along the whole labour migration cycle. This work is in line with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8, on ensuring sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, as well as Goal 10 on reducing inequality within and among countries.

### Climate change, the environment and migration

Several existing legal principles and branches of law can be applied to environmental and climate migration. These include provisions under human rights law, as well as principles of international humanitarian law and environmental law, even though the 1951 Refugee Convention is not applicable to environmentally driven movements.

With the development of a universally applicable and all-inclusive human rights framework, the concept of protection evolved and acquired a broader meaning, to encompass the protection of the rights granted to every human being at all times without any discrimination. Protection, as understood in the human rights context, allows to cover gaps in the protection as identified under the refugee and humanitarian context, since the human rights framework is concerned with the respect for the rights of all individuals and at all times.

The adherence to international standards to fulfil migrants' rights is key, considering the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on human mobility. In 2017, IOM will continue to work on climate change, human rights and human mobility in particular as a follow-up to the implementation of the Geneva Pledge on Human Rights and Climate Action.

Family in the Carteret Islands, Papua New Guinea. IOM conducted an assessment of the communities in the islands to know how their lives are being affected by climate change and how well they are adapting to the changing landscape. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)



## EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

### Regional initiatives

In East and the Horn of Africa, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) will promote international norms and standards in 2017 as it relates to universal human rights, including for migrants. This will be done through capacity development of key stakeholders, continued support of Migrant Resource Centres (MRC) – of which there are five established in three countries: Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia – as well as awareness-raising to migrants and potential migrants about their rights. IOM will continue assisting stranded and vulnerable migrants in the region with protection services, including through dedicated global funds for assistance to vulnerable migrants and a planned regional fund for stranded migrants and migrants in detention.

IOM will continue providing technical support to competent authorities, particularly Ministries of Health, to implement the World Health Assembly (WHA) Resolution 61.17 on Health of Migrants and enhance the International Health Regulation's (IHR) core capacity. This will be done through capacity-building initiatives, strengthening data collection, analysis and dissemination and promoting migration-competent health systems.

IOM will continue to support the East African Community (EAC) Secretariat and Partner States to adhere to international standards through the progressive implementation of the Common Market Protocol. In particular, IOM will provide technical assistance to the EAC Secretariat and governments in the region to ensure that national and regional legislation is in accordance with international legal frameworks, regulations and instruments.

### Burundi

Since its establishment in the country, IOM has worked with the Government of Burundi to promote international standards and adherence to international conventions. IOM supported the Government on the development of the country's first Migration Policy in 2011, led by the Ministry of Interior, in collaboration with other ministries. The policy was enacted by the Council of Ministers in 2015.

IOM has worked with the Ministry of External Relations and Foreign Affairs (MER), notably the Diaspora Directorate, together with an interministerial commission comprised of 15 representatives to develop, design and validate the first Diaspora Policy. This policy was subsequently enacted by the Council of Ministers in 2016 and disseminated. Both documents, currently in French, are being translated into English and Kirundi for greater outreach. In 2016, IOM supported the respective committees in the design of a five-year workplan and will work with the respective ministries to identify areas of intervention that promote a human rights approach.

In the area of counter-trafficking, IOM plans to develop local capacities on victim identification, among other issues, in partnership with other United Nations agencies. IOM will develop integrated border management (IBM) activities to assist in training the 17 border posts and main office on information awareness and investigative techniques, detection of fraudulent documents and victim identification. This process aims to support the Government in the dissemination and implementation of the newly passed law on counter-trafficking.

Opportunities for the Burundian diaspora to contribute to national development will be explored, following the launch of Burundi's Diaspora Policy in June 2016, through the National Centre for Agriculture Technology. This includes capacity-building and cooperation with the National Postal Union to facilitate links between local communities and the diaspora through savings and loans, reduction of remittance costs through mobile banking and developing "colis-diaspora."

### Running an Effective Migrant Resource Centre: A Handbook for Practitioners

DR JANE PILLINGER



March 2015

"Migrant Resource Centres have a crucial role to play in ensuring that migrants are empowered to exercise their rights and can protect themselves from potential vulnerabilities and exploitation."

Source: Pillinger, Jane, *Running an Effective Migrant Resource Centre*, 2015.

The objective of the National Burundi Diaspora Policy is to "take into account the needs and aspirations of the diaspora and maximize its contribution to national development" (2016).

## Djibouti

With the aim to further enhance the capacity of the Government of Djibouti to better manage mixed migration flows, prevent irregular migration and promote and facilitate regular migration, IOM proposes to introduce the concept of humanitarian border management (HBM) in the country. IOM also plans to improve preparedness for sudden changes in cross-border movements, in order to protect the human rights of those who cross international borders, as well as ensure the continued protection of national security in migration crises. Direct threats to human security that may drive highly vulnerable populations across borders, such as gross abuses of human rights, international terrorism, drug and arms trafficking, environmental disasters or health crises will be assessed. The HBM approach will also seek to ensure that border management practices can adapt to the needs of specific vulnerable population groups, including women and children, found within complex mixed migration flows.

Advocacy will continue for the ratification of the UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and to adapt the domestic counter-trafficking law (Loi N° 210/An/07/5LHumains) to the international standards.

## Ethiopia

IOM puts the well-being of migrants at the very centre of its interventions and will continue to promote the protection of migrants' rights, including through gender-sensitive programming. Specific activities include the following:

- Lobbying the Government of Ethiopia to ratify the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention);
- Introducing local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and relevant government offices to international standards in providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants – screening and identification, interview techniques, minimum services for victims of trafficking, referral and reintegration, running shelters while adhering to ethical and safety principles and cooperation with law enforcement;
- Supporting capacity-building support to governmental and non-governmental partners combating trafficking;
- Supporting the implementation of the new Anti-Trafficking in Persons/Smuggling of Migrants proclamation based on international standards;

- Introducing and implementing victim-centred and rights-based approaches in the prosecution of traffickers and smugglers; and
- Providing life-saving assistance at border crossing points to vulnerable migrants using irregular migratory routes.

In addition, in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), IOM will work on implementing the standard operating procedures on family tracing and reunification assistance to unaccompanied and separated children.

In light of the persistent Acute Watery Diarrhea threat and the recent Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) declaration on "Regional preparedness and response for outbreaks and epidemics in the IGAD region", IOM will also continue providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Health in Ethiopia. Support will aim at increasing the IHR core capacity to prevent, detect and respond to outbreaks of communicable diseases, focusing on mobility of people in compliance with the WHA 61.17 Resolution on Health of Migrants and the 2016 report of the Review Committee on the International Health Regulations (outcomes 9.3).

IOM intends to provide technical support to the African Union Centre for Disease Control once established, reinforcing capacity and management of migration and health.

## Kenya

IOM promotes a holistic approach in fulfilling migrants' rights in Kenya, including the mainstreaming of gender equality and the promotion of equal and equitable access to IOM-led services among women, men, youth and other vulnerable groups. A key part of IOM's intervention in Kenya focuses upon security sector reform, with special focus on building social cohesion in an attempt to meet migrants' rights and support the stabilization of communities impacted by migration.

In light of the enduring threat of infectious and systemic diseases, such as tuberculosis, cholera, HIV, malaria and the possible threat of Ebola, IOM plans to continue providing technical assistance to the Kenyan Ministry of Health, as well as implementing health programmes on the ground, in order to increase institutional capacity and develop preventative measures to reduce communicable outbreaks and other enduring or chronic threats. Special focus is given to refugees, internally displaced populations and host communities.



IOM medical staff performs medical testing on refugees preparing to be resettled to third countries. © IOM 2015

## Rwanda

In 2017, IOM will contribute to the fulfilment of migrants' rights through enabling government agencies and civil society organizations, including social and child protection actors, to have improved understanding of essential dimensions of counter-trafficking programming and through the provision of improved mechanisms for the prevention and protection of victims of trafficking. IOM will support the Government of Rwanda in the effective coordination of efforts to implement existing anti-trafficking legislation, policies and regulations. IOM will enhance Rwandan law enforcement institutions understanding of best practices to identify trafficked persons, investigate trafficking cases and prosecute traffickers, and apply the gained skills and knowledge in their work.

IOM further plans to support the Government to ensure that the rights of Rwandan migrant workers are upheld by employers and host governments through the formalization of labour movements. This involves the implementation of Bilateral Labour Agreements (BLAs) with countries, such as Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia and Zambia. Rwandans will be encouraged to work abroad for a period of time, and IOM will be in charge of providing pre-departure assistance and monitoring employment conditions abroad.

## Somalia

Building on the instrumental role played in the inclusion of migration in the Somalia National Development Plan, which will replace the Somalia New Deal Compact from January 2017, IOM will support the Federal Government of Somalia in establishing a migration governance system.

IOM promotes gender equality and mainstreaming in all of its programming by ensuring equal and equitable access to services among women, men, boys and girls; involving women and minority groups in designing, planning and monitoring of activities, and taking into consideration the unique needs of population groups. Moreover, IOM supports and advocates for Somalia's adherence to international standards through capacity-building in areas including counter-trafficking, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), and protection of vulnerable populations, such as internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and migrants in need of protection and assistance.



Fatuma, a fishery activity beneficiary in Bosaso, Puntland, displays her catch. Fatuma is part of the beneficiaries who received fishing equipment from IOM as part of livelihood opportunities. © IOM 2016  
(Photo: Mary-Sanyu Osire)

In light of the persistent cholera threat and the recent IGAD declaration on “Regional preparedness and response for outbreaks and epidemics in the IGAD region”, IOM will also continue providing technical assistance to the Ministries of Health at the federal and regional/sub-federal levels. The objective is to increase the IHR core capacity to prevent, detect and respond to outbreaks and other communicable diseases in compliance with the WHA 61.17 Resolution of Health of Migrants and the 2016 report of the Review Committee on the International Health Regulations (outcomes 9.3).

## South Sudan

South Sudan has undergone recent changes that have affected policy and legislative dynamics. IOM advocates and engages with the Transitional Government of National Unity and other relevant partners to ratify and adhere to existing international standards. These include the engagement of health programming with the Ministry of Health to promote minimum standards of care, including for HIV and sexual and gender-based violence, under the Global Fund and Global Health Security agenda.

In light of persistent outbreaks of communicable diseases in South Sudan and in the region, and the recent IGAD declaration on “Regional preparedness and response for outbreaks and epidemics in the IGAD region”, IOM will enhance its technical assistance to the Ministry of Health. The objective is to increase the IHR core capacity to prevent, detect and respond to outbreaks of cholera and other communicable diseases, focusing on mobility of people and in compliance with the WHA 61.17 Resolution of Health of Migrants and the 2016 report of the Review Committee on the International Health Regulations (outcomes 9.3).

In 2017, IOM plans to assist the Government to develop a migration management policy. An in-depth IOM research report will be undertaken to analyse migration and displacement dynamics in South Sudan, alongside human rights issues, and look at government actions and priorities that may influence existing avenues to sign and ratify international and regional conventions, in order to better target future programming.

IOM will contribute to the Government’s ability and capacity to adhere to international standards of migration management by supporting authorities through IBM and migrant assistance programmes.

Gender is a central and cross-cutting concern for all activities, and IOM operates under Do No Harm principles in South Sudan. Interventions in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, CCCM, shelter and non-food items (S-NFI) are tailored according to the specific and changing needs of each gender. For example, the CCCM Cluster minimum gender requirements ensure that humanitarian assistance is equitable, and the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men of all ages, abilities and ethnicity, are identified, profiled and addressed. The CCCM Cluster minimum gender requirements also include establishing feedback mechanisms for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. IOM advocates and engages with relevant government partners to adhere to international standards and gender-sensitive programming. Development programming looks for strategic entry points for project development including through international and national policies. In terms of border management, programming includes curriculum units on trafficking and slavery. IOM also ensures access and opportunities for training females, who may be less represented in Immigration Departments. In transition and recovery programming, IOM also provides targeted livelihood activities for women, which increases equal access to resources and economic independence, while considering the impact of returns on family and community structures.

IOM’s best practice implementing partner agreement template includes a clause on sexual exploitation and abuse. The implementing partner’s agreement warrants taking all appropriate measures to prohibit and prevent actual, attempted and threatened sexual exploitation and abuse by its employees or any other persons engaged and controlled by it.

As CCCM Cluster co-lead, IOM is engaged as the interface between IDPs and UN peacekeepers at several protection of civilian sites at UN Missions in South Sudan bases.

## Uganda

IOM will continue to assist Uganda's Ministry of Health in the implementation of the WHA Resolution 61.17 on Health of Migrants and is also planning to scale up social and behaviour change interventions aimed at increasing the availability of services and awareness of sexual and reproductive health and rights. IOM will also focus on improving the understanding of migrants' right to health among local leaders, migrants and migration-affected communities in selected districts of Uganda.

In light of the recent and protracted threat of epidemic outbreaks, IOM will support Government's efforts to prevent, detect and respond to outbreaks and epidemics in accordance with the IHR. These initiatives will be aligned with the 2016 report of the Review Committee on the International Health Regulations (outcomes 9.3).

### Uganda Refugee and Host Population Empowerment Framework

IOM will work to support the Government of Uganda's goal of integrating refugees and finding durable solutions to end displacement. This will include active participation in the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment Framework (ReHoPE), a self-reliance and resilience strategic framework targeting refugees and host communities in Uganda's nine refugee-hosting districts. ReHoPE aims to ensure the sustainable development of refugee-hosting districts, as well as the protection of refugees.

## United Republic of Tanzania

IOM plans to continue the registration exercise for irregular migrants in the United Republic of Tanzania in 2017. Currently, over 22,600 people are registered and have received a personalized protection card. Through this exercise, migrants will have enhanced awareness of their right to live in the United Republic of Tanzania without fear of sudden deportation, and they will be able to apply for a residents' permit or Tanzanian citizenship in certain cases, following biometric registration. IOM will also continue to facilitate trainings for law enforcement officers on protection-sensitive migration management, as well as provide technical assistance and policy advice on migration management for relevant stakeholders in the Government, academia, private sector and research institutions. The assistance provided by IOM focuses on policy and strategies to address vulnerabilities of migrants in mixed migratory flows. In addition, IOM will support the Government in incorporating labour migration and migration-related data collection in the Employment Policy of 2008, which is currently undergoing review.

In the light of recent yellow fever outbreak and the persistent cholera threat, IOM will also focus on increasing the core capacity of the Government to implement the IHR to prevent, detect and respond to outbreaks of these and other communicable diseases with regards to the mobility of people and in compliance with the WHA 61.17 Resolution on Health of Migrants, as well as the 2016 report of the Review Committee on the International Health Regulations (outcomes 9.3).

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Regional initiatives

In 2017, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) will continue providing technical support to competent authorities in Southern Africa, particularly Ministries of Health, for the implementation of the World Health Assembly Resolution 61.17 on Health of Migrants (WHA 61.17) and the enhancement of the International Health Regulation core capacity. This will be achieved through capacity-building initiatives, strengthening data collection, analysis and dissemination processes and advocating for migrant-sensitive health systems.

### Angola

In 2017, IOM aims to continue promoting the protection of migrants' and mobile populations' rights and the well-being of migrants and their host and origin communities through direct involvement with United Nations agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs), private sector and the media.

IOM aims to: (a) promote the protection of vulnerable migrant rights; (b) implement rights-based approaches in its development programming (labour migration, diaspora engagement, migration and the environment, border management, migration and health, and counter-trafficking portfolios) and humanitarian response (community stabilization and displacement monitoring and response portfolios); (c) raise awareness on existing international legal standards; (d) develop the capacities of partner organizations and government counterparts to increase general knowledge on legal tools and norms in the migration field; and (e) increase understanding of how gender affects different migration movements within, to and from Angola.

### Botswana

In 2017, IOM plans to support the Government of Botswana in adhering to international standards related to the protection of migrants' rights by advocating the development and implementation of national policies aligned to international instruments. Furthermore, working in collaboration with relevant key stakeholders, including the civil society, the Government and the private sector, IOM will promote a rights-based approach in project activities.

### Democratic Republic of the Congo

In 2017, IOM aims to continue its support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in its efforts to better manage labour migration. IOM's rights-based approach also foresees the provision of comprehensive reintegration assistance to Congolese migrants, victims of trafficking and unaccompanied minors returning from Europe, Africa and other parts of the world.

Support to the Government's efforts to prevent human trafficking, protection provided to victims of trafficking and effective prosecution of offenders will be increased in 2017. This will include the provision of expertise to key institutions to help establish legislative frameworks that meet international standards. Increased capacity-building efforts will be invested with governmental and non-governmental partners to help them identify, refer and protect trafficking survivors and provide them with direct assistance consistent with recognized international standards and good practices.

"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 on the continent, Southern Africa experiences a high volume of migration due to work opportunities in the mining, manufacturing and agricultural industries."

IOM Regional Strategy for Southern Africa 2014–2016, [www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/docs/AUP00579-RO-Pretoria-Regional-Strategy.pdf](http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/docs/AUP00579-RO-Pretoria-Regional-Strategy.pdf), 2016.

### Out-of-country voting for the Congolese diaspora

At the request of the Vice-Ministry of Congolese Nationals Abroad, IOM will explore the possibility of providing Congolese expatriates with electronic consular cards, which would help them access a variety of consular services. In light of forthcoming elections, IOM will work with key State institutions and advocate to support an out-of-country voting (OCV) programme for the Congolese diaspora in selected countries, such as the United States, Canada, Belgium and South Africa.

IOM will also continue to conduct advocacy and research activities with particular emphasis on current trafficking and irregular migration trends, causes and consequences. Awareness-raising campaigns will be implemented in order to raise the public's understanding of human trafficking and foster recognition of victims and their needs.

IOM will also extend its integrated border management (IBM) activities by engaging Congolese Customs Services within the existing IBM One-Stop Border Post (OSBP) model to raise awareness of existing national and international instruments and frameworks. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) between various government entities will be established to foster better institutional coherence, response and respect of migrants' rights.

### Lesotho

In 2017, IOM aims to continue supporting the Government of Lesotho on advocacy and lobbying for mine workers compensation plans, as a provision of social security benefits for persons suffering from tuberculosis contracted while working in the mines. Under its migration health programming, IOM promotes bilateral cooperation between mining firms and the Government of Lesotho to compensate sick workers.

### Madagascar

IOM promotes the protection of migrants' and mobile populations' rights and puts the well-being of migrants, as well as that of their host and origin communities, at the very centre of its interventions in Madagascar. In partnership with different organizations, UN agencies, civil society, the private sector, the media and through strategic cooperation with the Government of Madagascar, IOM will continue providing advice on the fulfilment of migrants' and mobile populations' rights and mainstream the protection of migrants in its own initiatives.

In particular, in 2017, IOM aims to: (a) promote the protection of vulnerable migrant rights; (b) promote the implementation of rights-based approaches in its development programming (labour migration, diaspora engagement, migration and the environment, border management, migration and health, and counter-trafficking portfolios) and humanitarian response (community stabilization, and displacement monitoring and response portfolios); (c) raise awareness on existing international legal standards; (d) develop the capacities of partner organizations and government counterparts to increase general knowledge on legal tools and norms in the migration field; and (e) increase the understanding of how gender affects different migration phenomena within, to and from Madagascar.

### Malawi

In 2017, IOM will continue partnering with the Government of Malawi – in particular, the Ministries of Home Affairs and Gender – in implementing the recommendations of the 2010 Dar-es-Salaam Regional Action Plan and the 2015 Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA). The Government of Malawi plans to continue implementing these recommendations through the existing national action plan and referral mechanism to protect vulnerable migrants in mixed migration flows.



IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) exercise in Malawi after the floods that affected the country. © IOM 2015

Additionally, IOM will pursue its partnership with the Ministry of Labour in developing mechanisms to strengthen labour migration management as foreseen in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Labour Migration Action Plan, SADC Labour Migration Regional Policy Framework and Article 19 of the SADC Employment and Labour Protocol on the Protection of Migrant Workers.

In partnership with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs, IOM is building the capacity of government officials on disaster risk reduction and improving community resilience to disasters in line with the objectives of the 2015–2030 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

### Mozambique

Mozambique has signed and ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICRMW). As a result of informal requests by the Ministry of Labour, IOM is promoting an interministerial/multisectoral technical working group to discuss the implementation of the ICRMW, as well as other migration health and labour migration interventions in Mozambique.

To improve the protection and advocacy capacity of migrant mine workers and their families in Southern Africa in regards to their labour rights, such as the portability of pensions and occupational compensations, IOM has been actively working with the Government of Mozambique and the Government of South Africa to unlock social protection challenges within this migrant labour sector. In 2017, IOM aims to further protect the rights of migrants, among others, by increasing their knowledge of their rights and services available to them, as well as their access to legal advice and, where necessary, legal representation to ensure fulfilment of their rights.

### Namibia

IOM promotes the implementation of international protection and assistance standards for migrants, including victims of trafficking, through the establishment of a national referral mechanism to identify and assist all trafficked victims in Namibia. IOM works to enhance the criminal justice system's response to trafficking in persons through the establishment of a formal mechanism between law enforcement bodies to coordinate their activities.

In 2017, IOM will also assist the Government of Namibia in its full compliance with international standards on labour migration through the development of a comprehensive labour migration policy. IOM will also advocate for the provision of health services to migrants, as part of the implementation of the national migration and health strategy.

## South Africa

IOM is supporting the Government of South Africa's initiative to develop a new national policy on international migration by sharing best practices and providing recommendations on international legal frameworks and standards.

Additionally, IOM supports the implementation of the new Law on the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons by strengthening its national referral mechanism and developing SOPs on trafficking in persons. IOM will also strengthen the capacity of the Government and key stakeholders in investigating and prosecuting traffickers, as well as providing assistance to victims.

The Government of South Africa has requested IOM's assistance for the establishment of the new Border Management Authority in order to learn from international best practices, through the secondment of experts, organization of conferences and seminars, as well as research. IOM activities will include capacity-building for government officials, promotion of risk-based border management practices, and enhancement of international cooperation and exchange.

IOM is engaging the Government of South Africa on the development of a proactive approach to labour migration through the negotiation and implementation of bilateral labour migration agreements, which would offer potential migrants with legal alternatives to irregular migration. This complements IOM's current support in facilitating migrants' access to health care, social protection and compensation for occupational diseases. IOM continues to promote the development of sustainable responses to migration and health through capacity-building and service delivery, and by promoting migration-responsive and gender-sensitive policies and strategies. IOM furthermore works closely with the National Malaria Programme in accelerating the malaria elimination agenda.

## Zambia

In 2017, IOM intends to continue mainstreaming the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), as well as gender mainstreaming in its work, by building capacities of staff, implementing partners and project beneficiaries. PSEA and gender issues will be applied in a cross-cutting matter in all IOM interventions in Zambia.

In addition to this, IOM promotes migrants' rights in its programmes, in line with international standards, including through capacity-building of government officials and other partners.

## Zimbabwe

In 2017, IOM will support the Government of Zimbabwe in the ratification and local integration of international on migration issues, such as the Kampala Convention, Human Smuggling Protocol and relevant SADC and Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) conventions. This will contribute to promoting adherence to international standards and best practices on migration management and governance. IOM will take the lead in the promotion and upholding of humanitarian principles in national emergency and humanitarian response.

IOM will also strengthen the capacity of government and civil society actors in the prevention and response to natural and conflict-related movements of population. IOM will develop improved mechanisms for coordinated and inclusive human rights monitoring and protection. In order to promote the implementation of PSEA commitments, IOM will mainstream PSEA in the formulation and implementation of programmes. In addition to ongoing training of staff, IOM will roll-out PSEA and gender training to implementing partners and beneficiary communities in order to promote a zero-tolerance approach to sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence.

"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 the need for governments to harmonize policies and standards through bilateral and regional agreements."

IOM Regional Strategy for Southern Africa 2014–2016, [www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/docs/AUP00579-RO-Pretoria-Regional-Strategy.pdf](http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/docs/AUP00579-RO-Pretoria-Regional-Strategy.pdf), 2016.

## WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

### Regional initiatives

In 2017, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) plans to strengthen the capacities of national governments and international bodies in ensuring respect of migrants' rights in West and Central Africa. IOM promotes national, regional and international partners dialogue and coordination to implement evidence-based policies and programmes to uphold migrants' rights. In 2017, IOM aims to:

- Continue to work closely with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission to promote the development and implementation of a regional framework for the protection of migrants, including victims of trafficking, children on the move, cross-border traders, migrant workers and women;
- Contribute to rights-based advocacy at ECOWAS level through capacity-building activities on displacement management, including sessions on protection in line with IOM humanitarian principles. Gender-based violence (GBV) in displacement settings will also be addressed consistently through the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy;
- Reinforce adherence to counter-trafficking in persons standards in the region. Notably, IOM will facilitate meetings between governmental authorities from Gabon, Togo and Benin to address trafficking in persons, with a specific focus on children; and
- Collaborate with the West African Health Organization (WAHO) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) to promote the right to health for migrants and host communities.

### Benin

In 2005, Benin signed the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. IOM plans to advocate, in 2017, for the ratification of this convention at the national level. Benin has developed specific legislation on counter-trafficking related to children but does not have overall laws on trafficking in persons of smuggling of migrants. IOM plans to develop national capacities on these issues to further enhance the protection of migrant rights.

IOM also stands ready to support the Government of Benin in the preparation of a migration policy to be developed.

### Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso has ratified most international conventions and obligations related to migration and is now looking at their implementation at the national level to uphold migrants' human rights in accordance with international law. Despite the ratification of these conventions, Burkina Faso faces several challenges in terms of implementation, monitoring and evaluation in line with international mechanisms, such as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

IOM seeks to support the Government of Burkina Faso to better participate in the next UPR through the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families assessment, capacity-building and consultations.

In 2017, IOM will initiate a study to analyse the Burkinabe anti-trafficking in persons national framework, including tracing the movements of victims. Different assessments on border management also reveal that current legislation on free movement is outdated. IOM will

Mobility with the ECOWAS zone is a vital component of regional integration, which is itself a prerequisite for the West African economy's successful integration into the globalisation process.

*ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration, 2008.*



Residents of Dewenkara, in south-eastern Mauritania, display produce grown in a vegetable garden. Community gardens, like this one in Dewenkara, allow beneficiaries to diversify their diets and generate income through the sale of surplus produce. © IOM 2016 (Photo: M. Boyd)

pursue its efforts to support the Government in updating the legislation and increase awareness on the need to protect migrants and improve their access to national services.

## Cameroon

Cameroon has ratified most international conventions, obligations and statements related to migration issues, including the recent Kampala Convention related to the protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, ratified in January 2014, and the Abuja Statement on the same issues signed on 8 June 2016.

IOM is an active member of the Cameroon Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and United Nations Country Team (UNCT), as well as other coordination groups at the local level.

IOM has supported the Government of Cameroon in addressing migration issues, in particular regarding humanitarian aspects, since 2014. In 2017, IOM will continue its cooperation with different stakeholders to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs, refugees, returnees and host communities, with focus on community stabilization and transition activities, including support to livelihoods recovery and income generation.

With the *Guide of the capitalization of Cameroonian Diaspora potential*, published in 2016, IOM provided a valuable contribution to the national policy under development on migration and development in the areas of health and education. In 2017, IOM aims to reinforce this partnership by engaging additional countries of diaspora, such as Canada, in the programme.

IOM will also focus its interventions and advocacy on strengthening local institutions for the social protection of Cameroonian migrant workers living in Belgium. IOM will support the Government of Cameroon to engage in bilateral discussions for the signature of an agreement with Belgium to improve the management of social contributions and pensions of Cameroonian diaspora.

## Central African Republic

After a period of political instability, the Government of the Central African Republic is redefining its agenda, in view of a United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) planned for 2018 onwards. In light of the current uncertainty regarding national migration priorities, IOM is committed to continue working to protect and uphold the rights of migrants. IOM plans to support government efforts to develop mechanisms facilitating humane and orderly migration.

## Chad

A legal framework exists in Chad to regulate the movements of migrants in general, supplemented by the international treaties and regional agreements ratified by Chad. However, Chad does not yet have a comprehensive migration policy that encompasses all different aspects of migration management, including labour migration. While several ministries are involved in different aspects of migration management, the country lacks an effective coordination mechanism to ensure policy coherence and consistency of its legal framework between capital and regional operations.

At the regional level, steps have been taken by the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa and the ECCAS to enable freedom of movement, which remains difficult to be implemented. Decisions, decrees and laws regulating migration in Chad are often outdated. The most cited reference is the Order 3109/INT-SUR of 4 December 1961 regulating the stay of foreigners in Chad, laid down by the Decree 211/INT-SUR of 4 December 1961, which sets the conditions for entry, stay and exit of foreigners in Chad. Migration policy in Chad is mainly defined by the regulation of migration flows at the borders. In 2013, Order 146/PR/PM/MATD/2013 was issued to establish an interministerial committee to manage migration.

The Chadian emigration represents a great potential for the development of the country, and its potential contribution will be taken into account by IOM when providing technical support to the Government of Chad. IOM will support the Government of Chad in diaspora engagement and assist in the development and implementation of a national migration and labour policy. IOM will also support the Government of Chad to address the challenges of trafficking in persons and work towards developing appropriate legislation to prosecute perpetrators and assist victims.

## Côte d'Ivoire

Historically and since its independence, Côte d'Ivoire has been a major destination country for migration across the West African region. It has always attracted many migrants, including seasonal workers, itinerant traders and residents, mostly nationals of ECOWAS member neighbouring countries. According to a recent household census conducted in 2013 by the Government, migrants represent 24 per cent of the Ivorian population.

However, and following years of civil conflict, the migration balance has shifted in recent times, with more people leaving Côte d'Ivoire, including Ivorian nationals. In spite of these trends and the high rate of migrants with respect to the national population, Côte d'Ivoire

still has to adopt a specific migration policy. Key steps have however been taken lately by the Government, with the support of IOM, towards the finalization of such an important document.

The planned migration policy will provide the Government the mechanisms and guidelines required to deal with migration issues, including institutions caring about migrants' welfare and protection. Statistical data on migration activities will be developed, in addition to migrants' contributions to the country.

## Gambia, the

The Gambia has included migration as part of its National Development Agenda, which is based on Vision 2020, the 25-year plan that has governed Gambian politics and policies since 1996. The link between migration and employment, including protection of migrants' rights and youth, is one of the priority areas of the Gambian approach. In 2017, IOM will continue to promote safe migration and the respect of migrant's rights, including returned migrants, in close cooperation with the Government of the Gambia. IOM will also continue its commitment to PSEA in the Gambia during 2017. According to a recent household census conducted in 2013 by the Government, migrants represent 24 per cent of the Ivorian population.

## Ghana

With the adoption of the National Migration Policy, launched in April 2016, the Government of Ghana has an improved regulatory framework to manage migration more effectively as a tool for the sustainable development of Ghana. The policy provides a set of core policy principles that will guide internal and international migration management, with specific references to irregular migration, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, labour migration, brain drain and gain, diaspora engagement, dual citizenship, remittances, return, readmission and reintegration of Ghanaian migrants, border management, refugee issues and others. It also covers the important linkages between migration and climate change, health, trade, tourism, education and gender.

In 2017, IOM will continue to support the Government of Ghana to effectively implement the National Migration Policy, starting with the creation of a National Commission on Migration, a new body composed of representatives from Government, academia, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society and interest groups specifically mandated to spearhead policy implementation, followed by capacity-building of the commission and other key stakeholders on migration issues.

## Guinea

Despite having ratified most international conventions related to migration issues, Guinea's legislation and institutional framework on the issue remains often obsolete. The only law on migration – immigration in this case – was voted in 1994, and was intended to establish guiding principles concerning the conditions of entry and residence of foreigners in Guinea. The new Government of Guinea has, however, recently initiated an update process, resulting in two law initiatives (an update of the 1994 law and a legislative project on human trafficking) currently under completion. In the past year, IOM has kick-started the establishment of a migration working group consisting of relevant ministries and stakeholders with the support of IOM specialists to reflect on ways of reinforcing the legal, institutional and operational framework of migration management in Guinea.

In order to accompany the country in fulfilling its commitment to its international obligations, in 2017, IOM will support the Government of Guinea in the following: (a) establishment of a comprehensive country migration profile; (b) elaboration of a national migration policy;

(c) technical (such as migration management and Migrant Information Database Analysis System (MIDAS)) and operational (equipment, border post rehabilitation, MIDAS installation) capacity-building of its relevant bodies and agencies; (d) improvement of socioeconomic conditions of local communities; and (e) reinforcement of local border health management and emergency preparedness capacities.

Furthermore, through the newly established migration working Group, IOM will also continue to provide technical advice to the improvement of the country's migration management legislative framework. As a member of the national committee for the elaboration of the national social protection policy, IOM will promote the integration of a component related to the fulfilment of migrant rights.

## Guinea-Bissau

In 2017, IOM plans to cooperate with the Government of Guinea-Bissau to train government officials at the Ministry of Interior and provide technical assistance in the areas of visas, remittances, readmissions, human trafficking and smuggling.

IOM will continue to support the Ministry of Health, the National Public Health Institute and the Ministry of Interior to ensure International Health Regulations compliance at designated land, sea and air ports of entry.

## Liberia

Liberia is a signatory to different international conventions and human rights instruments. However, significant challenges remain at the national level in ensuring full compliance to fulfil migrant's rights. Obstacles include obsolete and unnecessarily complex national laws, as well as existing practices underpinned by tradition. The most relevant example is the Alien and Nationality Law of Liberia, which came into effect in 1973 and is still in place, and therefore predates the ECOWAS Protocols on Free Movement. Liberia still needs to submit any State Party reports in line with its international treaty obligations.

Programme beneficiary in Tissi, Chad, shows her production. © IOM 2016



“Countries are beginning to explore ways to minimize the potential negative impact of migration, and optimize the positive impacts for socioeconomic development. On the basis of this, Ghana has prioritized migration for development as a major area for policy intervention.”

*Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II, 2014–2017.*



IOM Niger three-day  
“Festival on Safe and  
Informed Migration”  
in Agadez, Niger.  
Participatory theatre  
in IOM Transit Centre.  
© IOM 2016 (Photo:  
Amanda Nero)

The draft National Migration Policy, currently awaiting approval by the Cabinet, is the first step in rationalizing and improving the legal framework to more efficiently and effectively address migration issues. In this regard, IOM has supported and facilitated the current revision of the Alien and Nationality Act.

In 2017, IOM will continue its cooperation with the Government of Liberia to train government officials and personnel at the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and other relevant stakeholders on the updated law after the conclusion of the revision process. IOM will also continue to provide technical support to the Government of Liberia to ensure International Health Regulations compliance at all land, sea and air ports of entry.

## Mali

While Mali is a country of origin for many youth who aspire to reach Europe in search of better economic opportunities, it is also a major transit country in West Africa for migrants originating from the neighbouring countries. Mali has border with seven countries – namely Algeria, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal – and has a migration policy often considered favourable to migrants. Mali adopted its national policy on migration in 2015, thus becoming the second country in the region, after Nigeria, to have such legislation.

Mali is a signatory to different international treaties promoting human rights, including those of migrants. IOM cooperates closely with the Government through its various ministries and other specialized agencies in migration management. The country enacted counter-trafficking legislation in 2012 and is embarking on improving the protection of its borders through infrastructure upgrade, human resources, data collection and analysis, as well as identifying and fighting against human smuggling and trafficking.

In 2017, IOM will continue to work with the Government of Mali by providing technical assistance to address the social and medical needs of the population displaced by the civil and military crisis, enhancing the Government’s capacity in fighting against human trafficking and reinforcing its border management mechanisms, among others.

## Mauritania

Mauritania has ratified most international conventions and obligations related to migration issues and is looking now at their implementation at the national level. While for some areas (e.g. trafficking in persons), national legislation already exists, for others, the legislation needs to be updated or produced. In the past year, the country has presented a number of State reports to the United Nations, such as the Universal Periodic Review and the Report to the Migrant Workers Committee, the recommendations of which now serve as a foundation for further initiatives on policies.

IOM has commissioned a study to analyse the Mauritanian legislative framework on border management and migration to serve as a basis for future initiatives. In 2017, IOM will continue its cooperation with different stakeholders to train government officials, journalists and the civil society to ensure a good understanding of the legal provisions in place. In coordination with UNCT sister agencies (International Labour Organization (ILO), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UNHCR), IOM will also strive to increase awareness of the need for adequate protection of migrants and improve their access to national services.

## Niger

Due to its geographical position, hundreds of thousands of migrants transit through Niger every year from the entire West African region, benefiting from the freedom of movement and trade in the area. Porous borders, almost entirely in desert areas, instability at border zones and the presence of criminal networks, as well as terrorist groups in the regions surrounding Niger expose large numbers of economic migrants to exploitation, abuses, trafficking and smuggling activities. Niger adopted its anti-smuggling law in 2015, and the implementation of this framework is currently underway. A government plan to fight against trafficking in persons was validated in 2015, while the anti-smuggling plan is still in preparation. Resources and capacities for the effective implementation of the anti-smuggling law need to be reinforced, and IOM is engaged in providing the necessary technical assistance in this key area for Niger.

IOM actively collaborates with immigration and justice authorities to protect migrants’ rights and identify cases in need of legal protection, such as unaccompanied minors or potential victims of trafficking and smuggling. A National Referral Mechanism is currently in preparation and should be adopted and implemented by relevant authorities in 2017.

## Nigeria

IOM works directly with beneficiaries in Nigeria, ensuring full adherence to international standards and fulfilling rights of migrants in cooperation with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). In 2017, IOM will continue to ensure that the protection framework for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need is strengthened. Planned initiatives will ensure that all IOM humanitarian interventions are in accordance with international best standards and respect and value the rights of migrants. IOM will develop its internal capacities in do-no harm principles and respect for migrants’ rights before, during and after project implementation.

## Senegal

IOM has been supporting the Government of Senegal in the elaboration of a national migration policy. In 2017, IOM plans to further support the implementation of this policy, which aims to provide structure for future political documents referring to migration, as well as ensure the protection of migrant rights in all actions undertaken.

Following the release of the 2016 *Trafficking in Persons Report*, which downgraded Senegal to Tier II Watch list, IOM will seek to further support the Government of Senegal, and in particular the National Agency for the Fight Against Trafficking, to improve measures aimed at fighting against trafficking, in particular concerning children and victims of sexual exploitation in the region of Kédougou.

## Sierra Leone

IOM has supported the Government of Sierra Leone for the formulation of a National Labour Migration Policy as part of a consortium that includes the International Labour Organization, ECOWAS, Support to Free Movement of Persons and Migration in West Africa (FMM West Africa) and International Consortium for Mobility Policy Development. The document has been presented for validation to relevant stakeholders through the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. IOM plans to continue providing support to the Government of Sierra Leone towards the implementation of the new policy.

## Togo

Togo has been making major efforts during the last years to create a normative framework for migration management focusing on many areas, including diaspora, border management, labour migration and migration and development. In 2017, IOM will continue to offer technical support to the Togolese Interministerial Committee on Migration and Development for the preparation of a National Migration Policy.

## CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

### Regional initiatives

In Central and North America and the Caribbean, one of the main existing migration-related challenges remains the provision of assistance and protection to vulnerable migrants in transit. In 2017, IOM plans to strengthen governments and other counterparts' capacities in fulfilling human rights obligations and enhancing the protection of all migrants, regardless of their migratory status.

IOM will focus on providing support for governments to identify and provide protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants, and especially to migrant children, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its measures to protect unaccompanied children. This is especially important in the region as thousands of Central American children attempt to migrate to the United States, and suffer from extreme vulnerability during their journeys, including risking extortion, sexual abuse, assault and even death, especially those relying on dangerous human smuggling networks. Girls in transit face additional risks to their life, integrity and dignity, with many reporting fear of or actual cases of sexual violence, including rape. Also, according to a recent IOM study, violence against migrant women is one of the key push factors in the region.

In 2017, IOM will continue providing assistance to governments of the region in order to develop alternatives to detention for irregular migrants. Countries in the region face important irregular migration flows, and administrative detention remains a common procedure that often does not fulfil minimum standards.

IOM will also continue advocating for countries of the region to abolish laws that criminalize irregular migration, as well as immigration legislation impeding the entry of lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex (LGBTI) persons and disabled people.

### Costa Rica

IOM will support Costa Rica's adherence to international standards and the fulfilment of migrants' rights in all its activities. IOM is committed to providing expert advice as requested by the Government of Costa Rica in the promotion of regular migration as a means to protect the rights of migrants, fight against migrant exploitation, and promote migration for the benefit of all.

One of the highest priorities being countering trafficking in persons, IOM will provide support to the formulation and implementation of a National Policy against Trafficking in Persons in Costa Rica.

Planned interventions to address gender-based violence (GBV) will utilize Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICIC) guidelines to integrate the GBV approach into national emergency preparedness protocols. The development and implementation of GBV-related training sessions and procedures will draw from the revised Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) GBV Guidelines for Integrating GBV in Humanitarian Action.

Based on the outcomes of the IOM gender focal points' regional training held in 2016, IOM will implement, at the national level, the recommendations and guidelines to promote gender equality and mainstream gender in its programming, addressing the differentiated needs of vulnerable migrants. IOM will ensure that its national strategy specifically focuses on promoting gender equality and includes a gender indicator list to be used for any new project proposal, report or direct assistance operation. Finally, IOM will promote awareness-raising activities on gender and migration.



### Dominican Republic

In 2017, IOM will support and advocate for adherence to international standards in the Dominican Republic to prevent unauthorized forced removals of migrant descendants who are in the path to recover or acquire the Dominican nationality according to Law 169-14. These include individuals born in the Dominican Republic who were at some point registered in the civil registry, and individuals born in the Dominican Republic to parents with an irregular migratory status who were never registered in the civil registry.

### El Salvador

In order to promote adherence to international standards and fulfilment of migrants' rights, IOM will build the capacities of the national government and other counterparts in El Salvador on providing support to unaccompanied and separated migrant children.

IOM will also continue strengthening the reintegration processes of returned Salvadoran migrants, in close coordination with local stakeholders and in accordance with national and local strategies on the issue, such as the Plan El Salvador Seguro. In this framework, IOM will take into account the underlying causes of irregular migration, including social exclusion, social and family violence and vulnerability.

### Guatemala

IOM is working to strengthen its cooperation with the Government of Guatemala on migration governance at all levels. In this regard, IOM provides technical assistance to the National Assembly for the design and approval of the new Migration Law strongly focused on migrants' rights. Likewise, IOM is supporting the Presidential Commissioner on Migration to review the Comprehensive Migration Policy that will be implemented at the national level and which will be the main conceptual and strategic framework for migration policies in the country.

Outreach activity in a community festival contributing to the protection of migrants in El Salvador. © IOM 2015

“The guarantee of fundamental rights of vulnerable populations cannot be addressed individually, so we seek to establish strategic alliances to optimize migration management and contribute to El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically in regard to the end of contemporary forms of slavery and human trafficking, and all forms of violence and torture against children and adolescents.”

*Jorge Peraza Breedy, IOM Chief of Mission for El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras*



Jeremie resident, in Haiti, among destroyed homes after the passage of Hurricane Matthew.  
© IOM 2016 (Photo: Hajer Naili)

## Haiti

In the scope of supporting and advocating for States' adherence to international standards, IOM aims to improve the protection mechanisms available for vulnerable migrants (especially women and children) at the Haiti/Dominican Republic border areas. Activities in this regard will include the following: (a) strengthening local capacities to mitigate risks associated to irregular migration; (b) preventing human trafficking; (c) establishing a coordinated referral mechanism for vulnerable migrants (including stateless persons and unaccompanied minors); (d) improving the access to services; and (e) promoting the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants. In addition, IOM aims to strengthen government mechanisms aimed at identifying, registering and initiating the documentation process for undocumented Haitian returnees at the official border crossing points.

Throughout all of IOM actions in Haiti and based on desegregated data by sex and by age, IOM monitors the needs of women and men, boys and girls. All activities are designed to ensure equal rights, including gender equality and mainstreaming, as well as enhancing responsibilities and promoting opportunities for women, men, girls and boys.

In support of the IASC, IOM promotes the implementation of the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) commitments. In 2016, under the auspice of the UN Resident Coordinator (RC)/Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), a PSEA Task Force in Haiti was established. IOM is an active member of the task force and will continue to participate in ongoing activities in 2017.

## Jamaica

In 2017, IOM will continue to collaborate with other United Nations agencies to monitor the fulfilment of human rights treaties and agreements in Jamaica in order to ensure that migrants' rights are respected and protected.

## Mexico

In 2017, IOM will continue promoting the human security of migrants in transit through Mexico, including women, children, unaccompanied children, LGBTI persons and other vulnerable migrant populations.

To this purpose, IOM will continue strengthening the capacities of the authorities and advocating for the adequate implementation of relevant international and regional instruments, such as:

- The International Convention on the rights of the child, which has been the basis for the general law to ensure the rights of children and adolescents;
- The guidelines produced in the framework of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM), which define a series of actions to protect migrant children and adolescents; and
- The New York Declaration for addressing large movements of refugees and migrants and the report of the UN Secretary-General "In Safety and Dignity: Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants".

## Nicaragua

In 2017, IOM plans to provide technical assistance to the Government of Nicaragua to follow up on the recommendations made by the Committee on Migrant Workers in relation to the commitments made within the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (1990). This includes, in particular, the obligation of strengthening the protection of nationals working abroad.

IOM will also continue supporting the development of migration policies in Nicaragua with a human rights focus (such as border management and consular protection).

## Panama

In 2011 and 2013, special laws against human trafficking and migrant smuggling were approved in Panama. Since enactment, the regulations and standard processes of these laws have not been completed, which impedes the enforcement of both laws. IOM intends to continue supporting processes related to Law 79 against human trafficking and plans to also provide assistance to the process of Special Law 36 to prevent and combat migrant smuggling.

## Trinidad and Tobago

In a region with increased migration flows, especially South-South migration and extra-continental flows, Trinidad and Tobago has emerged as one of the major destination countries for migrants,<sup>1</sup> hosting one of

<sup>1</sup> Kairi Consultants Ltd., *Human Mobility in the Caribbean: Circulation of skills and immigration from the South*. Research Report ACPOBS/2013/PUB15 (IOM and ACP Observatory on Migration, Brussels, 2013). Available from [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/human\\_mobility.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/human_mobility.pdf).

the largest migrant stocks in the region.<sup>2</sup> Trinidad and Tobago's energy-based economy has attracted economic migrants from the Caribbean, South America, Africa and Asia, arriving via regular and irregular means.

IOM will continue addressing issues related to counter-trafficking, notably providing training for front-line law enforcement, prosecutorial officials and judiciary. In coordination with government authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), IOM will seek to address the need of vulnerable migrants by assisting with the establishment of inter-agency standard operating procedures and referral mechanisms. IOM will assist with the design, printing and dissemination of information campaigns on the rights of victims of human trafficking rights for criminal justice actors.

## United States

IOM's projects in the United States focus on counter-trafficking issues, including engaging victims of trafficking or law enforcement and other agencies related to the protection of victims. IOM is dedicated to maintaining a high level of protection and respect for migrants and ensures full adherence to international law outlined by the principles of the Palermo Protocol.

Through the Training on Counter-Trafficking at International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA) and Counter-Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) projects, IOM seeks to spread awareness, remove stigma and establish standard practices that enhance the ability of law enforcement and other State and non-governmental organizations to engage in counter-trafficking affairs.

In order to ensure that victims of trafficking are not treated as illegal immigrants and subject to laws and penalties that would see them prosecuted and deported, ILEA trainings provide guidance to relevant actors in identification and support. Similarly, T&TA trainings worldwide deliver and develop government capacities in order to achieve a higher standard of victim protection and well-being and strengthen the fight against trafficking in persons.

### The US Programme for victims of trafficking

The IOM-implemented Return, Reintegration and Family Reunification Programme for Victims of Trafficking in the United States (US Programme) upholds the United States' Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), which supports the international standards of the Palermo Protocol. The TVPA created a special visa, referred to as a T-visa, available to foreign national victims of trafficking who cooperate with law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of their traffickers. Victims with a T-visa may request immediate reunification with eligible family members abroad so they may resettle permanently in the United States. This unique benefit was motivated by the recognition of the Government of the United States that it is in the national interest to protect victims who cooperate with law enforcement. Moreover, such protections were extended to eligible family members abroad who may find themselves in danger of retaliation. IOM's US Programme supports the TVPA by providing rapid and customized return, reintegration and family reunification assistance to foreign national victims of trafficking in the United States.

<sup>2</sup> Anatol, M., R.M. Kirton and N. Nanan, *Becoming an Immigration Magnet: Migrants' profiles and the impact of migration on human development in Trinidad and Tobago* (IOM and ACP Observatory on Migration, 2013). Available from [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/migrants\\_profile.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/migrants_profile.pdf).

## SOUTH AMERICA

### Regional initiatives

In 2017, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) will draw on its technical assistance expertise in migration legislation reviews and provide technical input to countries in South America. Furthermore, IOM will work towards developing a model legal framework on migration that can serve as an instrument to countries in the region when developing or updating their legislations.

IOM will build on its partnerships with regional integration bodies to support the application of international standards through joint projects and expanding its research and technical assistance portfolio with the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR). Within this cooperation agenda, IOM will design a human rights manual for the region.

IOM will finally support mainstreaming of gender protection and humanitarian principles through outreach and training activities.

### Bolivia, Plurinational State of

In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, IOM supports the Government to raise awareness among the general public, authorities and migrants, in order to improve labour and social and economic integration of migrants.

In the framework of national laws and decrees and the acceptance by the Plurinational State of Bolivia of international conventions on migration issues, IOM works in partnership with the Government to protect vulnerable populations and provide humanitarian assistance in case of need.

IOM participates in the Humanitarian Country Team in order to promote minimum humanitarian assistance standards.

### Brazil

The protection of the human rights of migrants in the framework of regional integration processes is one of the main pillars of IOM action in Brazil. In this framework, IOM will conduct comparative analysis of different components of Brazil's legislation on migration, including 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. This analysis will be carried out in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and other relevant counterparts in Brazil. Findings of the study will be disseminated nationally.

### Colombia

IOM has been supporting and will continue to support the Government of Colombia in the protection of vulnerable populations, specifically victims of the armed conflict. Direct assistance to children, adolescents and their families particularly affected by displacement will require IOM's involvement along with the Government of Colombia, in line with the enhancement and protection of human rights. Migrants' labour rights continue to be a priority of the Government, including the strengthening and outreach of related policies and regulatory responses. Due to the new migration dynamics in the region, the political context in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and the situation of Colombians returning to the country, human rights approaches in labour migration should be enhanced among national authorities and local governments.

In its role of technical secretariat to the South American Conference on Migration (SACM), IOM will support Member States with the design and presentation of numerous technical papers that inform policy and programme development.

In a multicultural and multi-ethnic country such as the Plurinational State of Bolivia, IOM places an important emphasis on the stability and sustainability of projects, programmes and policies enhancing inclusive rights for all groups.

In 2017, IOM will continue to work with government entities in charge of addressing trafficking in persons, irregular migration and repatriation, facilitating institutional coordination at the national, international and regional levels.

In partnership with the Government of Colombia and UN agencies, humanitarian assistance will continue to be provided when required – especially in border regions due to disordered migration flows – in order to meet the needs of populations and enhance their human rights.

## Ecuador

Throughout 2017, IOM will support the Government of Ecuador in responding to the impact of Colombia's peace process for the Ecuadorian northern border region, particularly with regards to combating transnational organized crime, the prevention of trafficking in persons and the development of the border region.

IOM will also continue supporting the discussion and approval of the human mobility law in Ecuador. Once approved, IOM will also support relevant government institutions, such as the Vice-Ministry for Human Mobility, in the application and implementation of the new legislation. In addition, IOM plans to contribute to strengthening the recently created Council for Human Mobility.

IOM will support the Government of Ecuador in the regularization process for irregular migrants and with campaigns to reduce any form of discrimination motivated by gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity or others. Special attention will be given to prevent xenophobia against migrants.

IOM will continue to support the Ministry of Interior to prevent human trafficking and migrant smuggling by updating the National Plan against Human Trafficking and elaborating specific plans for border management.

## Peru

The Government of Peru has recently enacted a new Migration Law, in replacement of an outdated law, which is almost 25 years old. In 2017, IOM will provide support to the Government to ensure the new Migration Law is adequately implemented in adherence to international standards and that government officials are trained to apply it.

## Uruguay

Uruguay has ratified almost all international conventions and obligations related to migration issues, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. At the national level, Uruguay has a modern legislation, embodied in the Migration Law 18250. Specific frameworks on trafficking in persons need to be produced, following the recommendation of the Migrant Workers Committee.

Consequently, IOM provides technical support for the elaboration of draft counter-trafficking law in Uruguay. In 2017, IOM will continue its cooperation with the different stakeholders to train government officials, legislators, journalists and the civil society in order to ensure a good understanding of the new legal proposal. This also contributes to reinforcing awareness on the protection of vulnerable migrants, especially women and children.

Population affected by the earthquake in Ecuador in April 2016. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Monica Noriega)



# ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

## Regional initiatives

IOM in Asia and the Pacific will continue to focus on adherence to the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Principles for Humanitarian Action (PHA) and promote the rights of migrants and those at risk of unsafe irregular migration.

## Afghanistan

In 2017, IOM will continue designing and implementing humanitarian projects in Afghanistan abiding by the Organization's PHA and ensuring that the migrants, particularly undocumented Afghan returnees and those affected by natural disasters, receive adequate support to ensure the right to dignity and basic services. IOM further adheres to these principles by ensuring that protection is mainstreamed throughout the programming cycle.

With due consideration to the cultural context in Afghanistan, wherever possible, IOM will continue to mainstream sex and age into all programming, including the collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data.

## Australia and the Pacific context

IOM will promote gender equality and mainstreaming in its programming in the Australia and the Pacific. IOM will adapt the IOM Gender, Migration and HIV curriculum, originally developed in Southern Africa, to the Pacific context. Due to local dynamics, the focus will change to gender, migration and sexual and reproductive health (SRH). The curriculum will be used to promote gender mainstreaming in a range of IOM Pacific initiatives, including directly targeting gender-related issues, as well as broader interventions. The adapted curriculum will be the basis for partnering with local organizations to pilot interventions in migrant-affected communities targeting gender-based violence and SRH challenges in three Pacific Island countries: Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands. Pacific countries will also be supported in integrating the curriculum into existing immigration and law enforcement training programmes and facilities. IOM will further ensure roll-out throughout the Pacific of the IOM PHA, with particular focus on protection mainstreaming into humanitarian projects.

Children play in the sunset on one of the atolls at the Carteret islands, Papua New Guinea. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)



## Bangladesh

In 2017, IOM will continue to promote migration governance systems in Bangladesh that respect the rights of migrants through engagement with government ministries, development partners and private sector actors, such as recruitment agencies. This engagement will take place in the development of migration policies reflective of international standards and enhancement of critical migration governance systems, such as recruitment agency's monitoring processes. In addition, IOM will work with private sector bodies and government officials to promote greater awareness and understanding of the rights of migrant workers preparing for departure and those abroad.

## Cambodia

In Cambodia, IOM has worked to integrate a rights-based approach to assistance and policymaking in all its areas of intervention. This is particularly evident in IOM's effort to put health assistance in the spotlight by incorporating health care and referrals into everyday practice. Further, by enhancing voluntary return mechanisms, including increasing employment opportunities, IOM hopes to achieve more sustainable outcomes for beneficiaries that are both age and gender-sensitive.

IOM will also seek to contribute to the 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.

Medical services provided by IOM in Cambodia. © IOM 2016



IOM works to enhance South–South cooperation in the protection efforts of marginalized and vulnerable Cambodians migrating to Thailand to 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.

## China

IOM will continue the expansion of its strategic programmatic approach on migration to, within and from China. Capacity-building and policy work will focus on initiatives related to immigration and border management, crisis prevention, migrant assistance, labour mobility, migration policy and research.

IOM supports China's efforts to establish an effective system on migration mobility, as well as enhanced dialogue with other countries and regions to better manage migration. The integration of foreign migrants and regulation of labour mobility through international ethical recruitment standards are areas of priority in responding to requests from Chinese counterparts.

Training, seminars and targeted research will enhance China's policy response to mixed migration flows by supporting Chinese agencies' knowledge and the implementation of international migration law and relevant international standards into domestic legal and policy frameworks. This includes assisting China to enhance its policy and legislative response to trafficking in human beings in line with international standards, including through potential development of a National Referral Mechanism (NRM) framework, and enhanced policy response to contemporary issues, such as marriage migration. IOM will also continue to assist efforts to minimize domestic trafficking in children through support to policy initiatives addressed at the 61 million "left behind children" of internal migrant workers.

## Fiji

IOM will promote gender equality and mainstreaming in its programming in Fiji. IOM will adapt the IOM Gender, Migration and HIV curriculum, originally developed in Southern Africa, to the Fiji context. Due to local dynamics, the focus will change to Gender, Migration and Sexual and Reproductive Health. The adapted curriculum will be the basis for partnering with local organizations to pilot interventions in migrant-affected communities targeting gender-based violence and SRH challenges. Pacific countries will also be supported in integrating the curriculum into existing immigration and law enforcement training programmes and facilities.

IOM will further ensure roll out of the IOM PHA with particular focus on protection mainstreaming in humanitarian projects.

## India

IOM is a member of United Nations Gender Task Team under the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in India and actively collaborating with different State agencies, such as the National Commission for Women under the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), to ensure that the recently released draft anti-trafficking bill adheres to the International Protocol of the UN to control, prevent and suppress trafficking in persons. In 2017, IOM in India, in partnership with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), MWCD, related UN agencies and development stakeholders, is planning to call for national- and State-level consultations on trafficking in persons to make the law and protocol more inclusive and victim-centred thereby adhering to international standards. Further, IOM is seeking to convene series of consultations at central and State levels, bringing relevant CSOs under one platform to identify strategic areas in the framework of counter-trafficking.

## Indonesia

IOM's overall migrant assistance programming in Indonesia is anchored on providing basic humanitarian needs to vulnerable populations. IOM activities in Indonesia aim at ensuring full respect for the rights of migrants, including smuggled, trafficked, labour migrants and displaced populations, through the following: (a) mainstreaming protection principles and supporting the Government of Indonesia in reducing migration-related risks; (b) increasing awareness of migrants' rights to reduce exposure to discriminatory or exploitative treatment; and (c) assisting with rights claim access to remedies and recovery from abuse. IOM activities comply with human rights law, international migration law, international humanitarian law, refugee law, Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC), Sphere and IOM PHA – operationalized alongside the do-no-harm principle.

IOM also aims towards strengthening existing local capacities in the arena of unaccompanied migrant children (UMC) care and assists in the sustainable mainstreaming and application of international standards of childcare and protection services (Convention on the Rights of the Child framework) in Indonesia. Programmes have been inherently designed to consider and include underserved groups of migrant children (in government detention centres, temporary interception sites and IOM community housing facilities) by designing and providing targeted services.

IOM mainstreams gender and addresses sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in displacement settings. IOM also addresses domestic violence in migrant communities and develops counter-trafficking projects, economic empowerment and skills development for migrant women and girls programmes and promotes access to education for migrant children. IOM works to promote migrant health rights and reduce excess mortality and morbidity associated with migration resulting from disaster or conflict.

### Lao People's Democratic Republic

IOM supported and will continue to support the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on emergency response capacity, including rights-based approaches, to ensure the dignity of affected populations. IOM adheres to its PHA and ensures that programming follows these principles and mainstreams protection into all activities around shelter and evacuation management.

### Micronesia, Federated States of, covering the Marshall Islands and Palau

Mixed migratory flows are a characteristic pattern of mobility in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau, with some people on the move in search of better living conditions, education and employment. Existing forms of migratory movements include irregular labour migration and trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation, sometimes through foreign marriages. Migration-related public health challenges remain a priority for governments due to emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases such as tuberculosis. IOM aims at cooperating with the Governments of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau to assist them in their efforts to better regulate and manage migration in line with international standards.

IOM is further training governments and non-government partners on the essentials of humanitarian action, using global core training tools of IOM, including the IOM PHA, Protection Mainstreaming, and Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations (PRDS).

### Mongolia

In 2017, IOM will continue to promote international standards on combating trafficking in persons, through capacity-building, dialogue, research studies and policy recommendations. IOM will support the Government of Mongolia through support to the development of

guidelines and an NRM. IOM will also support awareness-raising campaigns to combat the stigma associated with being a victim of trafficking in Mongolia's traditional cultural context, through the sensitization of media outlets and other opinion makers on the realities of trafficking in persons. When responding to emergencies or working with the Government on emergency simulations and contingency planning, IOM abides by its PHA to ensure that support reaches the most vulnerable and mainstream protection principles throughout its programming.

### Myanmar

In 2017, IOM will continue to advise the Government of Myanmar on migration-related legislation and policy, paying particular attention to the rights of migrants and gender considerations.

IOM will promote the rights of labour migrants in 2017 through the dissemination of information on safe migration, by enhancing the capabilities of relevant stakeholders and ensuring that migrant-sensitive programming is developed by the Government.

IOM will also support the Ministry of Health and Sports of Myanmar in its efforts to implement the recommendations of World Health Assembly Resolution 61.17 on the Health of Migrants (WHA 61.17).

Finally, IOM will continue to provide assistance in humanitarian crises in line with IOM's PHA, supporting government capacity with particular focus on mainstreaming protection issues and progressively supporting the resolution of displacement situations.

### Nepal

As one of the largest humanitarian actors in Nepal, in particular following the massive earthquakes of 2015, IOM Nepal continues to hold itself to a high standard in application of the IOM PHA. In particular, IOM will continue to revisit the principles and assess its capacity to meet the needs of the most vulnerable, mainstream protection, and ensure that assistance and services are provided based on needs.

IOM will also continue to ensure that all its project approaches are grounded by the following principles: (a) human rights; (b) gender and social inclusion; (c) environmental sustainability; (d) capacity development; (e) international cooperation and partnership; and (f) accountability and transparency.



### Philippines

Since 2013, the Philippines have been the most affected country by displacement due to natural disasters and conflict in the Asia-Pacific region. In these circumstances, IOM plans to continue in 2017 its promotion of the rights of IDPs through its emergency operations and post-crisis response programmes, as well as advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns. IOM will continue to coordinate with the Government of the Philippines (in particular, the Department of Justice, Department of Social Welfare and Development and Department of Foreign Affairs) and UNHCR the Emergency Transit Mechanism for refugees and asylum seekers.

Furthermore, IOM will support the drive towards ethical recruitment of labour migrants and the assumption of placement costs by employers through the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) and in consideration of relevant international conventions. In view of the vulnerability of overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) to crisis-driven displacements, their rights to safe return, psychosocial support, legal services and alternative employment/livelihood will be promoted in coordination with the Department of Labor and Employment and other relevant government entities.

### Papua New Guinea

IOM will continue to support the Government of Papua New Guinea's adherence to international standards and fulfilment of migrants' rights. Assistance is planned in the areas of migration governance, legislative reform and human resource development to key governmental and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners, as well as direct relief to and protection of vulnerable populations. Special focus will be placed on mainstreaming gender and protection, and applying the PHA, as well as working towards meeting the migration-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In particular, IOM is currently addressing a major rights-related need – legal remedies for displaced populations

A plane loaded with shelter kits arrives at Yangon International Airport. © IOM 2015

– and will continue to advocate for the rights of displaced populations to find durable and sustainable solutions to their land, property and livelihoods rights.

## Republic of Korea

IOM will continue to work with the Government of the Republic of Korea, the Korea Human Rights Commission, academics and the civil society in promoting migrants' rights, particularly among refugees and human trafficking victims in the Republic of Korea. As part of IOM's ongoing capacity strengthening in disaster response and management of displacement for the Government of the Republic of Korea and NGOs, IOM has integrated its PHA into training programmes, including a focus on protection mainstreaming and progressive resolutions of displacement situations. IOM continues to advocate for high-quality humanitarian programming based on rights and dignity for people affected by disasters.

## Sri Lanka, covering the Maldives

IOM is dedicated to supporting the comprehensive needs of migrants, including displaced, refugees and returnees. IOM provides reintegration support to displaced persons and returnees in alignment with its PHA, with a focus on mainstreaming protection and achieving durable solutions for long-term stabilization.

## Thailand

IOM's humanitarian programming, including coordination and support for the Andaman Sea crisis, will continue to provide assistance and services to migrants and refugees in line with IOM's PHA, with particular emphasis on mainstreaming protection into all elements of assistance, and supporting governments to identify durable solutions where possible.

## Timor-Leste

In 2017, IOM will build on achievements in Timor-Leste, developing the capacity of the Government to implement policies that better reflect international conventions and ensure that migrants are adequately protected, with a specific focus on gender-sensitive aspects of migration.

IOM will continue promoting the rights of labour migrants, both foreigners coming to Timor-Leste and Timorese migrants abroad, especially those moving to the United Kingdom, not covered by bilateral agreements.

IOM will also work on policy issues, providing input for the Government of Timor-Leste to adopt several National Action Plans related to the protection of migrants in Timor-Leste. This includes most recently facilitating the

With Timor-Leste seeking membership to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2017, relevant legislation is needed for the country to become aligned with ASEAN standards on migration. IOM is assisting this process and encouraging the Government to discuss and approve laws and guidelines in line with those of other ASEAN members.

Timor-Leste's Counter-Trafficking National Action Plan and providing legal advice on the draft counter-trafficking legislation and asylum laws. IOM intends to follow up on the specific implementation of these legislative tools by providing technical assistance for the Government to create monitoring and evaluation plans.

IOM works closely with the Government on disaster management and support resilience building. In the framework of its emergency and resilience activities, IOM adheres to its PHA and supports mainstreaming of protection and sustainable and durable solutions for those affected by hazards in the country.

## Vanuatu

IOM's experience in the areas of crisis migration and migration management places it in a unique position to mainstream migrants' rights and provide support to migrants caught in crises. IOM has been providing support to the Government of Vanuatu on camp coordination and camp management (CCCM)/Shelter standards following the passage of tropical cyclone Pam in March 2015.

IOM conducts humanitarian activities in Vanuatu in line with IOM's PHA with a particular focus on mainstreaming protection against SGBV and supporting the Government to achieve solutions to displacement as quickly as possible.

## Viet Nam

IOM Viet Nam ensures that all agreements with implementing partners make reference to IOM's PHA, including the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) (through PSEA commitments). In 2017, IOM Viet Nam will further implement its national programme to support both the Government of Viet Nam and those in the subregion to better regulate labour migration in the subregion. Specific focus is placed on promoting migrant workers' rights for the benefit of both sending and hosting communities, in addition to supporting IRIS implementation and the promotion of ethical recruitment.

# EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA

## Regional initiatives

In 2017, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) will continue to promote implementation of rights-based approaches in its multi-country and regional initiatives managed from the European Union, Norway and Switzerland. Legislation, policies and guidelines adopted by the European Union and the Council of Europe will remain key references in IOM's work in the region. IOM is regularly engaged in providing support to the transposition and implementation of these policies and guidelines.

Particular attention in 2017 will be given to promoting IOM's recently adopted set of humanitarian principles, in particular with the European institutions (the European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)) and within the region, to ensure that responses to migration crises prioritize life-saving measures and the protection of migrants and streamline gender issues.

## Austria

Throughout its areas of work, IOM upholds international standards – including European Union provisions and international conventions – and endeavours to contribute to ensuring that migrants are aware of their rights and that these rights are respected.

In 2017, IOM will continue supporting Austrian asylum authorities, in the first and second instance, to fulfil their obligations as foreseen in the European Union Reception Directive (2013/33/EU) to identify and support vulnerable asylum seekers, including trafficked persons. This will be achieved through continuing the training sessions for asylum officials already being successfully implemented. These training sessions are also in line with the recommendations of the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA, Council of Europe).

IOM facilitates the integration process of refugees as foreseen in the European Union Qualification Directive (2011/95/EU) "Access to integration facilities" via cultural orientation trainings for refugees. The trainings will continue to offer both formal and informal education on the host society, teach how to avoid social and cultural misunderstandings and try to deconstruct prejudices in order to smooth the integration process of refugees. Furthermore, as of 2017, IOM will support Austrian asylum authorities in building up soft skills, for instance by offering one to two days training sessions for asylum officials on increasing their intercultural awareness and improving their intercultural competences.

## Belgium

In 2017, IOM will continue supporting Belgium's adherence to international standards and the fulfilment of migrants' rights. This principle cuts across all the activities in which IOM is involved and more specifically in assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR), migration and development, resettlement and relocation.

Upholding and protecting the fundamental and human rights of all migrants – regardless of their legal status – is central to IOM's work in Belgium. IOM works in cooperation with national and local governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners to protect and promote the rights of all migrants, specifically emphasizing the rights of children, irregular migrants, those with health needs, single-parent households, victims of trafficking, forced labour or other forms of exploitation, and other vulnerable migrants.

"IOM engages in partnerships and cooperates with the stakeholders involved in humanitarian action on the basis of shared principles to promote mutual respect, complementarity, predictability and reliability for a more effective humanitarian response."

*IOM Principles for Humanitarian Action*, <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-CRP-20-IOMs-Humanitarian-Policy.pdf>, 2015.



Isaac returned to Ghana under the Belgium AVRR Programme financed by the Belgian Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Fedasil). © IOM 2016

## Bulgaria

Throughout its ongoing and planned activities, IOM will continue to support the efforts of the Government of Bulgaria, focusing on the adherence to international standards and the promotion of rights-based approaches. Particularly, IOM will support coherence with international and European Union standards related to asylum and migration, including return of undocumented migrants, provision of support to vulnerable persons, as well as protection of victims of trafficking in human beings.

## Croatia

Central to all programmes planned for 2017, IOM will apply a rights-based approach in all of its activities. Specific attention will be paid to promoting gender equality and compliance with international and European standards and legislation. More specifically, IOM will step up its efforts towards the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, including through awareness-raising initiatives and capacity-building.

## Cyprus

IOM is committed to abide by national and international laws relevant to migration issues and will continue to adhere to European Union and international laws for the safe and dignified return of migrants. IOM's right-based approach will count on actions ensuring the best interest determination principle for every vulnerable group. This entails facilitating the process of legal guardian appointment for unaccompanied minors or fit-to-travel certificates for migrants with medical conditions.

IOM will work to enhance human rights enshrined in international laws, and apply standards protecting vulnerable groups, such as trafficked and smuggled individuals, unaccompanied children, and migrants with physical and mental health needs.

## Czech Republic

In 2017, IOM aims at working in the Czech Republic to improve the perception of migrants by the host society and promote the well-being of migrants. The Czech Minister for Human Rights organizes a Committee on Human Rights of Migrants, where IOM is invited to discuss general migrants' environment, as well as individual cases. In 2017, IOM plans to train government officials countrywide to improve relations with migrants at the municipal level. IOM will also organize an information campaign for the general public on migrants' contributions, highlighting economic analyses and other relevant data.

## Denmark

IOM will continue to incorporate a rights-based approach in all programming activities, including but not limited to the support provided to victims of trafficking in Denmark. This will be done in coordination with Danish partners, such as the Danish Centre against Trafficking in Human Beings.

## Estonia

In Estonia, IOM focuses on and promotes a rights-based approach to migration issues and mainstreams gender considerations throughout its activities.

## Finland

In Finland, IOM focuses on developing a rights-based approach and promoting gender aspects throughout all its activities.

## France

IOM will support and promote the adherence to international standards on migration issues while implementing national or regional projects, in particular counter-trafficking and AVRR initiatives.

In 2017, IOM will put in place awareness-raising activities (such as information campaigns, occasional events and exhibitions) to promote the positive contribution of migrants to host societies. A specific focus on trafficking in human beings will be developed to support France in its efforts to better address and combat this phenomenon.

## Germany

IOM remains committed to safeguarding the rights of migrants through its programmes in Germany and ensures, in particular, specific attention to the needs of vulnerable migrants.

## Greece

IOM will implement activities in Greece in line with its Principles for Humanitarian Action. IOM is also committed to mainstreaming gender issues in the framework of all projects implemented in Greece. Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse continues to be a priority for IOM in Greece, and further training and awareness-raising for IOM staff is planned for 2017.

## Hungary

A rights-based approach will guide all IOM projects planned for 2017. To contribute to the improvement of the standards of the guardianship and child protection system in Hungary in 2017, IOM will implement activities to enhance the professional capacity of child protection authorities and guardianship staff in order to enable the provision of appropriate care and protection to minors arriving in Hungary.

## Iceland

In Iceland, IOM focuses on developing a rights-based approach and promoting gender aspects throughout all its activities.

## Ireland

A rights-based approach will be central in all IOM programme planning for 2017 in Ireland. IOM intends to broaden the counter-trafficking training curriculum content for the Irish Police training to include a component on female genital mutilation (FGM), addressing both gender issues, as well as the broader rights-based approach.

### Italy: Promoting international standards in the context of migrant arrivals

In the context of increasing numbers of migrants and refugees stranded and rescued in the Mediterranean Sea (over 70,000 in the first six months of 2016), IOM will continue to promote international standards and fulfilment of migrants' rights through the following:

- (a) First assistance and legal counselling to mixed flows of migrants stranded along Italian coasts;
- (b) Identification and referral of vulnerable migrants, such as victims of trafficking or smuggling, labour exploitation and unaccompanied minors to local authorities and relevant institutions; and
- (c) Monitoring Italian reception capacities, including hotspots and centres for UMCs.

In Southern Italy, IOM offers legal counselling at border points and in the main governmental reception centres, through dedicated roving teams. IOM field teams have grown in number and thematic expertise over time, by expanding legal counselling and referral of vulnerable groups to assistance to victims of trafficking, monitoring of reception standards, and attention to exploited migrant workers. Drawing from past and current experience, IOM will be looking for opportunities to further enhance its presence on the ground through teams specifically devoted to the identification of and assistance to victims of trafficking and labour exploitation.

## Latvia

IOM will continue to promote Latvia's adherence to international standards and protect the rights of all migrants, as well as contribute to improve public opinion about migrants and refugees. In 2017, IOM plans to initiate discussions between government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on the necessity to provide access to medical care to migrants in irregular situations in Latvia.

## Lithuania

All IOM projects in Lithuania follow a migrant rights-based approach, and their implementation adheres to international standards. In particular, the implementation of assisted voluntary return projects follows relevant guidelines adopted by the IOM globally.

## Luxembourg

In 2017, IOM will continue supporting Luxembourg's adherence to international standards and the fulfilment of migrants' rights. This principle cuts across all the activities in which the office is involved and more specifically in AVRR, resettlement and relocation.

Upholding and protecting the fundamental and human rights of all migrants – regardless of their legal status – is central to IOM's work in Luxembourg. IOM works in cooperation with national and local governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners to protect and promote the rights of all migrants, specifically emphasizing the rights of children, irregular migrants, those with health needs, single-parent households and other vulnerable migrants. All the above aspects are an integral part of the projects to be implemented in the course of 2017.

## Malta

In 2017, IOM will continue supporting Malta's adherence to international standards in the field of AVRR, counter-trafficking, relocation, resettlement and integration. Moreover, IOM will continue promoting gender equality and mainstreaming, ensuring that women's and men's concerns and experiences are an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes.

## Norway

In 2017, IOM will continue to engage in meetings with relevant governmental entities, public offices and organizations, as well as in seminars, workshops and training sessions, to champion the commitment of Norway's public sector and civil society in adherence to international standards and protecting migrants' rights.

## Poland

In 2017, IOM will continue to work on raising migrants' awareness of their rights and obligations in Poland, and preventing discrimination and exploitation of migrants in the Polish labour market. The ongoing information campaign targeting migrants in Poland will continue, as well as initiatives aimed at improving Poland's capacity to protect migrants' rights and prevent any form of discrimination and exploitation.

## Portugal

In 2017, IOM will continue its collaboration with the Government of Portugal, especially with the Border and Immigration Police, under the framework of the Collaboration Protocol for the monitoring of the temporary detention centre. IOM is responsible for training staff working at the centre according to identified needs, organizing group counselling sessions and producing information materials for migrants on their rights and duties, on regular channels for migration and on the risks of irregular migration. In 2017, IOM will seek to upgrade cooperation with the Border and Immigration Police, thus continuing to promote human rights standards for migrants in administrative detention.



In Poland, IOM manages a multi-language information line popular among both migrants and employers who seek information on the legal aspects of employing migrant workers.



Candlelight vigil on 18 December 2015 in Lisbon to commemorate the refugees and migrants who have lost their lives or have disappeared while trying to reach safe harbour after arduous journeys.  
© IOM 2015

## Romania

In 2017, IOM will continue to ensure that its entire work and interventions in Romania are coordinated with relevant stakeholders to ensure inclusiveness and complementarity, and that they meet the highest international standards of human rights. This approach has been acknowledged by governments, as well as migrants in the past and has established IOM as a trusted partner and voice in the country.

## Slovakia

IOM will continue to support the Government of Slovakia and all relevant stakeholders in their adherence to international standards on migration issues, mainly through active participation in Intersectoral Steering Board for Migration (as an ad-hoc member), the Counter-Trafficking Expert Group (intersectorial), the Expert Group for the Integration of Migrants (Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family), the Working Group for the Rights of Refugees and Migrants (intersectorial) and other platforms.

## Slovenia

IOM will ensure that humanitarian principles and a rights-based approach are respected by all its implementing partners and that adherence to international standards is ensured in the framework of government-supported programmes implemented by IOM, such as the AVRR programme, relocation and resettlement and family reunification processes to Slovenia. These efforts will be supported by rights-based capacity-building activities for national authorities covering the topics of return procedures and counter-trafficking activities. The development of all IOM's programmes will integrate gender mainstreaming, while gender aspects of migration will be specifically tackled in activities related to child protection.

## Spain

In 2017, IOM will continue working in Spain to promote adherence to international standards and fulfilling migrant's rights. Planned initiatives, such as the *Dialoga* project, aim at fostering interreligious dialogue, as a means to counter discrimination against migrants.

IOM also plans to implement the *Sensibilizate* programme as a new approach to the private sector to promote the integration of asylum seekers in the Spanish labour market and uphold their rights.

In 2017, IOM will also pursue the fight against trafficking in persons through the Spanish anti-trafficking network and supporting AVRR for victims of trafficking.

## Sweden

In Sweden, IOM focuses on developing a rights-based approach and promoting gender aspects throughout all its activities.

## Switzerland

In 2017, IOM will continue to abide in Switzerland by the relevant international standards in the framework of implemented activities and developed projects. Whenever possible and appropriate, IOM will support an increased cooperation between activities implemented by the Government of Switzerland in the field of migration and initiatives of the European Union.

In line with its principles, IOM will accompany all activities protecting the rights of migrants and promoting an orderly and humane management of migration. IOM is particularly involved in the protection of the rights of vulnerable migrants (unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking) and actively participates in meetings and working groups with Swiss counterparts on this issue.

## United Kingdom

Upholding and protecting the fundamental and human rights of all migrants – regardless of their legal status – is central to IOM's work in the United Kingdom. IOM works in cooperation with national and local governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners to protect and promote the rights of all migrants, specifically emphasizing the rights of children, irregular migrants, those with health needs, single-parent households, victims of trafficking, forced labour or other forms of exploitation and other vulnerable migrants.

Examples of these initiatives include supporting the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) with partners, notably the private sector, to promote ethical recruitment of labour migrants, and the inclusion of information on rights and responsibilities during cultural orientation sessions for arriving refugees, in coordination with the Home Office.

IOM will continue to deliver mandatory safeguarding trainings for all staff involved in resettlement escort trips and in the new children-at-risk resettlement programme in the United Kingdom.

In addition, through centralizing a gender analysis approach, IOM will enhance its efforts in the area of programming and policy to uphold gender equality, with a particular focus on the empowerment of women.

# SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

## Regional initiatives

IOM in Central Asia is working to bring national legislation on human trafficking in line with international standards, through finalization, institutionalization, operationalization and implementation of National Action Plans and accompanying SOPs. A particular focus for this subregion is mainstreaming human rights-based approaches in national policies on assistance to vulnerable migrants, including counter-trafficking, and developing a strong regional human rights response to protect migrants' rights.

Ethical and facilitated recruitment in the region will remain an important area of work for IOM in 2017. The focus will be on building the capacities of governments and other relevant stakeholders (employers, recruitment agencies) in adhering to ethical recruitment standards. IOM will also work to analyse and compile experiences and good practices implemented globally and draw lessons for the missions in the region, particularly in the South Caucasus, where a number of countries have signed mobility partnerships with the European Union. The International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) principles and standards will be applied in all labour mobility policy and activity developments.

In the Western Balkans, IOM will continue to build government capacities in migration management to strengthen national and regional systems to manage complex mixed flows and bring migrant reception and identification mechanisms and protection-sensitive procedures up to international standards. This includes identifying vulnerable migrants including victims of trafficking, referring eligible vulnerable individuals for international protection and other assistance, enhancing access to services in reception facilities, including immigration detention centres, as well as promoting the respect for and protection of migrants' rights through humanitarian border management (HBM) trainings for front-line border agencies.

Discussion on migration-related SDGs in Belarus.  
© IOM 2016



On health, IOM remains committed to supporting national health systems in mainstreaming migration health in their public health approaches. Guided by various international standards and conventions, specifically the *WHA Resolution 61.17* and the *2010 Global Operational Framework on the health of migrants*, IOM will engage with governments, regional networks and development partners in integrating health into their migration management portfolio. IOM subscribes to the *Health 2020 Vision for Europe* and the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*; keeping in mind the well-being of migrants, IOM will assist governments in realizing the goals and objectives of these policy frameworks. Ensuring and anticipating the positive outcomes of the deliberations on the *World Health Organization (WHO) Europe Strategy and Action Plan on Refugee and Migrant Health* and the *Second Global Consultation on Migrant Health: Resetting the Agenda* in 2016, IOM continues its technical and operational engagement with governments and development partners in addressing the health needs and vulnerabilities of migrants in the region.

## Albania

IOM will continue providing support to the Government of Albania for developing the new Migration Governance Policy in compliance with international standards.

Support will also continue to be provided to the Government to ensure full compliance with international laws and regulations, specifically in countering trafficking in human beings, addressing issues of unaccompanied minors and improving border management. Technical assistance will be provided in the process of implementation of relevant policies.

## Armenia

In line with global targets for sustainable development, IOM will contribute to improved protection of labour rights by enhancing the capacity of the Government of Armenia to better manage labour migration in and from the country. This includes the development of regular labour migration procedures, including the issuance of labour permits to foreigners, and building the capacities of the government in labour migration management. Planned interventions for 2017 include the following: (a) providing technical advice on reforming labour migration policies; (b) instituting a pre-departure orientation and developing a mobile application and a migrant training system; (c) enhancing the operations of the Migrant Resource Centres; (d) facilitating negotiations of bilateral labour agreements; (e) enhancing the understanding of inter-State cooperation in labour migration management; and (f) ensuring the protection of migrants' rights through consular assistance. Technical

assistance will also be offered with regards to the accession of Armenia to relevant international treaties.

IOM will support efforts of the Government to mainstream the recommendations of the 2010 Global Operational Framework on the Health of Migrants in the public health approach of Armenia. As Armenia aligns its national health strategy and action plans to the European Health 2020 policy, IOM will work closely with the Government to ensure that migrants are accounted for in health interventions in the country.

## Azerbaijan

Migrant-oriented and rights-based approaches will remain a cornerstone of IOM's work in Azerbaijan in 2017. IOM will assist the Government of Azerbaijan in mainstreaming international and European human rights standards, as well as gender equality norms, into policy planning and implementation processes. This will be done through further inclusion of key human rights principles of participation, inclusion, equality, non-discrimination and accountability in migration management. IOM's interventions intend to move upstream and assist policymakers in reviewing the considerable achievements made by Azerbaijan and define greater goals as the country emerges as a successful migration management model.

In the last decade, Azerbaijan has accumulated a significant experience, technical know-how and expertise that can greatly contribute to global migration management efforts. To complement these progresses, IOM will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities for international cooperation leveraging Azerbaijan's expertise for the benefit of other countries.

In 2017, IOM will support the application of international and European human rights law and standards, through strengthening capacities of government and non-government organizations (NGOs). Support will be given to bring national legislation into further compliance with international and European norms. The Justice Academy of the Ministry of Justice will be assisted in the development and institutionalization of migrants' rights curriculum for judges, candidate judges and prosecutors.

## Belarus

In 2017, IOM will continue its advocacy for the rights of migrants always paying attention to gender-sensitive aspects of migration, ensuring wherever possible equal representation of men and women in IOM's activities. It will also work to support the rights of labour migrants, both foreigners working in Belarus and Belarusians working abroad, by advocating for their rights at meetings with the authorities.

Throughout 2017, IOM will also continue its efforts aimed at supporting the harmonization of the national counter-trafficking legislation with main international legal instruments. IOM will also support the enhancement of capacities of relevant stakeholders, both State and non-State actors, to ensure an adequate application of counter-trafficking legislation in practice.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

In 2017, IOM will ensure that stakeholders in Bosnia and Herzegovina adhere to international standards and protect migrants' rights, by raising awareness and building necessary capacities on the protection of vulnerable categories of migrants, including potential victims of trafficking and UMCs.

IOM will build upon efforts undertaken at the regional level within programmes designed to identify and protect vulnerable migrants in the Western Balkans, specifically on the basis of identified needs in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

IOM will actively engage institutions, civil society organizations and individuals to promote gender mainstreaming by directly working on gender issues and mainstreaming gender-sensitive activities in projects, benefitting women, men, boys and girls.

This includes, but is not limited to, projects preventing and combating corruption in law enforcement agencies, counter-trafficking and smuggling projects, and projects addressing conflict-related sexual violence.

### Georgia

In 2017, IOM will continue supporting the adhesion of the Georgian national migration systems to international standards through targeted capacity-building initiatives and the development of SOPs. Special focus will be placed on gender-sensitive, child-oriented and culturally appropriate protection policies targeting vulnerable categories of migrants and populations prone to migration. This relates in particular to the areas of counter-trafficking, counter smuggling of migrants, forced labour, human rights standards in immigration detention and dignified return of migrants.

In health, IOM supports the Government of Georgia to advance the European Health 2020 policy framework and strategy in the country, mindful of the fact that the strategy promotes universal coverage and equitable access to services, modern whole of society and whole-of-government approach to improving health and creating institutional capacity for intersectoral governance for health and addressing its social determinants – all are important elements in ensuring access of migrants to health services.

Special focus will be placed on border crossing points and on the green border along the Georgia/Turkey border to upgrade the overall infrastructure and supply modern surveillance and communication equipment. This will contribute to strengthening border management systems and improving the capacities of relevant structures for the establishment of effective coordination mechanisms.

Active international cooperation with Turkey will continue to be promoted to counter smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings along the main migration corridors, adhering to international standards of border security, safe travel and migrants' rights protection.

IOM will also build the capacities of the Government of Georgia on protecting labour migrants' rights through training sessions on International Migration Law and the development of bilateral labour migration schemes.

IOM will work with the Secretariat to the State Commission on Migration issues to put in place a monitoring mechanism aimed at tracking progress achieved by Georgia in the implementation of well-managed migration policy and addressing gaps identified by the Migration Governance Index methodology.

### Kazakhstan

IOM will support the Government of Kazakhstan in developing the national policy on migration, as well as the National Counter-Trafficking Action Plan for 2014–2016. These documents will promote the expertise and best practices in migration management required for the establishment of an effective system protecting migrant rights' in Kazakhstan. IOM will provide technical assistance to develop a legal framework to ensure migrants' health and well-being in Kazakhstan, with a focus on accessing health services for tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment. Furthermore, IOM will contribute to the successful implementation of the national programme Nurly Zhol, the National Strategy "100 steps" and the national legislation on migration.

IOM will assist the Government of Kazakhstan in developing a new Gender and Family Policy Concept in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). IOM will also conduct a needs assessment of women migrants to contribute to the improvement of the existing national policy on women's rights in line with international standards.

IOM will strengthen the capacity of main stakeholders in Kazakhstan, including the recently established National Bureau on Migration, through an e-learning course on International Migration Law promoting international human rights standards, among others.

IOM will continue supporting migrant rights protection mechanisms in close cooperation with the Government and NGOs through awareness-raising campaigns targeting vulnerable migrants, their families, victims of trafficking and potential victims of trafficking. IOM will focus on developing capacities of State and non-State partners, supporting NGOs to monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Report on Current Issues Affecting Human Rights Protection in the Area of Combating Trafficking in Persons and the Special Report on the Migrants' Rights and conducting advocacy campaigns to further improve the migration legislation.

#MigrationMeans  
campaign in Kazakhstan.  
© IOM 2014



## Kyrgyzstan

IOM will continue assisting the Government of Kyrgyzstan in improving its policies relating to migration governance. Particularly, together with the Presidential Office and State Migration Service, IOM will continue developing the New Concept of Migration Policy for the country. Additionally, the Organization will continue mainstreaming migration in national development strategies, such as the 2030 Country Development Concept and the 2018–2022 Programme of Action.

In 2015, together with the Parliamentary Committee on Social Policy, IOM monitored the enforcement of the National Counter-Trafficking legislation. IOM plans to continue assisting the Government in evaluating the implementation of this policy in 2017 in order to improve Kyrgyzstan's compliance with the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Palermo Protocols.

IOM is currently collaborating with UN agencies and other actors to establish a National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for victims of human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan. Although the establishment of NRM is led by the Ministry of Interior and the State Migration Service, IOM expertise is valued in analysing the national legislation and identifying gaps that need to be addressed in order to create a sound NRM. IOM will also assist the State Migration Service and other agencies in developing SOPs for providing social services to victims of trafficking.

On the health front, under the guidance of the European Health 2020 policy framework for health and well-being, the Government of Kyrgyzstan strives to improve the level of health and reduce inequity in its distribution in the country. Mindful of the impact of this approach on the health of migrants, IOM will enhance its engagement with the Ministry of Health by ensuring that migrants are accounted for in every aspect of its public health approach.

## Montenegro

IOM plans to organize a series of training sessions in Montenegro focused on aligning procedures at the country level with international and European Union standards and best practices, and with an emphasis on the human rights component of migration policies.

In 2017, IOM will continue incorporating gender mainstreaming into its projects and activities. Planned activities comprise a number of training sessions through which IOM will promote equal participation of men and women. Equal participation of men and women will also be ensured in the activities focused on the empowerment of Roma and Egyptian populations.

## Republic of Moldova

In 2017, IOM will continue supporting public authorities of the Republic of Moldova to coordinate the response to trafficking in human beings, in accordance with the international standards in the field. Support will be provided to the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family for further development of the National Referral System's (NRS) normative framework, also in view of the closure of the NRS's strategy actions for the period 2009–2016. NRS stakeholders will be provided with specialized mentoring services, so as to effectively respond to the capacity-building needs of the governmental and non-governmental agencies. This will also include building coordination mechanisms between NRS and law enforcement bodies. The capacity of the NRS will be developed to provide primary legal assistance to (potential) victims of trafficking, by including the services of paralegals and civil society organizations providing legal aid into the overall structure. The counter-trafficking institutional framework will also be enhanced through the provision of support to the office of the Permanent Secretariat to the National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking, the main counter-trafficking policy development, implementation and monitoring body in the country.

## Russian Federation

In 2017, IOM will continue to provide support to the governmental efforts to observe international standards in the area of migration, including protection of migrants' rights and promoting gender equality and mainstreaming. IOM will also ensure adherence to the best international norms and standards on migration management in its programming.

IOM will support the enhancement of the capacities of non-State stakeholders, advocating for the application of best international practices in migration management and when providing support to vulnerable categories of migrants.

## Serbia

In Serbia, IOM works to promote adherence to international standards of protection of migrants, especially in the context of crisis and mixed migration flows. Additionally, IOM, in its work with implementing partners in the emergency setting, will continue to monitor and ensure that IOM humanitarian principles are taken into account.

In the context of humanitarian emergencies, IOM ensures that capacity-building activities relating to HBM include and make necessary reference to migrants' rights.

IOM will work closely with national partners to support systems for the integration of persons who have been granted international protection and on the facilitation of access to the labour market (such as provision of vocational trainings).

## Tajikistan

In 2017, IOM will continue supporting the Government of Tajikistan, specifically across the following focus areas: (a) domestic policy/legislation; and (b) human rights and gender-based approaches. IOM will systematically promote the rights of migrants at national and regional fora to advance the understanding of opportunities and challenges of migration and increase efforts to mainstream human rights, gender and international standards in national migration policymaking and implementation. This will require providing a useful knowledge base and best practices for Tajik policymakers and leveraging capabilities across all IOM areas of activity in a collaborative manner.

Initiatives under this principle will notably include the following: (a) supporting the development, review and implementation of migration frameworks – namely, a new labour migration strategy – through the inclusion of local civil society, NGOs and human rights actors in the development and review process; (b) developing and refining draft model laws on labour migration and private employment agencies to ensure the reflection of minimum international human rights standards regarding migrant rights' protection, gender and ethical recruitment; and (c) conceptualizing and implementing an institutional gender self-assessment within the border management sector based on material produced by the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces.

## The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Migrants transiting or staying in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in mixed migration flows include trafficked persons, smuggled migrants, migrant workers, refugees, asylum seekers, unsuccessful asylum seekers and unaccompanied minors. In 2017, IOM will continue working closely with the Government to design and implement initiatives related to the protection of migrants' rights, including their right to health. This support will encompass measures to increase the capacity of relevant institutions to protect the rights of migrants while on Macedonian territory, ensuring their access to health and social services, including access to legal assistance where needed, as well as implement measures for their voluntary, safe, humane and orderly return to their countries of origin in line with international standards.

## Turkey

In 2017, IOM will continue to advocate for enhancing the human rights of all migrants in Turkey regardless of their status. This will be accomplished through improved migration governance and supporting migration management systems in accordance with international law and human rights standards. Relevant cross-cutting areas, such as the gender dimension of migration, the rights of migrant children, as well as labour migrants in Turkey will be taken into consideration.

IOM will also contribute to the development of overall and sectoral migration policies by mainstreaming human rights of migrants in different areas, namely: (a) migration policy and legislation; (b) migration crisis management; (c) immigration and border management; (d) counter-trafficking; (e) migrant assistance and protection; (f) labour migration, human development and integration; (g) migration and health; and (h) migrant readmission.

IOM will continue providing advisory support to relevant border services of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to effectively differentiate among various categories of migrants and respond to the specific protection needs of migrants during crises.



Syrian refugee children attending class at one of the schools in Turkey where IOM provides school transportation, allowing children who live far away to have access to the school. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)

## Turkmenistan

IOM's programmatic approach in Turkmenistan aims to promote the enjoyment, protection and fulfilment of migrants' rights. Working in close partnership with the State Migration Service, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior and law enforcement agencies, as well as civil society organizations of Turkmenistan, IOM will focus on sharing its expertise and knowledge on International Migration Law, protecting the rights of victims of trafficking, providing shelter for women victims of trafficking, and protecting the rights of international and internal migrants.

Promoting a rights-based approach will be achieved through the following: (a) strengthening the institutional capacity of Turkmenistan's authorities and institutions on effective migration management; (b) mainstreaming migrants' rights into policies and practices; (c) protecting the rights of victims of trafficking; (d) promoting international law in the area of migration and security; and (e) promoting human rights related to migration.

In addition, IOM will continue advocating for migrant inclusive health policies and migrant-sensitive health services by building the knowledge and understanding of health and non-health authorities working on migration issues regarding international policies and legal frameworks that support the rights of migrants to health.

## Ukraine

IOM will continue working with the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine in its capacity of National Counter-Trafficking Coordinator to improve the legislative framework regulating the work of the NRM for victims of trafficking and strengthen protection and services in line with the international human rights standards. IOM will also continue to support the National Counter-Trafficking NGO Coalition in their efforts to protect the rights of victims of trafficking and advocate for programmes ensuring access to prevention services at the local level.

IOM plans to share its expertise in migration law at various intersectoral government and civil society expert and thematic groups related to migration policy, human rights standards and countering discrimination. IOM will also seek to better protect the rights of migrants and minorities through building the capacity of the national police for community policing and partnering with the Ombudsman's Office to train civil servants on rights standards and non-discrimination.

IOM will work with the Ministry of Health of Ukraine in the field of migration health to improve protection and the delivery of services (communicable diseases, mental health and sexual reproductive health of migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)) to migrants, in accordance with international standards and conventions, including the European Health 2020 regional policy framework, the WHA Resolution 61.17 and the 2010 Global Operational Framework on the health of migrants.

In 2017, IOM will continue promoting adherence to human rights standards by supporting the revision and optimization of all business processes – a series of linked activities carried out to deliver a service or meet an organizational goal – related to migration management in Ukraine. These business processes will be reengineered, taking into account human rights standards and international best practices.

## Ukraine: Monitoring the situation of irregular migrants

In close partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the civil society, IOM continues supporting the monitoring of the situation of irregular migrants, including those who were returned under the readmission agreement with the European Union. There are no existing structured means of monitoring the post-return situation of readmitted individuals in countries of return in terms of human rights observance and sustainability of return. IOM, for the first time, is developing a monitoring and evaluation methodology to assess the accessibility of sustainable and dignified solutions for readmitted individuals, focusing on the legal context in countries of return and treatment of individuals with considerations for safety, dignity, well-being and basic rights. IOM will continue piloting the application of the monitoring and evaluation methodology in Ukraine, together with the State authorities in charge of implementing the European Union-Ukraine Readmission Agreement. In addition, as a result of the piloting exercise, IOM will support the authorities in developing an Action Plan on Reintegration of Ukrainian nationals, to which IOM will contribute ensuring that readmitted nationals receive adequate services within the country. The provision of services shall encourage and promote resilience of readmitted Ukrainian nationals.

## Uzbekistan

In Uzbekistan, IOM will continue to assist government agencies in improving policies and normative documents related to migration governance, mainly related to counter-trafficking in persons.

Particularly, IOM plans to conduct a research and provide recommendations on existing legal and institutional frameworks protecting the rights of migrants and victims of human trafficking. IOM also plans to organize a study tour on good practices for representatives of key government agencies of Uzbekistan. A comparative analysis on the basis of the study tour will be produced, including recommendations on policy improvements.

Finally, a number of thematic training sessions will be organized for civil servants and NGOs that directly deal with migrants and victims of human trafficking.

### Regional initiatives

In 2017, IOM will continue pursuing and reinforcing rights-based approaches in its programming and its technical support and capacity-building to governments and regional institutions in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA).

Where requested by States, support to reviews and reforms of migration related policy and legislation, in accordance with international standards and in line with the IOM Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), will be prioritized. Specifically, IOM will engage in opportunities for capacity-building and policy dialogue with the League of Arab States, with a special focus on promoting the MiGOF. Continued advocacy for international standards and rights-based approaches will be undertaken in the context of regional policy dialogues and cooperation processes, such as the European Union-Horn of Africa Migration Routes Initiative (Khartoum Process), the African Union-Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants, the Rabat Process and relevant regional consultative processes on migration.

Throughout the MENA region, there will be special emphasis on how to incorporate protection principles in humanitarian response (Protection Mainstreaming) and how to identify and address the root causes of forced migration and promote durable solutions (Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations) that are part of the IOM Principles of Humanitarian Action. Capacity-building on gender mainstreaming and roll-out of IOM's gender quality policy will be another priority. First steps towards advocacy for LGBTI migrants in the MENA region will also be undertaken through research and awareness-raising campaigns.

### Algeria

In 2017, IOM will support Algeria in its adherence to international standards and the fulfilment of migrants' rights. In coordination with Algerian authorities, IOM aims at supporting the review of the existing legal framework applicable to migrants and its implementation, including capacity-building of various entities on cross-cutting issues, such as labour migration and trafficking in human beings.

IOM plans to work on issues related to the identification of migration flows and displacement of populations, the assessment of existing mechanisms supporting migrants' rights, and the provision of sustainable solutions for migrants in need of assistance through, for example, assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) to and from Algeria and resettlement to third countries.

Upholding and protecting the fundamental human rights of all migrants – regardless of their legal status – is central to IOM's work in Algeria. IOM aims at working in cooperation with national and local governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners to protect and promote the rights of all migrants, with a special focus on the rights of children, irregular migrants, those with health needs, single-parent households, victims of human trafficking and smuggling, victims forced labour or other forms of exploitation, and other vulnerable migrants.

### Egypt

In Egypt, IOM has been invited by the Ministry of International Cooperation to support the Government in its efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015. The Ministry, which was been tasked by the President to coordinate implementation of the SDGs in Egypt, has initiated a participatory process

For North Africa, the research by the Mixed Migration Hub on children on the move will be used to inform policy, advocacy and programming. Also in North Africa, IOM will be working with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and service providers in enhancing access to rights and services for migrants, including the sustainable return and reintegration of migrants.

to: (a) assess the current status in the country vis-à-vis the goals; (b) map out the various stakeholders and initiatives already contributing to the goals; and (c) establish a mechanism for monitoring progress towards their achievement. To this end, IOM has shared a brief on how its work contributes to 12 of the 17 goals, which it has shared with the Ministry.

IOM is developing a capacity-building plan with the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), which represents Egypt as one of the 27 members of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators, in coordination with other UN agencies. Capacity-building activities will contribute to CAPMAS ability to monitor progress towards migration-related SDG targets, most notably target 10.7, for which IOM has proposed a composite index indicator. This support will entail visits to IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre in Berlin, as well as EUROSTAT headquarters in Strasbourg to learn best practices and analytical techniques. In addition, IOM will assist the Government of Egypt in the adoption and implementation of the new anti-smuggling law drafted with IOM support.

### Iraq

In 2017, IOM will continue to address the evolving migration crisis in Iraq in line with its humanitarian principles, focusing on internally displaced populations and migrants caught up in the crisis within the country, as well as increase flows of irregular migration from Iraq to Europe and other regions. IOM's initiatives will prioritize stabilization, capacity-building, research and data collection, as well as initiatives that support vulnerable migrants and emergency response.

IOM aims to respond to the growing assistance need, identified by the protection officer, of labour migrants who need to return to their countries of origin, particularly in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

Given the existing difficulties of identifying victims of trafficking in Iraq, IOM will focus on providing case management services, including basic assistance, to populations at risk of trafficking, specifically minorities.

IOM activities in Egypt.  
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## Jordan

IOM is committed to adhering to rights-based policies throughout its work with migrants and refugees and when providing capacity-building and technical support to the Government of Jordan. In 2017, IOM will continue to enhance its principles for humanitarian action by addressing the various protection and assistance needs of women, men, girls and boys, particularly through protection prioritization practices in humanitarian border management. Special attention will be paid to gender related issues, in accordance with IOM's gender policy. In emergency operations, IOM will provide assistance based on needs assessments to be coordinated with the Government, UN agencies and international NGOs, as necessary. In its counter-trafficking work, IOM will offer support to the Government in the implementation of the national anti-trafficking law and the newly formed National Referral Mechanism.

## Kuwait

IOM is supporting the Government of Kuwait to adhere to the relevant Palermo Protocols under the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, with a focus on the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. In 2017, IOM plans to develop policy papers aimed at addressing any existing gap in Kuwaiti policy to promote adhesion to the main articles of the Palermo Protocols.

## Lebanon

In 2017, IOM will seek to incorporate the concept of protection mainstreaming in humanitarian response activities, especially within emergency and stabilization programmes in Lebanon. In doing so, IOM will draw on the concepts laid out in IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) and aim to reinforce measures to enhance Accountability for Affected Populations.

Distribution of sealed-off-kits in Lebanon.  
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Similarly, given the protracted nature of the displacement situation in Lebanon, IOM will endeavour to promote awareness of the IOM Principles of Humanitarian Action with government partners. These principles include the PRDS to identify and address the root causes of forced migration and promote durable solutions.

Furthermore, IOM promotes and mainstreams gender considerations across all of its current programmes in Lebanon and will continue to do so in 2017. Gender equality will be ensured among beneficiaries, and gender considerations will be included in the provision of health services, psychosocial support (PSS), community stabilization, livelihoods, counter-trafficking and border management programming. IOM will also assist government ministries with revisions of migration-related policies and legislation, in line with the IOM MiGOF.

## Libya

In Libya, the fragmentation of State authority, and the absence of rule of law and an enforceable migration policy have given rise to prosperous smuggling networks, while migrants suffer abuse and arbitrary detention and are in acute need of international protection.

In 2017, IOM will continue to engage with the Libyan authorities, especially the Ministry of Interior (including the Directorate of Combating Illegal Immigration and Directorate of Port Security), the Ministry of Defense (including the Libyan Coast Guards), as well as the Ministry of Health, in an effort to raise their capacities to meet international standards in protecting migrants in Libya.

IOM will also continue to enhance the skills and capacities of the Libyan Ministry of Interior in migration and border management, including counter-trafficking and assistance to vulnerable migrants, as well as the rightful treatment of migrants in detention centres in compliance with international human rights standards.

In accordance with internationally recognized best practices, IOM will continue to cooperate with border and coast guards' officials to develop standard operating procedures and guidelines that will enable the Libyan authorities to respond more effectively and in a protection-sensitive way to disembarkations at Libyan shores. This includes assistance to be provided upon disembarkation after search and rescue (SAR) operations, procedures for the safe disembarkation of migrants from vessels found in distress, provision of immediate health-care and PSS, vulnerability screenings and identification protocols for referrals to access further assistance.

## Morocco

In 2017, IOM will support the implementation of the May 2016 national law on human trafficking by providing training to government officials and civil society to promote protection of trafficked persons and the prosecution of perpetrators. IOM will further address the needs of trafficked persons in Morocco by providing direct assistance through partnerships with governmental and non-governmental institutions.

Morocco is also making substantial advances in the development of asylum legislation, and the Government is in the process of finalizing a law establishing the legal framework for asylum in the country. In this framework, IOM aims to provide direct assistance to vulnerable asylum seekers and refugees, in close cooperation with UNHCR and relevant humanitarian partners. Targeted interventions to support migrant and host communities will include the development of information campaigns to facilitate migrant access to basic services.

Finally, IOM will work on mainstreaming protection in its humanitarian response and project cycle management while addressing the root causes of forced migration and fostering durable solutions.

## Sudan

In 2017, IOM will work to develop a framework on migration governance in collaboration with the Government of Sudan through a review of current national policies and laws. This process will inform mechanisms for cooperation and collaboration across governmental institutions, while building capacity of national policymakers and government officials on migration law.

IOM will enhance protection provided to victims of trafficking and smuggling in Sudan and address the risks of displacement and irregular migration. IOM will support partnerships between migration and border agencies and national and international justice and security agencies to collect, analyse and use information addressing trafficking in persons, smuggling in migrants and other cross-border criminal activities.

IOM currently addresses the needs of women, men, boys and girls through the Migrant Resource and Response Centre in Khartoum, where vulnerable migrants can receive gender-sensitive non-food items (NFI) and PSS. As regards principles of gender equality, IOM will continue to advocate with relevant stakeholders for equal rights under the law in employment and mobility, combat discriminatory migration practices and implement plans that consider the full integration of gender in country-level strategic planning.

## Syrian Arab Republic

IOM ensures implementation of all activities in line with its humanitarian principles, and in full respect of the human rights of migrants and displaced persons, including on the basis of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. The protection strategy guiding the UN Country Team is based on three pillars: (a) Human Rights Principles; (b) International Humanitarian Law; and (c) Political Aspects as relating to the Syrian crisis. In addition, IOM's response is based on its Whole-of-Syria protection strategy comprising four strategic objectives:

- (a) Strengthening protection mainstreaming considerations in all sectorial activities covered by IOM (such as shelter, NFI distribution and needs assessment/data collection);
- (b) Integrating counter-trafficking in crisis response;
- (c) Supporting the child protection and gender-based violence sectorial efforts through mainstreaming and direct assistance activities; and
- (d) Assessing and responding to housing, land and property issues in the Syrian Arab Republic since the beginning of the crisis and ensure that respect for land and property rights is mainstreamed throughout relevant response actions by IOM and partners (e.g. shelter).

### Gender equity and equality in the Syrian response

IOM is committed to gender equity and equality in planning and implementation of projects and ensures gender mainstreaming throughout the project cycle. Numerous ongoing and planned initiatives focus on supporting female-headed households. Gender sensitivity is also central to IOM's interventions in the area of transitional housing and livelihoods. Early recovery and livelihoods programmes, as part of community stabilization efforts, focus on vulnerable and marginalized groups, in particular female-headed households, whose number is increasing as the conflict affects men who are typically the breadwinners of their families. As an example, IOM recently identified 550 widows in one Syrian district, of whom 220 benefitted from emergency employment or cash-for-work projects, in addition to conditional grants distribution to assist them in building their livelihoods. In promoting peacebuilding initiatives at the local level, IOM will support grass-roots community-based programming, in particular women's initiatives.

## Tunisia

IOM promotes the enhancement of the human rights of all regular and irregular migrants in Tunisia, through access to legal and socioeconomic protection, education, health and decent jobs. To this end, IOM will undertake a legislative and policy review of migration management in Tunisia in line with the government priorities to ensure full compliance with human rights international standards. Advocacy on migrants' universal access to social protection and health will be a priority for IOM in 2017, with a particular focus on the promotion and mainstreaming of gender equality at all levels.

As part of the UN Country Team, IOM supports the implementation of the UN Development Assistance Framework for Tunisia (UNDAF 2015–2019), which references to international standards throughout its three pillars: (a) strengthening democratic governance; (b) development of an inclusive, durable and resilient economic model; and (c) strengthening social policies for equal access to quality basic services. International standards are also referred to in the coordination efforts among members of the UN Country Team in Tunisia. This approach is adopted in all IOM training and capacity-building activities, including the planned third edition of the Summer School on Migration in 2017 (which will focus on gender and migration) jointly organized by IOM and the National Institute for Employment and Social Studies.

IOM supported the development of the national law to prevent and fight against human trafficking in Tunisia, adopted in 2016 in line with all relevant international instruments. IOM will continue providing technical support to Tunisian institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs) to ensure proper implementation of the law in addition to providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking.

## Yemen

As an essential part of its migrant assistance activities, IOM supports the Government of Yemen in adhering to international standards and fulfilling migrants' rights. Emphasis is given to managing complex mixed migration flows to and through Yemen, which are often facilitated by trafficking networks and smugglers.

In this regard, IOM cooperates with the Government to develop and operationalize legal and operational frameworks to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. In close cooperation with UNHCR, IOM is an active member of the Mixed Migration Task Force, which looks at the operational and programmatic approaches of the rights and obligations of States, migrants and refugees. Political developments in Yemen permitting, IOM will provide technical support to the Government, specifically the Ministry for Human Rights and the National Commission on Counter-Trafficking in Persons. A national strategy to combat human trafficking is being finalized with implementation expected in 2017.

IOM has been requested to look at the conditions of work of Yemeni migrants abroad, specifically in Gulf countries. In collaboration with the Ministry of Expatriate Affairs, IOM has developed a strategy on the protection of the rights of Yemeni workers abroad. The strategy will be implemented in coordination with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the diplomatic and consular Missions of Yemen in key countries of destination. Training courses for Yemeni consulates are developed to improve their guidance and support to Yemeni expatriates on their rights and obligations while abroad.

International standards, migrants' rights and the SDGs have informed IOM's conceptualization of a Vision 2030, which encompasses all aspects of migration management developed under MCOF and the MiGOF. In this framework, IOM is supporting the Government as it embarks on the implementation of the SDGs.



IDPs travelling in Yemen.  
© IOM 2016

“Everything that happens to me I write... everything! I love to write. I did not have the chance to go to the university but I went to the professional school. I am a cameraman. I will go back to my country and try to find a job there,” says Silla from Gambia, one of the migrants assisted by IOM in Niger. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Amanda Nero)

## PRINCIPLE 2: USING EVIDENCE AND WHOLE- OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACHES



## USING EVIDENCE AND WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACHES

Migration policy is often the subject of intense political debate and can be based on populist sentiments. Migration policy must be based on facts and a well-founded analysis of the benefits and risks the movement of people poses to the State. To govern migration well, a State would collect, analyse and use credible data and information on, among other things, demographics, cross-border movements, internal displacement, diasporas, labour markets, seasonal trends, education and health. Furthermore, a State would seek to understand migration trends and reflect them in policies, including links with environmental degradation, climate change and crises.

The law and policy affecting the movement of people include travel and temporary mobility, immigration, emigration, nationality, labour markets, economic and social development, industry, commerce, social cohesion, social services, health, education, law enforcement, foreign policy, trade and humanitarian policy. Good migration governance therefore relies on whole-of-government approaches, whereby all ministries with responsibilities touching on the movement of people are implicated.

IOM will support the development of effective and sustainable migration policies by conducting applied research and serve as a primary reference point on migration data, research and analysis through its publications.

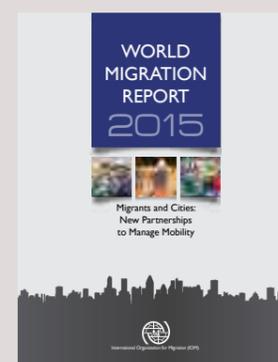
### The World Migration Report

Along with the changes in scale, diversity and geography of migration, there has been significant growth in migration policy, research and publishing on migration. This has been particularly pronounced in the last two or so decades. There are increasing numbers of publishers of migration analysis and opinion that have expanded beyond traditional media and publishing houses to include analysts, researchers, activists and advocates on social media platforms. Migration has emerged as a global megatrend and is now a key public policy issue at multilateral, regional, national and subnational levels. The keen interest in international migration in the academic, research and publishing spheres has occurred during a time of great expansion of the policy field.

The *World Migration Report* (WMR) is IOM's flagship publication. Of the around 200 IOM publications produced annually, the WMR consistently rates as the highest viewed and downloaded report worldwide (currently averaging 8,374 downloads per month). WMR has broad appeal and garners keen interest, including from Member States, migration academics, researchers and students, other international organizations, NGOs, civil society actors, as well as individuals interested in international migration.

In addressing existing expectations and seeking to enhance the WMR's status as IOM's flagship publication, the series is being refreshed and reinvigorated with a focus on its longer-term contribution to fostering a better and more balanced understanding of migration. The main aim of the WMR is to provide an accessible publication that helps makes sense of migration by drawing upon the considerable amount of existing data, research, analysis and knowledge of migration.

Broadly, the core chapters of WMR 2017 will be on migration data, global migration governance, regional migration overviews, academic insights on migration and IOM publications. Thematic chapters will cover complex and/or emerging migration issues, such as the following: (a) migrants and cities (follow up on WMR 2015 and related multilateral developments); (b) migration and demography; (c) migration and transnational connectivity; and (d) media reporting of migrants and migration.



*World Migration Report 2015*, [http://publications.iom.int/system/files/wmr2015\\_en.pdf](http://publications.iom.int/system/files/wmr2015_en.pdf).

## IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre – Berlin, Germany

Established in Berlin in September 2015, at the invitation of the Government of Germany, IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) represents IOM's response to growing calls for comprehensive and timely migration data.

Timely data on migration is often scarce or scattered between different agencies and other stakeholders, making it difficult for decision-makers to design appropriate migration policies. Sharing data effectively is often just as important as collecting it, and better analysis and communication are both needed to promote a balanced and fact-based debate on migration issues. Such an approach can advance effective decision-making, taking into account the interest of States, as well as the rights of migrants. GMDAC works strategically with the main international organizations in the field, at a pragmatic level with data producers and suppliers, and directly with governments to meet policy needs. This engagement at all levels includes the following:

- (a) Data analysis of global migration trends; this includes, for instance, the maintenance of a global database on migrant fatalities and disappearances, and the production of data briefings and fact sheets on various topics;
- (b) In-depth studies on a range of subjects, such as issues of identification of dead and missing migrants, drivers of asylum-related migration, public opinion on migration and migration governance;
- (c) Promotion of a better understanding of migration data, including IOM data; this includes the production of an annual report on IOM's statistics;
- (d) Data capacity-building for IOM Member States and Observers, including through the facilitation of migration data workshops and the production of guidance materials; and
- (e) Policy engagement, such as through the organization of Migration and Development seminars, jointly with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the German Federal Foreign Office.

GMDAC's planned activities for 2017 fall under three broad headings:

### 1. Migration Knowledge Management

The current migration crisis in Europe has underlined the increasing need for accurate and timely data on migration. There is also a growing recognition that migration needs to be better understood at the global level. Many organizations and research centres report regularly on different aspects of migration, but the information is often fragmented and incomplete, or not shared in a systematic way with governments or the general public.

As the only intergovernmental agency focused exclusively on migration, IOM is well placed to facilitate and promote the sharing of migration data at the global level, which is one of the core objectives of GMDAC.

The Global Migration Data Portal will bring together, in one place, key information about current and expected global migration trends. An online database will be developed that will serve as a highly visual, easy-to-use platform for sharing data and analysis about migration. Content will be drawn mainly from existing global, regional and national sources of data. The aim is not to duplicate existing data-gathering initiatives, but to create a location where the key information could be housed in one place. The Migration Portal would, at the same time, link back to each agency's underlying database, driving traffic to the full dataset. In this way, the new portal would also promote effective partnerships and cooperation for enhanced migration data sharing and harmonization at the global level. As complementary outputs, this project includes the production of regular data briefings on a range of migration topics, country profiles, as well as regular Global Migration Trends Fact Sheets, aimed at providing an overview of key global migration trends based on latest available statistics.

### 2. Building Migration Data Capacities

A key mission of GMDAC is to enhance the capacities of IOM's Member States to collect, analyse, manage and disseminate migration data in order to promote evidence-based migration policymaking and coherence between migration policies and broader development objectives. Within this area of work, GMDAC has, for instance, been assisting the Economic Community of West African States with the development of standardized procedures to collect and process migration-relevant data.

In order to expand and systematize its ability to support countries' migration data activities, GMDAC seeks to prepare IOM's first Migration Data Handbook. The handbook will be produced in partnership with other agencies, and provide a comprehensive and thematic guide to collecting and analysing migration data for policymakers. GMDAC also aims to use the handbook as training materials in migration data workshops for government officials from developing countries. These workshops could be organized annually in Berlin. The handbook would draw on IOM's expertise on data capacity-building activities worldwide – e.g. IOM's work on Migration Profiles since 2007. GMDAC also seeks to promote the use of international recommendations on migration data, with pragmatic application to countries' policy needs; this aspect will be reflected in the handbook and training courses.

Examples of other services offered by GMDAC under the capacity-building area would include the following: (a) guidance on the development of regional guidelines for migration data collection and management; (b) advice on national and/or regional migration data and policy strategies; (c) guidance materials for the production of migration profiles; (d) support to individual government departments and inter-agency collaboration at the national level; (e) preparation of a roster of experts able to provide specialized support on demand; and (f) support in the organization and facilitation of national and regional workshops on migration data.

### 3. Data analysis to support IOM contributions to the SDGs and the Global Compact on Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration

**Fatal Journeys:** The Missing Migrants Project tracks deaths and disappearances of migrants along migratory routes worldwide. The research behind the project began after the October 2013 tragedies, when at least 368 migrants died in two shipwrecks near the Italian island of Lampedusa. Since then, the Missing Migrants Project has developed into an important hub and advocacy source of information that media, researchers and the general public access for the latest information.

The Missing Migrants Project maintains the only global database on migrant deaths and disappearances during migration. Information on the disappearances of more than 12,000 men, women and children who have died (or are presumed to have died) between 2013 and

2016 is recorded. This dramatic estimate of fatalities highlights the dangers that irregular migrants face when they leave their homes for another country. As part of the Missing Migrants Project, a new global report on migrant fatalities en route, *Fatal Journeys 2015: Identification and Tracing of Dead and Missing Migrants*, was published in June 2016.

The work of the Missing Migrants Project is crucial to better understanding the profiles of those who are most at risk, and designing policies aimed at assisting migrants and preventing loss of life. Data collected and analysed by the MMP gives an indication of changing migration conditions and trends, contributes to improving systems of identification of those who die, and promoting better responses to prevent loss of life during migration. The funding will ensure the continuity of the project, including the reorganization and consolidation of the Missing Migrants Database, transfer into an updated, robust and sustainable database, ongoing maintenance and archiving, as well as the publication of an annual report on migrant fatalities.

**Migration Governance Index II and definition of indicator 10.7.2 of the SDGs:** As part of IOM's efforts to track progress on the migration-related aspects of the SDGs – particularly of Target 10.7 on the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies – IOM and the Economist Intelligence Unit have jointly developed a Migration Governance Index (MGI). Drawing on IOM's MiGOF, the MGI provides, for the first time, a consolidated tool for the evaluation and comparison of country-specific migration governance structures, acting as a potential source of information for measurement of countries' progress towards "well-governed migration". The ultimate aim of the MGI exercise is to identify gaps and good practices to help countries prioritize when building institutional capacity and devising new migration policy policies and programmes. Phase 1 of the project generated a final report (published in May 2016) presenting the results of the MGI exercise for 15 pilot countries, as well as an interactive table for cross-country comparisons of existing migration governance structures.

Phase 2 of the project envisages the following: (a) revision and refinement of the MGI framework – currently comprising 73 indicators across 5 policy domains – based on the research findings for the 15 pilot countries; and (b) subsequent expansion of the MGI exercise to a sample of 100 IOM Member States over the next two years. An advisory group composed of government representatives and technical experts will be created to discuss revisions of the current MGI framework. In addition, a network of focal points across IOM's Regional Offices would be created to guide data collection on the MGI indicators. The project would also deliver a final analytical report presenting the key findings, country profiles and the updated MGI framework and methodology.

In addition to this, GMDAC will advance discussions with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and other UN agencies on the definition of indicator 10.7.2, i.e. the number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies.

**Migrant well-being:** The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development explicitly recognizes the need to ensure that “no one is left behind,” and that development policies are inclusive of all sections of society, regardless of ethnicity, gender, geography, disability, race or other status – including migrant status. However, official statistics on the conditions of migrants globally are scarce, making it difficult for policymakers to develop policies aimed at improving migrant welfare. For instance, only 4 in 10 African countries are able provide information on the age of migrants. It is, therefore, crucial that specific measures are taken to ensure that migrants are not forgotten about in the SDG monitoring framework.

The project aims at providing internationally comparable baseline data on “Migrant Lives”, using 10–15 existing metrics already collected by the Gallup World Poll annually across over 160 countries, representing more than 98 per cent of the world’s adult population. Similar Gallup metrics were used to analyse the well-being of nearly 25,000 migrants worldwide in IOM’s *World Migration Report 2013*. The combination of such system with IOM’s global presence – with 165 Member States and over 400 offices worldwide – provides an unparalleled reserve of knowledge on the conditions of migrants globally. This will contribute to filling the temporary knowledge gap in the conditions of migrants around the world, until national data collection infrastructures are able to generate such information. Findings from the Gallup World Poll will be analysed by IOM and Gallup and presented in regular reports.

### The IOM Human Trafficking Data Exchange Portal

A principal challenge in developing targeted counter-trafficking response and measuring its impact is the lack of reliable, high-quality data. IOM is developing a human trafficking data portal, which will be used to help combat modern-day slavery. IOM has the world’s largest database on victims of human trafficking, which contains data on over 45,000 individual cases, with nearly 5,000 additional cases being added every year. The Organization is partnering with other leaders in this field, such as the NGO Polaris, to develop the portal, which will be the world’s largest open-access, multi-stakeholder repository of human trafficking data. By making these combined data available to external parties on a systematic basis, while ensuring the anonymity of victims, the data portal will rapidly enhance the evidence base for the development of responses to human trafficking and labour exploitation and abuse.

### Migration futures

IOM is engaged in the scenario-building initiative, “What Future for International Migration and Human Mobility?” in partnership with the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation and the Global Future NGO, with the goal of developing migration scenarios for 2030. Unlike projections solely based on statistical data analysis, the scenario-building approach explores the possible unfolding of various events in the future, based on the inputs of diverse experts and stakeholders from various geographical and thematic perspectives. A workshop is planned for February 2017, bringing together migration, labour and development experts, demographers, civil society, trade, environment and climate change professionals, academics and private sector representatives to build on the various drivers of migration as identified in a previous meeting and draft possible scenarios. Identified scenarios will then be tested for plausibility, consistency, differentiation and clearness.

Ancillary to scenario development, IOM plans to pursue communication outreach and research activities. These include studies on key drivers and mega trends that might have an impact on migration and identified critical questions for the future of migration. Research is intended to further substantiate the scenario-building process. Communication outreach aims to inform the global migration debate and encourage more forward-looking thinking on migration, including through online global and regional polls and surveys and actual presentations of the scenarios in different regions and through different means and media.



### Improving global evidence on labour mobility

The elaboration of evidence-based responses to labour mobility facilitation is often hampered by lack of reliable, objective and internationally comparable data on migrant workers’ movements within and between countries. To complement the efforts of other international stakeholders on improving international labour migration statistics, such as the International Labour Organization and the UN Department of Social and Economic Affairs, IOM is proposing to develop and pilot a global data collection process focusing on administrative data sources – issued residence permits and other systems – capturing information on foreigners entitled to access labour markets in destination countries. Following a global assessment of practices in various countries, a training manual will be developed to help build capacities of governments to collect consistent and internationally comparable data for their own policymaking purposes, as well as inform the international community on the situation of labour migrants across the world.

In addition, IOM will conduct an assessment and propose ways of improving its own internal data capturing systems that register cases of direct assistance to migrants benefiting from IOM’s various programmes implemented across the world. Specifically, the assessment will look into possibilities of collecting systematic data on migrants’ skills, socioeconomic profiles, past experience and reasons for migration, which will help improve immediate services delivered to migrants and inform possible integration/reintegration options. Following the assessment, a standard methodology in line with international approaches and effective practices will be proposed, both for collecting data and visualizing it to facilitate decision and policymaking.

This work is in line with Target 17.18 of the Sustainable Development Goal 17 – strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development, which highlights the importance of disaggregating data by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, as well as migratory status and geographic location.

Migration scenario workshop: defining current migration realities. © IOM 2016

IOM has the world’s largest database on victims of human trafficking, which contains data on over 45,000 individual cases, with nearly 5,000 additional cases being added every year.

## Together towards harmonious societies and transnationalism

As agreed at the New York Summit in September 2016, the UN community, in partnership with governments and civil society, will conduct a global campaign “Together” against anti-migrant sentiment and xenophobia, which continue to dominate the narrative on migration in many societies. Amidst these often negative attitudes of the public towards incoming migrants, the private sector continues to reap important benefits from safe, orderly and responsible migration that helps bridge labour market gaps and promote innovation, technological development and knowledge transfer. To engage the private sector into the discourse on migration and the importance of migrant integration, IOM will enter into partnership with a professional organization that will study key challenges related to formulating a more positive public opinion towards migrants and develop a set of actions that will motivate a stronger engagement of the private sector into the campaign.

Following a comprehensive public–private dialogue on the role of migrants in receiving societies, the importance of their integration and significance of their contributions to socioeconomic development, IOM will identify effective practices and formulate recommendations on specific and measurable actions on how governments could start promoting more positive images of migrants and their contributions to cultural diversity, economic prosperity and demographic dynamics. This work will build on the achievements reached at the IOM Migration and Cities Conference in 2015 and look at the types of programmes, local governance and infrastructures that support successful migrant integration and immigrant neighbourhoods.

The assessment of good practices will be consolidated in a global knowledge repository and experience-sharing portal on integration, which will gather experiences from traditional immigration countries, such as the United States, Canada, Australia and the European Union, as well as developing countries, such as Turkey and Islamic Republic of Iran. In all actions, a specific focus will be promoted on the situation and particular needs of forcibly displaced population groups, which would link efforts of humanitarian and development actors in a cross-complementary manner. This action is in line with the SDG 17, strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development.

## Multilateral processes

IOM will respond to requests from Members States for technical assistance to enhance multi-stakeholder coordination towards achieving the migration-related SDGs. This will be done through supporting the identification and measurement of migration-related indicators and enhancing a whole-of-government approach to migration management, in a manner that promotes best practices, rights-based approaches, and adherence to international standards. IOM will produce regular updates and analysis in support to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

IOM will continue to support States in mainstreaming migration into national development strategies by assisting the translation of global SDG indicators into national ones, and thus enabling the development of context-specific, participatory and whole-of-government approaches to migration and development.

## I am a migrant campaign

As an outcome of the recent UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants in September 2016, IOM will take a lead implementation role in the UN’s anti-xenophobia campaign “Together”. IOM’s existing *i am a migrant* global platform will be at the heart of the “Together” campaign. The aim is to promote positive perceptions of migrants and challenge the prevailing negative narratives in politics and media that can lead to xenophobia and discrimination. Public reactions to the European migration situation have resulted in a dangerous swing to xenophobic discourses in key European Union Member States. Elsewhere, including the United States, migrants have become a convenient scapegoat of populist politicians and the tabloid media. To combat this growing anti-migrant sentiment, the campaign uses the testimonials of migrants to connect people with the human stories of migration.



**Daniel**

Current country: Belarus

Country of origin: Syrian Arab Republic

Daniel came from the Syrian Arab Republic to Belarus for university studies in 2006. Daniel’s father advised him to choose Belarus to continue his education based on his own experience, as he studied at the Agricultural Academy in Gorki in the times of the Soviet Union and now has good memories of the country and the quality of education.

“I didn’t think about moving to Belarus and studying at Belarusian National Technical University for a long time and had made my decision very quickly. Only when I was already on the board of the plane did I realize that there’s no way back.”

Upon arrival, Daniel got quite a controversial impression of Belarus, as he didn’t know Russian, so he had some difficulties dealing with everyday issues. “In the beginning, I thought people are not really friendly here, but the more I got to know Belarusian people, the more I understood that the first impression was deceitful. I started to feel far more comfortable here, when I finally learned Russian.”

Daniel has his own small company called “Dear”, specializing in construction and interior design. He also gives lectures on architecture at the Belarusian National Technical University. “I want to feel useful for the society I live in. I didn’t want to be another Syrian coming here and opening a café or restaurant with a national cuisine. I feel pleased when buildings I have designed reflect both European and Syrian cultures. When teaching my students, I also tell them about certain technologies that are used in Syria in the field of construction design, which will possibly be reflected in future buildings of my students.

In Syria, people are more open and know a lot about each other even though they’re not relatives, friends or good acquaintances. In Belarus, people are more reluctant to talk a lot about themselves.

[...] I like when migration processes are natural and when a person coming to a new country gets integrated into the society and at the same time keeps their national identity.”

“I want to feel useful for the society I live in. But I like when a person gets integrated and yet keeps their national identity.”



“I needed to leave my hometown and search for a job to support my son and family back home.”

### Janit

Current country: Jordan

Country of origin: Philippines

“I come from a small island in the Philippines, where I used to live with my family in a house next to a sandy beach in a very beautiful place. I moved to Kuwait when I was 18 years old, where I worked until I met my Kuwaiti boyfriend. He was 23 years old, and we lived together for six months until we decided to move to the Philippines and start our lives there. He even bought fishing boats to help my family start a fishing business. I got pregnant and gave birth to my little boy. It was great until we wanted to get married. He wanted to get married in Kuwait, in the Islamic way. At first, I didn’t have a problem with this until he asked me to follow his religion and wear the hijab. I didn’t like the idea of wearing the hijab, and this is what I told him, but he couldn’t handle it and as a result, we broke up and he left for Kuwait.

I stayed with my newborn son, and my father took over the fishing business, which he didn’t manage very well, and the business ended shortly after. I needed to leave and search for a job, and that is how I ended up in Jordan, working first as a waitress and after that as a maid. Jordan is a nice place. I have some Jordanian friends who are very nice to me, but now, I really miss my son, family, house, swimming and eating coconuts. Whenever I visit my home in the Philippines once a year, my whole family gathers in a house next to the sandy beach where we sing, dance, eat and talk about all the things that we have missed.

My son is 18 years old now, and he wants to become a captain of a ship, like his uncle. I fully support his goals. I’m very satisfied with the person that he has become. He has a great desire to meet his father, with whom I have lost contact. If he is reading this, I want him to know that his son (Mohammad Ali Aque) would like to meet him one day.”

## Migrant health

As part of IOM’s efforts to monitor the integration of migrants’ health across health and non-health policies, IOM plans to continue supporting and expanding the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX). MIPEX is a unique tool that has so far measured policies to integrate migrants in European Union Member States, as well as traditional destinations of migrants. The index includes 167 policy indicators developed across eight programmatic areas, health being one of them.

Four health components are scored across countries and across various migration categories: (a) entitlements to health services; (b) policies to facilitate access; (c) responsive health services; and (d) measures to achieve change. MIPEX is an increasingly recognized multisectoral monitoring tool to measure progress on migration-related policies across relevant domains. In collaboration with partners, IOM envisages to assist additional interested Member States across regions to implement MIPEX. The tool was originally developed within the framework of the EQUI-HEALTH project (Fostering health provision for migrants, the Roma and other vulnerable project groups).

## Migration, environment and climate change

IOM is committed to working on human mobility, climate change and the environment, in order to improve the evidence base, build capacities and enhance policy coherence. These efforts will support States in tailoring policies that respond to migrants’ needs. In this regard, IOM will continue to support Member States, policymakers and beneficiaries with practical approaches that have measurable impacts. All activities involve a broad range of partners.

Pursuant to the Member States’ request that environmental migration be given greater visibility, the Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division was established at IOM Headquarters on 1 January 2015. The Division is the first institutional structure at

an intergovernmental organization to be fully devoted to questions of human mobility in relation to climate change and the environment. It speaks to IOM’s commitment to support the efforts of its Member States – many of which are experiencing the adverse effects of climate change – to understand and tackle new challenges linked to climate-related migration.

The environmental and climate challenges and opportunities have to be integrated throughout IOM’s activities. It is often difficult to isolate environmental and climatic factors; hence, it is difficult to tackle “environmental” migration in isolation from other forms of migration. This is precisely why migration clearly fits into all frameworks dealing with development, disaster risk reduction, climate change, environment, human rights, urban settlements or humanitarian affairs. This is also precisely why climate change impacts and environmental factors need to be better factored in migration policy.

## Understanding Migration, Environment and Climate Change (Country Assessments)

IOM will continue to implement activities that aim to collect data and fill the evidence gap needed for policymaking. This includes a programme of national level assessment reports on migration, environment and climate change that represents a review of existing evidence on challenges and policies, and collection of new data where gaps are identified, in order to provide recommendations for future policymaking. Such assessments have already been developed for over 10 countries and IOM would like to pursue this exercise starting with countries most vulnerable to climate change. The technical guidelines on Migration and Adaptation developed by IOM will be further used to guide governments in incorporating migration into climate policies and vice versa.

### IOM seeks to achieve three outcomes related to migration, the environment and climate change by 2020:

- (a) Targeted international, regional and national entities and forums recognize the role of human mobility in frameworks addressing climate change; they request, and act on, IOM’s advice and with its support;
- (b) IOM anticipates and acts on future opportunities and needs in the area of migration, environment and climate change; and
- (c) IOM’s role as an agenda-setter in this field is recognized. IOM has integrated environmental and climate concerns into the institutional MiGOF.

## Increasing the knowledge base on slow-onset processes and human mobility

IOM develops a range of innovative partnerships with stakeholders dealing with climate change (in particular, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), environment (such as United Nations Environmental Programme), ecosystems, land, oceans and global warming. The objective is to build new data and enhance the knowledge base on the following: (a) slow-onset processes, such as ocean acidification, ecosystem degradation, desertification, land salinization or sea-level rise; (b) phenomena, such as repeated spells of drought; or (c) man-made phenomena, such as deforestation affect human mobility patterns and what solutions can be found to support and protect migrants and communities and seize positive opportunities to invest in sustainable, green activities.

## Capacity-building on migration, environment and climate change

In 2017, IOM will focus efforts on its capacity-building programme based on the new *Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Training Manual (A Facilitator's Guide)* (2016). Since 2013, the migration, environment and climate change capacity-building workshops for policymakers have been implemented at regional and national levels and benefited over 40 countries and over 250 policymakers. With the publication of the manual and the *Atlas on Environmental Migration*, IOM will implement regional and national training workshops at the request of Member States, and also build internal capacities using the developed tools. IOM staff trained as trainers will be equipped to train at both regional and national levels.

### Environmental sustainability

Environmental concerns are a major challenge of our time, and organizations are expected to respect environmental sustainability principles in all activities. Aligned with the 2030 Agenda, IOM has committed to launch its environmental sustainability programme of work in 2017. The programme envisages to mainstream environmental sustainability principles into IOM's policies, operations and programmes with the commitment to "go green" and ensure activities are climate neutral and environmentally sustainable. This requires adapting and integrating precautionary environmental considerations into decision-making processes in order to adhere to international standards and reduce institutional ecological (including carbon) footprint. IOM's goal for 2017 is to set internal sustainability principles through in-house consultations, and identify and promote best practices available on the field for green, environmentally sustainable operations.

## EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

### Regional initiatives

Partnerships with governments and other key stakeholders is a key component of the Regional Mixed Migration Programme. In 2017, this programme will endeavour to further strengthen and expand partnerships with government and non-governmental entities through the Seventh Meeting of the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration. IOM and UNHCR co-chair the Mixed Migration Task Forces, and IOM will remain a key stakeholder and member of the Steering Committee of the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat, which it helped to establish in 2011. IOM will further conclude a regional partnership framework with UNICEF to more comprehensively address the needs of children in mixed migratory flows.

Additionally, in 2017, IOM's Regional Mixed Migration Programme in the Horn of Africa will remain actively engaged with the Regional Consultative Process on Migration (RCP) organized by IGAD, as well as the NCMs on migration currently being established at the country level for IGAD Member States. IOM will also strengthen collaboration with Regional Economic Commissions, focusing on migrant health and prevention, detection and control of diseases of public health concern through increased capacities at border crossings and along the migration corridors. IOM will strengthen partnerships with academia by developing training curricula on migration health to be integrated in post-graduate education.

IOM will also continue to enhance collaboration with the EAC Secretariat and the International Labour Organization (ILO) in labour migration for the progressive harmonization of policy, legislative and institutional frameworks.

In addition, IOM will continue to strengthen its partnership with the African Institute for Remittances (AIR), which has been established in Nairobi with IOM support over the past year. Emphasis will be placed on supporting AIR to work with money transfer operators, central banks and other stakeholders to lower the cost of remittance transfers and render them easier, faster, safer, more reliable and more accessible. In addition, priority will be placed on maximizing the development impact of remittances.

IOM will work to enhance its collaboration with key partners on immigration and border management, including agencies such as INTERPOL, Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization and Trademark East Africa. Focus will be particularly placed on an integrated approach, improved border management systems and facilitating trade.

### Burundi

Constructive partnerships with key stakeholders have been a key feature of IOM activity in Burundi. IOM works closely with the Government of Burundi, namely the Ministries of External Relations, Interior, Social Welfare, Health and Public Security, to ensure the smooth implementation of programmes.

IOM has recently strengthened its collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and UNICEF in the counter-trafficking area, taking into consideration the comparative advantage and complementary expertise brought forward by each UN agency. IOM also enjoys a sound working relationship with NGOs and the Red Cross movement, who are generally often well engaged at the grass-roots level. The DTM has been carried out in partnership with the Red Cross in order to reach out to target beneficiaries or IDPs.

IOM collaborates with research institutes nationally and internationally on migration research issues. IOM also explores opportunities for partnering with the private sector

**RMMS** Regional  
Mixed Migration  
Secretariat  
HORN OF AFRICA AND YEMEN

The overall objective of the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) is to support agencies, institutions and forums in the Horn of Africa and Yemen sub-region to improve the management of protection and assistance response to people in mixed migration flows within and beyond the Horn of Africa and across the Gulf of Aden or Red Sea in Yemen.

### Kenya: the Petals of Flowers strategy

IOM has developed strong working relationships with UN and UN-related agencies, such as UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, WHO and the ILO. Using the Information Counselling and Referral System (ICRS) methodology and the Petals of the Flower strategy, IOM aims to capacitate and promote government ownership of all security sector reform and CVE initiatives in order to ensure sustainability. The strategy focuses on complementarity in providing a holistic security sector reform programme. Much like the petals of a flower are indispensable in sustaining a healthy and strong flower, so does a holistic and complementary strategy help to build a robust security sector reform programme. Other than the reintegration of former combatants, petals also include IBM and community policing as a complete package to combat terrorism and violent extremism and address vulnerability in select communities across Kenya. The Petals of the Flower strategy aims to address some of the key destabilizing factors in Kenya. IOM plans to ramp up programming inclusive of the reintegration of former combatants and returnees, in addition to vulnerable youth and other groups at risk of radicalization. The strategy aims to improve socioeconomic conditions for counties and communities that currently host the aforementioned at-risk groups. This comprises infrastructure projects in the form of community assistance projects, livelihoods programming and the establishment of the ICRS methodology. In addition to this, IOM aims to introduce community policing initiatives in line with community stabilization and social cohesion principles.



Various refugee groups in Kakuma Refugee Camp in Kenya celebrated World Refugee Day on 20 June 2014.  
© IOM 2014 (Photo: Jennifer Pro)

in order to seek innovative or cost-effective ways of delivering humanitarian assistance. In collaboration with the Universal Postal Union (UPU), IOM is also implementing a remittance project that translates IOM and private sector cooperation for the benefit of communities. IOM looks forward to developing private sector engagement in the future.

In 2017, IOM Burundi will continue to serve as co-lead in the area of CCCM and Shelter/NFI. IOM seeks to expand the coverage of the DTM to the 18 provinces of Burundi. IOM will also continue its activities in the area of Communicating with Communities and outreach to assist communities in obtaining accurate information and updates on humanitarian needs.

### Djibouti

In August 2016, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and IOM agreed to cooperate to address the needs and challenges of humanitarian assistance and development cooperation related to climate change and crisis-induced refugees, migrants and host communities in the Obock region in Djibouti. Several national and international institutions and structures are engaged on overall coordination issues, including the IGAD and IGAD's Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative. These mechanisms are currently under review and will be strengthened during 2017. In full alignment with these systems, UNDP, FAO and IOM agree that it is important to complement these mechanisms with a strengthened joint approach at the programme design and implementation levels.

### Ethiopia

In line with its liaison functions dealing with multilateral and regional bodies, IOM will diversify its engagement with key regional and continental entities, the African Union, IGAD and the UN Economic Commission for Africa in particular.

In 2017, IOM will continue working on major continent-wide and region-specific initiatives, including the following: (a) the multi-agency Joint Labour Migration Programme; (b) African Union free movement of persons regime; (c) Pan-African Forum on Migration; (d) African Union-Horn of Africa Initiative on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants; and (e) AIR.

At the national level, IOM will continue to build strong partnerships with relevant stakeholders working in the migration field in Ethiopia, including various line ministries (federal, regional and local level), private sector, NGOs and UN agencies, among others. Strong

partnerships will enable the Organization to contribute to better migration management and facilitate movements of migrants efficiently.

IOM will continue working with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to effectively implement the Ethiopian diaspora policy, including assisting in conducting mapping exercises in major destination countries and designing a road map for medium- and long-term interventions on enhanced diaspora engagement.

IOM will also formalize its collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission of the Government of Ethiopia through signing a memorandum of understanding to improve existing coordination mechanisms and be able to better assist disaster-affected and displaced persons before, during and after phases of crisis.

### Kenya

IOM remains committed to strengthening international remittances from abroad through the World Bank and the African Union-backed AIR. IOM aims at incorporating initiatives on leveraging remittances for development into current mixed migration and assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) programming. IOM has also partnered with the Kuehne Foundation in order to better apply technical expertise to its procurement and logistics units, emphasizing a consolidated supply chain management system to better provide assistance to IOM's beneficiaries.

IOM maintains and fosters strong relationships with government stakeholders, including the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, the Department of Immigration Services, the National and County Security Committees, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, the Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives, the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, and the Kenyan National Counter Terrorism Centre. This applied in particular to IOM's CVE and IBM programming.

IOM will continue to expand its portfolio of public-private partnerships, and strive to apply innovative and efficient technology to its activities.

### Rwanda

IOM maintains strong and positive partnerships with different ministries, including the DGIE, the Ministry of Public Service and Labour, MINAFFET, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees (MIDIMAR) and the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the

Ministry of Health (MINISANTE), the Ministry of Justice (MINIJUST), the Workplace Development Authority and the Joint Action Development Forum. Cooperation with the DGIE, MIDIMAR, MIGEPROF and MINIJUST is expected to increase over the upcoming months and years due to forthcoming IOM initiatives that will further support these ministries' respective mandates.

In terms of UN partnerships, IOM is fully integrated into the United Nations Country Team since 2012, and accordingly strong partnerships with most UN agencies have been developed. IOM is responsible for leading two One UN Joint Programmes – on counter-trafficking and the sustainable reintegration of returnees – until the end of the United Nations Development Plan (UNDAP) period in June 2018. These programmes count on the cooperation of key partners, such as UNHCR, UNICEF, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WHO, UNDP, FAO, and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

Implementing partners of IOM in Rwanda will be as follows: (a) NGOs, such as the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Digital Opportunity Trust Rwanda and the Great Lakes Initiative on HIV/AIDS; (b) cooperative agencies such as the Rwanda Savings and Credit Cooperative; (c) public organizations such as the Private Sector Federation; and (d) the private sector, more in general (small- and medium-size enterprises contracted as skills training institutes).

## Somalia

Leveraging remittances for development is an important component of IOM activities. IOM is working in close cooperation with a local partner to provide entrepreneurial training to recipients of remittances. Additionally, IOM conducts regular soft skills trainings for the Somali youth and provides additional business development support in the form of start-up kits. Skills, such as customer service and interpersonal relationship building, not only increase the retention rate of the youth in the labour market, but also give beneficiaries the know-how required to succeed as an entrepreneur.

IOM also engages with diaspora associations to provide support to relevant Somali institutions to respond to the needs of the Somali people. In 2017, IOM intends to work with Government of Somalia institutions, such as the Office for Diaspora Affairs, to build their capacities to effectively interface with the diaspora. IOM's approach aims to address both the supply and demand sides of the human resources gap in Somalia and respond to the demands among Government of Somalia institutions for expertise by tapping into the supply of skills among the Somali diaspora communities. Initiatives to promote

diaspora engagement will be collaboratively pursued in part through IOM's existing partnership with UNDP.

IOM will also expand its portfolio of public-private partnerships and introduce innovative and efficient relevant technology. As a member of RCPs under IGAD, IOM will continue to contribute to regional dialogue and cooperation in migration management.

In 2017, IOM will pursue its partnership with the Ministry of Health and relevant stakeholders and provide support to the Global Fund Steering Committee on HIV, tuberculosis and malaria, serving as its Secretariat. IOM will enhance its integrated health programming with technical assistance for cross-border disease surveillance and strengthen the Ministry's capacity on global health security.

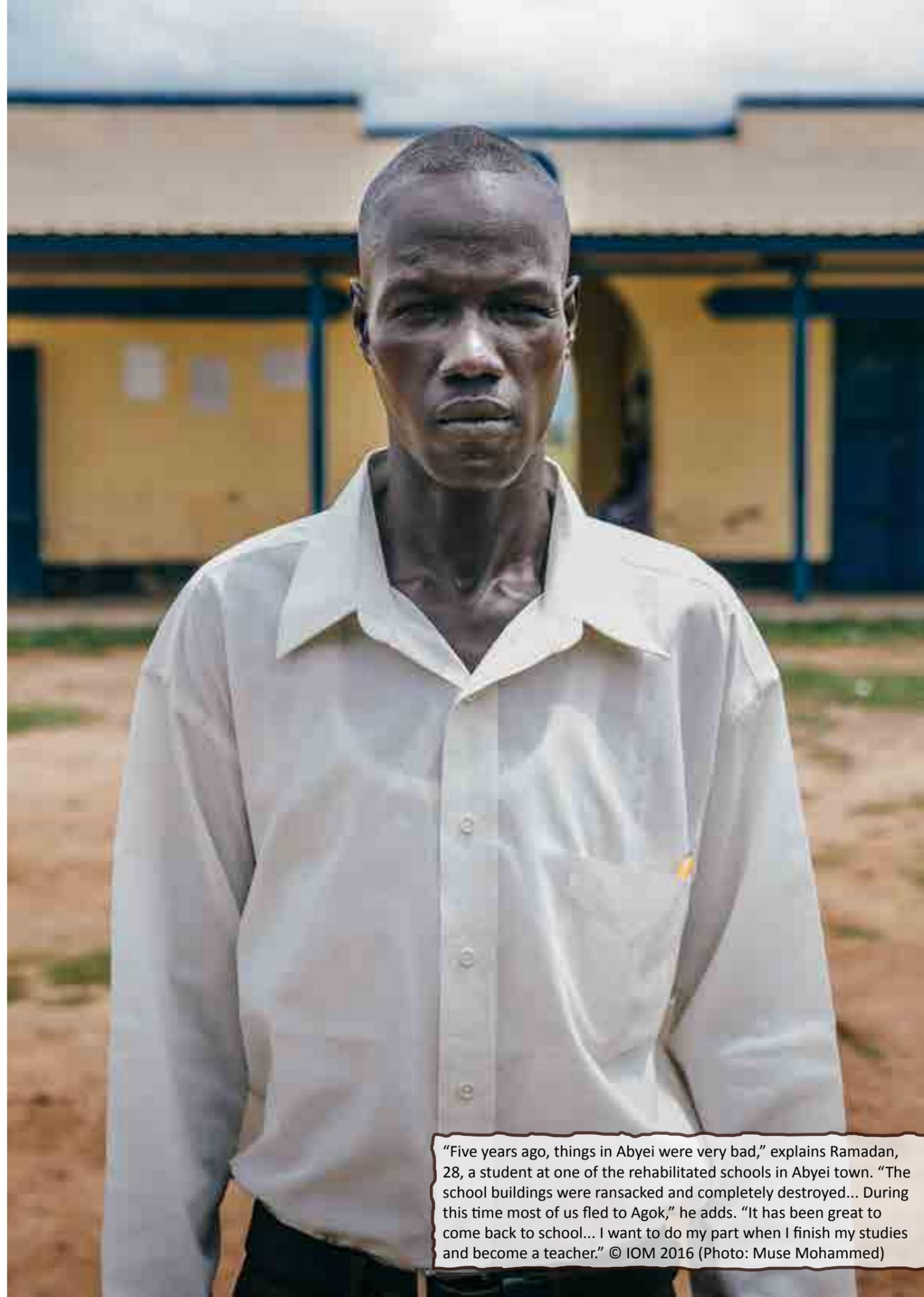
## South Sudan

IOM supports the Government of South Sudan to participate in regional initiatives, such as the IGAD RCP, Khartoum Process and EAC, as well as implement recommendations adopted at these forums. These initiatives are often related to border management and migrant assistance, but International Migration Law is also important, especially when related to policy harmonization.

IOM advances international cooperation on migration, promotes partnerships between and with relevant actors and actively participates in key sectoral global and regional processes and networks to ensure inclusion of the migration perspective. In the framework of IGAD's four-year regional strategy on migration, South Sudan is in the process of establishing a national coordination and dialogue mechanism among key government institutions to open avenues for dialogue and information exchange with non-government agencies and countries of origin of migrants.

IOM continues to seek partnership in South Sudan in the IBM approach, especially regarding the operationalization of the One-Stop Border Post Act adopted by the EAC. IOM will endeavour to develop its relationship with Trade Mark East Africa and Japan International Cooperation Agency to collaborate through IBM and support the promotion of free movement of persons.

In 2017, IOM will work with the Department for International Development to promote and strengthen the humanitarian response capacities of implementing partners. This includes through trainings, workshops, partner visits and job-shadowing where possible in service provision and assessments for WASH and S-NFI.



"Five years ago, things in Abyei were very bad," explains Ramadan, 28, a student at one of the rehabilitated schools in Abyei town. "The school buildings were ransacked and completely destroyed... During this time most of us fled to Agok," he adds. "It has been great to come back to school... I want to do my part when I finish my studies and become a teacher." © IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)

## Uganda

IOM intends to partner with the private sector, particularly companies in the food processing sector, as well as the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, to develop employment opportunities for more than 800 refugees in the country. IOM will act as an intermediary to address existing information and knowledge gaps in the labour market that deter refugees from employment. Through this intervention, IOM will contribute to strengthening the self-reliance and resilience of refugees and host communities in Uganda and promote development-based approaches to refugee assistance. Moreover, IOM will continue to work closely with ILO to address gaps in Uganda’s labour market information systems and labour migration.

IOM will continue working in close collaboration with UN agencies, the Ministry of Health and other line ministries to improve access to migration-sensitive health services, as well as support and build the capacity of training institutions to integrate migration health into training programmes in Uganda.

## United Republic of Tanzania

IOM has signed the United Nations Development Assistance Plan 2 (2016–2021, UNDAF 2) for the United Republic of Tanzania, and will be working in 2017 to further strengthen its close collaboration with fellow UN agencies and NGO partner organizations within the four thematic results groups, namely Healthy Nation, Resilience, Inclusive Growth and Good Governance. IOM will strive to play an active role in the joint programmes, thus further strengthening its partnerships with the UN and implementing partners. Towards this, IOM has sought funding to support joint planned initiatives in counter-trafficking, migration and health, mixed migration and migration and development.

IOM will also pursue partnerships in the area of migration and health, for example through the Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa programme. Moreover, IOM also plans to pursue the public–private partnerships model with government agencies and private entities (such as mining companies), especially on resource mobilization and programme implementation for prevention and control of tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and silicosis in the mining sector.

# SOUTHERN AFRICA

## Regional initiatives

In 2017, IOM plans to reinforce health data information management processes by assisting Ministries of Health in Southern Africa to adopt migration-sensitive indicators in national disease-oriented surveys and within national data information management systems. IOM will continue producing and generating evidence on migrant health, contributing to the achievement of universal health coverage.

## Angola

IOM will continue to seek a better understanding of migration flows, the contribution of migrants to socioeconomic development and the opportunities and challenges encountered by the Government of Angola, migrants and other stakeholders in maximizing the benefit of migration while reducing its inherent challenges.

In particular, in 2017, IOM will increase knowledge and awareness regarding migration and environmental change, including climate change, to inform the formulation of relevant national and regional policy and operational planning. Furthermore, IOM aims to regularly track and monitor populations affected by recurrent drought and floods in Southern Angola. Findings of this exercise will be shared with humanitarian stakeholders to improve in the design of their response.

## Botswana

Evidence-informed policies and strategies are a cornerstone of IOM’s advocacy strategy in promoting the protection of migrants and facilitating the legal and safe movement of people across international borders. IOM will work with various government institutions in developing a Migration Profile for Botswana, which will entail identifying available data sources on migration, reviewing the quality of data, data users’ needs and priorities, and information gaps. This will be pursued through the establishment and proper functioning of a government-coordinating mechanism for the migration profile process.

## Democratic Republic of the Congo

Using evidence and whole-of-government approaches, IOM will continue to support the collection of migration-related data to develop effective migration policies and manage the borders of a country that is the size of Western Europe, has nine neighbouring countries, weak transport infrastructure and a heavy reliance on cross-border exchange and trade.

Joint advocacy efforts will be carried out at the national level to promote better understanding and acceptance of migrants’ contributions to the country’s development and well-being.

In response to requests from the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a Migration Profile will be completed in 2017 using data collected by the General Directorate of Migration, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Vice-Ministry of Congolese Nationals Abroad. This will pave the way for a national dialogue of migration that will include main stakeholders from the Government, civil society, religious institutions and diaspora networks.

IOM will pursue efforts to foster better political and programmatic coordination between State entities to develop new and effective migration policies. This includes supporting efforts to include migration in the country’s Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy

“In a region characterised by high mobility and the world’s worst epidemics of HIV and TB, having a regional programme focusing on migration and health is critical. It also contributes directly to fulfilling global commitments on the health of migrants.”

Lescornec, G. and A. Deng, *IOM Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa*, [www.sida.se/contentassets/2e8d09e7a9ab-4fb6969ff63a7b61db7c/iom-partnership-on-health-and-mobility-in-east-and-southern-africa-phamesa\\_3851.pdf](http://www.sida.se/contentassets/2e8d09e7a9ab-4fb6969ff63a7b61db7c/iom-partnership-on-health-and-mobility-in-east-and-southern-africa-phamesa_3851.pdf), 2014.

Document as a means to mobilize resources, skills and competencies in fighting poverty.

IOM will continue to support efforts of the Government to engage the diaspora while extending ongoing mapping exercises in the United States and Canada. IOM will encourage physical or virtual transfers of skills and knowledge from the diaspora in key sectors, such as health, education and technology. IOM will also support government initiatives to facilitate trade and investment from the Congolese diaspora to their country of origin, with emphasis on investments that will benefit local projects generating high socioeconomic benefits.

## Lesotho

IOM will continue to engage with various partners and support the Government of Lesotho on priority areas identified in the National 2020 Vision, such as infrastructure, water, health, livelihood and adaptation to climate change.

Furthermore, IOM aims to mobilize medical diaspora resources to enhance their involvement and contribution to the health sector through a sequenced short-term return programme in order to mitigate labour shortages in Lesotho's health sector.

A collective effort is deployed concerning data collection, especially via the migration health programme, water sanitation and hygiene promotion expertise and the diaspora engagement initiatives. Diaspora programming includes a mapping of the location and profile of the diaspora and foresees the preparation of a preliminary road map to enhance the involvement and contribution of the diaspora in Lesotho's development strategies. IOM intends to generate strategic information in order to support evidence-based policy development and implementation.

## Madagascar

Proper governance of migration within, to and from Madagascar is reliant on credible, comprehensive data and information for the development of appropriate and effective policies and programmes. Despite a growing base of knowledge on migration trends and realities made available with IOM support in recent years, data gaps still hamper the availability of adequate evidence for policymaking.

Through its own research and dialogue among national stakeholders and between Madagascar and other countries, IOM will continue to seek a better understanding of migration flows, migrants' contributions to their origin and host communities, and opportunities and challenges encountered by

the Government of Madagascar, migrants and other stakeholders in maximizing the benefits of migration and reducing its inherent challenges.

In particular, IOM will contribute in 2017 to ensure increased knowledge and awareness on the relationship between migration and environmental change, including climate change, to inform the formulation of relevant national and regional policy and operational planning. Under its humanitarian programming, IOM aims to regularly track and monitor populations' displacement within and from the Greater Southern part of Madagascar, which is affected by recurrent drought and land degradation. Findings of this research will assist the development of humanitarian responses.

## Malawi

In terms of labour mobility and human development, IOM will continue to provide overall guidance and technical support to strengthen the capacity of government departments on labour migration policy development and implementation, in particular the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Gender and the Ministry of Home Affairs. IOM will support the Ministry of Labour in developing the labour migration policy framework for Malawi to concretize the protection mechanism foreseen in line with the Bilateral Labour Agreement Guidelines developed in 2016.

## Mauritius, covering the Seychelles and the Union of the Comoros

Building on the recommendations of the migration profiles for the Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles and in line with national priorities, IOM shall continue to provide overall guidance and technical support to strengthen the capacity of the Governments of the Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles for policy development. IOM will enhance awareness on the benefits of mainstreaming migration in national development and the cross-cutting dimension of migration. Dialogue between key ministries involved in various aspects of migration will be promoted, creating a platform for policy discussions and fostering coordination in the area of migration management.

IOM will contribute to the global knowledge base on the relationship between migration and environmental change, including climate change, and promote innovative research. Evidence will help build the capacity of policymakers and practitioners to formulate policy options on how migration can enhance adaptation strategies to environmental and climate change.

Working in collaboration with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) through the Regional Technical



Working Group on Migration, IOM shall continue to provide strategic orientation in addressing the challenges and opportunities of new migration dynamics experienced in the Indian Ocean region in order to increase the impact of migration on national and regional development initiatives.

## Namibia

In line with the findings and recommendations of the Migration Profile for Namibia, IOM will engage with relevant stakeholders to improve data collection processes, particularly with regards to migration and health, the nexus between climate change and migration, diaspora engagement and cross-border movements of populations. This information will serve IOM to further support the Government in the formulation of evidence-based policies to tackle migration-related challenges and mainstream migration into national development plans.

## South Africa

The South African Minister of Home Affairs often emphasizes that migration management requires a whole-of-government approach. The establishment of a National Migration Stakeholders Forum is an important step to involve relevant government departments in the coordination of policy implementation and the interdepartmental exchange of migration data. IOM already supports a number of migration management forums at the provincial, district and municipal levels, where migration health and other migration issues are discussed between Government, civil society, private sector and other stakeholders. Although the thematic focus of these forums was initially primarily on migration health,

Participants of an IOM-organized workshop on the essentials of migration management for the development of a Migration Profile in Namibia. © IOM 2015



Camp Committee at Imokusi 1/Caprivi involved in Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives, Namibia.  
© IOM 2011

the discussions have gradually broadened to include also other aspects of migration management that are of relevance to these municipalities or provinces. IOM seeks to increase the number of locations where these migration dialogues are institutionalized. An important objective is also to facilitate and formalize the link between migration dialogue on the lower administrative levels and the National Migration Stakeholders Forum.

The Government of South Africa has approached IOM for support in improving its use of migration data for operational and policy purposes. This will further strengthen the department's capacity for monitoring and implementing current policies, facilitate the development of new migration initiatives and regulations, and help realize the 2020 Vision document. Key areas of intervention include migration data management systems, the establishment of a migration management nerve centre, and the development and use of risk profiles.

On areas such as migration health, resettlement and assisted voluntary return (AVR), IOM continues to generate strategic information in order to support evidence-based policy development and implementation. This also includes facilitating cross-border collaboration and exchange of information with neighbouring countries.

Labour migration programming, related to both international and internal flows of labour migrants, requires accurate and up-to-date information on needs and opportunities on the South African labour market. It furthermore requires the active coordination between relevant government departments, such as Home Affairs, Social Development, Labour, Health and International Relations.

## Zambia

To date, Zambia does not have a streamlined mechanism for the collection and management of migration data. IOM intends to strengthen interministerial coordination on migration data collection and management, including through strengthening systems and building capacities for collection, analysis, reporting and utilization of migration data for policymaking and planning purposes. Among other things, this will include the generation of Zambia's first Migration Profile, supporting the development of a diaspora database and including a labour migration module in the national labour market information system.

IOM intends to strengthen the collection of migration and health data at the national level by lobbying for the integration of relevant migration variables in routine and periodic national health information systems, including the Health Management Information System and the national health surveys.

IOM has supported the Zambia Prisons Service to strengthen the management of data on irregular migrants in detention. This support has helped to advocate for the identification of vulnerable migrants (including victims of trafficking, unaccompanied and separated children, among others) and propose durable solutions, including alternatives to detention. IOM intends to continue supporting improvements to the generation and utilization of this data in 2017 through the scale-up on implemented initiatives.

IOM has been assisting the Department of Immigration to strengthen the collection and management of data at the borders, in Regional Offices and Headquarters through the deployment of the Border Management Information System. This allows the Department of Immigration to generate real-time data on movements at key border crossings. IOM intends to build on this support in 2017 in order to ensure that the Department of Immigration has comprehensive data at a greater number of national borders. This information can be utilized for improved programming on immigration activities. IOM support will be extended to include registration and monitoring of cross-border movements among border communities, which was not previously captured in a comprehensive manner.

## Zimbabwe

IOM will support the Government of Zimbabwe in the consultative formulation, implementation and operationalization of evidence-based and harmonized migration policies, which include the Trafficking in Persons Act, National Diaspora Policy, National Labour Migration Policy and National Immigration Policy.

IOM will facilitate the effective operationalization of these policies through supporting the development of related National Action Plans and SOPs. In order to promote comprehensive coordination and a whole-of-government approach, IOM will support national and sector-specific coordination mechanisms, such as the Interministerial Committee on Migration and the Trafficking in Persons Interministerial Committee.

In order to strengthen the production and analysis of migration data for improved advocacy, policy and programming, IOM will provide technical support to the Government of Zimbabwe and research institutions to conduct a National Migration Survey, develop a National Migration Profile and produce migration research policy briefs. Finally, IOM will advocate for the inclusion of migration health in the Zimbabwe national health strategy.

# WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

## Regional initiatives

IOM supports governments and partners through data collection and information management programming to further mainstream migration into development policies. In 2017, IOM aims to:

- (a) Provide support for dialogue among ECOWAS and ECCAS Member States respectively to consolidate coordination mechanisms around migration and development issues;
- (b) Enhance the collection, management, dissemination and use of data on migratory flows within and out of the region. Primary targets will be key origin and transit countries along two main migratory routes to Europe from Senegal/the Gambia and from the Guinea Gulf (Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria) crossing through Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali to North Africa;
- (c) Support the development of national migration profiles in ECOWAS and a regional migration profile;
- (d) Improve migration management at all levels of governance through reinforcing the capacities of ECOWAS and international bodies in managing mixed migration, including addressing the needs of the most vulnerable migrants;

- (e) Continue Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) activities to regularly inform humanitarian decision-making in critical areas, including the Lake Chad Basin region and the Central African Republic and affected neighbouring countries. IOM plans the implementation of two regional initiatives to expand tracking of human mobility in the Sahel Region and Lake Chad area and improve understanding of mobility patterns. This approach will strengthen information management at regional level by developing mapping tools and data analysis capacity on regional displacement patterns; and
- (f) Contribute to map out migrants and host communities vulnerable to communicable diseases and improve preparedness and response capacities.

support the Government in launching the first Migration Profile in 2009. With the sustained increase of mobility, particularly due to the free movement of persons within the ECOWAS region and special partnership with the European Union, IOM is supporting the Government with the process of updating the Migration Profile due for the end of 2016. In 2017, IOM intends to support the Government with the publication of the Migration Profile and promotion of the document as a basis for drafting policies to allow for a more comprehensive and coherent migration governance in the country.

## Cameroon

The Government of Cameroon adopted, in 2008, the revised version of the strategic document for growth and economy with the objective of engaging populations, partners and stakeholders in a participatory process leading towards sustainable human development and the progressive achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

In order to assist the Government of Cameroon in this endeavour and in relation with the UNDAF pillar on the development of opportunities for decent work and social inclusion, IOM published in 2016 a mapping of national actors involved in addressing the needs of its Cameroonian nationals returning to the country from abroad. Through this initiative, IOM plans to improve the capacities of the Government and key actors to better support voluntary return and reintegration assistance for returnees. Additional data collected on displacement through the DTM provides useful information to enhance the government intervention in the Far North, improving the life conditions of displaced population.

## Central African Republic

Efforts are underway to support the Government of the Central African Republic in the areas of data collection through the DTM in 2017. Pending the availability of resources, this support may incorporate diaspora mapping.

In line with its past and current experiences dealing with displacement crises, IOM will continue advocating for the inclusion of migration in the political agenda in the Central African Republic. This will complement current initiatives supported by actors such as UNHCR for the implementation of the Kampala Convention and policy on refugee return. IOM is conducting a first pilot border assessment in the Central African Republic in 2016 and will advocate to carry out activities based on its findings in 2017.

## Benin

IOM will support the Government of Benin to improve the availability of migration data through the implementation of a national migration survey. This will ensure a better understanding of migration issues in the country, including skills in demand and offered by migrants. The survey will ultimately contribute to shape more effective migration policies.

## Burkina Faso

Among other causes, demographic, socioeconomic and climate change factors continue to influence migration dynamics in West Africa. While a 2006 Migration Profile exists for Burkina Faso, efforts are required to enhance data management in a coordinated manner. Burkina Faso has adopted a new development framework, which includes migration and diaspora indicators. However, collecting updated and accurate data remains essential. In 2017, IOM plans to conduct evidence-based studies, including data collection and analysis on diaspora, trafficking in persons, climate change-induced migration, pastoralism, respect of migrants' rights, return trends and migration, including to North Africa and Europe. IOM plans to strengthen migration mainstreaming in the national census. Finally, IOM is planning to set in place flow monitoring points at relevant points of entry to better monitor incoming and outgoing flows of migrants departing Burkina Faso, as well as third-country nationals transiting through Burkina Faso.

## Cabo Verde

During the past decade or so, Cabo Verde has become a country of both emigrants and immigrants. This change in the country's migration profile prompted IOM to



An IOM medical team visit in the PK12 community in Bangui, Central African Republic. © IOM 2014 (Photo by Sandra Black)

### Chad

Migration data related to emigration is limited in Chad. No government department collects data on Chadian migrants abroad.

IOM will continue playing a key role in camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) activities in Chad, supporting data provision and analyses, including monitoring demographic and socioeconomic trends, conflicts and climate change, particularly in the Lake Chad region. These feature among the multitude of factors that continue to influence migration dynamics in West and Central Africa.

In 2017, IOM hopes to support the construction of border posts, especially in the border area with Niger, identified by the Government of Chad as a top priority. DTM activities will be enhanced to provide a wide range of UN and national stakeholders relevant data and information to execute their projects.

In addition, IOM plans to support the Government in developing its capacity on data management. An Employment Opportunity Mapping will also be implemented in a bid to revive livelihoods of Chadian returnees from the Central African Republic and the Lake Chad Basin region. Furthermore, efforts to build the capacity of the Government on the internal coordination of the various actors involved in migration issues will be deployed.

In the area of border management, IOM already supports the coordination of Police, Gendarmerie and Customs, and promotes cooperation and joint border trainings with neighbouring countries. Effective coordination mechanisms among departments would strengthen the capacity of the Government to deal effectively with the challenges of migration, and create the basis for a sustainable and long-term approach to migration governance.

### Côte d'Ivoire

In recent years, several factors have affected migration trends in Côte d'Ivoire. Prominent among these factors are the civil conflict that took place in Côte d'Ivoire in 2010, political instability in neighbouring countries, high rates of pastoralism, economic opportunities and climate change.

As a consequence of these changes, data included in the 2009 Migration Profile is considered obsolete. In 2017, IOM will support the Government to update the profile as part of an ECOWAS exercise aimed at improving migration data in the region and make statistics comparable.

### Gambia, the

In 2017, IOM will continue the efforts started in 2016 to improve national migration data. The first Migration Profile for the Gambia will be produced in close collaboration with an interministerial team. In addition, IOM will support the Government of the Gambia to develop and implement a comprehensive Migration Policy, taking into account all aspects of migration, including protection, border management, development, employment and irregular migration.

### Ghana

IOM will work with the Government of Ghana to strengthen national capacities to collect, compile, analyse and share migration statistics and produce periodic reports, as well as ensure the development of evidence-based migration programmes, such as updating the country Migration Profile.

Previous research on migration and counter-trafficking in Chad also indicates the need to update data in order to promote evidence-based policy formulation. IOM will support the Government of Chad to implement an internal migration survey in order to monitor internal migration trends.

Furthermore, IOM in 2017 would like to contribute towards improving levels of regional preparedness for climate change. IOM proposes to develop skills and knowledge of regional- and local-level government officials on preparedness for climate change and raise awareness among target communities on these issues, encouraging their active participation in local and regional discussions on climate change.

### Guinea

Scarce reliable data on migration exists in Guinea, making relevant analysis and migration-related decision-making quite difficult for the Government and its partners. In 2017, IOM plans to facilitate the development of a national migration profile to collect recent migration data and ensure an analysis of the current trends and dynamics of migration in the country. The profile will be elaborated based on the census of 2014, and in close partnership with the National Institute for Statistics, reinforcing the institution's capacities in data management in the process.

Additionally, and to ensure effective coordination between different government departments, IOM intends to implement a vast programme of border management and capacity-building of relevant authorities (Police, Gendarmerie, Douanes, Foreign Affairs, Social Protection and Cooperation). This includes border posts rehabilitation, provision of equipment, training of government officials and cross-border management exercises in cooperation with neighbouring countries.

### Guinea-Bissau

In the current post-Ebola framework, the Government of Guinea-Bissau has faced different international and domestic migration challenges related to infrastructure issues, institutional capacity, border control and migration management.

IOM supports the Government to ensure better border management through the development of a national Migration Profile. IOM will also increase knowledge of mobility patterns in Guinea-Bissau to support the design of relevant public health interventions to decrease the vulnerability to epidemic-prone communicable diseases. In this context, IOM will continue to support the implementation of community event-based surveillance activities in the provinces of Tombali and Bijagós/Bolama, and organize mobility mapping activities along border areas and in migration hotspots.

Project managers from IOM inspect a veterinary clinic constructed on the outskirts of the M'Béra refugee camp which hosts more than 50,000 Malians escaping violence in their home country. The facility not only benefits refugees living in the camp, but also residents of the surrounding community. © IOM 2016 (Photo: M. Boyd)



## Liberia

In the current post-conflict and post-Ebola scenario, the Government of Liberia has faced numerous international and domestic migration challenges compounded by, among other things, poor infrastructure, weak institutional capacity and functional oversight mechanisms. Preventing child and human trafficking, orderly reintegration and return migration of the Liberian diaspora, and effective border management and surveillance remain persistent concerns as migration becomes more prominent. These migration issues underpin the need for a holistic approach that targets the different impacts of migration across the country's social, economic and security landscape.

Effective border management is critical to a strong national migration system that also limits human rights violations. In 2017, IOM will support an initiative to develop a national Migration Profile in cooperation with the FMM West Africa Project, with preparatory work already underway. IOM will also increase knowledge of mobility patterns in Liberia for public health interventions. Working with partners and communities, IOM will collect and analyse data on human mobility through participatory mapping for identification of hotspots and monitoring of flows.

## Mali

Different factors affect migration dynamics in Mali, including climate change, the economy and employment, especially among the youth, as well as civil conflicts leading to the displacement of thousands of Malians both internally and externally and displacement from neighbouring countries.

The Government of Mali would benefit from support to monitor and collect updated and accurate migration data to feed into national development planning. IOM has been working with the Government to roll-out the DTM in the country in order to provide statistics on displaced populations and the movement of migrants. The DTM tool was transferred to the Government of Mali in 2014 with IOM, providing technical and financial assistance.

In 2017, IOM intends to continue reinforcing the Government's capacity in migration data collection and tackling the various trends that affect migration, both internally and externally.

## Mauritania

Demographic and socioeconomic trends, conflict and climate change are among the multitude of factors that continue to influence migration dynamics in West Africa.

While a 2009 Migration Profile exists for Mauritania, efforts are required to improve the availability of updated data and well-founded analyses to facilitate the development of a sound migration policy. In 2017, IOM hopes to update the Migration Profile by using the most recent census data in order to ensure a credible analysis of the current migration situation, its changing dynamics and trends in Mauritania.

In addition, IOM plans to support the government efforts in the internal coordination of the various actors involved in migration issues. In the area of border management, IOM already supports the coordination of Police, Gendarmerie and Customs, and promotes cooperation and joint trainings with neighbouring countries. Effective coordination mechanisms among departments would strengthen the capacity of the Government to deal effectively with the challenges of migration, and create the basis for a sustainable and long-term approach to migration governance.

## Niger

Niger is considered one of the least developed countries, has one of the highest fertility rates in the world (7.4 children/woman), 50 per cent of the population is below age 18 and 75 per cent is below 25. Statistics and data on migration and migration-related themes, such as remittances, are not sufficiently accurate. In this setting, IOM contributes to a better understanding of the scale and impact of migration on Niger economic and social development. IOM has commissioned several studies on migration, including issues, such as border assessments, counter-trafficking, informal economy generated or related to migratory flows, labour market analyses in Niger and main countries of origin in West Africa.

Niger is preparing its migration strategy in collaboration with its partners, including IOM. A new strategic document is expected to be produced in 2017, along with a revised Migration Profile (the last having been published in 2009).

IOM continues to support Government's efforts in collecting and harmonizing data, statistics and information on migration trends for an increased inclusion of migration in upcoming Government's policies and strategies.

## Nigeria

Achievements have been recorded in the area of migration governance in Nigeria, with the adoption of the National Labour Migration Policy and the National Migration Policy in 2014 and 2015 respectively. Building on these achievements, IOM will support initiatives



directed at operationalizing the policies in 2017. Some of the activities proposed in the National Migration Policy action plan need to be reviewed to align with current migration realities in Nigeria. Working closely with the Government, IOM will directly respond to this need by supporting the review process of the action plan and its implementation. IOM will build the capacity of government officials on performance monitoring in order to track policy implementation.

Between 2012 and 2016, IOM supported the establishment of a national migration database to improve migration data management in Nigeria. Similarly, a coordination framework for generating and disseminating migration data has been developed. Building on these initiatives, IOM will support the Government of Nigeria to ensure continuous operations of the database for better migration data collection and dissemination.

## Senegal

In 2017, IOM will pursue advocating for an interministerial management of migration issues in Senegal. IOM will aim at systematically associating several ministries in the steering of active initiatives. Interministerial working groups relating to different migration themes were set up in the framework of the elaboration of the national migration policy. This collaboration between ministries will continue during the forthcoming implementation phase.

IOM will seek to continue its work on data collection, following the recommendations of the national migration policy, by helping and working with various institutions to improve data gathering and sharing practices for a better understanding of migration. This will be done, among others through a national migration profile, management of research projects and workshops.

IOM's lead IPC trainer adjusting a trainees' facial mask during a mobile Infection Prevention and Control training in Makeni, Sierra Leone. © IOM 2015

### Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone’s porous borders and general challenges related to data at the national level negatively affect the availability of data on internal and international migration movements. IOM is currently working with the Government of Sierra Leone on migration data through close cooperation with Statistics Sierra Leone for the incorporation of questions related to the movement of people within the National Census. IOM will also support Sierra Leone to develop a national Migration Profile. Additionally, IOM will continue its mobility mapping activities in border districts to build comprehensive maps of congregation points and mobility corridors to inform surveillance systems and prevent future epidemics.

IOM works with multiple government agencies in Sierra Leone on migration-related issues. In 2017, IOM will cooperate with the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, and Education, as well as the Office of Diaspora Affairs, to engage with the Sierra Leonean diaspora in order to build institutional capacities.

### Togo

IOM supported the publication of a Migration Profile for Togo in 2016. In 2017, IOM plans to undertake a number of specific studies (internal mobility, internal and international trafficking, vulnerability of women migrants, among others) to support the development of an evidence-based National Migration Policy.

A study on internal and international human trafficking will be carried out in order to identify areas with high risk of trafficking and target these zones with a programme of prevention and awareness-raising.

The Government of Togo has recently communicated to IOM its concern regarding climate change-related migration, IOM will support research on these issues to improve the availability of information and data.

IOM training session for beneficiaries in Tissi, Chad.  
© IOM 2015



## CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

### Regional initiatives

In recent decades, policymakers and practitioners in Central America, North America and the Caribbean have grown increasingly interested in the multiple ways in which international migration affects the social, cultural, political and economic fabric of societies. This has prompted the international community to manage migration in such a way that it can help realize national and international development goals, and ultimately achieve sustainable development, particularly through the integration of migration in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals. This calls for a deeper understanding of how factors – such as education, health, social protection, labour market planning and employment policies, tourism, environmental or agricultural policies, improved infrastructure, urbanization or trade, to name a few – affect migration decisions, conditions and outcomes, and how migration affects these different sectors.

IOM intends to expand its support to national governments in mainstreaming migration in development agendas and fostering greater coordination within the Government and between government and non-government actors to address migration and development issues in an integrated manner.

Central America and the Caribbean are particularly prone to extreme environmental disasters, as well as slow-onset environmental change. Environmental factors play an increasingly important role in increasing human vulnerability and driving migration and displacement. At the same time, evidence remains limited in the region on the complex links between climate change adaptation, human mobility, food security and labour demand in the agricultural sector. In cooperation with research partners, IOM has developed and successfully implemented several country assessments and capacity-building initiatives in the region on this topic, and will pursue these initiatives in the future.

### Costa Rica

In 2017, IOM programming aims to strengthen cooperation at all migration governance levels and reinforce linkages between migration and related policy areas, including development, climate change, security, health and labour. IOM will continue to develop and implement initiatives in close collaboration with State institutions at the local and national levels and provide technical assistance to the National Council for Migration for the design of a Plan of Action for the Implementation of the National Comprehensive Migration Policy.

Human security programming will seek to continue empowering and building resilience among Ngäbe-Bugle migrant populations in Costa Rica and Panama through training, awareness-raising and community organization initiatives. These measures will also strengthen local, regional and national institutions’ capacities to ensure migrants’ access to food, health and economic opportunities, and implement migrant-friendly, effective immigration procedures.

IOM will strengthen the production and analysis of migration data to improve advocacy, policy and programming, by supporting the first National Survey on Emigration and Immigration. This initiative will facilitate the development of evidence-based policies and project proposals, in areas related to labour migration, health, integration and gender. This will also identify data gaps requiring targeted data collection and analysis tools, especially on emigration trends and consular assistance.

One of the main evidence gaps on migration issues in Central America relates to the limited knowledge available on the magnitude and characteristics of human trafficking undertaken by juvenile criminal gangs, better known as *maras*, mostly in prejudice of girls and children. According to the UN Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, women may be recruited to serve as sexual slaves to imprisoned gang leaders and children are presumably recruited to guard against visits of police, claim ransoms and distribute drugs. An in-depth research is needed to find solid evidence of these claims and make recommendations to improve public policies to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.

IOM aims to strengthen the production and analysis of migration data through technological initiatives related to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and the Community Response Mapping (CRM) to systematically monitor extra-continental and other migration flows. Collected data would help the development of evidence-based national migration policies to improve migrants' access to services and human rights protection, to combat trafficking and smuggling, and to manage irregular migration surges.

### Dominican Republic

IOM plans to strengthen data collection and analysis of population movements along the Dominican border, including migration flows from Haiti to the Dominican Republic, to develop a more comprehensive approach to migration flows between the two countries.

### El Salvador

In 2017, IOM will continue providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Directorate on Migration, the General Directorate on Statistics and Census and local authorities, in order for them to generate, gather, process, analyse and disseminate data on Salvadoran returnees.

IOM will particularly provide special strengthening support to national stakeholders on the generation of information and evidence on human mobility and the displacement of vulnerable populations due to the effects of climate change.

### Guatemala

IOM is also working on improving the availability of migration information in Guatemala in order to contribute to the development of more strategic public policies in cooperation with institutional counterparts involved in the reception, assistance and reintegration of returning migrants. IOM will implement tools, such as the DTM and other databases and systems used as basis for establishing a migration information and tracking system. IOM will also assist the Government in the production of baseline information aimed at monitoring and evaluating the impact of development projects on displacement.

Migrants play football in Ixtepec, Mexico, during a stopover on their way to the North. © IOM 2014 (Photo: Keith Dannemiller)



Expanding migration data management and data integration capacities will be a main objective of IOM in 2017, as this remains an essential process to strengthen the profiling of vulnerable migrants and improving the support provided to Guatemalan returnees. The availability of relevant information on migration during the reception and referral processes is an urgent need as the number of returnees to the country is very high. In this regard, IOM has provided technological equipment and tools to the Government of Guatemala to better register the cases of unaccompanied children and households returning to the country.

Finally, IOM is aiming at producing more evidence on the linkages between climate change and human mobility and strengthening institutional capacities to address migration due to climate change, as well as developing the adaptation strategies of populations exposed to high climate change vulnerability.

### Haiti

Following a request from the Ministry of the Interior of the Government of Haiti, IOM has focused on reinforcing monitoring, collection and analysis of border migration data in the border between the Dominican Republic and Haiti. As a result, IOM, in partnership with the Government, through the National Migration Office (Office National des Migrations), the Direction de l'Immigration et de l'Emigration and several local civil society partners, has established and maintained the Border Monitoring Network. The objective of the network is to assist the identification and profiling of persons crossing into Haiti from the Dominican border, as well as establish border referral mechanisms to assist highly vulnerable migrants (such as stateless persons, unaccompanied minors and returnees registered in the National Plan for Regularization of Foreigners). Collected data is recorded in the DTM.

Furthermore, IOM will continue to strengthen cooperation at all levels and reinforce mutual linkages between migration policies and other relevant policies (such as development, climate change, security and health) to foster a coordinated and comprehensive migration governance. As such, and following previous advocacy efforts, IOM will continue to support the establishment of a dedicated border police.

Finally, IOM aims to conduct a study on the migration routes (Caribbean and South America) in order to protect the human rights of migrants and provide tailored responses.

### Honduras

In Honduras, IOM will continue providing assistance to the Government to strengthen its technological capacities to process, digitalize and register more than 15 million entry and exit cards in the country. This will allow upgrading the government information systems, facilitating and improving decision-making processes and enhancing migration management policy development.

Through this initiative, IOM will strengthen the database of the National Institute on Migration and support the Government's strategy aimed at improving the registration of migration movements of national and foreign citizens that enter or exit the country. Efforts deployed to process backlog data will also contribute to simplify the registry of new information.

### Jamaica

In 2017, IOM plans to continue contributing to inter-institutional migration governance efforts in Jamaica. In this regard, IOM will actively participate in the National Working Group on International Migration and Development, a group aimed at strengthening the link between migration and development, comprised of various government entities, NGOs and international organizations.

IOM will also continue to support the Government's implementation of the second phase of the IOM/United Nations Development Programme Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies project which, among its objectives, intends to develop work in the areas of return and reintegration of migrants.

### Mexico

IOM will continue promoting and supporting whole-of-government processes implemented in Mexico and in particular the inter-institutional initiative to assist returned Mexicans for their effective reintegration, jointly implemented by the National Institute for Migration, Secretary of Health, Secretary of Labour, Secretary of Education, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and several State- and local-level authorities.

IOM will also support different initiatives implemented in Mexico to prevent and combat human trafficking, involving various sectors of the Government at the Federal and State levels, including the judicial sector, the Secretariat of Human Rights and Intersecretarial Commissions, the Secretariat for Foreign Relations and the Prosecutor's Office.

## Nicaragua

Based on the evidence gathered through a study on migrant women and violence in Central America (2016), IOM aims to continue strengthening government agencies' capacities to prevent and combat violence against women, and in particular human trafficking.

IOM also plans to promote gender mainstreaming in migration policies by establishing and strengthening mechanisms and protocols for the protection of migrant women. Besides, IOM aims to support Nicaraguan migration authorities to create public policies providing effective protection and assistance to migrant women affected by violence or at risk of becoming victims.

## Panama

In 2016, IOM actively participated in the drafting of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016–2020 for Panama and successfully included in the framework support for the development of a migration policy for the country.

In 2017, IOM intends to start the process to design a comprehensive migration policy for Panama. This initiative will notably support the Government of Panama efforts to improve migration governance in the country. The first step of this process will entail the preparation of a Migration Profile for Panama as an essential tool to assess the migration reality in Panama.

The development of the migration policy will also contribute to enhance the discussion, analysis and debate on main migration issues in Panama. It will also strengthen the capacities of government institutions, as well as those of the civil society, to understand and develop migration governance initiatives. The preparation of the policy will include the development of high-level seminars, as well as the implementation of actions specifically aimed at ensuring the adequate mainstreaming of gender and human rights issues.

Finally, with regards to the collection and production of migration-related information in Panama, the Migration Profile process will entail strengthening the capacities of national institutions directly involved in the production of migration data and statistics in the country.

## Trinidad and Tobago

In Trinidad and Tobago, IOM will provide technical assistance and capacity-building to facilitate the development of a comprehensive migration policy and mainstream migration into development planning.

## SOUTH AMERICA

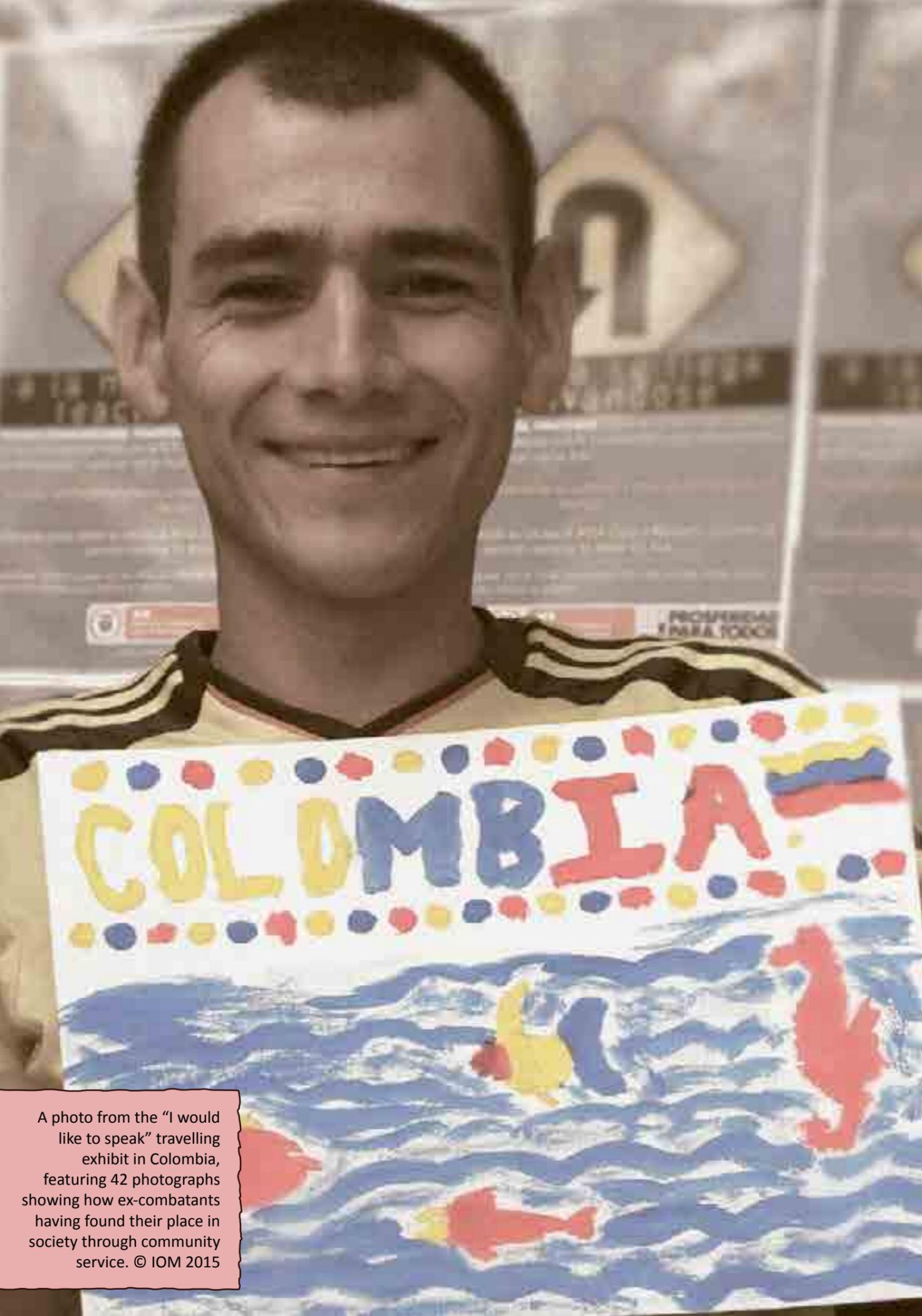
### Regional initiatives

IOM will expand its research agenda in South America leading in priority subjects in the region, such as the linkages between the environment, climate change and migration. Furthermore, IOM will support the facilitation of free movement of people in partnership with MERCOSUR, focusing on extensive border research and studies on the impact of the residence agreement. IOM will also support joint initiatives with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and Iberoamerican Organization for Social Security and produce a publication on Labour Migration, Youth Employment and Social Security for the Pacific Alliance.

In 2017, IOM plans to design a data and knowledge concept for the region that builds on its existing knowledge base, including the Latin American Programme of Technical Cooperation on Migration, the International Migration Inter-American Course, the South American Observatory on Migration, the flagship series of publications *Cuadernos Migratorios* and the Information Centre on Migration for Latin America (CIMAL). Establishing data collection and processing capacities at the regional level remains a priority for IOM in South America. Additionally, IOM will develop a network of practitioners and individuals interested on migration issues in the region, adding an expert voice to its CIMAL knowledge base.

In coordination with World Vision, IOM surveyed displaced people, residents, and returnees of 634 communities in 13 countries within Latin America and the Caribbean with the aim of improving the humanitarian response.  
© IOM 2015





A photo from the “I would like to speak” travelling exhibit in Colombia, featuring 42 photographs showing how ex-combatants having found their place in society through community service. © IOM 2015

## Argentina

In Argentina, IOM works closely with government authorities at national, provincial and local levels to contribute to the formulation and implementation of migration policies from a human rights perspective. During 2016, IOM has engaged in project implementation and policy design with different government departments, such as the National Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Ministry of Interior, National Ministry of Health, National Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, National Council for Women, National Committee against Human Trafficking, Secretary of Gender Policies from the Province of Buenos Aires, and the Ministry of Education from Cordoba Province, among others.

In 2017, IOM will continue to strengthen partnerships with government authorities at the three levels of government, promoting cooperation at the provincial and municipal levels, with focus on the local governance of migration. Attention will be devoted to the following: (a) implementation of initiatives for the full integration of migrants at city level; (b) gender mainstreaming in provincial and municipal migration strategies; and (c) capacity-building for disaster risk management in line with IOM’s strategy on migration, environment and climate change.

Additionally, IOM will work closely with the National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies, the government institution responsible for the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and the UN Country Team to accompany the Government’s efforts at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) connected to migration, especially SDG 10.7.

In 2017, IOM will continue to contribute to research and knowledge generation on migration issues. IOM will present a study on the Peruvian migrant community in Argentina, and plans to produce publications on the following: (a) Gender, Care Work and Migration in Argentina; (b) Elderly Migrants in Argentina; and (c) African Migration and the Afro-Descendant Community in Argentina.

## Bolivia, Plurinational State of

The publication of reliable information on migration issues, produced with official data, is a crucial priority for IOM in the Plurinational State of Bolivia. This information can be used for the adequate formulation of public policies and decision-making at every level. Information on internal migration is especially important.

In this line, IOM works in close coordination with the Directorate General on Migration, to produce different databases to assist the Government in decision-making and public policies planning.

Additionally, IOM promotes the elaboration of different studies on migration in the country, touching upon topics, such as topography, climate change, productivity and production.

IOM also works to raise awareness on migration and environmental practices and the relation between migration and climate change. In this line, it is important to promote environmentally sound development in the country, not only in relation to the SDGs, but also to the patriotic agenda set by the Government to be achieved at 2025 for environmental sustainability.

## Brazil

In coordination with the Ministry of Justice and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, IOM will provide the counterparts of the Government of Brazil with information and data to better design public policies and services for migrants. IOM will create and test a platform of data and statistics on the profile of migrants and refugees in Brazil, which will improve information management and coordination within and among federal, State and municipal governments. Ministry of Justice officials will be trained in the use and management of this data and statistics platform.

## Colombia

In preparation for the Colombia 2017 census and post-conflict institutional response, IOM intends to support the Government in research and statistics reviews to help understand country-specific challenges related to migration, as input for evidence-based policy formulation.

Baseline assessments applied to victims of conflict have been the basis for the development of tailored assistance and institutional response strategies targeting most vulnerable populations, including women, children, youth, LGBTI community members and ethnic communities. IOM will continue to work with government agencies and international partners for the implementation of these tools, which have become critical in the Government agenda to respond to victims’ needs.

## Ecuador

IOM plans to support the Government of Ecuador in mainstreaming migration into sectorial agendas of different ministries involved with migration-related issues to achieve a comprehensive approach to migration in Ecuador. In particular, IOM will support the

Government to set up and strengthen inter-institutional coordination mechanisms that guarantee a comprehensive implementation of migration policies based on solid migration data, in line with the government commitment to the SDGs, including those pertaining to mobility.

IOM intends to extend knowledge on migrants' health through studies on malaria, chikungunya and zika infections in the border with Colombia, access of migrants to public health services, as well as sexual, reproductive and maternal health of migrants.

Following up on previous activities on migration, environment and climate change, IOM will support the national government in including migration in national adaptation strategies on climate change.

IOM will provide technical assistance in designing and implementing migration management procedures to the Ministry of Interior and other institutions to improve border management and prevent human trafficking and migrant smuggling. This includes sharing good practices with national and international law enforcement agencies, ensuring government institutions have accurate and reliable instruments for the verification of documents, and elaborating training modules on border management for government officials, while facilitating the mobility of people in an orderly manner.

### Peru

In 2011, the Government of Peru established an inter-institutional working group to develop and implement a comprehensive migration policy. Since then, the working group has been the fora used by government institutions, civil society organizations and international organizations to review and improve legislation, coordinate the implementation of programmes for the benefit of migrant populations and promote a positive image of migration.

IOM has an Observer status in the group and has been providing technical and financial support to the entity. IOM intends to continue this support, specifically through the following: (a) conducting qualitative and quantitative studies on migratory patterns and promoting the implementation of migration agreements; (b) strengthening the capacities of working group members; and (c) 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.

### Uruguay

International migration is a key feature of Uruguayan history. In the second half of the twentieth century, international migration balances became negative, changing the migration profile of the country. Since 1960, many people left Uruguay and migrated to other countries of the region, North America and Europe. In recent years, significant economic growth accompanied by very low unemployment rates have resulted in initial signs of increased immigration and an accelerated return of Uruguayan emigrants. However, these trends are still recent, and it is difficult to determine how this process may continue in the future. In addition, Uruguay has witnessed an incipient growth of immigration from non-traditional Latin American origins.

In order to design and implement the existing migration policy, Uruguay needs reliable and qualified statistical information. In 2017, IOM will provide technical support to improve the production of statistical information in close partnership with the academia through the establishment of an observatory of migration in Uruguay.

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

### Regional initiatives

IOM in Asia and the Pacific has prioritized the promotion of policies and programmes based on evidence and systematic monitoring and analysis of migration dynamics. In 2017, increasing the understanding and knowledge of internal and interregional complex migration flows is vital for the region. Tools such as the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) will be further utilized and contribute to evidence-based policies.

IOM in Asia and the Pacific aims to address human mobility in the context of climate change and environmental degradation through research, policy dialogues, capacity-building and operational activities. Planned projects in the region will focus on establishing the evidence base, in particular to understand the impact of slow-onset events on livelihoods and mobility. Findings will be disseminated at national- and regional-level consultations. IOM will also work to develop the capacity of governments and other stakeholders in countries of origin and destination to address the nexus between migration, environment and climate change. Relatedly, operational activities in Asia and the Pacific aim at building resilience of affected communities to sudden and slow-onset events.

### Afghanistan

In 2017, IOM – in partnership with donors and other organizations – plans to continue the growth of the evidence base in Afghanistan as it relates to migrants and migration. This will be carried out through a combination of data collection and analysis on Afghan returnees, the ongoing subregional DTM work, and a representative nationwide comprehensive migration survey to gain insights into why Afghans are leaving in such large numbers and the methods they are using.

Afghan nationals returning to Afghanistan from Pakistan. The return of registered refugees and undocumented Afghans skyrocketed after July 2016. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Nicholas Bishop)



### Bangladesh

IOM will focus on research and policy to ensure evidence-based policy development across the whole of government. Notably, IOM will focus on the outcomes of the Ninth Global Forum on Migration and Development, the evidence gathered through research conducted in 2016 on the social costs of migration on children left behind and the nexus between migration, climate change and environmental degradation and on evidence-based policy related to reducing the financial costs of migration, such as recruitment and remittance costs.

IOM will complement and build on its labour migration programme, implemented in close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh, to mainstream migration into national development strategies. IOM has successfully worked with the Government to incorporate migration into the Seventh Five-Year Plan of Bangladesh and will continue to mainstream migration into policy planning through the development of a National Strategy and Action Plan on Migration and Development.

Initiatives to better base interventions on evidence include: (a) better linking labour migration programmes to foreign markets through labour market assessments and research in equipping labour migrants with useful qualifications and recognizing existing skills; and (b) extensive research into key thematic areas of humanitarian assistance to undocumented Myanmar nationals in Cox’s Bazar district.

### Cambodia

In a country where local livelihood and employment conditions are strong factors related to migration, mainstreaming migration in policy development is crucial. IOM has been working to incorporate migration into a variety of policies and strategies at both the national and local levels. For example, IOM has supported the Ministry of Health in including migration and migrant variables into disease surveillance surveys on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, as well as other routine health surveys. IOM is also working to mainstream migration into the Ministry of Labour’s new Technical, Vocational Education and Training National Policy and Strategy.



Former slave fisherman shows his tattoos. The tattoos they get onboard the slave ships are emblematic of their lives: the mythical protection of dragons and birds while at sea contrasts with the fear and ridicule their tattoos engender back in their rural homes. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Joe Lowry)

Border management is another significant area of intervention to promote migrant rights. IOM aims to continue strengthening Cambodia’s migration management capabilities to prevent and combat transborder crime through enhanced national legislation, inter-agency cooperation and improved capabilities of national and subnational police.

Research and data collection are imperative to IOM’s ability to inform policy and practice. In Cambodia, IOM is launching a research project regarding the well-being of children left behind by migrant workers to increase the quality of life for migrant workers’ families. IOM aims to use this evidence-based approach in order to create effective policies that uphold migrants’ and their families’ rights. Environment and climate change also have an important effect on migration, which is particularly clear in Cambodia where extreme weather events are increasingly common. In 2016, IOM published a report on the vulnerabilities and responses to environmental changes in Cambodia based on a study of the Tonle Sap Basin. The study found that migration has become an adaptive strategy of rural households undertaken to diversify income and secure additional resources to supplement agricultural activity when faced with climate changes. IOM plans to build on the findings of this study to incorporate migration into environmental policymaking.

### China

IOM will continue its strategic approach of encouraging inter-agency collaboration on issues that encompass more than one ministerial portfolio and enhancing the whole-of-government response to developing policy challenges. This includes delivering targeted training to provincial- and local-level officials, and involving them in IOM-supported inter-agency policy dialogues.

All IOM initiatives will continue to be backed by sound research, completed in-house or commissioned from respected and highly qualified local and international researchers.

### India

IOM in India is closely working with the MEA to support its initiatives towards strengthening migration management in India. One of the key issues that emerged during national consultations with government agencies on well-managed migration policies is the renewed focus on safe and legal migration and skill development of youth for overseas employment. IOM is planning to bring together different ministries, such as MEA, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship,

Ministry of Home Affairs, as well as different chambers of commerce, to promote a business case for migration from India. Such consultations would be taken further to the major labour-sending states of India, as well as to the district level.

As per the 2015 HIV estimates in India, incidences of HIV/AIDS prevalence have been found to be on the rise in some states, including Assam, Chandigarh, Chattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh, registering accelerated epidemic trends primarily driven by drug use and unprotected sex. Based on the intricate interdependency between HIV/AIDS and mobility underlying the prevalence of diverse health issues, IOM is working in the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala to examine labour migration from the perspective of addressing health epidemics.

As per the Annual Report of the Ministry of Overseas Indians, during 2014, about 8.04 lakh workers emigrated from India after obtaining emigration clearances from the states of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Kerala and Punjab. IOM seeks to raise awareness by addressing this target population at the pre-departure stage on issues of overall protection and preventing the risks of HIV/AIDS and other health issues.

### Indonesia

IOM’s approach to migration management in Indonesia involves facilitating evidence-based action-oriented research and integrating design experience, sector expertise, lessons learned, best practices and knowledge of the needs of target populations. IOM will continue to explore joint research opportunities and collaboration with the Government pertinent to national priorities, such as combating transnational organized crimes, irregular migration, maritime security and enhancing human security.

IOM will continue its outreach efforts in the dissemination of information to deter migrants and aspirant migrants from migrating through irregular channels and reduce the risks of human trafficking. IOM also works with government and non-government partners through research, government capacity-building and promoting ethical recruitment and fair labour practices in supply chains on labour migration.

IOM will continue to utilize its centralized database system – the Migrant Registration and Assistance Monitoring System (RAMS) – that generates accurate and aggregate migrant population and services information. RAMS has become a powerful tool for IOM data management and risk analysis in Indonesia.

Acknowledging the growing effects of climate change, exacerbated by the country’s geographic pre-disposition

and vulnerability to natural disasters, IOM continues to support the Government of Indonesia's efforts, particularly the National Disaster Management Agencies, to comply with the Sendai Framework and Paris Agreement on Climate Change and its priorities. This includes enhancing the resilience of communities to natural disasters through strong government technical support, and strengthening individual resilience through personal empowerment interventions. Furthermore, IOM will encourage and support the periodical updates of disaster preparedness and contingency policies, plans and programmes, considering climate change scenarios and their impact on disaster risk, and facilitate the participation of all sectors and relevant stakeholders at national, regional and local levels.

### Malaysia

As part of its comprehensive approach to fight trafficking in persons, IOM seeks to contribute to the Malaysian authorities' efforts in enhancing policy responses through research activities. IOM plans to organize an expert meeting on research approaches to trafficking in persons to discuss a range of research options relevant to the Malaysian context, ways to enhance data collection on trafficking in persons, as well as explore methods to standardize and simplify the identification and needs assessment of victims of trafficking. The subsequent research will employ quantitative and qualitative methods, including an innovative survey approach adapted to the Malaysian context, to study trafficking for sexual exploitation or forced labour purposes.

### Micronesia, Federated States of, covering the Marshall Islands and Palau

IOM understands the importance of evidence and whole-of-government approaches to design tailored interventions aimed at responding to issues such as trafficking in persons and disease transmission in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau. Conducting relevant studies would shed light on the reality of trafficking in persons and migration health-related issues in the region, thus providing a platform for developing effective programming.

Currently, partners have identified a certain information gap exists across the Micronesian region with regards to trafficking in persons. According to limited existing information, most vulnerable groups of persons at risk for sex trafficking in the Federated States of Micronesia include foreign migrant workers and Micronesian women and girls. Accurate figures on trafficking cases remain however unavailable.

The potential migratory impacts surrounding a possible withdrawal of the Compact of Free Association (COFA) with the United States of America are of particular interest to IOM. Possible outflow movements would raise potential challenges, notably on the health sector due to the prevalence levels of tuberculosis. IOM perceives the development of evidence through commissioned research in the area of migration and health management as a high priority for 2017.

### Mongolia

Rapid migration from rural areas to cities remains a growing challenge in Mongolia. Continuing climate change is expected to lead to even greater levels of displacement and urbanization in the near future. IOM will work with the Government of Mongolia and other actors to better assess information and capacity-building needs, investigate potential initiatives to improve the evidence base, and develop coordination to address this challenge.

#### Integration in Japan

Since 2004, IOM has been co-organizing an annual international symposium/workshop with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, regarding integration of foreign nationals to Japan.

### Myanmar

Building on the evidence base produced by previous research, IOM will continue to inform whole-of-government programming, build capacity within the Government and strategic partners and provide technical support to State and non-State actors in 2017. In particular, technical assistance will be offered on the National Health Framework through cooperation association with the soon-to-be established Migrant Health Task Force and Migrant Health Steering Committee. The task force and steering committee will have representation across most cabinet ministries and a range of government departments and galvanize a coordinated response from the Government on cross-cutting migrant issues.

IOM will promote an evidence-based narrative on migration with national and local stakeholders in Myanmar to minimize the risks and maximize the benefits for migrants and those affected by migration. IOM will also aim to harness the positive impacts of migration and increase the understanding of how migration is linked with development in the Ayeyarwady Delta. This work intends to serve as a pilot initiative to investigate the ways through which partners can address migration in a meaningful and relevant way in development programming in the Ayeyarwady Delta and beyond.

IOM will generate evidence on contemporary labour migration patterns and impacts at the individual, household and community levels in four regions of Myanmar from the perspective of rural development and poverty reduction. The findings of the study will be used as a tool to communicate and support stakeholders to develop narratives and policies and increase the developmental role of migration.

### Pakistan

IOM is currently conducting a study on forced and irregular migration from Afghanistan and Pakistan through the Middle East towards Europe in order to enhance understanding of the drivers, modalities and risks involved in these flows as part of a comprehensive data collection and migration monitoring exercise being undertaken across Asia, the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

#### Research opportunities in Pakistan

To develop further interventions, IOM is seeking partnerships with key stakeholders, including the Government, academia and humanitarian actors, as well as development actors to consolidate and map existing information and conduct research in source communities, as well as transit points to fill data and information gaps. IOM's intervention will inform humanitarian stakeholders and enable better targeted responses and programming in concerned countries.

Some of key areas of research of IOM are as follows:

- (a) Main migration routes for Afghan and Pakistani migrants and migrants' socioeconomic profiles, place of origins, points of transit and modes of transportation;
- (b) Push and pull factors for migrants;
- (c) Role of intermediaries, including operations of the networks of intermediaries at all points along the route;
- (d) Financing of migrants' journeys, including the role of diaspora;
- (e) Risks and vulnerabilities faced by migrants at various points along the journey, and specific impacts of these risks; and
- (f) Perceptions about life in Europe with regards to particular countries.

## Philippines

IOM will support the Philippines in the pursuit of migration-related provisions of the SDGs, including its efforts to improve migration data management. In its role of hub of migration knowledge and information, IOM will actively participate in the institutional development of the International Training Centre for Authorities and Leaders Philippines, including its migration curriculum and research agenda, in cooperation with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the ILO, UN Women and the University of the Philippines. IOM will also promote the adaptation of its tools for mainstreaming migration in development processes at the local government level, in cooperation with the Government and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

## Papua New Guinea

IOM will continue to research and supply data for evidence-based policymaking in the areas of migration management, crises preparedness and community stabilization. Through various inclusive fora, IOM is bringing together different branches of local and central administrations to facilitate consultations, analysis and fully informed policy development. IOM is conducting research in the areas of, inter alia, geohazard vulnerabilities, conflict, internal displacement, food security, agricultural recovery and indigenous early warning systems.

## Republic of Korea

In 2017, IOM will closely work with the Prime Minister's Office, which oversees ministries in charge of different migrants groups.

## Sri Lanka, covering the Maldives

In 2017, IOM will develop a Migration Profile in the Maldives with a view to contribute to improving the capacity of the Government of Maldives to collect and utilize migration data for strategic policy planning and decision-making in the area of migration management.

## Timor-Leste

IOM is committed to upholding a whole-of-government approach in its intervention in order to create greater capacity within all levels of the Government on migration-related issues. IOM will pursue this approach and

engage with stakeholders from all levels of government to develop the psychosocial services offered to migrants and victims of human trafficking.

IOM will also work with relevant ministries and migration agencies to assist in the creation of an interministerial integrated system that allows government officials to make more informed migration-related decisions.

IOM will continue promoting the High-level Technical Working Group on Human Trafficking, led by the Prime Minister Office and co-chaired by IOM, with the participation of government agencies, CSOs and international agencies. This structure will act as the main national coordination body for all counter-trafficking activities in the country and facilitate decision-making processes, as well as the overall coordination of operations between all concerned stakeholders.

IOM operates in Timor-Leste in coordination with relevant local and international CSOs. In particular, IOM's disaster risk reduction (DRR) programming uses established partnership channels to improve buy-in and multiply the impact of activities.

Finally, IOM, in close coordination with WHO, will carry out an assessment on the health behaviour of mobile populations in border areas. The results of this assessment will be used to assess the needs of the migrant population and elaborate adequate measures to address them, with a specific focus on tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and malaria.

## Viet Nam

In an effort to strengthen the production and analysis of migration data to improve advocacy, policy and programming, IOM will conduct a whole-of-government approach in carrying out a series of situational analysis assessments and research activities across multiple areas, including reintegration services, risks and vulnerabilities, and implementation of bilateral agreements between Viet Nam and its neighbouring countries.

IOM also seeks to enhance the capacity of the Government of Viet Nam in coherent migration policy formulation and management through the update and use of the Migration Profile. Drawing together key data on Vietnamese migration abroad, including labour migration, the new profile will identify data gaps while examining the impact of migration on the development of both sending and receiving countries.

Furthermore, IOM will cooperate with WHO and the Government of the Viet Nam to strengthen the evidence base for migrant-inclusive programming in the field of malaria in border regions.

# EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA

## Regional initiatives

At a regional level, IOM will continue to engage with relevant stakeholders in the European Union institutions and agencies to support linkages between migration and related policy areas, such as foreign policy, humanitarian aid, development cooperation, justice and fundamental rights, health, employment and social inclusion, climate action and research. A key forum for this dialogue is the European Union-IOM Strategic Cooperation Framework, signed in 2012 and extended in 2016, with the European Commission (Directorates General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO), ECHO, Migration and Home Affairs (HOME) and Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations), as well as the European External Action Service, for which meetings at Senior Officials, Heads of Division/Unit and Expert levels are foreseen in 2017.

IOM will, furthermore, continue to provide technical assistance to the European Commission's DG DEVCO and European Union delegations for training, policy reflection and communications materials.

In the context of the European Migration Network (EMN), IOM will remain the National Contact Point (NCP) in Austria, Croatia, Lithuania and the Slovak Republic in 2017 in order to support policymakers and the general public with information on migration and asylum topics.

## Austria

IOM supports the European Commission and the Government of Austria 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 NCP for Austria in the EMN since 2003. The EMN



EMN publications displayed at a conference in Austria. © IOM 2016

provides up-to-date, objective, reliable and comparable information on migration and asylum with a view to supporting policymaking in the European Union and on the national level.

In 2017, IOM will continue its work as EMN NCP. Various activities are planned for 2017, such as conducting four research studies on various migration and asylum topics, as well as producing an Annual Policy Report, answering ad-hoc queries, disseminating information through newsletters and websites, participating in and presenting research findings at various events in Austria and the European Union, and organizing different events, such as conferences, network and cluster meetings, in order to foster cooperation between government and non-governmental counterparts in Austria and European Union Member States.

### Belgium

IOM has taken specific steps to support a whole-of government approach to migration by Belgium. In 2015 and 2016, a high-level IOM-Belgium bilateral meeting and a further event in the framework of the Belgian presidency of the IOM Council, in which an exceptionally wide range of State actors (ministries, agencies and local authorities) participated, contributed to cross-government discussions on migration. Recently, development and implementation of projects linked to integration have given an opening to further engage with local and regional government authorities, which is foreseen to continue in 2017.

In 2017, IOM will also be further strengthening links and partnerships with academic and teaching institutions as key actors playing a role in an evidence-based approach to migration issues. Within the framework of AVRR, IOM will continue strengthening the production and analysis of data on beneficiaries, which, in turn, will allow for improving advocacy, policy and programming.

### Bulgaria

In 2017, IOM will continue to support the Government of Bulgaria in research on immigration and emigration in Bulgaria. Particular focus will be put on the development of national legislation and strategic documents aiming to promote the voluntary return of undocumented migrants.

Another key area of IOM activities related to research and migration policy in 2017 will be the prevention of trafficking in human beings and support to victims of trafficking, as well as the national system for the integration of regular migrants and persons granted with international protection.

IOM will work to identify best practices and specific gaps with regard to legislation, information support and infrastructure development and propose appropriate mechanisms to address identified needs.

On the basis of existing good partnerships established with governmental entities, IOM will promote the effectiveness of a whole-of-government approach and work on engaging relevant counterparts in joint actions, in particular related to migration health and asylum activities.

### Croatia

In its capacity of the EMN NCP for Croatia, IOM will continue applying a comprehensive approach to and be actively involved in maintaining the national network of migration stakeholders. This will entail capacity-building actions, including new initiatives in the most recent asylum and migration trends and the announced relocation and resettlement schemes and strengthening the integration component. As EMN NCP, IOM will continue conducting across-the-board research and analysis work in line with the EMN biannual work programme.

The purpose of the national network – comprising authorities, external stakeholders and the academia – is to employ accurate, relevant and reliable information to facilitate evidence-based policy and informed decision-making both at national and the European Union levels. Moreover, as EMN NCP, IOM will engage in public information, outreach and capacity-building activities to bring the European Union and national migration agenda matters closer to the general public.

IOM plans to enhance the Government of Croatia’s knowledge and capacity on migration data collection and analysis by providing Migration Profile guidance materials and technical training on the most recent international and national approaches to migration data analysis, interpretation and presentation.

### Cyprus

IOM will continue to act as the National Focal Point for the EMN in Cyprus in 2017 and aim to inform and shape migration policy agendas through data collection and research activities.

Planned activities include national network building, organizing national workshops and conferences, preparing annual policy reports and studies, as well as country fact sheets and participating in expert meetings.

Working closely with governmental organizations, such as the Immigration Police, the Civil Registry and the Migration Department, IOM will contribute to preventing smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. Foreseen actions will improve gathering and sharing of information with authorities and relevant actors on illegal activities and practices according to the European Union Action Plan for 2015–2020.

### Czech Republic

IOM is a key partner of the Government of Czech Republic regarding data sharing on resettlement and relocation. IOM data informs Czech authorities, mainly the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, when considering strategies for admission. IOM aims to maintain the existing daily information system in 2017.

IOM is also a member of a counter-trafficking country team where all relevant stakeholders (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Police, Unit Combating Organized Crime, NGOs) discuss new trends in trafficking in human beings, statistics and individual cases.

With regards to integration, IOM cooperates with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce, as well as the Ministry of Interior, to promote self-employment among newly arrived migrants. Finally, IOM also cooperates with the Ministry for Human Rights to enhance the rights of migrants.

### Denmark

In coordination with offices based in other Nordic countries (Norway, Finland), IOM will continue to involve government partners, Nordic and international organizations (Nordic Council of Ministers, WHO Regional Bureau) in dialogues on migration health and related matters.

IOM Director General William Lacy Swing and Belgian Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Development Cooperation Alexander De Croo participated in the conference “Migration in the 21st Century: reflections and prospects for 2050”, organized by the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation in Brussels, 17 May 2016. © IOM 2016



### Estonia

In 2017, IOM will continue working on building the capacities of migration authorities in Estonia to improve the quality of immigration procedures and the reception of asylum seekers and other vulnerable groups, including victims of trafficking. Leveraging its experience on implementing activities in Estonia, IOM is well-placed to provide necessary input into policy and programming.

### France

IOM will host bilateral consultations with French ministries involved in migrations issues, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior and the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII). Ongoing dialogue with Paris City Hall on migrants' integration will continue in 2017.

### Germany

IOM aims, through regular dialogue with the Government of Germany and initiatives such as the annual high-level bilateral consultations between Germany and IOM, to contribute to a whole-of-government approach to migration governance.

### Greece

In Greece, IOM regularly organizes and hosts meetings and conferences, bringing together different stakeholders. These meetings serve to:

- (a) Share information and experiences on issues, such as new trends in trafficking, new resources for victims of trafficking, changes and amendments to legislation, different investigative techniques and ways to work together to overcome obstacles;
- (b) Increase trust and maintain open lines of communication between stakeholders;
- (c) Strengthen and expand national and local multi-disciplinary, multi-agency networks;
- (d) Enhance IOM's reputation as an international organization promoting cooperation on migration issues; and
- (e) Raise awareness on migration issues, in particular for judges, prosecutors and diplomats.

In 2017, one of the main priorities of IOM will be to implement training sessions on camp coordination and camp management for agencies operating at open camps for migrants and refugees. In this line, the interaction between the experience of local authorities and the expertise of IOM is expected to contribute to the smooth operation of these camps.

In 2017, IOM will further cooperate with the Hellenic Border Police in order to exchange views and techniques on border protection, while also supporting the establishment of strong relations with the border policies of the neighbouring countries.

### Hungary

IOM will continue to reinforce mutual linkages between migration and other relevant policy areas at the local level in the city of Budapest. Additionally, in 2017, IOM intends to contribute to the improvement of capacities of municipal authorities in Budapest to design local integration initiatives. Enhanced capacities at the local level will result in a more efficient integration of third-country nationals living in the capital. IOM will continue to strengthen the production and analysis of migration data, with focus on the early identification of vulnerabilities and equal opportunities of migrants, to improve rapid assessments, policy and programming both at the national and municipality levels.



### Ireland

IOM counter-trafficking training approaches will foresee cross-sectoral governmental participation to include a variety of government departments and statutory agency input. Planning for 2017 migrant integration programming also aims to involve a broad range of governmental and statutory agencies across a range of areas, including health, education, labour and justice.

### Lithuania

IOM acts as the NCP for the EMN in Lithuania. In 2017, IOM will continue to provide objective and comparable information on migration and asylum in the country, as well as collect good practices and promote exchanges of expertise between Lithuanian migration authorities and their counterparts in other European Union Member States. In this framework, IOM will also produce country-relevant research. Particular emphasis will be paid to resettlement and integration of newly arrived migrants, as well as legal aspects of migration, such as the assessment of the newly introduced residence permit for start-ups. IOM will promote debates and organize multi-stakeholder conferences to discuss migration issues relevant for Lithuania. For 2017, two topics have already been selected: (a) right to family life (family reunification for migrants); and (b) prevention of illegal employment of third-country nationals.

Migrants and refugees in the Greek island of Lesbos. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Amanda Nero)

IOM participates in the *Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for Europe - Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkans Route* with UNHCR and other international organizations and NGOs to coordinate actions in Greece and Western Balkans countries and address the needs of migrants.

### Luxembourg

IOM has taken specific steps to support a whole-of-government approach to migration in Luxembourg. In the framework of the Luxembourg Presidency of the Council of the European Union, high-level IOM-Luxembourg meetings took place in April 2015 to discuss the priorities of the Presidency on migration and migration management in Luxembourg. Migration governance in the country is much influenced by European Union policy. It is foreseen that significant discussions at the European Union level will continue in the future and impact migration governance in Luxembourg.

In 2017, IOM plans to strengthen partnerships with academic and teaching institutions as key actors playing a role in an evidence-based approach to migration. Within the AVRR framework, IOM will continue strengthening the production and analysis of data on beneficiaries, which, in turn, will allow for improving advocacy, policy and programming.

### Malta

IOM will continue providing advice to the Government of Malta on migration issues and their links with other policy areas. Moreover, IOM will assist the Government in the preparation for the upcoming Maltese Presidency of the European Union (first semester of 2017) by providing background information on thematic areas, policy advice and guidance as required.

Within the framework of AVRR, resettlement and relocation, IOM will continue strengthening the production and analysis of data on beneficiaries, which, in turn, will allow for improving advocacy, policy and programming.

### Netherlands, the

IOM ensures the implementation of a whole-of-government approach with the Government of the Netherlands through a memorandum of understanding designed to “strengthen cooperation between the Netherlands and IOM around shared policy priorities in the field of migration and the mobility dimensions of crises by enhancing strategic outlook and flexibility, as well as streamlined governance”. The agreement will play an important role in enhancing institutional coordination and strengthening the financial administration of IOM project implementation.

In an effort to promote evidence-based programming and policymaking, over the next three years, the IOM Connecting Diaspora for Development (CD4D) programme will undertake a robust impact evaluation conducted by the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance.

IOM is also planning to conduct a research on the decision-making process of migrants in the Netherlands with regard to their return to their countries of origin.

### Norway

IOM is participating in various research initiatives initiated by the Norwegian Ministry of Justice, assessing the sustainability of reintegration projects under the Assistance to the Voluntary Return of Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers from Norway (VARP) umbrella. IOM has initiated studies on AVRR outreach strategies and mappings of diaspora communities.

In 2017, IOM will engage in further discussions with relevant stakeholders on the monitoring and implementation of the migration-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). IOM is in close coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and its dedicated Migration Department, to promote a whole-of-government approach on migration issues.

### Poland

IOM is planning to continue its engagement in Poland in strengthening a whole-of-government approach to migration, with particular emphasis on migration and development.

IOM is planning to pursue capacity-building activities, including trainings and workshops, for different stakeholders involved in migration management.

### Portugal

IOM will engage with its governmental counterparts in a twofold way. The Organization will stand ready to participate and provide technical advice as requested on the implementation of migration-related SDGs, namely target 10.7, presenting the Migration Governance Framework and the Migration Governance Index in the process. As done in the past, IOM will also promote exchanges of views and interministerial discussions to enhance policy coherence on migration issues, particularly cutting across development cooperation, migration sectoral cooperation and immigration policies.

### Romania

IOM’s convening role in the area of migration has traditionally served to facilitate discussions between a multitude of governmental and non-governmental actors to ensure a coordinated approach, tackling challenges and grasping opportunities in areas, such as health, ethical recruitment, combating trafficking in human beings and diaspora engagement.



In 2017, IOM will promote similar consultations, primarily in the areas of combating smuggling and trafficking in human beings as well as the engagement of the diaspora in the socioeconomic development of communities of origin.

### Slovakia

IOM will support the Government and all relevant stakeholders in Slovakia in promoting whole-of-government approaches mainly the active participation in migration-related coordination platforms.

IOM will continue to act as the EMN NCP for Slovakia. The EMN NCP provides up-to-date, objective, reliable and comparable information on migration and asylum with a view to supporting policymaking in the European Union on the national and international levels. Major annual inputs include the following: (a) annual policy report; (b) country fact sheet on migration; and (c) studies on organization of asylum and migration policies and bulletin ([www.ec.europa.eu/emn](http://www.ec.europa.eu/emn), [www.emn.sk](http://www.emn.sk)).

### Slovenia

IOM will continue to gather and provide data and statistics for regional situational reports, periodic reports and other IOM tools to inform policy development, advocacy and programming at national and regional levels.

IOM will support cross-sector cooperation within existing and new coordination structures, which is becoming increasingly important in relation to the integration of a large number of beneficiaries of international protection of diverse backgrounds. This coordinated approach, with specific focus on economic integration, will serve as a basis for the identification and set-up of tools and mechanisms to improve the prospects for longer-term successful integration beyond emergency phase assistance.

Cooperation between different line ministries and institutions will be strengthened in order to support access to health care, including through the establishment of cultural mediation and the collection, evaluation and monitoring of health-related data.

IOM NGO Humanitarian Consultations in Geneva, panel on the lead-up to the UN General Assembly High-level Meeting on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Amanda Nero)

IOM will support counter-trafficking efforts of both the governmental and civil society organizations through the provision of capacity-building assistance and strengthening of available protection in the framework of the national referral mechanism.

## Spain

In 2017, IOM will continue to carry out in-depth studies on recent changes in the migration situation in Spain for evidence-based policy development. Studies focus in particular on the integration of young migrants and on migration and development in Central and Latin America (with the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB)). IOM aims to reinforce its role as a provider of accurate data and information on new migration topics and trends in order to guide future projects and policies. In this line, IOM will continue working with the Government of Spain at the national, regional and local levels.

IOM will strongly support the Ministry of Interior in networking with Latin American countries, as well as exchange information and coordinate initiatives on counter-trafficking and migration policies.

## Switzerland

A Steering Committee composed of main Swiss counterparts (governmental, non-governmental, national and local partners) will be reactivated to coordinate the activities of a counter-trafficking prevention project. IOM participates actively in the Swiss Coordination Unit against trafficking in persons, and the smuggling of migrants' Steering Committee and working groups.

Coordination with main governmental counterparts is implemented in a regular manner to exchange information and updates on the Swiss whole-of-government approach to migration.

## United Kingdom

In 2017, IOM will expand engagement with partners across government levels to support cohesive and complementary migration policies, including at the national level (such as the Home Office, the Department for International Development (DfID), and the Department of Communities and Local Government partnership for Syrian resettlement), and at the local level (such as local councils, job centres and health providers) through joint stakeholder meetings, support activities and delivery of information sessions.

Research institutions in the United Kingdom have been making significant contributions to the body of knowledge on migration over the past decade. IOM



IOM Director General William Lacy Swing (right) and Richard Harrington, United Kingdom Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Syrian Refugees.  
© IOM 2016 (Photo: Dipti Pardeshi)

seeks to strengthen work alongside these institutions to support research in topics of interest to policymakers to increase the evidence base for decision-making. Specifically, IOM aims to support more research projects and symposiums related to migration and development, such as the Migration and the SDG symposium hosted in London in December 2015. In addition, in the context of the rise of incidents of xenophobia and racism in the United Kingdom, IOM seeks to conduct more in-depth research on public perceptions of migration to support community cohesion projects.

IOM also seeks to increase understanding of the integration process of refugees resettled into the country to inform integration policy. Recently, IOM forged a partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in collaboration with City University London, to conduct a survey of the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Relocation scheme to identify best practices and gaps and make recommendations for improvements.

IOM will also carry out research activities in 2017 to improve the understanding of how the politico-legal framework impacts human trafficking and modern slavery, with particular focus on conditions of support for victims. IOM will recommend improvements to policies impacting risk and the provision of support to those affected. IOM will also expand diaspora mapping and research activities to increase home country understanding of potential for increased participation from diaspora communities.

# SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

## Regional initiatives

In 2017, IOM will pursue the implementation of enhanced data gathering techniques in the region, such as the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), by mainstreaming human trafficking and protection indicators in the existing framework. IOM will furthermore address new and emergent challenges, such as large influxes of UMCs in some subregions, by improving the identification of and providing assistance to UMCs.

With regards to facilitating the labour market integration of all migrants, including forcibly displaced, IOM will work towards the inclusion of labour migration issues in national data collection systems and tools, including labour force surveys, other household and migrant surveys (in addition to DTM), as well as labour market needs analysis. Such efforts usually require cooperation and coordination between the Ministries of Interior, Ministries of Labour and Social Affairs, the Statistical Offices and Pension funds or Ministries of Welfare.

Another policy area where a whole-of-government approach is especially useful and necessary is the development of diaspora engagement strategies, as well as efforts of governments to mainstream migration in their national development plans and other sectoral policies and implementation mechanisms (e.g. employment, social welfare and protection and economic development). IOM will support governments throughout the region in developing an inter-agency and whole-of-government approach towards migration governance, with a focus on Western Balkan and Eastern European countries.

Considering the migration dynamics and great diversity in vulnerabilities of migrants in the region, IOM will continue to promote improvements in monitoring migrants' health through research, data standardization and integration in the health and demographic information systems of countries. Priority will be given to mapping and sharing good practices and models of monitoring systems, migrant-inclusive health systems and practices, and policy models that promote equitable access of migrants to health services. In line with the European Health 2020 goals, IOM will support Governments' efforts to close the widening health gap in the region, by improving health for all and reducing health inequalities particularly for migrants, as well as improving leadership and participative governance in health issues.

## Albania

In 2017, IOM will support the Government of Albania with technical expertise in establishing mechanisms and tools for monitoring and evaluation purposes. Technical assistance will be provided to improve data collection, analysis and exchange in order to ensure adequate future evidence-based work on migration governance in general, with a particular focus on counter-trafficking and border management.

## Armenia

Since 2009, IOM has been building the capacity of the Armenian National Statistical Service to enhance migration data collection, processing and sharing. In 2017, IOM will build the capacities of the Government and the civil society in Armenia to initiate a sustainable monitoring process on achieved progress on migration and development in the context of the SDGs. IOM will support the Government to include the Extended Migration Profile in national and regional statistics and planning procedures 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.

IOM has carried out comprehensive research on smuggling of migrants in key regions, including Turkey and the Western Balkans. IOM focuses on the development of vulnerability-sensitive migrant smuggling indicators to enhance the identification of migrant smuggling and the potential vulnerabilities of migrants to exploitation and abuse while in transit.

Investing on migrant-sensitive health systems requires policies and programmes based on credible data. In 2017, IOM will support the Government's efforts to establish baseline information on the health of inbound and outbound migrants to inform policies and programmes in the country. In addition, the results of this research will be referenced in the development of a regional approach to address the health of migrants in the South Caucasus region.

### Azerbaijan

IOM will focus on policy advice, evidence-based programming and knowledge sharing. While developing coherent approaches, IOM will engage the Government from the planning phase to the execution of its programmes in order to build stronger ownership.

IOM will continue supporting the enhancement of national capacities for effective migration and border management by promoting strengthened policy and legal systems, improved organizational performance and efficiency, technical modernization and upgrading of equipment and promotion of inter-agency cooperation. IOM will continue conducting policy-oriented qualitative and quantitative research to contribute to policymaking in migration management, as well as pursue developing data management system and tools.

IOM will continue to strengthen institutional capacities in the State Migration Service and all other institutions to further develop and implement migration policy and legislation in a harmonized manner.

### Belarus

In order to systematize and elaborate approaches in addressing the needs of migrants, advocate for their rights, use their potential for development, sophisticate the national migration legislation, modernize the existing databases on migrants and collect reliable disaggregated statistics on the migration situation in the country, IOM will support the development and adoption by the Government of an all-inclusive national migration programme for a five-year cycle built around the best international practices in this area.

Students of Jordan Misja high school in Shkodra, Albania, attending an info session organized in the framework of the information campaign implemented by IOM. © IOM 2015



IOM will continue promoting the idea of establishing a high-level coordination council/body in the field of counter-trafficking with the participation of government agencies, civil society organizations and international organizations. This structure would act as the main national coordination body for all anti-trafficking activities in the country and significantly facilitate the decision-making process, as well as the overall coordination of operations between all concerned stakeholders.

In light of the mass influx of Ukrainians into Belarus, fleeing instability in their own country, as well as big numbers of economic migrants from Belarus working in the Russian Federation, IOM – together with UNAIDS – will carry out an assessment on the nexus between migration and HIV. The results of this assessment will be used to assess the potential scale of the problem and, if necessary, elaborate adequate measures to address it in the future to minimize risks for the migrants and the society.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

Migration competences are shared among a large number of agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Despite existing capacity, there is a need to reinforce and enhance migration management structures, to ensure prompt and efficient cooperation between the Ministry of Security and other relevant stakeholders, including the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees and European Union counterparts. Data collection and analysis processes, as well as information sharing, need to be further developed.

In 2017, IOM plans to work with the Ministry of Security to develop a structure that will serve as a point of reference for the European Union and other relevant counterparts to access information on migration in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This will enhance communication, efficiency and coherence on migration management, ensuring that all State and non-State actors pursue a consistent agenda on migration issues.

IOM recognizes the need for enhanced research in emerging migration issues, including changing trends in migration patterns and other forms of cross-border movements, drivers of violent extremism, community cohesion as a factor in migration, the impact of reconciliation and the diaspora's potential for development.

### Georgia

In Georgia, IOM actively promotes inter-agency coordination to assist the Government in the development of adequate systems of migration governance in line with the National Migration Strategy and respective Action Plan.

Main areas of focus include the following: (a) emigration and immigration; (b) integrated border management (IBM); (c) prevention of irregular migration; (d) countering cross-border migration-related crime; (e) return and reintegration; (f) labour migration; (g) migration and development; (h) migration health; (i) migrant assistance and protection; (j) international cooperation; (k) public awareness; (l) human security; and (m) community resilience.

Support to the development of a unified national migration data system is consistently extended. This includes the development of a comprehensive consular services management system, diaspora web portal, electronic readmission case management system and return and reintegration databases to facilitate evidence for programme design.

Surveys on migration health among cross-border and vulnerable migrant communities will help develop initiatives for the prevention, detection and treatment of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis among migrant and mobile populations along Georgia borders. Generation of evidence on communicable diseases will also result in strengthening State systems and contribute to evidence-based planning and mainstreaming of interventions on migration health.

### Kazakhstan

In 2017, IOM will work to build the capacities of the Government of Kazakhstan and NGOs involved in border management to facilitate the development of international procedures in providing response to emergency situations associated with the influx of migrants.

IOM will continue to enhance the Government of Kazakhstan's operational and institutional mechanisms to fully deliver health services to migrants for tuberculosis treatment in compliance with international standards. IOM will also provide technical assistance for the development of a legal framework on migrants' access to health services, with a focus on tuberculosis services, and develop relevant training materials for immigration officers, including border guards.

IOM plans to conduct a regional research on the nexus between migrants banned to re-entry in the Russian Federation and radicalization, which will target legal and policy developments, economic impacts and sociological motivating factors influencing migrants' decisions. IOM will analyse the reintegration needs of these migrants when returning to their countries of origin by addressing root causes and triggers of social isolation and socioeconomic deterioration. IOM will also look at factors affecting sustainable economic development in communities of origin that might increase the well-being of returned migrants and their families and facilitate community stabilization.

IOM will support national dialogue in Kazakhstan between civil society and the Government and advocate for policy reforms to current legislation on migration, specifically related to countering trafficking in persons, gender-based violence, and the protection of disabled persons who are potential victims of trafficking. IOM will work closely with WHO in Kazakhstan to develop the legal framework on migrants' health and facilitate seminars and public campaigns, such as the World Tuberculosis Day.

## Kyrgyzstan

Together with the Diaspora Engagement Council under the Prime Minister's Cabinet, and in response to the recommendations of the Kyrgyz Delegation from the study visit to the Republic of Moldova in 2016, IOM and its partners will focus on several programmatic interventions in the area of diaspora engagement. These initiatives include identifying key governmental agencies directly and indirectly responsible for migration governance, and appointing Migration Focal Points within these agencies to improve inter-agency coordination.

In 2017, IOM will expand its migration management portfolio to address the health challenges of migration. Moving towards a migrant-inclusive health system calls for patient-centred and holistic delivery of health care, focusing on the needs and vulnerabilities of migrants supported by credible data. In this year, IOM will focus on building the evidence that will facilitate the mainstreaming of migration health in the public health approach and development agenda of Kyrgyzstan.

IOM, together with the National Institute for Strategic Studies (NISS) will continue institutionalizing the Kyrgyzstan Migration Profile by developing and introducing an electronic database allowing agencies to enter, collect, share and analyse migration data. A centralized server may be installed at NISS where Migration Focal Points from key agencies will send relevant agency data, compiled and published in the form of an extended Migration Profile.

## Montenegro

IOM supports evidence-based and whole-of-government approaches through relevant assessments of migration policies, identification of legislative gaps and facilitation of agreements and SOPs. Based on identified needs and in compliance with European Union standards and practices, IOM supports government initiatives and priorities on migration. Specific assessments in the domain of assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR), information exchange and the possibility of establishing a pool of interpreters in the region are planned to be conducted.

## Republic of Moldova

IOM will continue providing support to the Government and the Bureau for Migration and Asylum for further upgrading the Republic of Moldova Extended Migration Profile by providing methodological guidance in the regular update of the document and the required evidence indicators for policymaking.

## Russian Federation

In 2017, IOM will seek to strengthen cooperation at all levels of migration governance, reinforcing relations between migration and other relevant policy areas (such as development, health and security). To support governmental efforts aimed at enhancing the analytical and evidence base for migration policy, IOM will continue producing and analysing reliable and updated data on current migration trends and issues in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) region.

Through its policy analysis expertise and advice, IOM will continue to contribute to improved dialogue and partnerships on labour mobility and human development and migration data collection, research and analysis, and promote practical cooperation among Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC)/CIS countries on migration-related issues.

## Serbia

IOM continues to collect data and evidence and build the knowledge base of the linkages between migration and development for evidence-based policy planning and implementation. In 2017, IOM will continue to produce and analyse migration data through regular support to the national migration profile, as well as thematic national and regional research.

To ensure the provision of coordinated humanitarian assistance, IOM established and operationalized in Serbia the DTM model of Flow Monitoring and Site Assessment System, which informs all actors of locations, numbers, movements and multisectoral needs of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees. Regularly updated data optimizes the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance and ensures that vulnerable persons are identified and provided with required assistance. The data and findings produced by the DTM are shared with agencies providing humanitarian assistance. Reliable and updated data improves analysis processes and evidence-based planning in the crisis situation.

Further, IOM provides continued support to the Government of Serbia in its efforts to improve the evidence base for migration and development policymaking. Through tailored studies in different policy areas, IOM succeeded in identifying migration and development priorities, incorporating them in strategic documents and translating some of them into concrete actions. Studies have filled knowledge gaps in different sector policies and provided recommendations on labour market, youth mobility or education of minorities to maximize the migration potential.

## Kosovo/UNSC 1244

IOM supports the whole-of-government approach by providing technical expertise and assistance to all ministries and authorities working on issues related to migration in Kosovo/UNSC 1244, including the National Coordinator for Migration (NCM), which is the lead government authority for migration-related issues. In 2017, IOM will continue to support the Government of Kosovo/UNSC 1244 through technical assistance and training sessions on the update of the extended Migration Profile. Future support from IOM will also focus on increasing the capacities of the NCM on a sustainable manner.

Moreover, IOM staff will be involved in various government working groups and interministerial committees on migration-related legislation and regulations. Efforts are mainly focused on supporting the Government's work to find durable solutions for displaced persons from Kosovo/UNSC 1244. In this regard, IOM supports the whole-of-government approach through continuous assistance in the five different working groups within the framework of the Inter-institutional Initiative on Durable Solutions for Displaced Persons from Kosovo/UNSC 1244.

## Tajikistan

Government institutions responsible for migration and mobility require enhanced capacities to effectively manage migration data. Key capacity requirements need to be identified with respect to migration data collection and management, including statistical infrastructures, analytical base, minimum sets of indicators, collection methods and information analysis and exchange. As migration data needs increase and available data grows, government institutions will require capacity-building and technology support.

Through its evidence-based and whole-of-government approach, IOM takes part in policy development processes and the formulation of migration-related strategic documents in Serbia. IOM strives to link these processes with relevant policy areas, such as security and health in the field of irregular migration.

As a member of the Migration Coordination Council, under the Prime Minister's Cabinet, IOM plans to provide expertise in setting up an inter-agency coordination mechanism to help Kyrgyzstan meet its national and international obligations on migration governance. IOM will support the Coordination Council in developing the Plan of Action on Migration and Development and implementing the activities identified in this Plan of Action.

Planned initiatives comprise: (a) determining training and technological needs, including data and information processing and automated data management capabilities; (b) developing a training plan for government partners, including supporting the development of SOPs; and (c) building training and analytical expertise for rolling out migration data management courses across all concerned government structures.

### The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

In previous years, IOM has supported the Government in establishing a national migration policy, including the update of its Migration Profile and planning procedures to maintain reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policy development. Further support aims at improving migration data collection and dissemination among key stakeholders through capacity-building in migration data collection and analysis.

Furthermore, through the DTM, IOM will continue monitoring the needs of migrants and refugees, as well as their presence in and movement from and to reception sites. The results of these analyses are shared regularly with the international community through site profiles.

### Turkey

Given the importance of migration in the evolving geopolitical situation of Turkey and its close links with trade, investment and economic growth, as well as social and political stability, evidence-based and whole-of-government migration policies lie at the heart of adequate migration governance.

Since the availability of reliable data is essential for migration management, IOM will continue to assist the Government of Turkey in enhancing national capacities to collect, analyse and disseminate reliable disaggregated statistics on migration in the country, with a particular focus on the needs of migrants and their rights. An increased attention also needs to be placed on capturing information on the impact of migration on development within the framework of the Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030.

Men partake in an evening sewing class at the Syrian Social Gathering in Turkey. The centre offers evening classes such as sewing for men in order to accommodate to their day schedules when they might be working. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)



In the context of the migratory impact of the Syrian Crisis, 2.7 million Syrians are currently under temporary protection in Turkey. Different migrant groups – such as regular and irregular workers, professionals, students, pensioners, asylum seekers, refugees and migrants – en route to Europe and the Middle East constitute major categories of migrant populations in the country. IOM will work to promote a human rights-based migration management system and will continue to support the enhancement of institutional capacities and promote international cooperation.

### Turkmenistan

In Turkmenistan, IOM partners with the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry and the State Migration Service in strengthening the capacity of service providers to mitigate health risks of migration and strengthen equitable access to health services for migrants and their families. Capitalizing on the Government’s interest and focus on migration health, IOM promotes and strengthens the linkages of health with other programmes, as well as evidence-based programming and policy development.

### Ukraine

IOM will support the Government in creating evidence-based policies through developing indicators of integration and a related system of data collection pursuant to the Migration Data Concept. IOM will also build a standard poll/survey of migrants as a monitoring and evaluation tool, and continue to monitor hate speech against migrants and IDPs to develop counter-messages and promote positive images of migrants and migration.

IOM will further extend its assistance to State authorities in shaping a comprehensive national migration policy. IOM’s intervention will be directed at the following: (a) improving the institutional and operational capacities of the main State bodies in the area of migration management; (b) aligning migration governance with the European Union Member States standards, models and best practices; (c) increasing inter-agency coordination; (d) improving accuracy and reliability of migration information and data; (e) strengthening effectiveness and efficiency in delivering migration-related services; and (f) assisting authorities in monitoring the implementation of the national migration policy framework.

With the process of deactivation of the cluster system of humanitarian support, the coordination role will be handed over to the Government of Ukraine. IOM will support the Government’s efforts and assess the situation of IDPs and their intentions (i.e. integration, further displacement, return) through regular assessments in all regions of Ukraine. This will contribute to coordination of the humanitarian and recovery assistance efforts made by the State authorities and other humanitarian actors and inform the government policy on IDPs through dissemination of updated quarterly reports.

In 2017, IOM will further support development efforts of Ukraine through further sensitizing 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.

**The Plan of Joint Activities in Uzbekistan**  
In 2017, IOM aims at developing cooperation with the Government of Uzbekistan under the recently agreed Plan of Joint Activities. For project development purposes, IOM actively relies on existing evidence from internal and external sources. IOM pays significant attention to the principle of whole-of-government approach and uses evidence to ensure an integrated approach in its relations with the Government of Uzbekistan.

## Regional initiatives

IOM prioritizes research, data collection and analysis in the MENA region to support evidence-based policymaking in the region and help guide its engagement. In particular, IOM will continue to engage in research, data collection and dissemination on (mixed) migration to, through and from North Africa. Some of this work is done in the framework of the inter-agency North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force and the associated Mixed Migration Hub.

Additionally, IOM supports capacity-building of national governments to strengthen data collection, management and analysis capabilities. This is done through participation in the Household International Migration Survey in Mediterranean Countries programme, which supports national statistical offices of select countries of the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean to conduct large-scale migration surveys. IOM will support technical activities and coordination at the regional level, as well as engage at the national level to support data analysis and knowledge production.

In the context of the inter-agency Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region, IOM will co-lead and contribute to the preparation of the second Situation Report on International Migration in the Arab region, which will examine regional trends, as well as policies relevant to the migration-related aspects of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. IOM will engage more broadly with States to improve understanding and future monitoring of migration-related targets within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Migration mainstreaming activities will continue in the region, specifically in Tunisia and Morocco. IOM continues to recognize the importance of improving knowledge on the links between climate change, environment and migration.

## Algeria

IOM is planning to support a “whole-of-government” approach to migration in Algeria by facilitating interministerial discussions led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as IOM’s main governmental counterpart.

In 2017, IOM aims also at further strengthening links and partnerships with academic and teaching institutions as key actors playing a role in an evidence-based approach to migration issues.

Within the framework of direct assistance to migrants, IOM will develop and strengthen the production and analysis of data on beneficiaries, which, in turn, will allow for enhanced advocacy, policy and programming.

## Egypt

In 2017, IOM will continue working to support its governmental partners in planning, coordination and migration data management. Concretely, IOM assists both the National Coordinating Committee on Preventing and Combating Illegal Migration and the National Coordinating Committee on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons in developing and implementing national strategies for their respective areas of competence. These committees are both interministerial bodies with over 20 member ministries and agencies. Produced strategies will provide a whole-of-government framework for all relevant governmental actors working to address either irregular migration or trafficking in persons.

In addition, IOM has been requested by CAPMAS to support the establishment of a Migration Unit that would be tasked with the analysis of migration-related data in order to identify

IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) will continue to be active in several countries in the MENA region; regional capacities will be strengthened to ensure synergies among the various DTM operations in the region and neighbouring regions.

trends and provide an evidence base for policy planning and decision-making. In this regard, IOM will support an upgrade of the physical and technological infrastructure, as well as provide targeted training on innovative methodologies for analysing migration trends for demographers and statisticians assigned to the Unit.

Finally, IOM will explore the possibility of building on the work done on documenting and promoting adaptation to the effects of sea-level rise on the displacement of populations in the Nile Delta region.

## Iraq

With the constantly changing context of Iraq, IOM has prioritized the development of assessments, studies and research aimed at understanding complex migration dynamics in order to facilitate more effective programming. This includes understanding patterns of internal displacement, as well as migration to Europe, assessments of conflict dynamics, housing, perceptions concerning land and property, counter-trafficking, labour migration and community stabilization initiatives.

Evidence gathered from assessments is shared with all stakeholders including the Government of Iraq. In 2017, IOM will seek resources to build the capacities of the Government at all levels, focusing on local governments and their capacity to meet the needs of communities recovering from conflict. This will include capacitating governments to effectively engage with community members in an inclusive way to understand community priorities and include them in planning processes for the rehabilitation of infrastructure, services and rebuild social cohesion.

Information material distributed in Iraq.  
© IOM 2016



### Jordan

Jordan currently faces the challenges of sustaining the country's development gains of the last 10 years and mitigating the impact of the Syrian refugee crisis on the Jordanian economy. In this framework, IOM will continue to support the Government of Jordan in developing a migration and development strategy exploring the current and potential roles of the Jordanian and Syrian diasporas in economic development and humanitarian relief. Two streams of research are currently being conducted; the first stream will map the Jordanian diaspora in the United Arab Emirates to provide quantitative and qualitative information about this population. The second stream relates to qualitative research on the flow of international remittances from Syrian diaspora communities in the MENA region and around the world to the Syrian Arab Republic and its neighbouring countries, with a particular focus on remittances for Syrian refugees in Jordan.

### Kuwait

In 2017, IOM will implement two national research studies in order to: (a) assess and improve Kuwait's labour mobility management structures; and (b) assess the impact of decreasing foreign labour on specific sectors of the Kuwaiti economy. Both studies will allow the Government of Kuwait to be better informed to measure its performance on migration governance and provide data to improve advocacy, policy and programming. IOM also cooperates with the Kuwaiti Ministry of Interior, particularly by providing information on international migrant law, to support the ministry on issues relating to migrants and labour rights and laws in Kuwait.

In 2017, IOM will hold interministerial workshops and trainings to enhance knowledge on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants to ensure close collaboration and reinforce mutual linkages between migration and other policy relevant areas.

Information session for migrants in a free economic zone in Jordan. © IOM 2016



### Lebanon

In 2017, IOM will actively promote the role of migration in the SDGs in partnership with UN agencies under the aegis of the UN Country Team. This will be achieved by outreach activities with government and NGO counterparts, the publication of newspaper articles and op-eds, and the integration of the core principles of the SDGs into IOM programmes.

IOM will also place greater emphasis on the collection of migration data and evidence in Lebanon through academic partnerships with several universities aimed at producing research studies. This includes IOM's involvement in cutting-edge medical research projects on tuberculosis screening and the management of non-communicable diseases in primary health care in emergency settings.

### Libya

In 2017, IOM will continue to engage in data collection, analysis and dissemination on migration flows and displacement. IOM will continue to implement DTM activities across Libya, with the objective of launching a protection-enhanced version of the matrix. DTM provides information on the locations and movements of internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and vulnerable migrants in the country, as well as the needs and vulnerabilities of migrant and displaced populations. The data and results produced by the DTM are shared with and utilized by the Inter-Agency Protection Working Group composed of UN agencies and NGOs, as well as other humanitarian aid cluster members, who use it as a base for their delivery of timely, targeted and better coordinated humanitarian assistance and advocacy.

### Morocco

In December 2015, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Government of Morocco and the United Nations system to support the National Strategy on Immigration and Asylum. In this context, IOM intends to support the Government in the implementation of 20 foreseen priority projects identified by different institutions. These initiatives mainly concern the integration of migrants and consolidation of partnerships with key stakeholders and CSOs working in this field. The funding gap for the implementation of these projects, to be implemented by the UN Country Team in cooperation with relevant institutions, remains high.

In 2017, IOM will also seek to further expand its partnerships with migrants' associations in order to support the new human rights-based approach to

migration adopted by the Government and provide basic services to migrants.

IOM intends to continue fostering cooperation with the Government and strengthening the links between migration and other relevant areas in the preparation of the new 2017–2021 UNDAF.

### Sudan

In cooperation with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, IOM is supporting the possible establishment of a National Coordination Mechanism on migration in Sudan. This mechanism would bring a common approach to the different governmental authorities responsible for migration management, as well as provide an institutional foundation for coordinated action, decision-making and policy development.

IOM will continue to provide technical assistance and strengthen the expertise of Sudanese authorities to manage mixed migration flows, receive asylum seekers, provide durable solutions for refugees and combat trafficking and smuggling crimes. IOM continues to build awareness on the rights of migrants, especially victims of trafficking, promoting protection-sensitive procedures, such as victim identification and referral processes for direct assistance and promoting registration and assistance for irregular migrants. This will build upon complementary efforts by the UN, IOM and other partners, to build capacities of the Government, and advocate on behalf of and provide assistance to vulnerable migrants and host communities.

IOM will facilitate evidence-based planning for migration programmes and policies through research. Planned research will focus on migration trends, routes, needs and gaps. The complex nature of migration in Sudan as an origin, transit and destination country with both external and internal movements will be captured through the IOM's DTM and complementary research in coordination with government counterparts. This information will be shared to support the Government of Sudan in developing effective policies on assistance for vulnerable migrants.

Regarding environmental issues, activities such as disaster risk reduction (DRR) will be increasingly important in view of climatic phenomena, such as El Niño and La Niña, which have a large impact on Sudan.

### Syrian Arab Republic

IOM's activities continue to take into consideration the protracted nature of the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic and its socioeconomic effects, along with the unprecedented increase in the movement of Syrians to

neighbouring and European countries. In order to successfully build resilience and support mid- and long-term community stabilization, it is crucial that humanitarian and recovery actors come together to create a shift towards sustainable solutions that strengthen and complement national capacities rather than create parallel systems. Cooperation with local communities and institutions needs to be developed through innovative approaches that provide an opportunity for recovery and reconciliation for the people of the Syrian Arab Republic. IOM prioritizes participatory approaches that create opportunities for target communities to come together and contribute to designing interventions. IOM also plans to launch its DTM in the Syrian Arab Republic, to further support evidence-based operations for mobile populations through displacement monitoring and tracking, as well as needs assessment.

### Tunisia

IOM works with several Tunisian ministries to constructively identify priorities and facilitate interministerial coordination on migration. In line with the 2016–2019 National Development Plan, IOM will continue to support the Government of Tunisia by organizing thematic working groups to identify sectorial priorities and goals to effectively mainstream migration into national development planning.

IOM contributes to collecting and processing reliable and timely statistical migration data to support policy formulation in Tunisia and ensure an up-to-date migration management process in conformity with international and regional best practices and standards. To this end, IOM closely collaborates with the National Observatory on Migration, the National Institute for Statistics and the Ministry of Interior to coordinate the collection of data among relevant ministries and authorities and conduct new research on underexplored dimensions of migration, including research on the perception of migrants and migration in Tunisia.

Among other initiatives, IOM, at the request of relevant authorities, will coordinate fundraising activities for the implementation of the Households International Migration Surveys in the Mediterranean countries, the first comprehensive initiative to understand patterns of mobility in Tunisia and other Mediterranean countries. At the request of the Ministry of Social Affairs, IOM will also continue to support the strengthening of staff capacities of the National Observatory on Migration whose role is to provide the Government with a better understanding of the migratory trends in Tunisia.

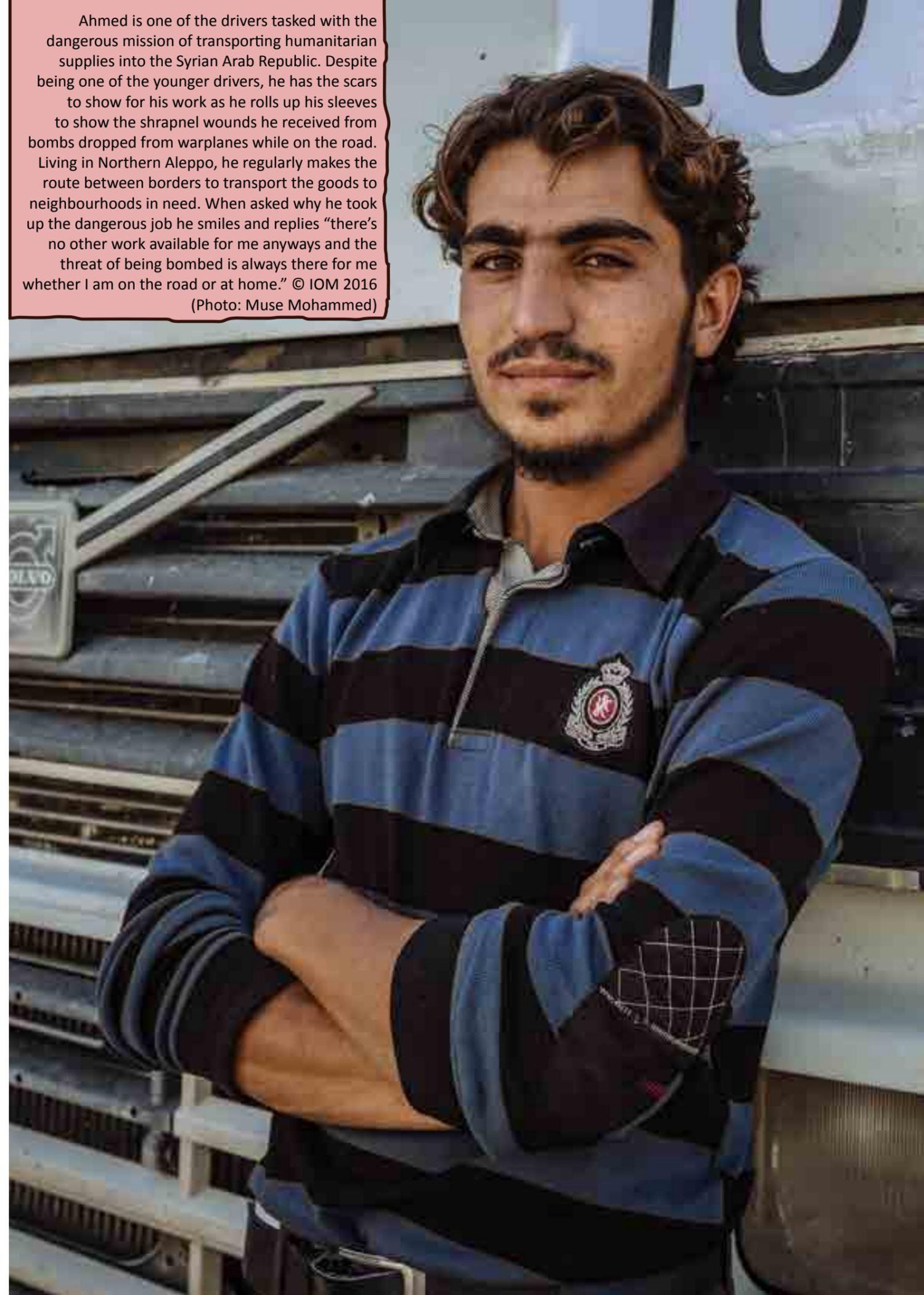
Finally, IOM aims to conduct baseline research to assess the impact of the environment and climate change on migration trends in Tunisia.

### Yemen

IOM promotes whole-of-government approaches to migration governance and builds the capacity of national authorities and other actors to effectively manage migration in and out of Yemen. IOM’s approach includes supporting the Government’s effort to gather data on entry, exit and movement of migrants within the country. IOM’s technical assistance may include developing systems to identify migrant mobility trends in order to provide all stakeholders with more accurate numbers on stocks and flow of migrants in Yemen.

Further to the crisis that erupted in 2015, IOM has developed tools to assess the needs of IDPs and their host communities. In 2017, greater focus will be placed on the community level, which will be reflected in regular consultations with IDP host families and communities. IOM tools, such as the DTM, permit gathering data on displaced population, and bring this information to the attention of decision-making mechanisms (such as the UN Humanitarian Country Team and humanitarian cluster coordination system in Yemen). Humanitarian cluster members in Yemen include representatives from government ministries and departments, UN agencies, national and international non-governmental actors, and other relevant CSOs.

Ahmed is one of the drivers tasked with the dangerous mission of transporting humanitarian supplies into the Syrian Arab Republic. Despite being one of the younger drivers, he has the scars to show for his work as he rolls up his sleeves to show the shrapnel wounds he received from bombs dropped from warplanes while on the road. Living in Northern Aleppo, he regularly makes the route between borders to transport the goods to neighbourhoods in need. When asked why he took up the dangerous job he smiles and replies “there’s no other work available for me anyways and the threat of being bombed is always there for me whether I am on the road or at home.” © IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)



IOM will support data collection and analysis of emerging migration trends in the framework of the establishment of Migrant Resource and Response Mechanisms in Tunis, Sfax and Zarzis, with a view to understanding the socioeconomic profiles and living conditions of foreigners, as well as the gender dimensions of migration through and to Tunisia, while also providing direct assistance.

Alongside their disabled brother and parents, these children are the sole family living on the tiny island of Huene. Originally linked to a nearby island, the island has been slowly shrinking over the years making it increasingly difficult to grow crops. It is likely that they will be the last generation to live on the island. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)

## PRINCIPLE 3: DEVELOPING STRONG PARTNERSHIPS



## DEVELOPING STRONG PARTNERSHIPS

By their very nature, migration and mobility implicate multiple actors: States and their neighbours, subnational authorities, local communities, migrants and their families, diasporas, employers and unions. In addition, there are dozens of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations whose mandates touch on migration and humanitarian action. Governing migration well requires partnerships to broaden the understanding of migration, and to develop comprehensive and effective approaches.

### Enhanced dialogue among Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration

Contributing to increased dialogue among migration stakeholders at the regional and global levels is one of IOM's strategic priorities in the area of migration policy. Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration (ISCM) include State-led processes at the regional (regional consultative processes on migration or RCPs), interregional (interregional forums on migration) or global (global processes on migration) level, promoting policy dialogue, cooperation and partnership on migration issues.

In the framework of the evolution in the migration discourse, the incorporation of migration into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the growing number and scale of ISCM's thematic focus occupying the whole spectrum of migration management, IOM plans to renew its assessment of RCPs and gauge their contribution to policymaking at the regional, national and global levels vis-à-vis migration-related SDG targets. This assessment will include recommendations for capacity enhancement on migration governance approaches, SDGs, migration data compilation and analysis. Some of these capacity-building sessions will be piloted.

Intraregional meetings of RCPs will be organized by continent, bringing them together with other regional actors, in particular UN Regional Commissions, regional economic organizations and regional economic communities, to consider convergence in migration policies at the regional level to contribute to migration-related SDG targets.

The Sixth Global RCP Meeting on 13 October 2016 recommended that RCPs "serve as a platform to support regional consultations towards the establishment of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and contribute to it through the existing RCP efforts towards attainment of the migration related SDG targets". © IOM 2016



### Seventh Global Meeting of Regional Consultative Processes

Building on its 30-year long involvement with RCPs and other ISCMs, since 2005, IOM has arranged regular global consultations among the chairs and secretariats of principal RCPs to foster synergies and exchanges, share information, experiences and good practices on a range of migration topics. These Global RCP meetings have contributed to improved policy coherence at the national and regional levels and enhanced policy dialogue on migration at the global level.

IOM proposes to focus the 2017 Global RCP Meeting on the development of the Global Compact on Migration and the set-up of a framework for comprehensive international cooperation on migrants and human mobility.

### Support to the Colombo Process

As part of its global support to RCPs, IOM dedicates efforts to backstopping the Colombo Process, for which IOM remains its de-facto secretariat. The Colombo Process is a 12 Member State-driven non-binding forum to facilitate dialogue and cooperation on issues of common interest and concern relating to labour mobility. Complementing capital-level ministerial meetings, the Colombo Process has institutionalized regular meetings at the Geneva-level among the Colombo Process Member States Permanent Missions, thereby facilitating communication and dialogue on modalities in improving migrant workers situations. While a basic self-funding mechanism has recently been agreed to by Colombo Process Member States, the RCP relies on IOM's continued engagement as Secretariat in assisting the chair for the organization of regular meetings and facilitating communication and logistics.

IOM NGO Humanitarian Consultations: At a "Partnership fair", representatives of IOM and the NGO Narrar para Vivir present their partnership.  
© IOM 2016  
(Photo: Amanda Nero)



### Civil society engagement

The evolving migration discourse has highlighted the need for a closer IOM dialogue with civil society organizations (CSOs), above and beyond the confines of the traditional implementing partner relationships of a projectized environment. IOM engages with CSOs in order to share expertise and awareness on migrant needs and vulnerabilities, and to seek support in addressing the many challenges and potential opportunities for safer and regular migration. To this end, IOM plans to continue CSO consultations twice per year in 2017, both from a humanitarian and a developmental perspective, and taking into account regional and thematic diversity across the globe.

The formulation of a more comprehensive and coherent, longer-term institutional strategy on IOM's interfacing with CSOs, will require among others an upgrade of the IOM CSO database, so that it can interlink with IOM regional and country offices for consistent data-sharing. A portal could facilitate the input of CSOs to directly register and contribute to the database. The database will also enable IOM to better reflect its varied experiences with CSOs across the world, build an institutional memory and share information across various field offices, thereby identifying relevant interlocutors and expertise among CSOs.

Enhancing digital communication is essential to contribute to the institutional strategy with CSOs. In support of IOM's objective to adopt a complementary approach in working with CSOs on advocacy, rather than competing or developing joint advocacy, IOM plans to develop an online platform where IOM and CSOs can exchange ideas, enhance current campaigns and discuss further advocacy tools.

### Integrated border management

Throughout 2017, IOM plans on building on recently signed memoranda of understanding with the International Air Transport Association and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to develop cooperation between the three organizations on counter-terrorism initiatives backed by the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, where all three agencies are already working. IOM's relationship with ICAO in particular should see closer engagement on technical border management matters around identity management and travel document design.

### Visa Application Centres

IOM also plans on continuing to build upon existing cooperation and partnerships with private sector actors in the joint delivery of Visa Application Centre (VAC) services in support of well-administered visa and entry schemes. VAC services facilitate greater access to regular channels for migration, mobility and citizenship with limited wait times, reasonable fees and more timely and accurate information in local languages, thereby reducing the reliance on often unscrupulous visa brokers. Currently, over 45 IOM Member States utilize the services of external providers to more efficiently and effectively manage their visa and entry schemes.

### Partnerships for policy coherence on migration, environment and climate change

IOM's work on migration, environment and climate change is geared by the rationale that human mobility approaches can contribute to better policies addressing climate change, and that migration policies cannot ignore environmental and climatic factors. Three key programme initiatives and related activities are highlighted in this line:



**(a) The implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP21 Paris Agreement on climate change**

Migration and displacement questions were acknowledged in the Paris Agreement signed in December 2015, notably with the reference to the rights of migrants in the Preamble, and in the Decision 1/CP.21 requesting the establishment of a task force to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to “avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change”. IOM is committed to continue supporting the parties to the UNFCCC, and organized in 2016 the first technical meeting on migration, displacement and human mobility for the Executive Committee (Excom) of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts under the UNFCCC. IOM recommends an approach that encompasses the entire migration cycle; it proposes a wide array of projects, ranging from climate adaptation measures allowing people to stay in their places of origin to planned relocation and facilitated migration, so that they can move with dignity. The Organization will continue to offer its expertise to develop activities that link policy, evidence and operational initiatives at the local, national, regional and global levels.

In 2017, IOM will collaborate with the UNFCCC’s ExCom on WIM, under Action Area 6 to enhance understanding and expertise on human mobility and climate change, and support the creation of a task force on displacement.

**(b) Contributions to the Platform on Disaster Displacement and the implementation of the Nansen Protection Agenda**

IOM has been engaged throughout the three years of the Nansen Initiative (2012–2015) and has contributed to the development of the Nansen Protection Agenda signed by 109 States in 2015. The Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) chaired by Germany is the continuation of the Nansen Initiative. IOM is committed to contribute to the PDD with the aim to develop activities in cooperation with relevant partners. IOM is, together with UNHCR, a Standing Invitee to the Platform’s Steering Group, and plays a key role in supporting States’ efforts to implement the Nansen Protection Agenda and the priorities identified by the Platform’s Steering Group, which are directly in line with IOM’s vision and action on addressing displacement and human mobility associated with natural disasters and climate change.

**(c) Climate change and environment factored in process of development of the Global Compact for safe, regular and orderly migration**

The New York Declaration adopted on 19 September 2016 during the Seventy-First Session of the General Assembly clearly acknowledges the importance of migration, environment and climate change issues. The action plan included in the declaration calls for starting “negotiations leading to an international conference and the adoption of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration” and establishing “set of common principles and approaches”, which cannot ignore environmental and climatic factors. The Global Compact for safe, regular and orderly migration will represent a significant policy process that can make climatic and environmental drivers more visible, better recognized and understood. IOM will bring its expertise and capacity into the New York Declaration follow up and continue to pursue its mission to serve migrants, communities and States to address the different facets of environmental and climate migration.

Other policy process priorities for 2017 include follow-up on migration, climate change and the environment in relation with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the World Humanitarian Summit, Climate Vulnerable Forum, climate and human rights (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights), climate and desertification (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification), and the impact of climate change on small island developing States.

Opposite page: Children in the Carteret Islands, Papua New Guinea, whose livelihoods are affected by climate change. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)

## EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

### Regional initiatives

Partnerships with governments and other key stakeholders is a key component of the Regional Mixed Migration Programme. In 2017, this programme will endeavour to further strengthen and expand partnerships with government and non-governmental entities through the Seventh Meeting of the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration. IOM and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) co-chair the Mixed Migration Task Forces, and IOM will remain a key stakeholder and member of the Steering Committee of the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat, which it helped to establish in 2011. IOM will further conclude a regional partnership framework with UNICEF to more comprehensively address the needs of children in mixed migratory flows.

Additionally, in 2017, IOM's Regional Mixed Migration Programme in the Horn of Africa will remain actively engaged with the Regional Consultative Process on Migration (RCP) organized by IGAD, as well as the NCMs on migration currently being established at the country level for IGAD Member States. IOM will also strengthen collaboration with Regional Economic Commissions, focusing on migrant health and prevention, detection and control of diseases of public health concern through increased capacities at border crossings and along the migration corridors. IOM will strengthen partnerships with academia by developing training curricula on migration health to be integrated in post-graduate education.

IOM will also continue to enhance collaboration with the EAC Secretariat and the International Labour Organization (ILO) in labour migration for the progressive harmonization of policy, legislative and institutional frameworks.

In addition, IOM will continue to strengthen its partnership with the African Institute for Remittances (AIR), which has been established in Nairobi with IOM support over the past year. Emphasis will be placed on supporting AIR to work with money transfer operators, central banks and other stakeholders to lower the cost of remittance transfers and render them easier, faster, safer, more reliable and more accessible. In addition, priority will be placed on maximizing the development impact of remittances.

IOM will work to enhance its collaboration with key partners on immigration and border management, including agencies such as INTERPOL, Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization and Trademark East Africa. Focus will be particularly placed on an integrated approach, improved border management systems and facilitating trade.

### Burundi

Constructive partnerships with key stakeholders have been a key feature of IOM activity in Burundi. IOM works closely with the Government of Burundi, namely the Ministries of External Relations, Interior, Social Welfare, Health and Public Security, to ensure the smooth implementation of programmes.

IOM has recently strengthened its collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and UNICEF in the counter-trafficking area, taking into consideration the comparative advantage and complementary expertise brought forward by each UN agency. IOM also enjoys a sound working relationship with NGOs and the Red Cross movement, who are generally often well engaged at the grass-roots level. The DTM has been carried out in partnership with the Red Cross in order to reach out to target beneficiaries or IDPs.

IOM collaborates with research institutes nationally and internationally on migration research issues. IOM also explores opportunities for partnering with the private sector in



A doctor does a routine health check up on a young Syrian boy at an IOM-supported health clinic in Istanbul. © IOM 2016  
(Photo: Muse Mohammed)

partnerships and encourages applications to research grants. IOM also supports Member States in generating robust evidence on health status of migrants and mobile populations and the impact of health in human mobility to inform policy and practice. In 2017, the aim is to: (a) pilot applied research interventions in all of IOM's health activity domains, including health promotion, assistance for crisis populations and health assessments in at least five settings; (b) deliver applied research workshops for at the regional level; and (c) develop an IOM migration health research portal.

### Multilateral processes

IOM will work towards enhancing partnerships with other stakeholders in the field of migration, including governments, international organizations and the private sector. In addition, IOM will participate in various multilateral processes to provide analytical, conceptual and programmatic support to assist Member States, CSOs and various institutions in the implementation, follow-up and review of the migration aspects of the SDGs.

### Migrant health

In 2017, IOM will continue to contribute to the mainstreaming of migrants' health into global and regional economic, health and development processes, in line with the Health in All Policies approach and considering that health of migrants can only be fully addressed when all relevant sectors and policy domains are involved, well beyond the health sector.

Active participation in the Global Migration Group (GMG) deliverables will be one of the aspects of this approach, with particular focus on migrant health as a key component of the post UN General Assembly 2016 Global Compacts. This includes addressing health vulnerabilities associated with labour migration, tackling health services access barriers and promoting social protection in health and the portability of benefits. In addition, in line with the Code of Practice on the international recruitment of health workers and the proposed new 2030 Human Resources for Health global strategy, IOM will promote migration and development linkages through professional exchanges, diaspora placements, return of qualified professionals and fair and ethical recruitment principles in close collaboration with relevant GMG partners.

Finally, IOM develops strategic partnerships with academic institutions to advance public health research and medical practice on migration health. IOM actively facilitates and manages a global database of research

The core objectives of the **African Institute for Remittances** are to:

- Facilitate the process leading to the creation of the Institute; and
- Build the capacity of the Member States of the African Union, remittance senders and recipients and other stakeholders to develop and implement concrete strategies and operational instruments to use remittances as development tools for poverty reduction.

order to seek innovative or cost-effective ways of delivering humanitarian assistance. In collaboration with the Universal Postal Union (UPU), IOM is also implementing a remittance project that translates IOM and private sector cooperation for the benefit of communities. IOM looks forward to developing private sector engagement in the future.

In 2017, IOM Burundi will continue to serve as co-lead in the area of CCCM and Shelter/NFI. IOM seeks to expand the coverage of the DTM to the 18 provinces of Burundi. IOM will also continue its activities in the area of Communicating with Communities and outreach to assist communities in obtaining accurate information and updates on humanitarian needs.

**Djibouti: Cooperation in the Obock region**

In August 2016, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and IOM agreed to cooperate to address the needs and challenges of humanitarian assistance and development cooperation related to climate change and crisis-induced refugees, migrants and host communities in the Obock region in Djibouti. Several national and international institutions and structures are engaged on overall coordination issues, including the IGAD and IGAD's Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative. These mechanisms are currently under review and will be strengthened during 2017. In full alignment with these systems, UNDP, FAO and IOM agree that it is important to complement these mechanisms with a strengthened joint approach at the programme design and implementation levels.

**Ethiopia**

In line with its liaison functions dealing with multilateral and regional bodies, IOM will diversify its engagement with key regional and continental entities, the African Union, IGAD and the UN Economic Commission for Africa in particular.

In 2017, IOM will continue working on major continent-wide and region-specific initiatives, including the following: (a) the multi-agency Joint Labour Migration Programme; (b) African Union free movement of persons regime; (c) Pan-African Forum on Migration; (d) African Union-Horn of Africa Initiative on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants; and (e) AIR.

At the national level, IOM will continue to build strong partnerships with relevant stakeholders working in the migration field in Ethiopia, including various line ministries (federal, regional and local level), private sector, NGOs and UN agencies, among others. Strong partnerships will enable the Organization to contribute to better migration management and facilitate movements of migrants efficiently.

IOM will continue working with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to effectively implement the Ethiopian diaspora policy, including assisting in conducting mapping exercises in major destination countries and designing a road map for medium- and long-term interventions on enhanced diaspora engagement.

IOM will also formalize its collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission of the Government of Ethiopia through signing a memorandum of understanding to improve existing coordination mechanisms and be able to better assist disaster-affected and displaced persons before, during and after phases of crisis.

**Kenya**

IOM remains committed to strengthening international remittances from abroad through the World Bank and the African Union-backed AIR. IOM aims at incorporating initiatives on leveraging remittances for development into current mixed migration and assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) programming. IOM has also partnered with the Kuehne

Foundation in order to better apply technical expertise to its procurement and logistics units, emphasizing a consolidated supply chain management system to better provide assistance to IOM's beneficiaries.

IOM maintains and fosters strong relationships with government stakeholders, including the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, the Department of Immigration Services, the National and County Security Committees, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, the Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives, the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, and the Kenyan National Counter Terrorism Centre. This applied in particular to IOM's CVE and IBM programming.

IOM will continue to expand its portfolio of public-private partnerships, and strive to apply innovative and efficient technology to its activities.

**Rwanda**

IOM maintains strong and positive partnerships with different ministries, including the DGIE, the Ministry of Public Service and Labour, MINAFFET, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees (MIDIMAR) and the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the Ministry of Health (MINISANTE), the Ministry of Justice (MINIJUST), the Workplace Development Authority and the Joint Action Development Forum. Cooperation with the DGIE, MIDIMAR, MIGEPROF and MINIJUST is expected to increase over the upcoming months and years due to forthcoming IOM initiatives that will further support these ministries' respective mandates.

In terms of UN partnerships, IOM is fully integrated into the United Nations Country Team since 2012, and accordingly strong partnerships with most UN agencies have been developed. IOM is responsible for leading two One UN Joint Programmes – on counter-trafficking and the sustainable reintegration of returnees – until the end of the United Nations Development Plan (UNDAP) period in June 2018. These programmes count on the cooperation of key partners, such as UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP, FAO, and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

Implementing partners of IOM in Rwanda will be as follows: (a) NGOs, such as the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Digital Opportunity Trust Rwanda and the Great Lakes Initiative on HIV/AIDS; (b) cooperative agencies such as the Rwanda Savings and Credit Cooperative; (c) public organizations such as the Private Sector Federation; and (d) the private sector, more in general (small- and medium-size enterprises contracted as skills training institutes (STIs)).

**Somalia**

Leveraging remittances for development is an important component of IOM activities. IOM is working in close cooperation with a local partner to provide entrepreneurial training to recipients of remittances. Additionally, IOM conducts regular soft skills trainings for the Somali youth and provides additional business development support in the form of start-up kits. Skills, such as customer service and interpersonal relationship building, not only increase the retention rate of the youth in the labour market, but also give beneficiaries the know-how required to succeed as an entrepreneur.

IOM also engages with diaspora associations to provide support to relevant Somali institutions to respond to the needs of the Somali people. In 2017, IOM intends to work with Government of Somalia institutions, such as the Office for Diaspora Affairs, to build their capacities to effectively interface with the diaspora. IOM's approach aims to address both the supply and demand sides of the human resources gap in Somalia and respond to the demands among Government of Somalia institutions for expertise by tapping into the supply of skills among the Somali diaspora communities. Initiatives to promote diaspora engagement will be collaboratively pursued in part through IOM's existing partnership with UNDP.

IOM will also expand its portfolio of public-private partnerships and introduce innovative and efficient relevant technology. As a member of RCPs under IGAD, IOM will continue to contribute to regional dialogue and cooperation in migration management.

In 2017, IOM will pursue its partnership with the Ministry of Health and relevant stakeholders and provide support to the Global Fund Steering Committee on HIV, Tuberculosis and Malaria, serving as its Secretariat. IOM will enhance its integrated health programming with technical assistance for cross-border disease surveillance and strengthen the Ministry's capacity on global health security.

**South Sudan**

IOM supports the Government of South Sudan to participate in regional initiatives, such as the IGAD RCP, Khartoum Process and EAC, as well as implement recommendations adopted at these forums. These initiatives are often related to border management and migrant assistance, but International Migration Law is also important, especially when related to policy harmonization.

IOM advances international cooperation on migration, promotes partnerships between and with relevant actors and actively participates in key sectoral global and

IOM liaison and cooperation with the African Union, IGAD and the UN Economic Commission for Africa enables the development and implementation of major cross-border initiatives in the continent.

Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) participants during a training session in Hargeisa, Somaliland. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Mary-Sanyu Osire)



regional processes and networks to ensure inclusion of the migration perspective. In the framework of IGAD's four-year regional strategy on migration, South Sudan is in the process of establishing a national coordination and dialogue mechanism among key government institutions to open avenues for dialogue and information exchange with non-government agencies and countries of origin of migrants.

IOM continues to seek partnership in South Sudan in the IBM approach, especially regarding the operationalization of the One-Stop Border Post Act adopted by the EAC. IOM will endeavour to develop its relationship with Trade Mark East Africa and Japan International Cooperation Agency to collaborate through IBM and support the promotion of free movement of persons.

In 2017, IOM will work with the Department for International Development to promote and strengthen the humanitarian response capacities of implementing partners. This includes through trainings, workshops, partner visits and job-shadowing where possible in service provision and assessments for WASH and S-NFI.

### Uganda

IOM intends to partner with the private sector, particularly companies in the food processing sector, as well as the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, to develop employment opportunities for more than 800 refugees in the country. IOM will act as an intermediary to address existing information and knowledge gaps in the labour market that deter refugees from employment. Through this intervention, IOM will contribute to strengthening the self-reliance and resilience of refugees and host communities in Uganda and promote development-based approaches to refugee assistance. Moreover, IOM will continue to

work closely with ILO to address gaps in Uganda's labour market information systems and labour migration.

IOM will continue working in close collaboration with UN agencies, the Ministry of Health and other line ministries to improve access to migration-sensitive health services, as well as support and build the capacity of training institutions to integrate migration health into training programmes in Uganda.

### United Republic of Tanzania

IOM has signed the United Nations Development Assistance Plan 2 (2016–2021, UNDAF 2) for the United Republic of Tanzania, and will be working in 2017 to further strengthen its close collaboration with fellow UN agencies and NGO partner organizations within the four thematic results groups, namely Healthy Nation, Resilience, Inclusive Growth and Good Governance. IOM will strive to play an active role in the joint programmes, thus further strengthening its partnerships with the UN and implementing partners. Towards this, IOM has sought funding to support joint planned initiatives in counter-trafficking, migration and health, mixed migration and migration and development.

IOM will also pursue partnerships in the area of migration and health, for example through the Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa programme. Moreover, IOM also plans to pursue the public-private partnerships model with government agencies and private entities (such as mining companies), especially on resource mobilization and programme implementation for prevention and control of tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and silicosis in the mining sector.

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Regional initiatives

In 2017, IOM will continue to work with the SADC Secretariat, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNAIDS, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Save the Children to facilitate regional dialogue and cooperation among SADC Member States; IOM will contribute to improved regional migration governance, specifically linking the protection of vulnerable migrants, border management and labour migration areas. IOM will also strengthen partnerships with academia, developing training curricula on migration health to be integrated in postgraduate education.

### Angola

In partnership with different organizations, UN agencies, civil society, the private sector and through strategic cooperation with the Government of Angola, IOM will continue providing advice on the fulfilment of migrants' and mobile populations' rights.

In 2017, IOM will strengthen its engagement with key governmental counterparts: (a) Ministry of Interior; (b) Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (c) Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security; (d) Ministry of Social Affairs; (e) Ministry of Justice and Human Rights; and (f) Ministry of Youth. IOM will also engage with parastatal entities, including the National Disaster Coordination and Response Agency and the Interministerial Commission against Trafficking in Persons. Partnerships will also be developed with CSOs and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in the promotion of migrants' rights, as well as UN agencies, the diplomatic community, representatives of the private sector and the media.

IOM will continue participating and facilitating dialogue, exchange and coordination of platforms, and other multi-stakeholders steering groups of relevance to promote and protect the human rights of migrants regardless of their legal status.

### Botswana

In 2017, IOM will continue to strengthen its partnership with SADC and provide technical support on migration management in the region. In partnership with SADC Secretariat and other partners, IOM will host the Ministerial MIDSA as a regional consultative process on migration (RCP) for the region. This RCP represents a platform for governments in the region to collaborate and reach consensus on effective regional strategies under the premise that migration-related initiatives and decisions are best taken in consultation and collaboration with other countries.

IOM will continue to work with the United Nations Country Team in supporting the Government of Botswana to streamline the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union Agenda 2063 into National Development Plans. IOM will participate in the National Steering Committee that has been established to implement the SDGs. IOM is already on track in supporting the Government in achieving SDG objective 10, specifically target 10.7 "facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies".

### Democratic Republic of the Congo

In 2017, IOM will strengthen its partnerships with government entities, civil society, UN agencies, the media, church and private sector. It will seek to bring these different actors into innovative approaches that will support peace and stabilization efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

IOM plans to enhance collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) regional decent work team in Pretoria. Specific areas of interest for collaboration between the two agencies include the development of comprehensive national labour migration policies in line with the SADC Labour Migration Policy Framework, as well as training of government officials, trade unions, employers' associations and CSOs on labour migration management.

Cooperation between IOM, the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the Congolese Ministry of Mines aims at initiating livelihood alternatives for migrant and host communities who are working and living in and around Eastern Congo's rich mining sites. This will include the setting up of women-led agricultural and mining cooperatives in areas where food is scarce, with an impact on the nutrition of vulnerable members of the community, particularly children and women. At a later stage, and with appropriate due diligence, this initiative will reach out to private companies involved in the extractive industry.

In an effort to bring together non-traditional partners in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, IOM will reinforce its partnership with the Catholic Episcopal Conference of the Great Lakes, which brings together bishops from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Burundi. This partnership aims to: (a) increase advocacy efforts on behalf of migrants and their needs; (b) combat human trafficking and exploitation; and (c) promote tolerance for stigmatized victims who are all too often rejected and marginalized in communities of return.

## Lesotho

In 2017, IOM will continue to work closely with UN agencies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Additionally, IOM will continue to coordinate its initiatives with civil society actors, such as associations of current and former mine workers or diaspora networks. IOM hopes to continue to engage the private sector either as implementing partners or facilitators. In 2017, as part of the El Niño response, negotiations will continue with Western Union in order to facilitate remittances transfers either by waiving fees or reducing them during the crisis.

## Madagascar

Migration governance in Madagascar requires partnerships that broaden the understanding of migration and develop comprehensive and effective approaches. The plurality of actors working in the migration field in Madagascar, ranging from government entities to NGOs and CSOs, from research institutions to the private sector, requires IOM to build long-lasting cooperation mechanisms for the benefit of all those involved in migration in the country.

### Fostering relations between communities and authorities in the Eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

In 2017, IOM will lead a consortium to foster closer relations between communities and State authorities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's troubled Eastern region. This will be achieved through the following: (a) grass-roots democratic dialogues; (b) initiatives to restore the authority of the State; and (c) efforts to reintegrate internally displaced persons (IDPs). This initiative, which brings together the Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (Cordaid), PAX and the International Cooperation Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG-International), will also work with the police, justice and local administration to improve their responsiveness and accountability to the people.

Throughout 2017, IOM will support provincial authorities, United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UN agencies and civil society partners to strengthen ongoing peace and stabilization activities in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. These initiatives will focus on providing support to local cooperatives, with special attention to vulnerable women from host and displaced communities, including members from the marginalized pygmy indigenous population.

The Government of Lesotho provides crucial support for the development of IOM activities. The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Commissioner for Refugees and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are key partners in the implementation of IOM's migration health programming, diaspora engagement and the El Niño emergency relief plan.

IOM aims at strengthening its engagement with the following: (a) key governmental counterparts: Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Employment, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Youth; (b) parastatal entities: National Disaster Coordination and Response Agency, National Bureau against Trafficking in Persons; (c) CSOs and NGOs working in the promotion of migrants rights; (d) UN agencies, and in particular the ILO and UNDP; (e) the diplomatic community; (f) representatives of the private sector; and (g) media.

IOM will continue participating in various migration dialogue, exchange and coordination platforms, and other multi-stakeholders steering groups of relevance. In addition, 2017 will see IOM foraging into a stronger presence in the country's regions, with a first set of activities planned to be rolled out outside of Antananarivo. This will enable IOM to build new partnerships with decentralized entities and their respective authorities, as well as communities in the targeted regions. Finally, IOM aims at implementing an initiative that will reach out and engage the Malagasy diaspora to strengthen contribution to national development.

## Malawi

IOM will strengthen and/or establish partnerships with government departments, the donor community, UN agencies, embassies and CSOs to provide durable solutions for the protection of vulnerable migrant groups, including but not limited to, unaccompanied minors, IDPs and stranded migrants.

IOM will strengthen its partnership with the Government of Malawi by supporting the development of relevant legal frameworks, including the diaspora and migration policy.

## Mauritius, covering the Seychelles and the Union of the Comoros

IOM endeavours to support the Government of the Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles in their efforts to engage with their diaspora to contribute to national development. The Comorian, Mauritian and Seychellois diaspora are organized and represented by associations and contribute to the development of their country of origin through remittances and direct investments. However, the lack of a national policy on diaspora, limited availability of diaspora data and weak communication channels hinder an effective partnership between governments and their diaspora. Working closely with national agencies, such as the Central Bank of Comoros, the Board of Investment in Mauritius and the Seychellois Global Diaspora, IOM shall enhance the capacity of the

three Governments in developing effective partnerships with their diaspora, as well as assist in mobilizing diaspora resources to contribute to national development.

## Mozambique

With the objective to facilitate, enable and encourage dialogue and exchange between the Government of Mozambique and the Mozambican diaspora, IOM and the Government of Mozambique will jointly implement diaspora engagement initiatives. Building on a strong existing partnership, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Institute for Mozambican Communities in the Exterior and IOM will continue working hand-in-hand to open communication channels to stimulate Mozambicans living in the diaspora to engage and help leverage national development. In 2017, IOM will continue supporting the Government in implementing the recommendations of the 2016 Diaspora Forum.

As crucial transit corridor for mixed migration movements, Mozambique faces significant challenges, in particular in the area of protecting the rights of vulnerable migrants, especially unaccompanied minors. In order to support the Government in better meeting existing challenges, IOM will further build its relationship with UNHCR and Save the Children to better identify, refer and assist vulnerable migrants, and increase access to AVR in line with the draft National Action Plan on Mixed Migration in Mozambique. Upon the adoption of the national action plan, IOM will support the Government in its implementation.

To increase the protection of unaccompanied migrant children and other vulnerable migrants in border regions, IOM will promote cross-border dialogue between Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe. While focusing on child protection, these dialogues are also useful platforms for addressing joint issues of concern in the areas of border management, migration health and emergency response.

## Namibia

In 2017, IOM will promote coordination and partnerships in Namibia, including the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Directorate for Disaster Risk Management, in order to better support the Government in reinforcing linkages between migration, environment and climate change.

IOM will also work with all relevant stakeholders in order to strengthen existing and build new partnerships in combating human trafficking in Namibia.

IOM will support the Government of Namibia in its engagement with the regional MIDSA initiative that aims at facilitating dialogue among SADC Member States on migration issues.

Finally, IOM will continue working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Services and the United Nations Country Team to address migration and health issues in the country.

### South Africa

IOM works closely with UN agencies, such as UNHCR, the ILO and UNODC, as well as with international NGOs such as Save the Children. IOM also actively partners with local CSOs throughout the country to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration. This includes the following: (a) organizations that provide shelter to victims of trafficking or stranded migrants; (b) service providers who focus on HIV/AIDS/sexually transmitted infections and tuberculosis; (c) partners on advocacy for migrants' rights and policy development; (d) organizations that provide medical services to migrants and mobile populations; and (d) NGOs that work on capacity-building for government institutions.

Additionally, IOM interacts regularly with embassies, high commissions and donor organizations on IOM's support for the development and implementation of migration policy in the country.

IOM works with UN agencies and NGOs in support of the regional dialogue on migration through the MDSA forum, and encourages participation of government officials. Additionally, through programming on labour migration and migration health, IOM facilitates bilateral and multilateral coordination and exchange of information on issues such as social protection for current and former migrant workers. IOM cooperates with the ILO, associations of current and former mine workers in neighbouring countries, as well as the Mineworkers Development Agencies on these issues. The negotiation or update of bilateral agreements on migration management between South Africa and migrant-sending countries helps protect migrants' rights, contributes to filling short-term or longer-term needs on the South African labour market, provides migrants with economic opportunities and impacts economic development in communities of origin. During discussions with the

On 8 March 2013, IOM North Kivu celebrated the International Women's Day and ended the day with a drink in the honour of Congolese women. © IOM 2013



Government on labour migration activities, partnerships with the private sector have been identified as a key success factor. Branch organizations of mining houses, for example, are active and productive stakeholders in these processes.

South Africa's initiative to establish a single border management authority explicitly aims to improve international cooperation on border management as well. Notable examples include the planned creation of OSBPs and a pilot project with Botswana on cross-border communities.

Continued cooperation with neighbouring countries, private sector organizations, academia and NGOs for the exchange of information on counter-trafficking helps prevent trafficking, protect victims, and strengthen the prosecution of the traffickers.

### Zambia

In 2016, the Government of Zambia finalized the development of its Diaspora Policy with support from IOM. IOM intends to support the implementation of this policy, including through strengthened partnerships between Government, diaspora, the private sector and the civil society to contribute to development.

IOM has assisted the Government of Zambia to strengthen partnerships on the identification, referral and provision of protective services to vulnerable migrants. In 2017, IOM intends to assist the Government with the scale-up of this initiative in order to reach a maximum number of vulnerable migrants in need.

IOM plans to continue strengthening partnerships with various UN agencies, including UNDP, UNICEF, the ILO, UNHCR, as well as other multilateral and bilateral organizations, international and national NGOs, including the International Detention Coalition and Save the Children.

IOM provides support to the COMESA for the implementation of its migration programming. This includes support to the signature, ratification and implementation of its migration-related protocols (Free Movement and Visa Relaxation Protocols). In 2017, IOM intends to strengthen the capacity of the COMESA Secretariat to promote and coordinate information sharing and good migration governance among its Member States, including through the COMESA Regional Consultative Process and other coordination mechanisms.

### Zimbabwe

IOM will support the participation of the Government of Zimbabwe in international and regional migration consultative processes and initiatives, such as the MDSA and other international and regional fora. IOM will also strengthen regional cooperation efforts through the implementation of regional projects within the framework of the SADC Labour Migration Action Plan, the Regional Action Plan on Irregular and Mixed Migration, and the SADC Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2009-2019). Further, IOM will strengthen cooperation with the ILO and other UN partners within the context of the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the operationalization of the labour migration policy.

## Regional initiatives

Building up on existing partnerships, IOM will further expand its joint activities and programming with a range of institutional actors. In 2017, IOM aims to:

- (a) Promote migration as a development force in close relationships with regional bodies, such as ECOWAS and ECCAS and their respective Migration Dialogues (Migration Dialogue for West Africa and Migration Dialogue for Central African States (MIDCAS));
- (b) Develop closer ties with the African Development Bank to better understand diaspora productive investments. Diaspora engagement is a key area of IOM work in West and Central Africa in 2017;
- (c) Promote cross-fertilization between development, resilience and migration work through joint work with other UN agencies, such as the United Nations Development Programme;
- (d) Reinforce collaboration between key actors working on migration issues to promote national, regional and international dialogue and coordination in the implementation of evidence-based policies and programmes to protect migrants. IOM, within the Mixed Migration Regional Working Group for West Africa, will develop relevant mechanisms to ensure timely and consistent coordination with partners and stakeholders;
- (e) Support the ECOWAS humanitarian action plan to improve displacement and disaster management capacities;
- (f) Support governments and coordinate partners in CCCM responses in the region as global lead of the CCCM Cluster for natural disasters;
- (g) Promote partnerships with the UN and with non-governmental actors through joint activities, capacity-building on forced migration and coordinated operations in emergency settings;

An IOM Psychosocial Staff is conducting a one on one counselling session in an IDP camp.  
© IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)



- (h) Support the WAHO in promoting health professionals' diaspora engagement to strengthen public health systems and links between countries of origin and destination; and
- (i) Reinforce the capacities of non-State actors in ECOWAS to carry out migration projects to maximize the development potential of free movement.

## Benin

In 2017, IOM plans to strengthen its partnership in Benin with the European Union and three NGOs, namely Social Watch, Amnesty International Benin and ESAM. IOM also plans to pursue the cooperation recently established with Terre des Hommes and the Mouvement Africain des Enfants et Jeunes Travailleurs and work closely with its partner governmental institutions, namely the Direction of Immigration, National Institute of Statistics, General Direction of Development Policies, National Agency for Employment and the National Agency for Migration and Beninese Abroad.

In 2017, IOM will also work in close collaboration with the Direction of Family and Teenage, the Ministry of Family and Social Affairs and other government and non-governmental partners. Through the implementation of its activities, IOM will ensure a better coordination between the Government of Benin, local NGOs and the civil society.

## Burkina Faso

Given the number of governmental entities identified in the Migration National Strategy, improving the coordination of migration management is a priority in Burkina Faso. Following the request from the Government to establish a monitoring and evaluation tool to follow-up the National Migration Strategy, IOM envisions to partner with the Government to set up a Migration Working Group, initially including only government agencies and then enlarged to include the civil society.

In addition, in 2017, IOM plans to develop stronger partnerships with national universities and research centres to enhance their capacities in providing updated, accurate and relevant analysis on migration data. This will feed the IOM's work, especially with respect to developing comprehension on migration dynamics (both internal and international).

## Cabo Verde

In the framework of the recent change of government, IOM plans to cooperate with the new authorities as the leading migration agency in the country. In 2017, aside from the ongoing cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communities, IOM intends to foster partnerships with ministries to address emerging migrations issues, namely the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Labor, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, and Ministry of Environment. Additionally, IOM intends to develop partnerships with other stakeholders established in the country, as well as develop and implement joint projects with UN agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO), UN Women and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

## Cameroon

With several government ministries working on migration issues, as well as a number of UNCT agencies and various international and national NGOs and migrant associations, strong partnerships, coordination and collaboration are key to good migration governance in Cameroon. IOM works with government and non-governmental key partners (Ministry of External Relations, Ministry of Administration and Decentralization, Ministry for Economy

IOM will promote good migration governance by contributing to subregional collaboration on migration issues and advocate for enhanced cooperation between the Governments of Togo, Benin and Gabon.

In Burkina Faso, IOM plans to partner with the private sector with the objective of improving youth skills, including returnees, and facilitating their access to employment. IOM will also continue developing strong partnerships through active outreach with the Burkinabe diaspora in view of promoting its engagement in the country's development.



Communication and outreach activities to fight child trafficking in Ghana. © IOM 2015

Planning and Regional Development, Ministry of Social Affairs, UN agencies, donors and NGOs) in several domains of intervention and promotes the sustainability of joint initiatives through government and UN frameworks. IOM actively participates in different coordination mechanisms and the steering committee on migrant and refugees created by the Government of Cameroon.

In addition, IOM continues to work with the Ministry of External Relations in supporting the involvement of the Cameroonian diaspora for the development of the country. In areas where limited local capacity is available in higher education and health, Cameroon would like to benefit from the knowledge and experience of its expatriate community and invite diaspora members to contribute to Cameroon's growth.

### Central African Republic

IOM is currently working to disseminate information to government counterparts on its role in the country. Membership in the United Nations will foster stronger links between IOM and UN partners in the Central African Republic.

IOM currently co-leads the CCCM Cluster with UNHCR and is an active member of the HCT, the UNCT and all related coordination fora. IOM actively contributed to several inter-agency initiatives, including a joint project on human security, which may be implemented in 2017. Additionally, IOM and WHO are working on a joint strategy to engage the diaspora in the rehabilitation of the health sector.

IOM will support inclusive partnerships to develop multi-stakeholder discussions on migration in 2018–2022.

### Chad

Building on the good working relations established with the Government of Chad, IOM will support the creation of an Interministerial Committee on Migration Coordination, seizing the momentum of the Chad Presidency of the African Union.

IOM will also work with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Internal Affairs to consider a Ministerial Meeting on Migration to take stock of what has been achieved during

the last 10 years and evaluate some of the achievements of the African Union Member States and the Regional Economic Commissions. IOM plans to support the Banjul + Ten and the N'Djamena High-level Panel Review.

In addition, IOM will support a Ministerial Meeting or a High-level Panel Review for Chad to follow up on MIDCAS, adopted in N'Djamena in 2014 for Central Africa States.

IOM will also continue supporting diaspora engagement and mapping.

### Côte d'Ivoire

Currently, 14 government ministries in Côte d'Ivoire are involved in migration management, with the Ministry of Interior and Security acting as the lead ministry. During a workshop held in 2014, IOM brought together these ministries in order to contribute to the national migration strategy based on their mandates. Very valuable contributions resulted in the establishment of an interministerial group on migration management. In 2017, IOM intends to reinforce this working group and render it effective and as the main organ to be referenced on migration issues.

In addition, IOM will continue to work with various embassies, especially those from the ECOWAS region, civil society organizations, and non-governmental agencies, to promote migrants' protection and welfare.

Similarly, IOM will support the Government in mobilizing the Ivorian diaspora through outreach, communication and registration and creating partnerships for development.

### Gambia, the

In 2017, IOM plans to strengthen the good relationship established with the National Youth Council in the Gambia. Specifically, close collaboration with the National Youth Council will contribute to the effective implementation of reintegration programmes for the youth, awareness-raising campaigns targeting potential migrants and the promotion of youth skills development and employment in meaningful sectors of the economy.

In 2017, IOM also aims to establish closer links with the Gambian diaspora for its engagement for the development of the country, including through the promotion of trade links and productive investments.

### Ghana

IOM acknowledges the need to involve and bring together different types of actors to discuss migration issues, including the Government, international organizations, civil society, private sector and academia.

IOM is a member of the Ghana UNCT and a signatory of the UNDAF. IOM will continue to partner with the diaspora and strengthen its relationship with the private sector.

Furthermore, multi-country cooperation is essential in order to address international migration issues. For this reason, in 2017, IOM will assist the Governments of Ghana, Togo and Benin to work together in order to enhance national and regional capacity to counter migrant smuggling.

IOM will also promote bilateral agreements for fairer recruitment of migrant workers moving to the Gulf country.

### Guinea

IOM has developed strong partnerships with key government ministries dealing with migration issues in Guinea and maintains close working relationships with UN agencies and NGOs or associations of the civil society involved in migration issues.

IOM has led the initiative to establish a migration working group in Guinea, consisting of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Cooperation and other relevant governmental departments, along with IOM experts. IOM is currently advocating to extend, under governmental leadership, the membership of this group to relevant NGOs and civil society actors. The migration working group acts as a platform for discussing and reflecting on migration-related issues, including ways of streamlining the diaspora's involvement in the socioeconomic development of the country, and remains the main coordination body on migration-related policy development.

Furthermore, IOM maintains a good relationship with local communities and especially with community-based organizations and works with them on a regular basis on the prevention of irregular migration.

### Guinea-Bissau

Since 2015, IOM Guinea-Bissau has been supporting the technical and operational capacity of the Ministry of Health to prevent and respond to epidemic-prone communicable diseases, in particular Ebola, through community event-based surveillance and International Health Regulations-related activities. In 2017, IOM will continue to develop and consolidate these partnerships and in particular with key partners – the National Public Health Institute/Ministry of Health and the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

## Liberia

Since 2014, IOM has been enhancing the technical and operational capacity of the Ministry of Health (MOH) and local providers of health services. IOM is also the Secretariat of the Border Coordination Group, chaired by the MOH, and counting with the participation of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Liberian Maritime Authority, National Port Authority, Liberian Airport Authority, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce, WHO and CDC.

In 2017, IOM will continue to develop and consolidate these strong working partnerships. In particular, IOM will continue to work closely with the MOH, including through the active participation in several MOH-led technical groups on surveillance. IOM is also a member of a consortium of eight partners formed to build the capacity of the MOH at central and country level for emergency preparedness and response and thus enjoys close working relationships with civil society organizations such as the International Rescue Committee, among others.

## Mali

The Government of Mali is committed to address most pressing migration issues. A General Delegation for Migrants Abroad (DGME) is active, as well as a Centre for Migrant Information. These institutions provide and facilitate access to resources on legal migration. The DGME particularly engages with Malians in the diaspora to promote economic and social development.

IOM will work closely with these institutions to promote safe and legal migration by developing information campaigns and awareness-raising actions, as well as return and reintegration programmes for returnees.

Partnerships will also be strengthened with destination countries represented in Mali for a coordinated approach on asylum seekers. Ongoing programmes on reintegration will be strengthened in order to provide alternatives to irregular migration.

## Mauritania

With 17 government ministries working on migration issues, as well as a number of UNCT sister agencies and a plethora of international or national NGOs and migrant associations, strong partnerships, coordination and collaboration are key to good migration governance in Mauritania. In order to ensure a comprehensive approach, IOM works with many government and non-government partners in different domains of intervention and actively follows up to ensure sustainability of joint initiatives. Following the initial State report submitted by Mauritania to the UN Migrant Workers Committee, IOM has proposed the creation of a Migration Working

Group to ensure a coordinated and coherent follow-up of proposed actions.

In addition, IOM will continue to work with the Government in supporting the involvement of its diaspora in the development of the country. In particular in areas where limited local capacity is available, the country would like to benefit from the know-how of its expatriate community and invite diaspora members to contribute to Mauritania's growth.

## Niger

Managing migration is becoming increasingly important for Niger. Since 2016, main institutional actors, as well as strategic partners, are strengthening the institutional collaboration on migration management, counter-trafficking, anti-smuggling and migration data collection.

The legal framework and terms of reference for this cooperation are under preparation, financial resources are being mobilized and partnerships reinforced, including civil society representatives, academia, diaspora groups in Niger, as well as Nigeriens abroad.

IOM will continue to accompany this process with technical and financial support, based on its field experience and presence through the country, particularly in the Agadez region.

## Nigeria

IOM understands the importance of private sector collaboration in migration management. While some progress has been made in this area, IOM will ensure that ongoing partnership agreements with private sector companies are finalized. Engagement with private sector partners will be intensified to enhance the positive contributions of the sector to national development.

IOM has developed several initiatives supporting contributions of the Nigerian diaspora and diaspora organizations to national development. In 2017, IOM will ensure that a strong partnership with Nigeria's diaspora organizations is built to facilitate the engagement and contributions to employment creation and income generation in Nigeria. Specific actions to support diaspora investments in Nigeria will be carried out.

## Senegal

IOM is working to encourage new promising partnerships that put diaspora associations at the centrestage of migration discussions, and help them liaise and work with both national institutions and local authorities for better-defined activities.

IOM has been working closely with local authorities to improve their capacity to respond to migrants'

## The Niger Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism

Through its newly established Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM), IOM aims at promoting operational arrangements and joint actions to inform and refer migrants transiting through Niger. In addition, the mechanism established liaison between Niger and countries of origin of migrants to address migration's drivers by proposing socioeconomic alternatives to migrants and their communities, including host communities in Niger. The approach requires the establishment and reinforcement of partnerships in Niger, as well as throughout the West Africa region.



Transit centre in Niger. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Amanda Nero)

needs in their plans for return, as well as in project development and management. These partnerships at the local level will be further reinforced in 2017, with an aim to increase sustainability and ownership by local actors and local development platforms.

## Sierra Leone

IOM works with government agencies, civil society, and NGO partners to design and implement migration-related projects in the country. A member of the UNCT, IOM participates in inter-agency planning and strategy in the current Ebola recovery period, and will continue to showcase the importance of migration-related issues at UNCT meetings. Additionally, IOM will engage with diaspora communities and associations to contribute to the development of Sierra Leone through skills training and mentorship. Finally, IOM will engage in regional projects with Ebola-affected countries to strengthen communication and coordination across borders on infection prevention and control.

## Togo

In 2017, IOM plans to support the establishment of coordination mechanisms among countries suffering from human trafficking and smuggling in the region (Ghana, Togo, Benin and Gabon). A series of standard operating procedures and joint action plans will be developed in this regard. Partnerships with NGOs will be developed in order to provide assistance to victims of trafficking.

IOM will support the engagement of the Government of Togo with its diaspora through initiatives seeking the diaspora's inputs and expertise. The major focus of interest is to create opportunities for highly qualified diaspora members to transfer their know-how during short-term missions in the fields of health and higher education.

# CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

## Regional initiatives

In 2017, IOM will continue developing strong partnerships with the private sector to provide direct assistance to highly vulnerable migrants identified by government and non-State actors in Central America and Mexico, prioritizing victims of trafficking, kidnapping or sexual violence, as well as migrant children, youth and women.

IOM will look into supporting the increasing number of vulnerable migrants arriving to Central and North America from a range of African, Asian and Caribbean countries during their journey north, which remains a growing concern in the region. The majority of these migrants is undocumented and resorts to smuggling networks to transit through the region. Undocumented extra-continental migrants are often transferred to detention centres, where many are held in prolonged detention as return arrangements for non-refugees are often impeded by the lack of resources and logistical difficulties.

IOM will also continue its efforts to strengthen the role of diaspora in the development of communities of origin. Diaspora is already playing an important role in improving the livelihoods of relatives and contributing to the development in Central America and the Caribbean. Further efforts are devised with participation of diaspora communities, national governments, private sector and regional economic integration bodies to improve opportunities for diaspora entrepreneurship, investment and human capital transfer, as well as enhance the socioeconomic conditions in which remittances are transferred.

### Costa Rica

In 2017, IOM will continue providing technical support to border authorities of Costa Rica to build on activities that have proven effective at other border locations, as well as advance practices on jointly responding to current migration challenges in ways that protect the most vulnerable, including unaccompanied minors, women, LGBTI, extra-continental migrants and refugees.

IOM will engage in strategic partnerships with the private sector through the implementation of a memorandum of understanding with Costa Rica's Business Association for Development. The joint agreement aims to promote projects of mutual interest that support the rights and economic inclusion of migrants, as well as joint actions against trafficking in persons, sex tourism and child labour.

IOM will engage with standby partners to strengthen its humanitarian response capacity, through strengthening actors' capacities and keeping engaged a local network of actors that provide support to data collection on migrant flows.

**Partnerships with the private sector in Costa Rica**

A flagship initiative on IOM's engagement with the private sector is the establishment of care centres known as "Homes of Joy" for Ngäbe-Bugle indigenous children. This intervention is the product of a public-private partnership between local farmers and families, a coffee cooperative and public institutions. With more than 400 trained partnership members providing infrastructure, administration and logistics, and care services, the initiative has offered protection and assistance to nearly 700 children, and contributed to the prevention of child labour, the improvement of children's health, and a 75 per cent reduction in turnover of coffee harvesters.

In 2017, IOM will also explore partnerships with consular authorities, diaspora and transnational communities to strengthen activities in countries of origin and residence that contribute to development.

### Dominican Republic

IOM will maintain close cooperation with government institutions whose mandates touch on migration or migration-related issues, including the National Migration Directorate, the Ministry of Interior, the National Statistics Office and the National Army, including the border agency.

IOM will continue strengthening the capacities of the National Migration Institute to analyse migration information and provide technical advice to the National Migration Council.

IOM will also pursue collaboration with international organizations involved on migration issues, including the following: (a) UNHCR for the identification and referral of migrant families with members who may have a legitimate claim for nationality, and for the provision of movement assistance to refugees; and (b) UNICEF on the referral and assistance to unaccompanied minors.

### El Salvador

In 2017, IOM will continue providing technical assistance to the Government, in coordination with other UN agencies, for the review and implementation of the goals and indicators of the Sustainable Development Agenda in El Salvador.

IOM will also continue providing technical support to inter-institutional entities directly related to migration government, in order for them to improve migration governance in El Salvador. IOM will particularly support the National Council for the Development of Migrants and their Families (Connigrantes), the National Council Against Human Trafficking and the National Council for the Protection of Children and Youth.

### Guatemala

In 2017, IOM will develop – in close cooperation with governmental technical institutes and other training centres – initiatives aiming at providing vocational or technical opportunities to migrant children and parents of households who have returned voluntarily or involuntarily



A Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) meeting in El Salvador reviewed the protection of child migrants and refugees. © IOM 2015

to Guatemala. These courses will facilitate returned migrants' access to better job options, broaden their possibilities to join the labour market and ensure the sustainability of their return.

IOM will work in collaboration with private sector partners, such as the Chamber of Commerce of Guatemala, the telecommunications, motor and gastronomic industries, microenterprises and cooperative companies, among others, to engage and support the provision of training opportunities for returned migrants. This initiative will be part of a broader strategy aimed at reinforcing the dialogue and involvement of the private sector on migration issues, as well as promoting corporate social responsibility for the benefit of migrants.

### Guyana

Throughout 2017, IOM will both support the establishment of and participate in the Caribbean Migration Consultations, the Regional Consultative Process on Migration for the Caribbean. IOM will provide technical assistance and liaison services in this framework.

IOM will equally continue engaging the private sector and the diaspora in order to promote migration and development strategies in Guyana. This includes fostering diaspora involvement in the development of the country, as well as the effective reintegration of Guyanese returnees.

### Haiti

In collaboration with the Government of Haiti, civil society organizations and humanitarian partners, IOM aims to continue to strengthen migration governance by contributing to global and regional processes.

IOM aims to contribute to the Joint-European Union Partnership Strategy by promoting regional integration and cooperation in the wider Caribbean, addressing common challenges, supporting reconstruction and providing institutional support to the Government of Haiti.

IOM initiatives for 2017 will continue to address critical needs related to irregular and vulnerable migrants, as well as victims of trafficking. IOM aims to create opportunities for dialogue between migration authorities of Haiti and the Dominican Republic to better manage migration, including through the mixed migration binational commissions and high-level dialogues. This dialogue would focus on the development of a binational migration policy and strengthen the capacities of both border services (Police, Immigration, Customs) to

control and facilitate the passage of persons and goods, while exploring temporary and circular labour migration opportunities.

Finally, IOM aims to continue to engage and expand its strategic partnerships with the private sector.

### Honduras

In 2017, IOM will continue to work with the Organization of American States and UNHCR to prevent irregular migration from Honduras, and particularly migration of children, protect vulnerable migrants and combat cross-border criminal activities.

IOM will continue facilitating coordination among local authorities, in particular in the southern communities of Honduras, including mechanisms such as the Municipal Committees Against Trafficking in Persons. IOM will also continue supporting networks created by migrants' families and institutional platforms in charge of migration governance in order to protect and provide assistance to migrants.

IOM will continue joining efforts with the private sector, specifically by implementing local joint educational and information campaigns in the southern region of Honduras on the risks and dangers of irregular migration and the potential contribution of border communities for the protection of migrants.

Finally, IOM will continue promoting inter-agency discussions on migration issues and, in particular, on trafficking in persons. To this end, IOM will particularly support the work of the Commission against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking.

### Jamaica

As part of its counter-trafficking initiatives, IOM will strengthen regional cooperation between Jamaica and Antigua and Barbuda, Belize and Trinidad and Tobago. IOM will also develop its relationship with various government ministries, departments and agencies, including the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, and the Passport, Immigration and Citizenship Agency through providing support for capacity-building activities.

Through collaborative efforts with the Government of Jamaica, IOM will also continue to implement diaspora engagement initiatives. IOM will aim to identify and assist diaspora members willing to contribute to Jamaica's development through knowledge and skill transfer mechanisms in the form of the temporary return of qualified nationals.



### Mexico

IOM will continue working in close collaboration with numerous actors in Mexico, including UN agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the ILO, United Nations Population Fund, UN Women) as well as civil society organizations, notably migrants' shelters located along the migratory routes and faith-based organizations. IOM will also continue developing partnerships with private sector organizations interested in migration, such as Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria and Carlos Slim Foundation. Finally, IOM will continue developing strong relationships with the academia in various States of the Republic.

### Nicaragua

Upon request, IOM will continue providing technical and financial assistance to the Government of Nicaragua in order to support its participation in existing regional processes and platforms on migration, such as the RCM, the Council of Directors of Immigration Services, the Forum of Presidents of Central American and Caribbean Parliaments and the Commission of Parliamentarians of Mesoamerica.

### Panama

IOM aims to continue providing technical assistance to the Comisión Permanente de Protección y Asistencia a Migrantes en Situación de Vulnerabilidad (Permanent Commission for the Protection and Assistance to Migrants in Vulnerable Situations). To this end, IOM will support strategic planning processes and the development of internal protocols and regulations. IOM also intends to continue providing support to certain activities developed by this initiative, such as the one-stop shops established to provide information and assistance to vulnerable migrants and the targeted campaigns to prevent and combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

IOM monitoring migration flows from the Dominican Republic to Haiti. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Ilaria Lanzoni)

## United States

Protection of vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking would be virtually impossible without strong partnerships between actors from government agencies, NGOs and other organizations. The Emergency Fund project – with the objective of providing emergency short-term assistance to victims – relies heavily on the cooperation of multiple partners to be able to provide assistance in all geographical areas in a short period of time.

Strong partnerships between IOM, governments and State agencies, under the ILEA training programme, facilitate the sharing of knowledge and best practices on victim identification, protection and reintegration. T&TA trainings enable coordination on an even broader level, with State law enforcement, social protection and legislative areas of Government, as well as other stakeholders, in order to educate on matters of national action plan creation, anti-trafficking legislation, strengthening criminal justice response, victim identification, referral and assistance.

Although there is an extensive network of NGOs assisting trafficked victims in the United States, most organizations lack the capacity to provide reunification assistance to survivors' family members abroad. Furthermore, a T-visa is not a multiple-entry visa, which means that victims cannot return to their countries of origin to coordinate travel arrangements for their family members who lack the capacity to navigate, and pay for, consular processing on their own. The US Programme fills in this gap and works closely with referring NGOs, pro bono attorneys, faith-based organizations, and law enforcement agencies to facilitate safe travel arrangements. IOM also works closely with local agencies in the countries of origin for victims wishing to return home to promote a continuum of care.

In the United States, IOM works with the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) and NGOs to ensure identification, support and reintegration assistance reaches victims in the field.

## SOUTH AMERICA

### Regional initiatives

In 2017, IOM will continue its work to mainstream migrants' rights in regional fora, including within the SACM, MERCOSUR and UNASUR, by enhancing its joint programming and technical assistance provision, training and research. In particular, IOM will support regional meetings that focus on best practices' exchange, South-South Cooperation, strengthening free mobility processes and the development and implementation of the South American citizenship.

Building on its partnership mapping exercise in the region, IOM will pursue cooperation with the private sector in areas of common interest, focusing on companies that have roots in the region. Specifically, IOM will focus on expanding strategic partnerships to advance SDG achievement, with special emphasis on SDG 10.7.

IOM will continue supporting civil society initiatives in the field of migration governance, especially in the area of assistance to vulnerable population, and strengthen institutional capacities.

### Argentina

In 2017, IOM will continue to support consultation processes and debate fora on migration at regional and international levels, such as the SACM, the International Dialogue on Migration and the Global Forum on Migration and Development. It will also strengthen its participation in national policymaking spaces in order to promote IOM's perspective on migration. These groups include the Dialogue on Migration Round Table, created by the National Government, the National Meeting of Migrant Leaders, led by civil society organizations, as well as the Syria Programme Work Group, created by the National Ministry of Interior to monitor the Government of Argentina's response to the migration crisis derived from the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic.

In 2017, IOM will also advance its strategy for engaging with the private sector, which was designed in 2016 following IOM's Private Sector Partnership Strategy 2016–2020. Priority will be given to the engagement with companies having a direct link to migration themes in Argentina, such as extractive, textile and construction industries. Furthermore, engagement will be promoted with the UN Global Compact group in Argentina, and with other private organizations that lead the national discussions on sustainable development, such as the Argentine Business Council for Sustainable Development.

At the civil society level, IOM will maintain its close partnership with migrant community organizations in Argentina and advance its engagement with Afro-Descendant community organizations, in line with the priorities of the National Secretary of Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism and the UN Observance of the International Decade for People of African Descent.

### Bolivia, Plurinational State of

IOM acknowledges the importance of generating strategic alliances with public entities, as well as private sector companies and international aid agencies, to establish cooperation and avoid the duplication of efforts. Efficiency and effectiveness in IOM and other stakeholders' projects can be promoted, accompanied by strong monitoring and evaluation processes.

Established alliances and technical assistance will generate project opportunities in the future, which can beneficiate vulnerable populations and produce greater impact.

Efforts will be focused on supporting the Government of Argentina's strategy in South-South and Triangular Cooperation through the FO.AR programme, led by the National Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on the National Government's strategy for the provision of international humanitarian assistance through the White Helmets Commission.

In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, IOM develops project in cooperation with the private sector for the promotion of social development. IOM participates in the Humanitarian Country Team as co-leader of the Shelter cluster and actively promotes minimum standards in the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

**Brazil**

In 2017, IOM plans to promote South–South cooperation strategies in the area of migration and development together with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, focusing on extra-continental migration flows.

Additionally, IOM will develop a programme to increase the financial inclusion of Bolivian migrants and their families in Brazil, in partnership with the Multilateral Investment Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank.

**Colombia**

The UN has been working on a strategy for the promotion of peacebuilding conditions in Colombia targeting areas where it can offer an added value to the Government of Colombia. IOM has been invited to participate actively within these coordination groups, which include initiatives on the following: (a) security and justice; (b) transitional justice and reconciliation; (c) governability and social and communitarian conflict; and (d) information and communication. Within this framework, IOM signed a memorandum of understanding to enter the Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Post-Conflict in Colombia as an implementing partner, which will potentially expand IOM’s resource mobilization strategy for peacebuilding projects. IOM is closely coordinating the development of new initiatives with UNICEF, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and FAO. Peacebuilding challenges are also being addressed through strategic alliances with private sector actors. The Government of Colombia continues to be interested in the promotion of public–private partnerships as a strategy to diversify peacebuilding funding sources.

**Ecuador**

IOM will continue to support cooperation between the Vice-Ministry of Human Mobility and the provincial and municipal governments working on migration issues.

IOM will work with the Vice-Ministry of Human Mobility in supporting the involvement of the Ecuadorian diaspora in the development of the country and particularly supporting the country when natural disasters occur.

**Peru**

IOM will seek to support the Government of Peru in its efforts to push forward migration issues in the framework of its binational relationships, as well as within regional fora, such as the Community of Andean Nations and the Pacific Alliance.

IOM will also work closely with associations of Peruvian migrants abroad so as to strengthen their organizational capacity and foster closer relationships with their communities of origin, while promoting a better use of remittances in coordination with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Labour.

**Uruguay**

In 2016, the Montevideo City Council established an Office for racial-ethnic equality and migrant population. This office is currently working with vulnerable populations, including extra-continental migrants, and offering different services to facilitate the social integration of migrants, such as language courses. In addition, several district majors are incorporating migration issues in their respective workplans.

In order to draw attention to the significant role that local institutions play in the management of human mobility, IOM is working with these entities as new partners in its cooperation agenda to promote an integration protocol for immigrants in Uruguay.

In addition, IOM will continue to work with the Government in supporting the National Migration Board, including the advisory and consultative council integrated by NGOs involved in migration issues.

**ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

**Regional initiatives**

IOM aims to play a central role in establishing and strengthening partnerships and dialogues to address migration challenges in Asia and the Pacific. Enhancing partnerships contribute to making migration visible and mainstreamed. IOM will continue to engage with regional organizations, such as ASEAN, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), and Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, as well as regional consultative processes, such as the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crimes (Bali Process), the Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia (Colombo Process), and the Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue). In 2017, IOM will pursue further involvement in interregional fora on migration, such as the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States (ACP)-European Union Dialogue on Migration and Development and the Asia-Europe Meeting Conference of the Directors-General of Immigration and Management of Migratory Flows.

IOM participates in key UN and humanitarian networks to ensure inclusion of the migration perspective and strengthen its own response capacity. IOM is currently – and will continue in 2017 – to hold the Secretariat for the Joint Initiative on Mobility and HIV/AIDS (JUNIMA). JUNIMA is a regional coordination mechanism and partnership framework that contributes to regional health security. JUNIMA brings together governments, CSOs, regional associations, development partners and UN agencies to effectively advocate, promote policies, share information and support action on the right to health and access to health services for migrants in Asia, including prevention, treatment, care and support services for HIV, tuberculosis and malaria and other emerging public health emergencies.

In 2017, IOM will continue to work closely with the UN through the Regional Coordination Mechanism established under the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. IOM and the United Nations Population Fund will continue to co-chair the Asia-Pacific Regional Thematic Working Group on Sustainable Societies, and engage in the following: (a) Thematic Working Group on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women; (b) UN Regional Coordination Mechanism Thematic Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience (TWG-DR3); and (c) SEA.CAT, an inter-agency working group of the main UN agencies involved in counter-trafficking.

In collaboration with the ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN Task Force on Migrant Labour, ILO and UN Women, IOM continues to provide technical and financial assistance to the ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour. As part of the steering committee, IOM provides not only technical contributions to ASEAN nations, but also works to maximize stakeholders’ engagement in the forum. IOM’s labour migration programmes are designed to support ASEAN in implementing recommendations made at the ASEAN Forum, as well as the ASEAN Labour Ministers Workplan.

**Afghanistan**

In 2017, IOM plans to continue its close cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan at every level. This will entail partnering with key ministries, such as the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation and the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and the Disabled. All three of these partnerships will continue to involve elements of capacity-building, technical support and collaboration to improve systems relevant to the work of both IOM and the Government.

In addition, IOM will continue discussions with relevant national authorities to provide medium- and long-term technical support aimed at strengthening the migration governance

In 2017, IOM in Asia and the Pacific will continue to build strategic partnerships with the private sector. IOM X, for example – a regional programme on encouraging safe migration and public action to stop exploitation and human trafficking in ASEAN – works closely with the private sector. IOM X works with 29 private sector partners (including Microsoft, IBM and McCann) to develop innovative solutions to combat human trafficking, and engages with multiple broadcast partners around the region to raise awareness on this issue.

in Afghanistan through ad hoc administrative, regulatory, security and operational framework interventions.

IOM will also pursue its active participation and partnerships within both the Humanitarian Country Team and the UNCT in Afghanistan. As the country transitions from the immediate post-conflict phase into a more development-focused phase, coordination and partnerships between humanitarian and development actors, the Government and donors is more critical than ever.

### Bangladesh

Successful collaborations with ILO and UNDP in 2016 will pave the way for joint initiatives to be developed in 2017. In 2016, IOM is partnering with UNDP to host national consultations on developing a national plan to address the climate change, environmental degradation and migration nexus. IOM plans to work closely with relevant government departments in late 2016 and 2017 to establish a related framework across a number of ministries, including the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Social Welfare, and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.

IOM is also partnering with ILO and UNDP to prepare supplementary materials for the Ninth Global Forum for Migration and Development.

Building partnerships with the private sector is a key strategy for IOM in 2017. IOM will build strategic links with private labour qualification vendors to improve outcomes for migrant workers attempting to access employment in foreign markets. Other private partnerships include a recent memorandum of understanding with Korean Telecom, as part of efforts to engage key private sector actors working in services often accessed by migrant workers.

### Cambodia

In Cambodia, IOM focuses on facilitating and maintaining strong partnerships with government ministries and civil society, while also forging new partnerships with the private sector in the framework of every intervention. This is especially important in creating better job opportunities and working conditions for prospective migrants. IOM's strong relationship with the Government in the area of border management is evident: IOM's capacity-building programmes help front-line border officers to effectively detect and respond to cases of human smuggling, including through travel document examination, while protecting smuggled migrants and victims of trafficking. IOM will also support the integration of border management and identity information systems in order to protect migrants and their identity documents.

In addition, IOM has worked with the Government to provide age- and gender-sensitive support to migrants returning from Thailand. Providing suitable transportation for vulnerable migrants and health screenings is essential to ensure their safe and dignified return home.

As IOM programmes and strategies become increasingly cross-cutting, partnerships with the private sector are essential to achieve expected results. IOM has partnered with the ILO, UN Women and a number of government agencies to implement a programme aimed at reducing poverty through skills development for safe and regular migration in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Partnerships are also useful during emergencies and vastly improve the efficiency and quality of emergency operations to facilitate safe and timely assistance. IOM is a member of the Humanitarian Response Forum in Cambodia, acting as co-lead of the shelter sector in 2016.

### China

IOM will continue to foster close working relationships with key stakeholder partners, particularly the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Public Security, Commerce, Human Resources and Social Security, and Civil Affairs. IOM will develop new collaborations with new stakeholders on developing issues, such as addressing "left behind children", with partners such as the All China Women's Federation. Further efforts will be made to engage the private sector in migrant assistance projects, as well as strengthen the pre-departure orientation training for Chinese labour workers overseas.

IOM will further its efforts to support the broad dialogue on migration and mobility between China and the European Union. IOM will continue to work with the diplomatic community in China and provide liaison assistance and practical training on vulnerable migrants and potential victims of trafficking.

Efforts will be made to enhance the exchange of information, strengthen cooperation and the development of regional action plans, in order to address new regional threats for border management, and ensure facilitation of movements of people and goods.

### India

IOM is an active member of the UN Disaster Management Team in India and participates in joint activities, such as capacity-building for mainstreaming DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) in development programmes. IOM shall be involved in developing guidelines for mainstreaming DRR in at least one flagship scheme of



the Government of India. Further, it will provide training on DRR and CCA planning, including camp management, to stakeholders in vulnerable States. IOM envisages organizing a side event during the launch of the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which will be hosted in New Delhi by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in partnership with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. The event will bring together governments and other significant stakeholders, such as CSOs, the private sector, parliamentarians, local governments, academicians and research organizations/think tanks, providing an opportunity to countries in the region to demonstrate a high level of political commitment towards reducing disaster risks and develop strategic approaches to mitigate vulnerabilities and reduced mortality associated with hydro-meteorological hazards.

As a member of UNCT in India, IOM is working on the thematic areas of the SDG 2030 Agenda – namely health, gender and women empowerment, skill development, disaster risk and reduction, climate change, poverty eradication and youth – and seeking strategic partnerships to promote migration-related SDGs at the central and State level. Further, leveraging its affiliation to different UN Task Teams, IOM is focusing on engaging in consultations that would assist to mainstream migration-related initiatives within the larger development framework of the country.

### Indonesia

Over the years, IOM has developed and maintained strong institutional partnerships with relevant strategic agencies and facilitated intraregional and international partnerships for and with the Government of Indonesia.

IOM will pursue its partnerships with key government ministries and core agencies to ensure furtherance of IOM operational, training and technical initiatives on, among others, the Bali Process, combating smuggling of migrants, countering human trafficking, maritime security, migrant care assistance and irregular migration.

IOM will continue to initiate partnerships within the region (ASEAN, INTERPOL) to promote ethical recruitment, regional safe migration programme, regional border management trainings, and improve access to justice for victims of trafficking.

To address increased demands for psychosocial support during disasters, IOM hosted an international workshop on psychosocial support and staff care in emergencies in Seoul, Republic of Korea. © IOM 2016

IOM interventions in Indonesia are aligned with policies and priorities set by the Government, and all relevant activities are closely coordinated with multilevel government counterparts (national, subnational, provincial, district, subdistrict villages and community levels).

With 18 sub-offices in the country, IOM direct services and coordination assistance for stranded migrants, victims of trafficking, resettlement of refugees and assisted voluntary returns are timely and relevant. To ensure multisectoral ownership and sustainability of programmes, IOM also strongly engages local stakeholders (civil society, NGOs, academia and private sector) and facilitates international academic partnerships in the area of research (transnational organized crime at sea) and information campaigns (combating human trafficking and migrant smuggling).

IOM will also continue to explore joint programmes with the UN, especially in the area of migrant assistance and human security.

### Micronesia, Federated States of, covering the Marshall Islands and Palau

IOM endeavours to strengthen partnerships in all areas of activities in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau. IOM plans on committing to capacity-building initiatives that involve both mentoring and actively creating a more vibrant civil society. IOM has actively participated in the rejuvenation of the Federated States of Micronesia's joint disaster risk management (DRM) team. This DRM platform includes partners from international organizations, local NGOs and government counterparts alike. IOM has supported this coordination initiative to facilitate logistical and administrative support, ensuring continuity and longevity of positive partnerships.

### Mongolia

IOM will continue to build strong partnerships with all actors involved in the protection of victims of trafficking, the provision of responsive services, and the prevention of human trafficking, including the Ministry of Justice, local CSOs, social workers from child and family development centres, and local immigration, police and administrative officials.

### Myanmar

In 2017, IOM will build on its relationship with its host government partners, the Ministry of Health and Sports, and the International Relations Department.

IOM will also develop partnerships with the private sector, especially in migrant-centric "clusters", such as rubber plantations, mines and the manufacturing industry. These partnerships will be formed with the intention of advocating for migrant-friendly industrial relations practices, such as allowing cooperation on health screenings for migrant workers.

IOM will partner with civil society and NGOs in 2017 to build the capacities of local partners, using received feedback to inform responsive programming and supporting these organizations to avoid donor dependence.

IOM will also partner to develop the capacities of camp management agencies and camp management focal point NGOs in 2017 to strengthen the protection of displaced persons.

Finally, IOM will work with a consortium of agencies to promote whole-of-society discussions, reflections and actions to capitalize human mobility for poverty reduction and inclusive development in a timely environment of Myanmar's economic transformation.

### Nepal

IOM has established strong partnerships with the National Planning Commission (NPC) of Nepal, the private sector and the UNCT. In 2017, IOM will continue strengthening these partnerships and contribute to the UN Development Assistance Framework's outcome areas under the migration theme. Initiatives will include the provision of technical assistance to the

Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development to strengthen inclusive development and help marginalized social groups, such as predominantly low-skilled workers, who migrate for economic reasons.

Additionally, IOM will advocate mainstreaming the migration and development aspect of the Fourteenth Development Plan of Nepal at the local development plans and policies. IOM will also contribute under the leadership of the NPC to promote research on introducing social security schemes for migrants.

### Pakistan

In 2017, IOM will continue to work in close collaboration with national and provincial government authorities, including the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development, Ministry of National Health Services and Federal Investigation Agency among others, under its various programmes through the provision of infrastructure support and tailored capacity-building activities.

In 2017, IOM plans to implement new initiatives to strengthen governance around migration issues, including specific attention to e-governance through technological innovations and bottom-up advocacy for policy reform on reintegration.

### Philippines

In 2017, IOM will increase its effort to build strong partnerships with the newly appointed Government, and in particular with ministries relevant to the IOM's programmes, such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development (in the field of life-saving assistance for displaced populations as IOM is the national co-lead of CCCM), Department of Justice (migrants' assistance and protection), Department of Labour and Employment (labour migration) and Department of Health (migration health) and their relevant agencies.

Furthermore, IOM will pursue its cooperative agreements with the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) Regional Government, Bangsamoro Development Agency and Bangsamoro Transitional Commission in countering trafficking and preventing violent

IOM staff discusses with a beneficiary of an assistance project in Pakistan. © IOM 2016



extremism, promoting diaspora engagements, as well as crafting a gender- and cultural-sensitive return and reintegration package, including psychosocial support, for demobilized child soldiers and vulnerable migrants from and in the southern Philippines.

In 2017, IOM plans to strengthen partnerships with the Department of Trade and Industry, in pursuit of economic reintegration and financial literacy training of OFWs. Cooperation will also be enhanced with the academia in the framework of migration knowledge sharing and capacity-building. IOM will actively engage the private sector, both to increase new funding opportunities and foster innovative approaches in its programming. Finally, IOM will reinforce its partnership with the UNCT and sustain its cooperation with local NGOs and CSOs.

### Papua New Guinea

Building partnership platforms on migration and supporting their functionality remains one of the strategic goals of IOM in Papua New Guinea. Given the specificity of the local operational context, IOM follows the principle of decentralized sustainability, whereby significant resources are invested in developing the capacities of provincial- and community-level authorities to operate with a high level of autonomy and self-reliance during crises and recovery. Likewise, strong emphasis is placed in high-level coordination mechanisms so that the grass-roots (bottom-up) programming converges with central (top-down) development streams.

### Republic of Korea

In addition to building stronger partnership with the Government of the Republic of Korea, IOM will initiate various partnerships with the private sector. IOM will expand its current partnership with the Korea Telecom, and form new partnerships to advance IOM's global objectives.

### Sri Lanka, covering the Maldives

IOM will provide technical support for the strengthening of labour migration governance through regional cooperation in Colombo Process countries by focusing its work and efforts on the areas of ethical recruitment, pre-departure orientation and skills enhancement, certification and recognition.

### Timor-Leste

IOM works in close coordination with CSOs, government departments and UN agencies in Timor-Leste. IOM is currently cooperating closely with ILO and *Secretaria de Estado da Formacao Profissional e Emprego* to enhance the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration in and out of Timor-Leste by building the capacities of the Government in this area. IOM is also engaged with the Ministry of Social Solidarity, *Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste* and relevant law enforcement agencies to create a unified approach to combating and protecting the victims of human trafficking in the country. IOM also plans to maintain its role of leading agency in DRR in Timor-Leste. Early warning systems trainings and procedures will be mainstreamed to all levels of the Government.

### Vanuatu

Within the context of the TC Pam response, the Government of Vanuatu requested IOM support and the establishment of an IDP working group under the Protection Cluster. The Internally Displaced Persons Working Group, led by the National Disaster Management



Office (NDMO) with the support of IOM, has since then evolved in the establishment of a dedicated CCCM Unit within the NDMO and under the leadership of the Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation (MCCA). IOM works closely with the housing working group/ Shelter Cluster of the Public Works Department and is an active member of the Vanuatu Humanitarian Team (VHT), with operational partnerships with the Vanuatu Red Cross, Save the Children and Habitat for Humanity, among others.

Within the context of border management, the Government of Vanuatu requested IOM support in rebuilding the Vanuatu Immigration and Customs Department operational capability to pre-cyclone levels, including foregone activities during the fiscal year 2015–2016. The Government of Vanuatu has requested further support to manage the transfer of Vanuatu's immigration primary line function, the establishment of the migration Centre of Excellence and the establishment of the document examination laboratory, in addition to the existing Migration and Border Capability Improvement Programme (MBCIP) deliverables.

Mataso community members in Port Vila displaced after Tropical Cyclone Pam. © IOM 2015

IOM conducting a tribal conflict resolution session in the Highlands, Papua New Guinea. © IOM 2016



In 2017, IOM is looking forward to continue sharing its experience in DRR and DRM initiatives, and proven ability to facilitate critical preparedness measures, to the NDMO and MCCA. During the recent response in Vanuatu, IOM demonstrated that it can deliver significant disaster assistance in support of the Government of Vanuatu, the UN and other response actors – such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, an evolving National Red Cross society, NGOs and traditional structures – and will continue to build on these strong partnerships to support the Government of Vanuatu’s priorities and the achievement of the SDGs.

### Viet Nam

IOM will maintain and strengthen an extensive network of collaboration with relevant labour-related government, international and private sector partners to ensure effective and sustainable delivery of activities.

With regards to the advancement of international cooperation on migration, IOM will hold a number of multilateral workshops to exchange experiences and practices in the areas of migration management, and prevention and support to victims of trafficking.

IOM aims to develop strategic cooperation with the private sector, including special economic zones and supply chain actors, to enhance public–private partnerships for the promotion of ethical recruitment, business principles, corporate social responsibilities and awareness of safe migration through dialogue, workshops and intervention programmes for employees of represented companies/factories.

Within the framework of the One UN in Viet Nam, IOM will actively engage in the networks of eight different joint programming groups to ensure the inclusion of the migration perspective and the rights of migrants.

## EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA

### Regional initiatives

IOM will continue to support good migration governance at international and regional levels through engagement in the European Union-supported regional dialogues and fora addressing migration. In 2017, IOM expects to give particular attention to supporting the review of the Action Plan of the Valletta Summit on Migration and related preparations with the European Union and its African partner countries.

Within Europe, IOM will also seek to strengthen its regional partnerships in the areas of return and migrant health in 2017. IOM will continue to contribute to dialogue within the EMN’s Return Expert Group (REG) and aims to further advocate for the inclusion of specific legislation at national and European levels in the field of migrants’ health.

In 2017, IOM will also formalize its bilateral strategic engagement with DG ECHO to further strengthen cooperation in responses to migration crisis situations around the world.

Finally, IOM seeks to increase its engagement with the private sector and in particular with Brussels-based companies, associations and foundations with an interest in migration issues at a European level.

### Austria

IOM continues to promote good migration governance by partnering with local Austrian municipalities receiving large numbers of migrants and enhancing their capacity to develop sustainable strategies for the successful social and economic integration of migrants from disadvantaged backgrounds. Project activities include, among others, a scoping study based on current legal, policy and practice frameworks for the delivery of socioeconomic services to disadvantaged third-country nationals in selected municipalities, development of training modules for local officials dealing with reception process, piloting of training sessions for local officials in selected municipalities and setting up of a website with resource materials and good practices.

### Belgium

IOM works on developing and maintaining partnerships as part of its daily work. The AVRR programme from Belgium is implemented through a close partnership between the Belgian Federal Agency for Reception of Asylum Seekers, a broad range of NGOs and other civil society actors, and IOM offices in Belgium and in countries of origin. Outreach through civil society actors (such as NGOs active both in Belgium and abroad, universities, faith-based organizations, migrant associations and welfare services) has covered all areas of IOM’s work and migration matters. Recent projects on migrant integration have explored new relationships with local and regional stakeholders and private sector actors, which is foreseen to continue during 2017.

Throughout the whole of 2017 and beginning of 2018, IOM will, together with implementing partners UNHCR and the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), specifically focus on the use of legal avenues available to persons in need of international protection, including private/non-governmental sponsorship programmes, humanitarian permits, student scholarships and family reunification schemes. Building on a long-standing expertise in resettlement and solid cooperation with a broad network of competent stakeholders, the partnership will now also pursue the development of other innovative forms of admission, strengthening cooperation with DG HOME, European Asylum Support Office and the Swedish



IOM will continue to implement the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP)-European Union Migration Action, which supports the migration dialogue between the ACP Group of States and the European Union in the areas of smuggling of migrants, trafficking in human beings, remittances, visas and readmission. The ACP-EU Migration Action offers demand-driven technical assistance to strengthen national capacity and interregional partnerships.

Migration Agency-led EU FRANK. Aiming to tap into private resources to enable refugees to be resettled with the support of private citizens, NGOs and other interested groups, IOM will be developing new partnerships with a wide range of (community-based) counterparts, as well as counterparts active in social security services, educational frameworks and institutions, private/governmental actors and policymakers. Targeted capacity-building and support to new resettlement States and actors will also be provided.

Within the Skills2Work project running throughout 2017, IOM will be extending collaboration with local authorities on the subject of employment and skills recognition aiming to facilitate the integration of migrants in the labour market. Further engagement with private sector stakeholders, such as workers organizations, on employment and labour market integration matters, will be actively explored and promoted. Collaboration with training and research/higher education institutions and civil society organization (CSO) stakeholders active on employment issues will also be strengthened.

### Bulgaria, a wide range of partnerships on migration issues

IOM will further develop the existing good partnerships established with a series of government partners, including the following:

- Ministry of Interior (National Service for Combating Organized Crime; the Border Police; the National Police, the Migration Directorate);
- State Agency for Refugees under the Council of Ministers;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (in particular the Human Rights and International Humanitarian Organizations Directorate and the Consular Directorate);
- Ministry of Labour and Social Policy;
- Ministry of Health;
- National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings;
- National Council for Cooperation on Ethnic and Integration Issues under the Council of Ministers;
- State Agency for Child Protection;
- Agency for Social Assistance;
- Employment Agency;
- Local authorities;
- International organizations present in the country, such as UNHCR, United Nations Children’s Fund and WHO; and
- NGOs, such as Animus, the Bulgarian Red Cross and the Council of Refugee Women.

In addition, IOM will promote the engagement of private sector stakeholders and the media in initiatives related to the successful integration of beneficiaries of international protection in the Bulgarian society, as well as initiatives encouraging intercultural participation in the integration process for representatives of the Bulgarian civil society.

### Croatia

IOM aims to assist the Government of Croatia in 2017 in enhancing its labour migration management capacity for labour migrants arriving to and departing from the country. Considering current challenges, such as youth unemployment rates, coupled with shortages or mismatches in certain labour market skills, IOM will work on the migration policy priorities with the authorities, including improved management of emigration and diaspora relations, as well as facilitation of regional labour mobility.



IOM will continue providing assistance in capacity-building for the benefit of neighbouring countries’ public employment services and in transferring knowledge sets and experiences on the engagement of seasonal migrant workers in tourism and related industries. As a result, IOM will facilitate prospective migrants’ access to relevant labour migration information, while helping them stay watchful in respect of possible pitfalls associated with seasonal labour migration.

### Cyprus

Stakeholders and institutions – such as the civil society, particularly NGOs, national and international organizations, hospitals and clinics – have important roles to play in return policy and practice. Established partnerships enhance the role of stakeholders for ensuring safe and dignified returns, as well as protecting migrant social and health needs.

### Czech Republic

Besides regular cooperation with governmental authorities and agencies, IOM will focus in 2017 on strengthening cooperation with private sector companies interested in migration issues, and particularly in integration processes. Through partnerships with the private sector, IOM aims to develop labour opportunities for migrants and promote direct training for specific jobs. IOM maintains a unique cooperation with key employers who could offer job opportunities after the completion of language training. In partnership with IOM, NGOs are already providing language classes and social services in this regard. Research findings on these initiatives will inform the concrete strategy implemented in 2017.

Panel at the 2016 International Women’s Day event on “Planet 50-50 by 2030: Step It Up for Gender Equality”. Geneva Gender Champions pledged to break down gender barriers by taking concrete actions to foster parity and organizational change. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Amanda Nero)

## Denmark

In 2017, IOM will continue to liaise with United Nations agencies in Denmark in 2017, owing to their strong presence in Copenhagen. IOM will strive to deepen its engagement with Danish media, as well as academia, carrying out migration-related research, such as migration studies at the universities of Copenhagen and Malmö, as well as the Danish Institute for International Studies.

IOM will also liaise particularly with local government and city authorities in Denmark in order to promote effective solutions to integration.

## Estonia

IOM will pursue its strong cooperation with relevant ministries and migration authorities in 2017 and looks forward to strengthening partnerships with local municipalities and the private sector.

## Finland

In 2017, IOM will continue to engage and mobilize the Somali diaspora for the benefit of Somalia's development through the Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) FINNSOM projects. These initiatives focus on the health and education sectors and aim at helping Somali nationals to directly contribute to the development of their country of origin.

## France

IOM will continue to maintain close relationships with authorities and NGOs involved in counter-trafficking activities, in order to develop new initiatives (such as training sessions on the identification of and assistance to victims of trafficking). Ties with the Ministry of Interior and the OFII will be reinforced through the implementation of a large resettlement project and the development of an AVRR project.

## Germany

In 2017, IOM will continue to work in close cooperation with the German Federal Government, its respective agencies, the sixteen Federal States, partners at a local/municipal level and the German civil society. IOM plans to explore further options for collaboration, including inter alia, with foundations and the media.

## Greece

IOM maintains strong and positive cooperation with the Greek National Coordination Mechanism to Monitor and Prevent Trafficking in Human Beings. Institutions represented in this group include relevant ministries, such as the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Citizens' Protection, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Interior, the National Ombudsman, municipal and local government representatives, local and international NGOs active in counter-trafficking activities in Greece, migrants and migrant communities, embassies from origin, transit and destination countries and national and local media, including television, radio and print.

IOM also cooperates closely with the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction in order to ensure the provision of protection services to migrants and refugees expected to remain in Greece in 2017. IOM will continue holding regular meetings with the Ministry of Interior, as well as with local stakeholders active at certain accommodation camps for migrants and refugees co-managed by the Ministry and IOM, so as to contribute to the enhancement of living conditions and the provision of protection services to the target population.

The partnership established between IOM and the Hellenic Ministry of Education is of key importance to ensure that migrants and refugees below 18 years old have access to educational services. In this line, IOM will support the Ministry of Education in the provision of education to third-country nationals, including the safe transportation of children to the nearby schools.

## Hungary

IOM participates in various professional networks and coordination mechanisms both in the national and international contexts and regularly engages with ministries, State authorities, international organizations, NGOs and research institutes. In 2017, further initiatives are planned to cooperate with key stakeholders of the Hungarian media as part of a research and capacity-building programme and with academia in the field of research and training.

Additionally, IOM activities will continue to advance cooperation among a wide range of stakeholders in the city of Budapest. In 2017, IOM will contribute to the capacity-building of civil society actors representing migrant groups. In its fight against trafficking of human beings, IOM will continue to contribute to the development and operation of transnational referral mechanisms for victims of trafficking.

Migrants at the Transit Centre in Lesbos.  
© IOM 2016 (Photo: Amanda Nero)



## Ireland

IOM will continue to create broad partnerships with key actors in the Irish migration scene with the aim to fill service gaps and provide the increasing numbers of incoming migrants to Ireland with essential first-stage and medium-term post-arrival assistance. Key partnerships will be sought with Ireland's Citizen Information Centre network in order to improve information provision to migrant communities on a variety of migration-related issues. Similarly, partnerships will be sought with Chambers Ireland, Ireland's largest business organization with a network of chambers of commerce in every major town and region in the country. The purpose will be to assist and improve migrant integration in the Irish labour market through mentoring and targeted labour import programmes.

IOM also envisages partnerships with Irish governmental and non-governmental organizations dealing with health, in particular mental health issues. The objective will be to promote access to the Irish Health Services for migrant caseloads, particularly women and vulnerable groups, through clear language and culturally adapted materials. Cooperation will also aim to sensitize Irish health-care professionals to deal with the specific needs of the diverse migrant population.

Collaboration will also be promoted with legal experts and specialists in migrant and refugee law that could assist IOM in better informing migrants to Ireland of their options, their rights and their entitlements and the proper procedure for availing themselves of them.

IOM aims to support diaspora engagement in partnership with Connect Ireland, a well-established mixed government/private sector entity. The purpose of this cooperation and the concept – ConnectX – is to enlist the considerable resources and potential of any given country's diaspora established in Ireland in order to create jobs in the country of origin through business set-up and long-term sustainable implantation of businesses.

IOM field officer at work in Lampedusa. © IOM 2011 (Photo: Alessia Capasso)



## Italy

In 2017, IOM will continue to support the Government of Italy through regional initiatives in the Mediterranean (Regional Development and Protection Programme for North Africa).

IOM will also maintain strategic partnerships at national level with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, with the Rome-based UN agencies, and with diaspora and transnational communities to strengthen their activities in countries of origin and destination.

IOM will strengthen existing partnerships with local authorities, especially with the Social Services and Migrants Desks of four cities (Bari, Florence, Milan and Naples), within the regional project co-funded by the DG Employment (ADMIN4ALL).

Specific partnerships will be promoted with the private sector in 2017 to mobilize resources in the field of integration, support job creation for asylum seekers and vulnerable migrants, as well as facilitate the sustainable reintegration of returnees in key countries of origin of interest for Italy, including through cooperation with Italian companies willing to employ migrant returnees with specific skills.

## Latvia

IOM will pursue its partnerships with NGOs, providing assistance to migrants and refugees, as well as victims of trafficking – especially Safe House, the women's resource centre Marta and the Centre for Public Policy Providus. IOM will continue to serve in the advisory board of the Centre of Diaspora and Migration Research of the University of Latvia.

## Lithuania

IOM has an extensive network of partners in Lithuania. This network includes governmental, non-governmental and research institutions. Key ministries include the Ministry of Interior, including the Migration Department and State border guard service, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Social Protection and Labour and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including the department of diasporas. Key non-governmental partners include Caritas, the Red Cross, the migrant centre Centre PLUS, and the Vilnius University.

In 2017, particular emphasis will be given to developing partnerships with Lithuanian diaspora abroad. Promoting return migration of Lithuanians is one of the key priorities for the Government of Lithuania. In

this line, IOM will seek to strengthen connections with Lithuanian communities, Lithuanian schools and other organizations abroad.

In 2017, cooperation with academia will be strengthened. In particular, IOM and Vilnius University are planning to carry out an assessment on how migration impacts family life and interpersonal relationships within families.

## Luxembourg

IOM works on developing and maintaining partnerships as part of its daily operations. For example, the AVRR programme from Luxembourg is implemented in close partnership between the Luxembourg Immigration Directorate and IOM. Active and informal collaboration with NGOs and other civil society actors (via referrals, meetings and information sessions) is also foreseen to continue in 2017. Outreach, through a range of civil society actors, covers all areas of IOM's work.

## Malta

IOM will contribute to enhanced national and regional migration management and dialogue through its ongoing activities in the field of relocation and liaison with the Government of Malta.

Within the framework of its AVRR project, IOM will continue promoting international cooperation on migration between and with relevant actors, including governmental institutions, diplomatic representations, international organizations, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders in Malta, in countries of origin, countries of transit and other key countries. Whenever possible, IOM will also partner with diaspora communities in Malta in order to strengthen their activities in the country and contribute to the development of countries of origin. This includes actively involving migrant communities in information dissemination and outreach activities, linking prospective returnees with fellow nationals in countries of origin having already benefited from the programme.

IOM will continue to seek partnerships both with the private sector, as well as with embassies, NGOs and other international organizations based in Malta on different thematic areas, including integration, counter-trafficking, education and psychosocial support.

## Netherlands, the

In 2017, IOM will further strengthen its partnership with the private sector in the Netherlands on the basis, among others, of a memorandum of understanding on refugee employment.

Building on good practices and lessons learned, IOM remains highly committed to continuing its activities in the area of migration and development and diaspora engagement for the development of targeted countries of origin. In 2017, IOM will continue its CD4D programme to strengthen targeted institutions in countries of origin. IOM will also explore opportunities to extend the programme so that diaspora experts from other countries than the Netherlands can be engaged.

### Norway

In 2017, IOM will continue to invest in new and existing partnerships with a wide variety of sectors and stakeholders, including academic and cultural initiatives (e.g. theatre and music groups), event and seminar organizers (e.g. partnership with the Oslo Architecture Triennial) and academic institutions (e.g. Peace Research Institute Oslo). The Norwegian Institute of Public Health has requested IOM participation in the Advisory Board of two proposals related to strategies for health communications aimed at asylum seekers living in reception centres. The study will test both a digital strategy and an approach where the refugees are recruited as health liaison workers.

Skeivverden (an interest group for lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex (LGBTI) minority youth) has also requested closer collaboration with IOM for training workshops – dissemination of LGBTI needs in forced displacement situations.

Further, to strengthen partnership with research institutes, IOM will pursue the expressed interest of collaboration with the Norwegian Centre for Minority Health Research in a series of seminars related to migration and health. The overall aim is to raise awareness on migrants’ health needs among service providers, as well as map out areas that will require further research.

### Poland

In 2017, IOM will continue to strengthen cooperation and build broad partnerships within the National Platform of Cooperation for Integration. The platform is a unique nationwide exchange and discussion forum on the issue of migrants’ integration in Poland. Established in 2010 by IOM in partnership with the Ministry of Interior, it now consists of over 120 members representing migrant communities, public institutions, NGOs and the business sector.

IOM is also planning to support the integration of migrants at the local level with emphasis on migrant students. In this respect, IOM is planning to engage with several municipalities and academia across Poland.

### Portugal

IOM relies on broad institutional partnerships at the national level, including governmental institutions involved on migration issues, such as the Ministry of Interior, the Border and Immigration Police and the High Commissioner for Migration, but also sectoral ministries in relevant areas, such as health and education. In the health sector in particular, IOM has recently signed a broad memorandum of understanding with the Directorate General of Health on the promotion of the health of migrants, which supports the joint implementation of projects. IOM is also engaged with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the migration and development nexus. Collaboration has been recently expanded with local actors for the implementation of local integration plans, including the Lisbon municipality, and local health authorities. IOM is also engaged with a very broad number of CSOs in the area of voluntary return, trafficking and resettlement. Cooperation with the academia includes areas, such as migrant health policy and training, and the possibility of internship opportunities. Finally,

In Norway, IOM is developing partnerships to address the specific needs of LGBTI populations in forced displacement settings.



collaboration with UN agencies in the country has intensified in recent years, with the joint celebration of the UN Day and the setting up of the UN Communication Group.

In 2017, IOM is planning to strengthen academic collaboration in the area of voluntary return and reintegration, and will also explore ways to engage with private sector charity organizations and pursue collaboration with private foundations on migrant health issues.

Visit of the United Nations Secretary-General in Portugal with IOM representatives. © IOM 2016

### Romania

IOM perceives partnership development as a priority towards the identification and implementation of initiatives with the highest level of impact on the life of migrants. In 2017, IOM intends to pursue and expand ongoing cooperation with Frontex from joint interventions in child trafficking to combating smuggling of migrants, seeking potential cooperation with new actors.

Additional partnerships with the private sector will be pursued under the umbrella of the “Friends of IOM” initiative initiated in Romania in 2015 to foster cooperation with like-minded private companies. These partnerships have and will continue to support IOM initiatives in Romania including in the areas of integration of migrants (providing employment opportunities), combating trafficking (raising awareness and prevention), transportation (improved access) and health service provision.

### Slovakia

IOM will continue to nurture current partnerships with governmental, as well as non-governmental actors, academia and media in Slovakia in order to strengthen its humanitarian response capacity and raise awareness on migration priorities in the official development aid of the country. Special consideration will be given to partnerships with the private sector in the country, mainly in the areas of labour migration, assistance to victims of trafficking and integration of people granted protection in Slovakia (especially job placement and housing).

IOM will continue to actively engage in newly established partnerships and coordination mechanisms set up following the emergency response in 2015–2016. Cooperation with an increased number of stakeholders to address migration-related challenges will continue to be prioritized. In accordance with planned initiatives, IOM will collaborate with line ministries and related institutions for internal affairs, health, social and labour policy and education. Partnerships with international organizations and the civil society will continue to underpin joint efforts related to protection, counter-trafficking and integration of migrants and persons with international protection in Slovenia.

## Spain

Spain remains a recipient country of transit migration flows into the European Union. In these circumstances, IOM will constantly cooperate with the Government, at different levels, with regard to migration management, border control, counter-trafficking, labour migration and migration policies. IOM develops a comprehensive approach based on collaboration and information exchange in order to enhance the Government's action and will also continue providing assistance to countries who wish to increase their knowledge on border and migration management through study visits.

IOM will also continue working with the private sector and the civil society, especially rural organizations, in the area of migrant integration. IOM will pursue its strategic collaboration with authorities of countries of origin and transit of migration flows such as the Governments of Morocco and Mauritania, in the context of IOM assistance to stranded migrants. Special relations will finally be pursued with SEGIB and Latin American embassies.

## Switzerland

IOM will maintain a strong partnership with Swiss NGOs, especially through the recently created Swiss Civil Society Platform on Migration and Development. IOM is notably well placed to support the members of the platform with its expertise in the fields of capacity-building and international dialogue.

Existing partnerships will be strengthened and new partnerships will be developed with the Latin Coordinator on trafficking, as well as cantonal and local partners and NGOs through the activities planned around the date of the European anti-trafficking day on counter-trafficking prevention. The coordination of all these events through a steering committee composed of eight partners will guarantee a strong support for all activities.

## United Kingdom

London is an important hub for IOM's work, supporting global projects and informing domestic and global approaches. IOM relies on strong partnerships with a variety of actors, including the following: (a) Government of United Kingdom; (b) neighbouring, transit and origin countries; (c) international and regional organizations; (d) migrant and diaspora communities; (e) civil society; (f) employers; (g) academia; (h) local community groups; (i) faith-based groups; and (j) private sector.

IOM works closely with the Home Office and Foreign and Commonwealth Office on migration matters. As one of IOM's largest humanitarian and development donors, DfID is also a key partner, and IOM aims to strengthen and build consistency in this relationship in 2017. IOM is also committed to expanding collaboration with the British Parliament, notably the All-Party Parliamentary Groups on Migration, Refugees, Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery, and Diaspora, Development and Migration.

IOM will continue to partner with CSOs for resettlement activities, such as the British Red Cross, with whom IOM currently works on family reunification. In addition, new partnerships will be sought to support integration activities.

The private sector also has an important role to play in addressing humanitarian and development challenges. IOM's intention is to build long-term partnerships with companies, foundations, associations and individuals that use each partner's knowledge, expertise, skills and/or resources in areas of common interest.

# SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

## Regional initiatives

In 2017, IOM will further improve multi-country cooperation among key stakeholders in Central Asia to prevent and combat human trafficking. Based on a completed assessment of the regional counter-trafficking landscape in the South Caucasus, IOM will build on the formed partnerships with governments to design results-oriented interventions and ensure more holistic approaches to counter-trafficking.

IOM will continue enhancing regional cooperation in the area of border management among key countries along the main migration or trade routes in Europe and Central Asia.

In the Western Balkans, IOM will continue supporting the established partnerships with UNHCR, European Asylum Support Office (EASO) and Frontex with focus on protection-sensitive migration management and partnerships and with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe targeting cross-border cooperation in addressing irregular migration-related crimes. IOM will further continue cooperating with civil society organizations as a member of the Frontex Consultative Forum.

Managing migration health requires the cooperation and collaboration of different stakeholders involved in the migration process. Developing strong partnerships at the political and technical level through networks and multi-country frameworks will be given priority. IOM will harness the capacity of existing networks, such as the South-Eastern Europe Health Network, Northern Dimension Partnership in Public Health and Social Well-being and others in promoting the migrant health agenda. Investments on establishing and supporting ongoing dialogue on the health of migrants and cooperation across sectors, countries and the region will be encouraged.

## Albania

In 2017, IOM will continue to enhance cooperation with all stakeholders to develop comprehensive and effective approaches on migration governance policies in Albania and address the needs of and assist migrants, including those in vulnerable situations (such as victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors and single-parent families). In particular, cooperation with main stakeholders will be enhanced in the area of counter-trafficking. The migration of Albanian minors to third countries, in particular the European Union, remains a concerning and on-the-rise phenomenon. In view of this situation, further consolidation of cooperation is demanded, throughout 2017, with the Albanian State institutions, particularly the Migration and Border Police and the State Social Service.

## Armenia

IOM will put efforts to strengthen the role of the diaspora in Armenia's development through the effective utilization of its intellectual potential, knowledge and skills to promote the country's economic and social development and its transformation into a knowledge- and innovation-based economy. This approach is in line with the vision of the Armenian General Benevolent Union (AGBU) and some other Armenian diaspora organizations. The Armenia Development Strategy (2014–2025) also prioritizes the involvement of the diaspora in the country's industrial development and export promotion, tourism development and

Strong partnerships with the private sector will be sought for in the area of facilitated and ethical recruitment for the implementation of IRIS principles and standards. Equally strong partnerships with transnational communities and their associations (business networks) will be built in the framework of migration and development projects.

As a member of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Albania, IOM will continue to actively contribute to the implementation of the Government of Albania – UN Programme of Cooperation 2017–2021.

cultural activities. However, practical mechanisms for the facilitation of this involvement remain rare. In this line, IOM will develop strong partnerships with Armenian diaspora organizations (AGBU) to lay the foundation for systematic engagement of the diaspora into development processes in Armenia.

With health as a cross-cutting issue in various aspects of migration management, it is essential for the health sector to work in cooperation with all relevant sectors involved in migration. In line with the Health 2020 policy for Europe, the WHA Resolution 61.17 and the 2010 Global Operational Framework on the health of migrants, IOM will promote and support efforts of the Government to establish a national and regional technical and coordinating mechanism that focuses on addressing the health issues and concerns of migrants.

## Azerbaijan

Whenever possible, IOM will enhance capacities of government agencies to make optimal use of available technical facilities, equipment, infrastructure and expertise through cooperation and joint use.

Civil society, including NGOs and press and media associations, will be supported to fulfil their role in combating trafficking in persons, as well as providing advocacy efforts and assistance for migrants.

Further, support will be offered to increase coordination among State agencies in collecting, analysing, processing and using information on labour migration, recruitment and job market demand and supply.

Throughout 2017, IOM will support the development of new innovative partnership approaches with national and regional institutions, civil society organizations, think tanks, academia, media and the private sector.

## Belarus

IOM will continue to enhance cooperation between government agencies and civil society organizations by building the capacity of the multidisciplinary groups (MDGs) in all regions of Belarus, responsible for the identification of victims of trafficking, their referral and assistance.

Due attention will be paid to strengthening the NRM through proper application of counter-trafficking legislation and introduction of the SOPs into the work of MDGs.

IOM will also support further improvement of the system of social subcontracting, through among others, the inclusion into the system of victims of trafficking and vulnerable/smuggled migrants. Eventually, the

strengthening of civil society organizations partnerships will enhance the capacities of civil society actors in the protection of victims of trafficking within the existing NRM.

In 2017, IOM also plans to engage more actively with the private sector, including employment agencies and companies employing migrants, in order to build stronger migration partnerships and provide migrants with better opportunities with regards to their employment and welfare.

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnian diaspora has a key role to play in the socioeconomic development of the country. IOM will work on creating a network of diaspora groups and link them to local communities with the aim of fostering economic development.

IOM will continue building relations with international partners through the UNCT in all relevant fields of strategic and operational cooperation. IOM has worked closely with the UN system on different areas, including the development and implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, assisting the Government in the implementation of policies to meet the SDGs and address systemic, cross-sectorial issues to development. Furthermore, IOM will work towards incorporating specific SDG principles and goals in its strategies in order to provide better assistance to the Government and other stakeholders.

## Georgia

Strong partnerships with all migration-related actors, including government, academia, civil society, migrant communities and private sector at national, regional, local and international levels will continue to be nurtured in 2017 through partnership forums, networking events and cross-sectoral migration dialogue. Cross-border partnerships in migration health, IBM, return migration and diaspora issues will continue to be strategically pursued in the South Caucasus and the Eastern Partnership countries.

Drawing on the experience of the South Caucasus counter-trafficking project, IOM will continue nurturing established partnerships in view of enhancing national systems of counter-trafficking protection, prevention and prosecution.

In 2017, a partnership network on labour mobility will also be established, bringing together various stakeholders to streamline labour migration policies and promote labour migration schemes with selected European Union Member States, ensuring the protection of migrants' rights.

## Kazakhstan

In 2017, IOM will continue supporting the Government of Kazakhstan during its Chairmanship of the Almaty Process to address multiple challenges resulting from complex migration dynamics in Central Asia in a cooperative and coordinated manner through sustainable dialogue and exchange of information.

IOM will also enhance regional cooperation between Central Asian countries to improve policies on health care for migrants. IOM, in cooperation with the Government of Kazakhstan, will measure the level of access to health services of migrants and members of their families.

IOM will continue to enhance the human rights-based approach in cooperation with the Government of Kazakhstan, the National Chamber of Entrepreneurs and private recruiting agencies aiming to promote the IRIS principles on fair recruitment standards. IOM will conduct a national training course on human rights standards and ethical recruitment corresponding to the 2030 United Nations SDGs.

IOM will continue to arrange safe, orderly and cost-effective movement of refugees, migrants and other persons of concern to countries of destinations, in coordination with governments, UNHCR and NGOs.

IOM will continue to work with the Government of Kazakhstan in enhancing partnerships with international organizations, as well as the European Commission, in particular through enhanced dialogue with Directorate General DEVCO and the European Commission Special Envoy for Central Asia, in the areas of migration and development, migrants' rights and migration management (integrated and humanitarian border management).

## Kyrgyzstan

In 2017, IOM will continue supporting Kyrgyzstan during its chairmanship of the Almaty Process. This Regional Consultative Process aims to address 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.

IOM and partners participate at a migration related meeting in Kazakhstan. © IOM 2016



Within the Almaty Process, IOM proposes creating a Regional Network on Migration and Health to tackle migrant health-care issues and related social benefits. The recommendations on setting up the network will be generated from a regional research that IOM plans to Launch in Central Asia on Migration and Health.

Kyrgyzstan’s priorities during its chairmanship are to promote bilateral and multilateral coordination in terms of facilitating labour migration and diversifying labour markets, promoting skilled migration, advancing in the recognition of skills within the territories of the Almaty Process and addressing irregular migration, forced displacement and emergencies. IOM will contribute to this process by sharing best practices during Almaty Process talks and carrying out researches on relevant topics included into the agenda of Almaty Process meetings.

Diaspora communities represent an important partner for development in Kyrgyzstan. In 2017, IOM will support initiatives put forward by diaspora members, including the creation of a diaspora foundation to raise funds for various developmental projects and cultural and skill exchanges programmes, where highly qualified diaspora members can regularly visit Kyrgyzstan to share knowledge and experience with their peers.

### Montenegro

Strong partnerships at the regional level between Western Balkan States and Turkey will be developed through constant communication and cooperation, participation in joint training sessions and the development of joint mechanisms and tools. These include agreements on information exchange, regionally harmonized SOPs on AVRR and a regional pool of interpreters.

In 2017, IOM will pursue strong partnerships with Frontex, UNHCR and EASO in the framework of the implementation of regional initiatives.

### Republic of Moldova

In 2017, IOM will enhance transnational cooperation and protection of victims of trafficking through the promotion of a bilateral agreement between Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova on the return of victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors and stranded migrants. Cooperation and partnerships will also be consolidated through the enhancement of the transnational referral mechanism between Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova in order to strengthen cross-border protection of Moldovan (including Transnistrian) victims of trafficking, stranded migrants and unaccompanied minors.

The capacity of the Government of the Republic of Moldova to maximize the positive impacts of migration on development will continue to be enhanced through active engagement with the following: (a) Moldovan diaspora and Government in key thematic areas; (b) entrepreneurship support service providers; (c) highly qualified migrants and expatriated experts; (d) second-generation diaspora, to enhance their identification and ties with the homeland; (e) academia and research community; and (f) private sector, including financial institutions, acting in the area of money transfer services.

### Russian Federation

At the national level, IOM will continue to support cooperation between State agencies, civil society organizations and private sector entities working with migrant workers. IOM will also continue to support the development of the NRM by building the capacities of organizations directly involved with vulnerable categories of migrants, including victims of trafficking.

At the regional level, IOM will promote regional EAEC and CIS cooperation on migration issues, including migration and development, protection of the rights of migrant workers and their family members, countering irregular migration and encouraging partnerships between relevant organizations of EAEC and CIS countries.

### Serbia

In Serbia, IOM maintains strong cooperation with humanitarian partners, primarily through the implementation and promotion of the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan, jointly developed by IOM and UNHCR. The response strategy aims to assist the Government in further developing and operationalizing a sustainable, comprehensive and cooperative framework for concrete action in the area of refugee protection and migration management.

Additionally, in order to strengthen both IOM and partners’ capacities in the humanitarian response, IOM cooperates with State authorities in the area of HBM.

Finally, IOM works closely with national counterparts in strengthening the institutional response on migration management and policy development. Strong partnerships have been established through capacity development for protection-sensitive management of mixed migration flows, for data collection and information sharing, and for the establishment of national structures for assisted voluntary return (AVR).

### Kosovo/UNSC 1244

IOM will continue to build on partnerships with private sector enterprises and public employment centres to support economic and labour market (re)integration of members of minority communities, including return migrants.

IOM will also continue to build strong partnerships with key actors in Kosovo/UNSC 1244, as well as migrant destination countries with the overall aim of increasing the engagement of the diaspora to invest economically and engaging in private sector development in their country of origin. The 25 established Kosovo Diaspora Business Networks – now actively operating in 20 different migrant destination countries in Europe and the Americas – are key partners in engaging individual members of diaspora and private sector businesses to actively engage and invest in Kosovo/UNSC 1244. Apart from private sector businesses, the Ministry of Diaspora and the Kosovo Investment and Enterprise Support Agency under the Ministry of Trade and Industry are key partners on this approach. The Ministry of Trade and Industry may engage in the management of structures and mechanisms set up to incentivize diaspora investment, such as the economic zones and the diaspora investment fund.

### Tajikistan

IOM’s ability to develop and implement its projects in strategic partnership with relevant stakeholders from Tajikistan, neighbouring countries and beyond, is a major

asset to make a tangible contribution to international, regional and national processes on migrants and migration issues. IOM aims at further reinforcing its ability to mobilize resources required to promote cooperation on migration between and with relevant actors, and engage participants for its activities from the private sector and foundations, the Tajik diaspora, public and private employment agencies, business associations abroad, the civil society, NGOs and human rights activists, mass media, academia, policymakers and practitioners.

Planned initiatives foresee the following: (a) facilitating multilateral national and regional partnerships through the development of synergies, pooling of resources, strengthened networking and dialogue to maximize the development benefits of migration; (b) forging closer cooperation ties between State institutions, the civil society, the private sector and the Tajik diaspora and building the required thematic expertise and knowledge in the areas of migration and development and cross-border health support, including tuberculosis control, among migrants; (c) providing assistance for the implementation of national strategies on demand-driven vocational education and training for migrants in line with international standards; (d) improving social protection and providing direct assistance to migrants in need, such as migrants with re-entry ban and victims of human trafficking and addressing the negative psychological impact of exploitation; and (e) establishing cooperation with labour migrants sending and receiving countries to examine and adopt best practices relevant and applicable for Tajikistan and elaborate mechanisms for the implementation of bilateral agreements.

### Turkey

In order to promote a framework for cooperation, IOM will continue to support reliable, flexible and responsive migration management solutions for the Government of Turkey, engaging local institutions, regional and international organizations, as well as the migrants themselves. IOM will also advocate for the enhancement of inter-institutional cooperation on migration governance on key thematic areas of migration management.

As an active member of the UNCT, IOM will contribute to the implementation of the UN Development Cooperation Strategy for Turkey for the period 2016–2020 through monitoring and reporting on migration-related results. IOM will also continue to enhance its cooperation with the Government of Turkey, UN agencies, as well as non-governmental actors on the implementation of migration-related targets of the SDGs.

Partnerships with NGOs on the identification, protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants, particularly victims of human trafficking and Syrian refugees, will be developed.

IOM also plans to engage with local authorities, particularly municipalities and the private sector (including employment agencies and companies employing migrants), in order to promote the integration of migrants into the society, build stronger migration partnerships and provide migrants with better opportunities.

In 2017, IOM has the objective of extending its existing cooperation with border agencies of Turkey's neighbouring countries through regional projects, particularly with Greece and Bulgaria.

### Turkmenistan

IOM actively participated in defining the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda through in-country consultations in Turkmenistan. IOM stands ready to support the Government of Turkmenistan in achieving the SDGs through its migration lens and looks forward to close cooperation in this direction. IOM is also an implementing partner of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Turkmenistan for the period 2016–2020.

On health issues, IOM works closely with the Ministry of Health in contributing to regional and interregional partnerships to advance understanding and inclusion of the health of migrants in regional strategies and action plans.

### Ukraine

IOM Ukraine will strengthen its partnership with the Ombudsperson's Office, Child Welfare Services, the newly created National Police of Ukraine, as well as continue to bolster cooperation with local NGOs, among others, to improve the identification and referral of victims of trafficking and persons at risk.

Within the framework of the decentralization policy of the Government of Ukraine, IOM plans to work with and build the capacity of the Regional Ombudsman Offices in the field of migration policy, human rights standards and countering discrimination of migrants.

The current crisis situation in Ukraine has created a multitude of NGO/volunteer initiatives that work to support IDPs and their integration. During the first two years of the crisis, their activities were focused on addressing the most urgent issues and humanitarian assistance for IDPs. IOM will support NGOs/volunteer organizations for IDPs and build their capacity to ensure that the knowledge and experience of these local and regional NGOs are transformed into actual proposals that support the development and implementation of local and central government policies on IDPs.

IOM will continue supporting regional dialogues on migration, particularly in the Eastern Partnership region. By facilitating regional dialogues, IOM contributes to strengthening partnerships between national institutions and individuals involved in migration management. The exchange of updated information and best practices between countries and their access to the relevant data and knowledge help in advancing national migration policies. Therefore, IOM will also ensure countries' access to web-based migration-related materials.

### Uzbekistan

IOM maintains strong partnerships with all entities working on migration issues in Uzbekistan. In this sense, IOM has established a network of partner NGOs (currently comprising eight organizations) that cover almost all the regions of the country.

In addition, IOM pays attention to fostering a strong partnership with government agencies in Uzbekistan, including the Office of the Prosecutor General, Ministry of Labour, National Human Rights Centre and others.

IOM also aims at opening new directions for partnerships covering the business sector and mass media, which play a significant role in migration-related issues, including countering trafficking in persons.

IOM will continue enhancing its relations and partnerships with the donor community and other international organizations at the national and regional levels.

## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

### Regional initiatives

At the regional level, IOM is leading and contributing to ongoing inter-agency coordination mechanisms and collaborations, as well as seeking to enhance their outputs and impacts. IOM will continue to participate in the UN Regional Coordination Mechanism, specifically as co-chair of the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region, with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the League of Arab States, and as a member of the new Working Group on the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Both groups focus on knowledge production and coordinated guidance to States and UN country teams.

IOM is also a member of the MENA Emergency Preparedness Group led by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. IOM will continue to shape the agenda of the North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force, in particular as research, knowledge, trend monitoring and advocacy is concerned, while working to enhance the quality and quantity of the group's outputs. IOM also supports the work of the Arab Regional Consultative Process on migration, the Abu Dhabi Dialogue and the Arab Initiative to Combat Human Trafficking.

Given the prominence of migration issues in the region, paired with often negative perceptions of migrants and migration, IOM aims to increase its public advocacy, outreach and awareness-raising, especially through collaboration with media bodies and the private sector, and with a focus on producing Arabic-language material on migration. Greater cooperation with private employers will also be sought in the context of ensuring socioeconomic reintegration of migrants, as an increase of returns to the region is expected.

Finally, IOM is launching a number of initiatives with the World Bank, GiZ, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development and others, to engage North African and Syrian diaspora networks, respectively, in development and post-conflict reconstruction, as well as work on resilience programming to reduce negative coping mechanisms and risks to exploitation, abuse and human trafficking.

Syrian family from Aleppo living in Gaziantep. IOM provided support to care for an illness suffered by the little girl. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)



### Algeria

Developing and supporting partnerships is part of IOM's daily work. Given the recent set-up of IOM in Algeria, the process of building relationships in the country is still ongoing. Recognizing the complexity of migration in Algeria, IOM aims to contribute to a better understanding of these flows, including their impact on receiving communities, the existing support available to migrants, the identification mechanisms for the most vulnerable migrants, data collection mechanisms and policy support, and programmes addressing migration in its various angles.

IOM will address vulnerabilities to HIV and sexually transmitted diseases among cross-border migrants in Algeria in partnership with national and local authorities in various locations in Algeria. IOM will seek close partnerships with the Algerian national authorities, the Algerian Red Crescent, a broad range of civil society actors, representations from countries of origin and international organizations when providing direct assistance to migrants.

IOM will also reach out to a broad range of actors, such as universities, migrant associations and local authorities, to seek collaboration on the full spectrum of its work. Recognizing the existing and potential role of the Algerian diaspora in Algeria's social and economic development, IOM will seek strong partnerships with relevant diaspora associations and government counterparts in order to maximize the value of diaspora engagement and facilitate cooperation.

### Egypt

IOM continues to assist the Government of Egypt in taking a leading role in regional and inter-regional fora, such as the African Union-Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants and the European Union-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative (also known as the Khartoum Process), as well as the follow-up to the Valletta Summit of November 2015.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt has consistently relied on IOM's technical, logistical and thematic support in organizing meetings for these processes. Continued support will be required to ensure that such high-level dialogues can be operationalized and that cooperation among various parties, and especially neighbouring countries, filters down to the technical level of cross-border cooperation.

In addition, IOM supports the Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates' Affairs to reach out to and build partnerships with its constituency abroad. The Ministry has recently confirmed its desire to develop

a strategy for engaging with Egyptian expatriates in a participatory manner. IOM has committed to supporting this effort through the provision of technical expertise, as well as facilitating outreach and discussion with Egyptians abroad to ensure their needs and inputs are fully taken into account to help build trust and a spirit of cooperation between expatriates and the Government.

### Iraq

Developing linkages with the civil society and the private sector in Iraq will be prioritized in 2017 in order to pave the way for relevant, effective and cost-effective responses. In addition to traditional partners, IOM plans to foster networks with local NGOs and CSOs, academic institutions, the private sector and diaspora groups. Part of this engagement will entail detailed assessments to identify the institutions and groups already present on the ground, and how to reinforce and preserve their capacities. In particular, IOM will partner with local organizations, where appropriate, to access marginalized groups, such as women and youth, and rely on their expertise to effectively engage these groups while following do-no-harm principles.

### Jordan

In 2017, IOM plans to enhance cooperation with NGOs, international NGOs, UN agencies, the Government of Jordan and embassies of various governments. The Border Group, which consists of INGOs and UN agencies, is active in coordinating response efforts on the humanitarian response at the border. IOM is an active member of this group at the national and field level. IOM also works with the Jordanian Armed Forces, particularly the Jordanian Border Guards, on a daily basis in responding to the humanitarian situation at the border between Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic and providing transportation to refugees who have crossed into Jordan. As the situation at the border remains precarious, IOM will continue to work closely with the Border Group and the Jordanian Armed Forces, providing technical and logistical support as needed. Furthermore, IOM will continue cooperation with UN agencies through working groups, including protection, gender and the SDGs, in the framework of the UN Country Team, moving towards the Delivering as One approach, which was recently adopted in the country.

IOM will closely work with the Ministry of Labour and the Central Bank in its research work on remittances. In the framework of counter-trafficking, IOM partners with the Jordanian Counter-Trafficking Unit, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, as well as local NGOs including



Tamkeen, the Jordanian Women's Union and Caritas. By continuing these partnerships, IOM will enhance its work on both remittance research and counter-trafficking. Finally, IOM plans on continuing to cooperate with the Jordanian Ministry of Health and UN agencies in providing diverse health services to refugees, migrants and host communities.

Displaced little girl receiving assistance in Baghdad. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Hadeer Albo Heae)

### Kuwait

With regards to supporting relevant regional consultative processes on migration, IOM plans to engage countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) through the Abu Dhabi Dialogue to promote good migration governance through relevant research and pilot initiatives.

Labour market trends tend to rapidly change in GCC countries without following specific patterns. Labour-sending countries are found to be, on many occasions, uninformed of changing labour market trends and consequently unable to develop national policies aligned with their GCC counterparts. IOM, through its active participation in the Colombo Process, aims to provide insight and better understanding on labour market trends in the GCC to assist labour-sending Member States.

Finally, IOM will engage and partner with the private sector, as well as the general public and other key actors in Kuwait to raise awareness on the risks of trafficking in persons through nationwide campaigns.

### Lebanon

IOM maintains excellent relations with the Government of Lebanon and a variety of line ministries and agencies including the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Social Affairs, as well as the Office of the Prime Minister's High Relief Committee. In 2017, IOM will sign a memorandum of understanding with the General Security Directorate to formalize the relationship. IOM has several memoranda with various municipalities and unions of municipalities and plans to continue to build closer relationships with municipal partners. IOM considers this cooperation a key to the success of its programming in the country.

Given the security context in Lebanon and issues of accessibility to populations in need and IOM's overall goal of building the capacity of local CSOs/NGOs, in 2017, IOM will partner with new implementing partners on a variety of urgent and long-term community support projects across the country. CSOs' capacities will be built in areas, such as monitoring and evaluation, assessments, business planning, and risk management and financial planning. To this end, small grants will be made available and training sessions and workshops provided.

In Lebanon, 12 agencies are presently engaged in socioeconomic programming targeting vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian individuals and households, in partnership with the private sector. In 2017, IOM will seek greater cooperation and innovative service provision through engagement with private sector employers in the context of ensuring socioeconomic integration and increased economic opportunities for vulnerable groups, with priority given to youth and women.

### Libya

Since 2014, IOM has trained and developed strong operational relationships with eight local NGOs in Libya. IOM plans to continue strengthening these NGOs' capacities in respecting human rights and human dignity in their role of implementing partners for IOM. Assistance to migrants will also be coordinated with relevant government counterparts (Ministry of Interior and its Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration, local crisis committees and city authorities), as well as with embassies of countries of origin of international migrants in Libya.

Within the humanitarian community, the UN Country Team, the Inter-Agency Protection Working Group in Libya and as co-lead of the Migrants in Detention Working group, IOM will continue to work with partners, especially UNHCR, UNICEF, International Committee of the Red Cross, Danish Refugee Council and International Medical Corps. IOM is in the process of establishing a working group dedicated specifically to migrant and refugee issues in Libya, together with UNHCR and other members of the Humanitarian Country Team.

### Morocco

A memorandum of understanding between IOM and the Moroccan Minister of Employment and Social Affairs signed in June 2016 establishes the general framework to enhance bilateral collaboration and defines areas of cooperation on migration management. This partnership will be key in developing new joint programmes to ensure safe, ethical and beneficial labour migration, improve the socioeconomic opportunities available to young Moroccans and enhance the rights of migrant workers and Moroccans residing abroad. In this framework, labour migration and migration and development in general will remain priority areas for IOM in Morocco.

Building upon the memorandum of understanding signed with different institutions, including the Institut Supérieur de l'Information et de la Communication (ISIC) and Al Jazeera Morocco, IOM will seek to increase its partnerships in the area of media and migration to promote the role of media in changing public perceptions of migrants and migration, as well as provide capacity-building to journalists and media professionals.

IOM will continue to chair the UN Country Team's thematic group on migration, a key platform that fosters collaboration between United Nations' actors, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders.

IOM continues to explore the development of strategic partnerships with the private sector, particularly in the field of socioeconomic integration of both Moroccan returnees and regularized migrants in Morocco.

Lastly, IOM will continue capitalizing on Morocco's leading role in promoting South-South dialogue and cooperation, which is a key aspect of promoting the integration of sub-Saharan migrants in the country.

IOM plans to support and build capacities of Moroccan partners in the framework of the 22nd Conference of the Parties (COP22) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) taking place in November 2016 and Morocco's Chairmanship of the COP throughout 2017.

### Sudan

IOM will continue working on strengthening local communities by offering training to local authorities, community leaders, CSOs and NGO partners on conflict sensitivity and conflict resolution strategies. This will include promoting community dialogue and civic participation to foster social cohesion and development.

Capacity-building on community cohesion and migrant integration will engage community members and focus on managing community infrastructure and other productive assets. It also includes the establishment of community learning and recreational facilities and programmes, or livelihoods, including farming or small business cooperatives, to enhance community engagement. In cooperation with the Humanitarian Aid Commission and Ministry of Finance, IOM will work on organizing activities that empower and promote peaceful coexistence among vulnerable communities through improved access to basic services and livelihoods.

IOM also facilitates diaspora engagement with an approach focused on enabling, engaging and empowering transnational communities as agents for development. This strategy contributes to the development of Sudan through the temporary return of qualified nationals, putting the knowledge and expertise of the Sudanese diaspora to use in key socioeconomic sectors, especially water management, health and education. IOM collaborates with the Ministry of Labour to recruit qualified diaspora through workshops, seminars and training programmes that directly benefit local institutions. IOM also supports the Government of Sudan, in particular the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad, in the areas of diaspora investment and remittances through research and development of national policies and pilot projects.

### Syrian Arab Republic

In addition to its humanitarian interventions, and where possible, IOM emphasizes community stabilization to minimize drivers of forced migration and tensions among displaced and affected communities by supporting local partnerships. Based on the Humanitarian Response Plan and IOM whole-of-Syria coordination mechanism, IOM continues to rely on strong partnerships with local actors for outreach to vulnerable communities.

### Tunisia

With a view to promoting sustainable and inclusive development, IOM engages with a wide and inclusive spectrum of stakeholders across Tunisia. Through its countrywide presence and activities, IOM will continue working closely with civil society actors to enhance assistance and protection of vulnerable migrants, especially unaccompanied migrant children and victims of trafficking, and to advocate for human rights-based and migrant-centred policies.

The draft National Strategy on Migration recognizes the added value of the Tunisian diaspora for the development of their home country. Based on findings of studies carried out by IOM on the potential of the diaspora, IOM wishes to support the Government of Tunisia in its goal to facilitate transfers of skills, knowledge and resources.

Provision of wheel-chairs through the humanitarian corridor in Aleppo to reach beneficiaries. © IOM 2016



Projects shall involve highly qualified and experienced professionals, as well as Tunisian recent graduates from universities abroad, particularly highly qualified women. Their skills will contribute to private sector development in disadvantaged regions of the country and among disadvantaged and vulnerable populations, and to government capacity in public service delivery.

Future efforts will also be devoted to exploring the gender dimension of migration in Tunisia in collaboration with the private sector, as well as national and regional research institutes. IOM has started to develop joint programmes with partners such as UN Women and UNFPA on gender issues, in particular on the provision of essential services to women and girls who are victims of violence, including victims of trafficking.

Engagement with the private sector will continue to be an important component of IOM's donor diversification strategy. Efforts will be made to sensitize corporations and small- and medium-size enterprises to the principles of corporate social responsibility and the importance of establishing inclusive working environments for groups at risk of social exclusion, such as vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking.

Finally, IOM participates in the UN Country Team in implementing the UN Development Assistance Framework for Tunisia (2015–2019) and in realizing the SDGs in the Tunisian context.

### Yemen

IOM's partnership with the Government of Yemen is reflected at the central level, as well as at the level of the 12 governorates where IOM has a presence. IOM coordinates activities at field level with the Governor Office, the UN Country Team, and international and national NGOs.

IOM also participates in the Humanitarian Country Team and is a member of a series of Clusters, Working Groups and Task Forces that bring together UN, NGO and government counterparts. In 2017, IOM will prioritize joint programming with UN partners on emergency response, youth employment and protection of children in Yemen.

Furthermore, the Government of Yemen approached IOM with the request to map the Yemeni diaspora and engage diaspora communities in the development of their home country. IOM works closely with the Ministry of Expatriate Affairs and developed a strategy to mainstream migration into development in Yemen, covering plans to increase the impact of remittances on specific socioeconomic areas. Moreover, IOM will reinforce the capacity of the Government to develop better communication with its nationals abroad, engaging them in fostering social cohesion and socioeconomic development. IOM will use existing models, such as Expatriate Annual Meetings and online registration of diaspora members, through dedicated websites and a Yemeni Migrant App.

IOM closely coordinates its activities with various ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Expatriate Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Rural and Urban Water Ministries, IDP Executive Unit, Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Education, National Technical Committee against Trafficking in Persons and Yemen Executive Mine Action Committee, as well as the Yemeni diaspora organizations worldwide.

Additionally, through its Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) activities, IOM is enlarging its network of partnerships with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, the Ministry of Education, local municipal authorities, in cooperation with UNICEF, to open more CFS in more towns in the country.



Community-support activities in Egypt. © IOM 2015

Georgian born migrant Archil Tsintsadze, was assigned to the Georgian Mountain Guide Association to meet international qualifying standards. As an internationally certified trainer he trained six students to become professional Aspirant Mountain Guides. © IOM 2016

# OBJECTIVE 1: ADVANCING THE SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS AND SOCIETY

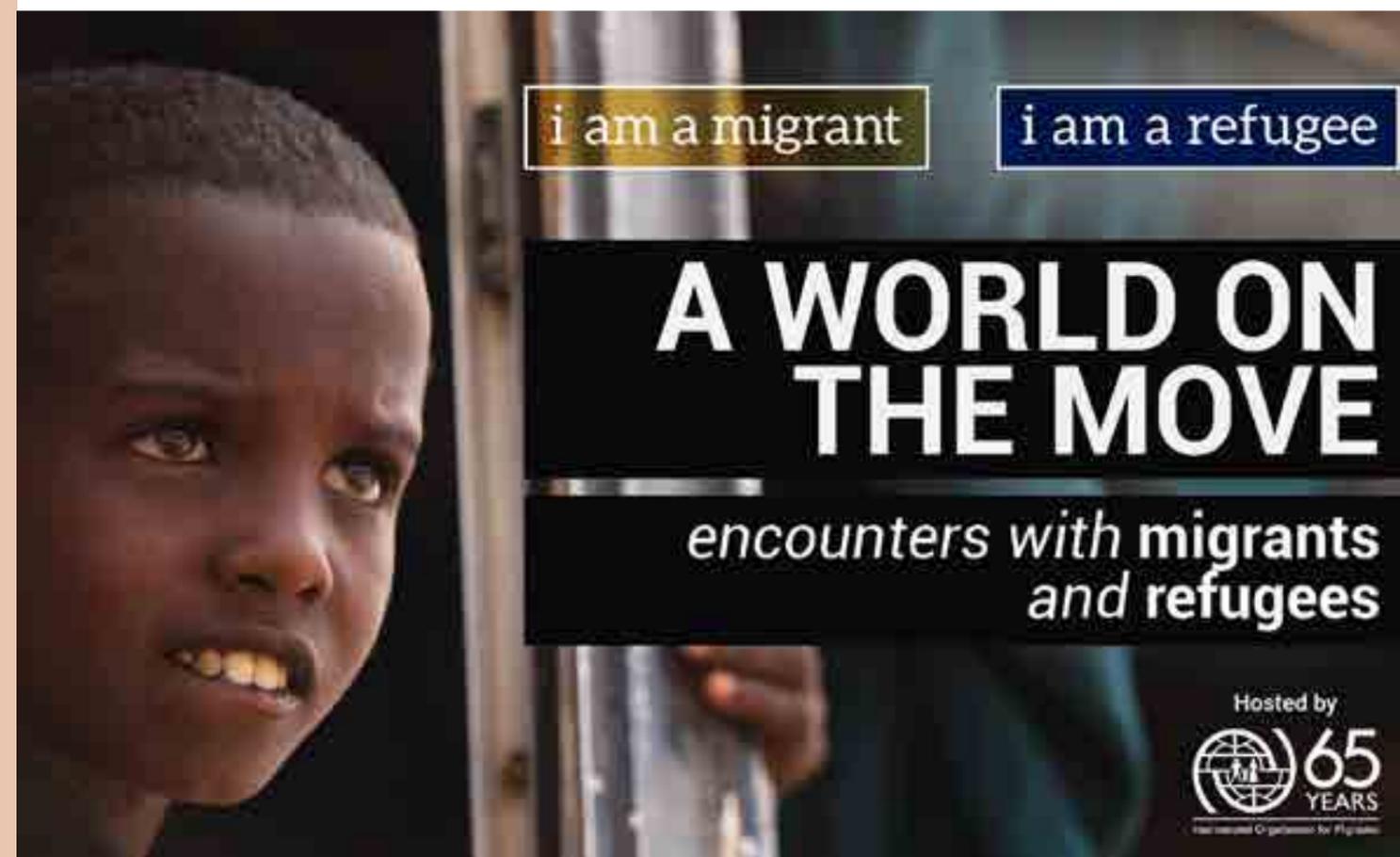


## ADVANCING THE SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS AND SOCIETY

Poverty, instability, lack of access to education or other basic services are only some of the factors that can push individuals to migrate. Those who are pushed to migrate – unlike those who choose to migrate – may be more likely to do so under undesirable or dangerous conditions, including by accessing the services of unethical recruiters, smugglers or traffickers. Governing migration well would therefore mean promoting stability, education and employment opportunities and reducing the drivers of forced migration, including by promoting resilience, thereby enabling individuals to make the choice between staying or migrating. Even if the drivers of forced migration were eliminated, individuals would still choose to move, for example, to seek different or greater opportunities or to reunite with their families. Migration and related law and policy therefore need to be designed to also foster strong socioeconomic outcomes for migrants and communities of origin, transit and destination.

### A World on the Move – SDG Podcast Series

IOM produces a series of popular videos titled *A World on the Move: Encounters with migrants and refugees*. The podcast format ensures that it is shareable across social media. A special guest is invited in the programmes, including thus far the IOM Director General, UN Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson, OCHA Head Stephen O'Brien, UN Secretary-General Special Advisor Karen AbuZayd among others, along with a panel of migrants and refugees by video link. They discuss relevant topics and recount personal stories, all in the context of the SDGs. The series is one of the few places where migrants and refugees, without direct ties to organizations or agencies, can be heard and can reach a much wider audience. In the run-up to the UN Summit on Refugees and Migrants, the podcast series quickly became a UN system-wide effort to bring refugee and migrant voices to the forefront. With the Summit now over, the series will now focus on the SDGs, using the same format.



### Migrant health

Governments are faced with the challenge of integrating the health needs of migrants into national plans, policies and strategies across sectors, responding to the call to “leave no one behind”, stated by the 2030 SDGs. Addressing the health needs of migrants and affected local populations reduces long-term health and social costs, facilitates integration and contributes to social and economic development. The healthier migrants are and remain, the more efficient and balanced will be the future of our integrated and globalized world. This concept, which was behind the 2008 World Health Assembly (WHA) Resolution on Health of Migrants (WHA 61.17), was reiterated during the 106th IOM Council in November 2015, during a High-level Panel on Migration, Human Mobility and Global Health.

In addition, during the Sixty-Ninth World Health Assembly in May 2016, a Technical Briefing session on Migration and Health added a testimony of the fact that migration and health is a topic of interest for many governments today, requiring a dedicated and in-depth discussion to redefine the global agenda. In collaboration with the Government of Sri Lanka, World Health Organization (WHO), and other key partners, IOM aims to advance the agenda on migrants’ health and share good practices in addressing the health needs of migrants. Efforts, which include the organization of the second Global Consultation on migrant health, will be deployed to seek consensus on key policy strategies to reach a unified agenda across regions on the health of migrants, reconciling acute large-scale displacement, as well as long-term economic and disparity-driven structural migration. Multisectoral partners will be engaged to develop a sustained international dialogue and an enabling policy environment for change on this issue.



Under the health promotion and assistance for migrants’ portfolio, IOM promotes the health of migrants and communities by advocating for migrant-inclusive health policies, delivering technical assistance and enhancing the capacity of governments and partners. Over the past five years, IOM’s expenditure in this programme area alone increased from about USD 14 million to USD 51 million, representing a 3.5 times increase.

IOM aims at developing its capacity in this area to better respond to Member States and partners’ requests with regards to tuberculosis, malaria and HIV and better integrate health issues in labour migration initiatives.

IOM conducts an assessment to one of the earthquake-related injuries patients before transporting her to the Injury Health Unit in Nepal. © IOM 2015

### Diaspora and trade networks

In partnership with academia, governments and international partners, IOM has developed a very good understanding on the important role that diaspora and transnational communities play in advancing socioeconomic well-being of migrants and societies. One area of diaspora engagement that has been less understood and under-researched, however, is the role that diaspora and other migrant groups residing abroad could play in supporting trade with countries of origin and trade facilitation in general. Despite a number of studies highlighting specific examples at work (most famously the Silicon Valley link with the information technology (IT) sector in countries of origin), there is much more that can be done in looking at policies and programmes that can create the right enabling environment or “ecosystem”.

In collaboration with other UN partners, such as the International Trade Centre, the United Nations Development Programme and private stakeholders, IOM proposes to conduct a thorough global assessment on the topic of migration and trade, with a specific focus on diaspora. Following the assessment, governments and international stakeholders will review the proposed list of practical action-oriented recommendations on designing effective programmes that would help strengthen diaspora engagement in trade-related activities. The action will help unleash the entrepreneurship potential of migration and support the development of a migration-focused enterprise development approach, including a set of assessments and capacity-building tools in cooperation with global leaders on enterprise development. In partnership with the academia, a standard educational curriculum on diaspora and their role in trade and business development in general will be developed and offered to business educational institutions across the globe. This would help tap into the potential of future private sector partners who are still to graduate from business schools and universities but who will determine the future economic landscape in the near future.

This action will contribute to achieving Agenda 2030’s Goal 2 (ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture), specifically Target 2.a on correcting and preventing trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets.

### Building on the humanitarian-development nexus with evidence-based initiatives

IOM is committed to strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus by strengthening capacity for sound cross-sectoral analysis, including the integration of market data, innovation and partnerships in protracted displacement situations, in order to facilitate solutions to displacement and further transition programming. IOM’s efforts to promote both resilience and progressive resolutions to displacement situations demand sound contextual analysis of economic and labour data, and of social protection systems, in order to be effective. Particularly in protracted displacement situations, innovation and partnerships with development actors, including IFI’s and the private sector, are becoming increasingly essential. In addition, IOM will aim to empower affected communities to be agents in their own recovery, supporting access to socioeconomic networks.

Over the course of 2017, IOM aims to enhance its technical institutional capacity and leverage its institutional expertise on labour mobility, to inform design of market surveys to inform contextual analysis of economic data, social protection systems, labour dynamics, and the socioeconomic impact of displacement on migrant communities, areas of origin, transit and displacement. As protracted displacement situations increasingly become the norm, the need to better understand the direct socioeconomic impact on migrants and states rises to the forefront. Technical institutional capacity-building will enable IOM to better formulate resilience-building responses and offer longer-term solutions for the benefit of displaced populations and their host communities. IOM will be better able to propose development-oriented programming to address longer-term impacts of displacement and crises, engage



Jeremie resident, in Haiti, affected by Hurricane Matthew. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Hajer Naili)

relevant private and public sectors partners, and solidify partnerships to contribute to collective design of, and progress towards, sustainable risk-informed development processes.

Analysis will ensure that economic empowerment programming, including livelihoods and cash-based activities, is grounded in either the immediate needs of the displaced and host communities, or in the anticipated needs of the displaced community upon return. This economic analysis of both the supply and demand sides of the equation is essential to reducing strain that may arise from competition over limited livelihoods opportunities, and to prepositioning both communities to contribute to the betterment of their circumstances.

Similarly a sound understanding of the social protection systems that supported resilience of displaced communities prior to their displacement will enable IOM to craft programming that empowers communities to identify means through which to recreate similar social networks, or tap into existing networks within their host communities. Such analysis will inform recovery, resilience and community stabilization programming, both in ongoing programmes and in the design of new IOM interventions.

### Strengthening Climate Risk Management

IOM will strengthen its capacity to support States in fulfilling their commitments to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, and in managing the risk and fragility generated by climate change and environmental stress. Forced mobility due to environment and climate change presents significant challenges to State and personal coping strategies. At the individual level, IOM seeks to develop its expertise in identifying and developing effective programming to mitigate the impacts of vulnerabilities related to climate change on individuals by enhancing resilience strategies. At the State level, IOM will extend its long-standing collaboration with governments globally to support their fulfilment of commitments made under the Sendai Framework. State support aims to reduce the impact of fragility on countries affected by climate change by strengthening the recovery capacity of economic and governance systems.

In all approaches, IOM aims to engage both States and affected communities in formulating strategies to minimize their exposure to risk factors and reduce forced migration and displacement related to environmental degradation, climate change and sudden onset disasters. IOM also aims to identify and support resilience strategies to climate risk, and assist and provide protection to affected populations, including trapped populations.

The Sendai Framework is the first framework of its kind that incorporates the mobility and displacement dimensions of climate change. The Framework not only recognizes the centrality of displacement in the disaster risk reduction context, but also acknowledges the role of the displaced and of migrants in supporting recovery, strengthening preparedness and in promoting resilience to disasters.

### Protection and assistance of vulnerable migrants

IOM is expanding its Global Fund to respond to the needs of vulnerable migrants that will provide necessary support to vulnerable individual migrants, allowing a flexible and graduated response, from providing rapid assistance to migrants requiring limited support through to comprehensive case management for migrants in need of intensive support services, such as victims of trafficking, exploitation and abuse. The Fund is an expansion and integration of IOM's existing Global Assistance Fund for Victims of Trafficking, Exploitation and Abuse, and Emergency Fund for Victims of Trafficking.

IOM will also continue to support appropriate prevention and protection responses that take into account not only the factors that contribute to migrant vulnerability, but also those that contribute to their resilience and ability to overcome challenges. This includes building the capacity of governments and partners to address protection and assistance needs through training and technical assistance. A key tool to assist in capacity development efforts will be a new handbook on Protection and Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants with accompanying tools and guidance for practitioners.

### Multilateral processes

IOM will develop and deliver guidelines on mainstreaming migration into national development policies, review national practices and ensure substantive contribution to relevant coordination processes, such as the Global Migration Group.

## EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

### Regional initiatives

In 2017, IOM will work on a regional reintegration strategy to improve opportunities for economic, social and psychosocial reintegration of returnees, including elements to benefit communities.

Through enhanced policy, legislative and institutional frameworks among the EAC Partner States, the well-being of migrants and society will be advanced by enjoying greater access to essential services and various forms of protection against exploitative and abusive practices in the migration process.

### Burundi

IOM notably promotes the socioeconomic of migrants and their communities in Burundi in the area of diaspora engagement. This includes the support provided to the development of the first diaspora policy, which will entail planned activities to harness the development capital of the diaspora for the local population.

Through the programme implemented with the UPU, vocational training will be provided to enhance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society through new opportunities to export diaspora contributions. Moreover, innovative programmes developed through the post system, such as the reduction of remittances costs, will also contribute to improve migrants' and society's well-being.

IOM will finally support the contributions of Burundian diaspora through expertise sharing and transfer of know-how in the area of mental health for Burundian students who wish to engage in this field.

### Djibouti

IOM plans to contribute to the increased protection of vulnerable migrants by governmental and non-State actors through adequate systems of direct assistance, mechanisms of resettlement and insertion in the national labour market, especially in the framework of livelihood programmes. Djiboutian nationals and vulnerable migrants are further assisted with in-kind grants for microbusiness start-up and vocational management training. Through its livelihoods projects, IOM aims to provide young refugees in Djibouti with the opportunity to become productive and successful members of the Djiboutian workforce, and ultimately the workforce of their country, through private sector guided trainings.

Host communities in Obock and Tadjourah regions are significantly affected by migration flows due to increased competition over access to water, hygiene and health issues related to the pollution of water points, and insufficient medication to cover for the needs of host communities and migrants.

Host communities are also affected by the reduced availability of public services, as a proportion of the local budget is used to cover for the humanitarian needs of migrants. The presence of irregular migrants in such deprived areas remains a fertile ground for the proliferation of criminal networks dedicated to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. Efforts are required to prevent the involvement of local populations in these criminal activities.

Skills and vocational training will be provided to individuals to increase their long-term prospects for livelihoods and income generation. Options to enhance job opportunities through employment and self-employment and alternative livelihoods for youth, with particular focus on women – through on-demand apprenticeship or on-the-job training –

“Many of the most highly qualified and skilled Burundians now live and work abroad and send money home on a regular basis. However, analyses show that Burundi – and in particular, its rural population – is affected by numerous issues: expensive informal remittances; financial exclusion; communications difficulties; and a lack of economic opportunities. All of which hamper potential economic and social development and poverty reduction for migrants' families and rural population.”

*Kristina Mejo, IOM Chief of Mission in Burundi*

Syrian refugee children attend class at the SSG, a multi-service centre supported by IOM in Turkey. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)

will be explored in partnership with local private sector actors. Both the host and refugee communities will benefit from capacity strengthening through adult training to encourage and develop vocational skills.

In cooperation with the Government of Djibouti, IOM plans to identify the facilities required to establish a shelter for stranded street children, including migrant children. IOM plans to offer basic services, including accommodation at night-time, health and sanitation facilities, as well as psychosocial and legal counselling support at the proposed shelter for victims of trafficking, exploitation and inhumane treatment. Migrants will be informed on available legal resources in their country of origin and in Djibouti. IOM will also provide capacity-building training on smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons with special focus on unaccompanied children and their vulnerabilities to officials of the Government of Djibouti and local NGOs.

### Ethiopia

In 2017, IOM will continue to engage in prevention and awareness-raising activities, including implementing tailored community conversation activities to raise migrants' awareness on their rights and the multiple dangers along the route. Accurate information will be provided to migrants to that they are in a position to make informed decisions. IOM's support also includes addressing the root causes of trafficking and smuggling through promotion of alternative livelihoods options in source areas highly affected by irregular migration.

As a large number of Ethiopian migrant workers migrate through irregular channels, IOM will continue contributing to the Government's effort to enhance labour migration capacity in Ethiopia. To this end, IOM will support the implementation of the new overseas employment proclamation and provide technical support to improve labour migration bilateral agreements for the improvement of the socioeconomic well-being of migrants. The finalization of the labour migration assessment report and a training of trainers' manual on labour migration management will also contribute to the identification of labour migration trends and the sustainable capacity-building of relevant actors in the area. Previously conducted training of trainers on labour migration management has had a significant impact in enhancing understanding of the subject, and hence, IOM will continue providing similar support in a strengthened manner.

It is evident that significant numbers of Ethiopian diaspora communities live in different parts of the world, having the opportunity to be exposed to different unique skills and expertise that could be of critical value to the development of their home country and the society. Accordingly, IOM has been closely working with the Government to enhance diaspora engagement mainly through providing capacity-building to respective government actors. IOM plans to build on this engagement and launch additional initiatives in 2017.

### Kenya

IOM plans to gear up its current provision of income-generating activities, technical training exercises, life-saving health care and psychosocial support services in Kenya in close coordination with key government and private sector stakeholders. Static and mobile clinics will receive increased investment, and practitioners will be trained on how to handle cases of gender-based violence.

IOM will also strive to continue providing economic opportunities to vulnerable migrants and mobile populations, as well as vulnerable youth and other at-risk groups. Implemented initiatives included livelihood programming related to chicken rearing, motorcycle transportation businesses, renting wheelbarrows and other construction equipment, fishmonger-like businesses, tuk tuk taxi services and other livelihoods programming that focuses on locally relevant solutions. Various approaches are relevant in this process, including reintegration assistance, vocational skills training, on-the-job training, referral mechanisms, agricultural interventions and remittance-related activities under the AIR.

“Whereas, the Government's commitment to create a favorable domestic condition for promoting employment opportunities for those who are able to work is intact, it has been found necessary to protect the rights, safety and dignity of Ethiopians who are willing to take-up overseas employment in pursuance of their qualifications and ability.”  
*Ethiopia's Overseas Employment Proclamation, 2016*

### Rwanda

IOM is planning to implement a Migration Profile in the country to promote a more comprehensive understanding of different migration flows, the current situation of the Rwandan diaspora, as well as remittances flows, and their potential contribution to the well-being of the Rwandan society.

### Somalia

Somalia's key health indicators showcase the challenges faced by the Somali population to access health-care services. For instance, 1 out of every 10 Somali children dies before their fifth birthday.<sup>1</sup> In 2017, IOM – in close cooperation with Ministries of Health at the regional level, WHO and other operational partners – plans to scale up its ongoing provision of life-saving health care, as well as psychosocial support services for cases of gender-based violence through static and mobile health facilities (aimed at reaching over 300,000 beneficiaries in 15 strategic locations in migration routes). The key target populations are IDPs, returnees, pastoralists and their host communities.

IOM will also support the relevant Government of Somalia institutions in implementing the Diaspora Engagement Policy through community round tables and seminars organized by the Office for the Diaspora Affairs.

IOM will continue to provide economic opportunities to vulnerable migrants and mobile populations, as well as youth at risk of irregular migration and joining armed groups through various initiatives, including cash for work, reintegration assistance, vocational and business skills training, agricultural input provision, and youth internship opportunities. IOM will also

<sup>1</sup> UNICEF, 2014; World Health Organization – Global Health Observatory, 2015 sources referenced in the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.



Former farmers, Peter Nwok and Ring Kwolall, became carpenters to improve their livelihoods. “Back when we were farmers, we did not have any money, but we could provide for our families.” After completing training provided by IOM, the pair opened a workshop where they design and build furniture from mahogany – a high quality hardwood that is widely available in Abyei. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)

contribute to Somalia's economic development and job creation for migrants and mobile populations through engagement of diaspora entrepreneurs and remittance-related initiatives.

**South Sudan**

Very few facilities or services currently provide assistance to migrants caught in crises, unaccompanied migrant children and victims of trafficking or smuggling in persons and other vulnerable migrants in South Sudan. IOM health programming and advocacy is designed to support all people in need, especially those in displacement sites. IOM seeks to establish mechanisms for addressing protection concerns of irregular migrants and promoting the engagement of State and non-State actors in assisting migrants. In 2017, IOM will continue providing emergency health assistance to IDPs and host populations. This includes primary health care, focusing on pre-natal and post-natal care, newborn and childcare, along with tuberculosis, HIV case detection, treatment and support. IOM will continue its efforts through the Rapid Response Team to provide health assistance to IDPs in hard-to-reach or remote areas in emergency settings. The recently signed National Action on UN Convention 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and the Joint Communiqué on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence provide good entry points to develop initiatives on human rights, and support the Government to enhance international standards. IOM is looking into how to integrate and mainstream counter-trafficking measures and protection within existing programmes, especially within CCCM, psychosocial support programming and health.

**Uganda**

IOM aims to continue supporting the Government of Uganda to adequately license and monitor private recruitment agencies involved in labour migration. Moreover, IOM will provide technical assistance to the Government in the review of policies and legislation governing labour migration, as well as bilateral labour agreements to ensure adherence to international standards and promote heightened protection for Ugandan migrant workers. IOM also intends to continue working in partnership with ILO to strengthen the country's labour market information system and supporting the Government to conduct labour force surveys and labour market needs assessments in priority sectors. This will help to ensure the availability of up-to-date labour market information to inform targeted programmatic interventions.

Furthermore, IOM plans to expand the provision of migration responsive health services (HIV, sexual reproductive health), as well as livelihood support to pastoralist communities, key populations and migrant workers in the mining sector in the Karamoja subregion of Uganda.

**United Republic of Tanzania**

IOM continues to support the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in strengthening its labour migration management capacities by providing technical and financial support to facilitate the development of an electronic work permit system for the country, which will enhance smooth labour mobility and improve the collection, sharing and analysis of data related to labour migration. Moreover, IOM plans to support the Government towards the integration of the electronic work permit and electronic resident permit databases. Development of the latter has been completed and piloted at the immigration headquarters and immigration offices in Mtwara region.

Additionally, in order to enhance the information available to job seekers and employers, IOM will support a rapid assessment on the status of the Labour Market Information System, which the Government has laid the basic foundations for in close coordination with the ILO. Results from the rapid assessment will contribute towards incorporating labour market indicators onto the system and go hand in hand with capacity-building workshops for stakeholders involved in managing and regulating labour migration. Based on software developed for electronic passport applications, IOM is also developing an electronic application system for work permits in close cooperation with the Government and as part of a government-led initiative to renew the work permit issuance system.

Under the UNDP 2 framework, IOM will also work toward enhancing the capacity of relevant ministries and agencies to strengthen policy and legal frameworks on labour migration, including migrants' right to a healthy workplace. These initiatives will ultimately increase the capacities of relevant stakeholders to protect the rights of migrant workers by observing decent work principles. Ultimately, this contributes to improving the overall economic well-being of migrant workers and the community at large, as provided for in Goal 8 of the Sustainable Development Goals. Within the UNDP 2 framework, IOM will continue supporting national and local authorities' capacities in the development of national plans, strategies and the implementation of legal and regulatory framework for protection against trafficking in persons, including women and children.

**SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**Regional initiatives**

Through the progressive implementation of regional labour migration projects, IOM will place special emphasis on ensuring the protection of fundamental human, labour and social rights to advance migrants' well-being. Such rights include occupational safety and health, portability of pensions, social security and other social benefits, as well as decent working conditions, wages and emoluments. In 2017, IOM will also focus its efforts on the area of compensation claims and technical and legal support to address grievances, as it has been brought forth by migrant workers within the region.

**Angola**

In 2017, IOM aims at advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society by strengthening the capacity of government stakeholders to ensure safe and ethical labour migration of Angolan nationals. IOM will provide technical and practical support to the development of a strategic vision and plan of action for the Government by improving the pre-departure information and training available to potential or future migrants. IOM will also contribute to bilateral dialogue with prospective countries of destination and develop the skills of front-line regulators to ensure that the systems and practices in place prevent abuses and exploitation, as well as enable benefits for the migrants themselves and for national development.

IOM will remain the leading intergovernmental institution providing comprehensive support to a broad range of national stakeholders in the implementation of the national Angolan response against trafficking in persons. In 2017, IOM will focus on the following: (a) enhancing the criminal justice system's response to trafficking through victim-centred investigation and prosecution of cases; (b) strengthening coordination of the trafficking response for more effective implementation; and (c) improving data collection and reporting on trafficking in persons.

**Botswana**

Labour migration and migration and development are important areas to be strengthened in 2017, particularly with regards to the development of the National Policy on Migration to be endorsed by the end of 2016. IOM will provide technical assistance for the implementation of strategies on labour migration that contribute to the development of Botswana.

**Addressing migrants needs in spaces of vulnerability in Botswana**

In 2017, IOM will work with the Ministry of Health of Botswana and other stakeholders to address the health needs of migrants and communities in "spaces of vulnerability". These are areas where migration creates an environment conducive to increased health vulnerability for all members of the community, irrespective of their profession and migratory status. This approach recognizes that health vulnerability among migrants stems not only from an individual's health profile and behaviour, but also from a range of social and economic factors specific to the unique conditions of a location. Such spaces in Botswana may include truck stops or hotspots along transport corridors, urban settings, detention centres and others that may be identified. Social determinants will also be identified, and a right-based approach will be followed to improve migrants' health outcomes.

IOM will support the efforts deployed by the Ministry of External Relations of Angola in achieving a diaspora mapping process to identify a mechanism for registration and access to identity documents for persons that remain in countries of asylum after their refugee status is no longer valid and became undocumented migrants.

### Democratic Republic of the Congo

To effectively address the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and societies, IOM will support the Government efforts to capitalize on the economic and development potential of migrant workers while protecting their rights. IOM will work in close partnership with relevant State institutions to strengthen the legislation on labour migration. In coordination with the Ministry of Labour, the Committee for the employment of foreigners, civil society and partners from the private sector, IOM will establish labour migration mechanisms and programmes that meet the needs and migrants and the interests of all parties involved.

Schemes to address the issue of youth unemployment will be rolled out to provide young entrepreneurs living in urban areas with vocational training and support income-generating microenterprises for local employment.

### Lesotho

In 2017, IOM will continue to support the Government of Lesotho in the area of remittances and cash transfer facilitation, crowdfunding operations for public goods projects (mainly water sanitation and infrastructures) and food gardens in Leribe.

Migrants and society well-being will also be advanced, thanks to an expanded access to basic services via transfer skills from the diaspora in the health and engineering sectors.

In terms of water sanitation, attention will be given to skill transfers in order to produce ownership of national infrastructures. Information and awareness campaigns on sanitary issues will continue to be conducted in order to empower local populations.

### Madagascar

In 2017, IOM aims at advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society by strengthening the capacity of government stakeholders to ensure safe and ethical labour migration of Malagasy nationals. IOM will provide technical and practical support to the development of a strategic vision and plan of action for labour migration in the country. This will in turn pave the way for the development of a national labour migration policy aligned to regional and international standards, improving the pre-departure information and training available to potential or future migrants. IOM will also contribute to fostering dialogue with prospective countries of destination and improving the skills of front-line regulators to ensure that the systems and practices in place prevent abuses and exploitation, as well as

enable benefits for the migrants themselves and for the national development as a whole.

On the basis of the findings and recommendations of the 2016 mapping of the Malagasy diaspora in France, IOM aims to support the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Madagascar in the implementation of a pilot diaspora engagement and mobilization programme. The programme will seek to enhance the direct contribution of qualified Malagasies through improved dialogue between national stakeholders and diaspora representatives and implementation of a temporary return programme of qualified nationals.

Within the country, IOM will continue promoting the well-being of migrants and migration-affected communities, with a set of activities evolving around two nexuses: (a) migration and environment; and (b) migration and health. As regards to the former, IOM will accompany the Ministry of Employment in evidencing the impacts of environmental changes, including climate change, migration, and more broadly on the impact for the development of affected regions in Madagascar. As for the latter, IOM will seek to implement the Migration and Health Strategy developed by IOC with IOM technical support in 2016. This strategy promotes, among others, improved access to health services, and strengthened monitoring of migrants' health.

IOM will remain the leading intergovernmental institution providing comprehensive support and advice to a broad range of national stakeholders in the implementation of the Madagascar response against trafficking in persons. In close coordination with UN agencies, IOM will focus in 2017 on the following: (a) enhancing the criminal justice system's response to trafficking through victim-centred investigation and prosecution of cases; (b) strengthening coordination of the trafficking response for more effective implementation; and (c) improving data collection and reporting on trafficking in persons.

### Malawi

IOM will continue working with the Ministry of Labour in the implementation of labour migration programmes and practices that ensure the protection of fundamental human, labour and social rights of migrant workers, their families and communities of origin and destination. IOM will enhance its support to the Government in its effort to negotiate bilateral labour agreements. Furthermore, IOM will provide technical assistance to the Government in optimizing the benefits of labour migration.

In partnership with the Government of Malawi, IOM plans to implement a programme on sexual reproductive health rights and HIV, targeting migrants, adolescents and young people, as well as sex workers in migration communities in line with the WHA 61.17.



### Mauritius, covering the Seychelles and the Union of the Comoros

Framed within the 2008 WHA 61.17 and its associated operational pillars of action, IOM will continue to work in collaboration with the Governments of the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and the IOC to address migration health challenges in the subregion. IOM will advocate for a human rights-based approach to migrant health, promoting migrant-inclusive health policies and ensuring the delivery of migrant-sensitive health-care services to reduce migrants' vulnerability. Through regular participation in regional platforms and fora, such as the annual Regional HIV/AIDS Colloquium, IOM shall continue to advocate on migration-related health issues within the Indian Ocean region.

IOM will continue to work with the Governments of the Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles to develop sustainable responses to skilled and unskilled labour shortages through the development of labour mobility programmes that: (a) address identified national priorities; (b) ensure adherence to labour rights for migrants; (c) promote fair and ethical recruitment processes including pre-departure training and embarkation preparedness; and (d) promote the economic and social inclusion of migrants in their new workplace and society.

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) exercise in Malawi after the floods that affected the country. © IOM 2015

In optimizing the benefits of labour migration for the country of origin and destination, as well as for the migrants themselves, IOM shall provide assistance through the following: (a) offering policy and technical advice to national governments; and (b) supporting the development of policies, legislation and administrative structures that promote efficient, effective and transparent labour migration flows.

Under the SADC Labour Migration Policy Framework and the SADC Action Plan on Labour Migration, IOM will support the capacities of Ministries of Labour within selected SADC countries, as well as encourage and strengthen the exchange of strategic information, regional coordination and dialogue leading to formulation of key outputs.

### Namibia

In 2017, IOM will continue supporting the Government through the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation to develop and implement a labour migration policy within the context of existing regional frameworks. This process will be paired with capacity-building initiatives on the area of migration and development.

IOM will advocate for the implementation of the National Migration and Health Strategy in the country and continue working towards improved monitoring of migrants' health to inform policies and legislations.

In 2017, IOM intends to promote diaspora engagement initiatives in order to implement the key recommendations from the Migration Profile by developing a comprehensive national strategy on diaspora. The Government is increasingly seeking to map and engage its diaspora in efforts to contribute to the country's development.

### South Africa

Regulating labour migration through bilateral or multilateral agreements offers potential migrants a legal alternative to irregular migration. Migrants who do not enjoy legal status in South Africa are particularly vulnerable to exploitation or other types of abuse, and their access to health care, education, employment opportunities or social protection is often problematic.

**Circular migration in South Africa**

In addition to ongoing support to the Government on labour migration policy development, IOM works with the Government and ILO on a pilot project on circular labour migration, which would respond to the structural or seasonal needs of the country's private sector. The project is in line with the updated SADC Labour Migration Action Plan (2016–2019), the Labour Migration Policy Framework and the Employment and Labour Protocol and complements IOM's current activities in the commercial agriculture and mining sector in Mpumalanga and Limpopo. The project aims to enhance the Government's capacity to influence international and domestic migratory flows to and within South Africa at the pre-departure stage. Information campaigns on the living and working conditions in South Africa for regular and irregular migrants will help potential migrants make well-informed and rational decisions on whether, when, where and how to migrate.

The project will match specific skills of foreign nationals with critical skills gaps in the South African labour market, in line with the objectives of the National Development Plan. A circular labour migration facility will assist people with the adequate educational and professional profile to access the South African labour market, in order to fill vacancies, as well as help transfer skills to South African workers. Optimizing the development impact of remittances and the diaspora is an integral aspect of the initiative.

### Zambia

IOM intends to work with key stakeholders to continue strengthening migrants' rights to health and reduce health vulnerabilities, including to HIV, at the community and individual levels. Through health promotion and assistance, IOM intends to operate within the four pillars of the WHA 16.17 by engaging national and subnational stakeholders to: (a) monitor migrants health; (b) lobby for and inform migrant-sensitive health and other social policies; (c) promote access to and utilization of migration-sensitive health services; and (d) strengthen partnerships and multisectoral networks to promote migrants' health. IOM intends to contribute to the reduction of migrants' vulnerability to gender-based violence. The feminization of migration has led to increased independent movement of women for various motives. Many migrant women are young and suffer from vulnerabilities to gender-based violence. They often lack access to national protection systems for various reasons, including unclear policy frameworks that do not adequately define migrants' rights and discrimination by service providers and other support systems.

IOM will support the development and implementation of a labour migration policy for Zambia, as well as bilateral agreements between Zambia and labour-receiving and -sending countries. These agreements ensure the promotion of migrant workers' rights, as well as their health, safety and protection. IOM's support will ensure that existing and new policies work together to prevent exploitation and abuse of migrants and ensure that migration benefits individual, community-level and national development, both in places of origin and destination. Specifically, in line with the provisions of the diaspora policy, IOM will support governments in promoting the role of diasporas as agents for development and facilitating the cost-effective channelling of remittances to contribute positively to development.

IOM will continue to provide support to the Government of Zambia and its partners in the provision of protection assistance to migrants in need, including unaccompanied and separated children, victims of trafficking and stranded migrants. IOM has supported the Government in the development of national procedures for the identification, referral and protection of vulnerable migrants. These procedures provide guidance for the deployment of tailored responses that are consistent with international standards of protection. In 2017, IOM will support the implementation of these procedures, as well as the development of community awareness and outreach programmes on prevention of exploitation and abuse of potential migrants. These interventions will be based on the national anti-trafficking and mixed migration communication strategies, also developed with support from IOM.

### Zimbabwe

IOM will support the advancement of the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society by strengthening labour migration governance in Zimbabwe. As part of the progressive implementation of the Labour Migration Policy, IOM will support the Government of Zimbabwe to negotiate and sign labour migration bilateral and multilateral agreements. These agreements may cover the portability of social benefits, protection of migrant worker rights and decent work for the migrants.

Furthermore, IOM will support the operationalization of the labour migration policy through the implementation of national and regional labour migration projects. IOM will also promote community development initiatives in high migrant-sending communities in order to strengthen livelihoods and prevent forced migration.

As part of implementation of the National Diaspora Policy, IOM will support the diaspora participation in local economic and community development through productive investment of migrant remittances. Further, IOM will support the Government of Zimbabwe in developing a National Remittances Mobilization Strategy. In addition, IOM will support non-State actors to develop innovative and cost-effective remittances transfer solutions.

IOM will also support the access of migrants to sensitive health services, information and referrals in order to improve health outcomes of migrants and migration-affected communities.

In addressing irregular migration, IOM will provide gender-sensitive AVR assistance to extremely vulnerable caseloads. In partnership with UN agencies and CSOs, IOM will support the Government of Zimbabwe to effectively identify vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking and unaccompanied and separated migrant children, and provide them with humane and dignified return assistance. IOM will also advocate for possible consideration of alternatives to detention for migrants with administrative offences.

IOM will contribute to Zimbabwe's national capacity to respond to human trafficking through improved prevention, protection, prosecution and enhanced partnerships. This will be done through the operationalization of the Trafficking in Persons National Action Plan for the period 2016–2018.

## WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

### Regional initiatives

In 2017, IOM will promote a series of regional actions aimed at boosting youth employment in migration-prone areas through fostering diaspora productive investments, delivering labour market relevant skills training and promoting regional labour mobility to maximize the positive impact of mobility on development. These concerted actions will contribute to offer alternatives to irregular migration to vulnerable youths.

IOM will fight transnational crimes in the region by enhancing the capacities of governments, civil society and other partners to address challenges relating to trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling while providing assistance to victims of trafficking. In particular, the prosecution system against traffickers and smugglers operating in Togo, Benin and Gabon will be enhanced.

IOM will continue supporting the implementation of the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) in collaboration with the CDC to strengthen public health systems in migration-affected areas, in particular along borders, in the aftermath of the Ebola epidemic in West Africa.

### Benin

In order to advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society, IOM is planning to work with workers associations and the General Directorate of Labour to promote better work condition for migrant workers.

IOM will enhance national and local actors' capacity to address trafficking in persons. Training sessions will target both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. Law enforcement officials and members of local NGOs will be trained on how to identify and assist victims of trafficking. To ensure sustainability and empowerment, IOM will develop in-hands training and promote sharing of information and best practices.

In parallel, IOM will advocate for the adoption of standard operating procedures to better refer, assist and monitor vulnerable migrants, initiate police investigations and court processes. This will allow for the provision of enhanced direct assistance to vulnerable migrants and better prosecution of alleged traffickers.

### Burkina Faso

Several obstacles challenge migrants' access to basic services in Burkina Faso, affecting their well-being and their security. Internal and international migration is strongly contributing to rapid urbanization, often without appropriate planning by local authorities. As a consequence, populations in affected urban areas have a difficult access to basic services, including water, sanitation, electricity, decent housing and employment, health and education. In addition, numerous surveys have shown the correlation between the lack of employment and migration.

In 2017, IOM plans to implement a series of activities to enhance migrants' well-being in several areas, such as promoting youth employment in high emigration areas and enhancing diaspora participation in national development through the Migration for Development in Africa approach. IOM will explore innovative mechanisms, such as crowdfunding and public-private partnerships on diaspora investments and remittances transfers. Efforts will be deployed to reduce migrants' vulnerabilities and promote sustainable land management as a way of deterring irregular migration.

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

*IOM Regional Strategy for West and Central Africa, 2014–2016*, [www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/docs/IOM-Regional-Strategy-West-and-Central-Africa-2014-2016-EN.pdf](http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/docs/IOM-Regional-Strategy-West-and-Central-Africa-2014-2016-EN.pdf).



Teacher at the IDP camp in Maiduguri, Nigeria, who is an IDP himself. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)



Solar lanterns initiative in Ghana. © IOM 2015

## Cabo Verde

In 2017, IOM aims to build the capacity of health professionals on migration health and enable health-care services to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate health information to incoming migrants.

The well-being and safety of migrant Cabo Verdean students pursuing higher education in non-traditional countries of destination and without diplomatic representation from the Government have become an issue of concern for the country. For various reasons, many students have become stranded as they are not able to return to Cabo Verde or continue their studies. IOM intends to work with the Ministry of Education to address this issue and ensure the safety of the students while abroad, as well as ensure their safe return home.

## Central African Republic

In a framework of challenges related to violence and development issues in the Central African Republic, coupled with limited available resources, IOM is committed to continuing its engagement with local communities in the areas of community stabilization and community violence reduction. Insecurity and humanitarian access remain the crucial issues to be addressed.

## Chad

IOM will support the reintegration/durable solution programme in Chad and ensure that returnees, especially from the Central African Republic, and displaced persons in the Lake Chad region are supported in resettling. This includes addressing basic needs of IDPs through durable solutions interventions in accordance with the Kampala Convention, adopted by the Government of Chad, although not domesticated.

In coordination with the UNCT, IOM supports disaster risk management initiatives largely focused on community-based approaches.

IOM also supports resilience interventions that benefit IDPs and returnees in search for durable solutions. IOM will continue to work with local communities under pressure to migrate and communities hosting large numbers of refugees, as well as migrant communities, to ensure the permanence of coping mechanisms.

IOM activities will continue to focus on enhancing resilience through diversified activities, promoting stability through community dialogue and the creation of job opportunities for marginalized youth who could be prone to recruitment by Boko Haram.

## Côte d'Ivoire

IOM will work very closely with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and other institutions to implement the national strategy on migration. The interministerial committee will be supported to guide the migration initiatives of the Government and provide the necessary tools for the protection and integration of migrants.

Cultural and social activities will be organized to foster migrant integration and promote the contributions of migrants to the development of their host country.

In 2017, IOM will continue to work with Ivorian returnees for their economic and social reintegration. Returnees will be assisted, as per their selected reintegration activities, in line with the return packages to settle in various communities. Over the past two years, an average number of 650 Ivorian nationals have returned home annually and benefited from reintegration packages. This number is expected to slightly increase given the political and economic stability of the country.

IOM plans to support the Government to implement the GHSA in partnership with the Institut National d'Hygiène Publique. The programme plans to strengthen the country's capacity to prepare, detect and respond to epidemic-prone communicable diseases along border and migration-affected areas.

## Gambia, the

Promoting youth employment and reducing irregular migration from the Gambia feature among the main objectives defined by the Government of the Gambia. In 2017, IOM will support the Government's efforts in this direction, and specifically continue to implement community-based reintegration programmes for the youth. These will target returned migrants, as well as youth at risk in their community of origin. Labour market-

relevant skill development training will be delivered to the youth to improve their employability in decent jobs.

IOM will also assist the Government of the Gambia to promote the diaspora as agents of development, as well as strengthen officials' capacity to counter-trafficking and smuggling, hence limiting migrants' exploitation while enhancing their ability to benefit from migration.

## Ghana

IOM will support the establishment of the Migration Information Bureau in Accra and Migration Information Centre in Sunyani as hubs to provide information and services for migrants. IOM will also provide information to sensitize migrants on the risks and dangers of irregular migration and safe migration options. Finally, IOM will support livelihood enhancement activities in communities prone to irregular migration.

IOM will continue to support the development and validation of the diaspora engagement policy. Additionally, IOM will work to strengthen the capacity of targeted governmental and non-governmental institutions through engagement of Ghanaian diaspora communities. The transfer of relevant skills and knowledge from qualified diaspora professionals will be facilitated to contribute to improvements in identified priority sectors.

Furthermore, IOM will continue to work with relevant partners to improve the availability of information on remittances to Ghana in order to support the development of sound policies and private sector engagement.

In 2017, IOM will continue to implement reintegration programmes in Ghana and provide assistance to returning Ghanaian migrants to ensure their sustainable return and reintegration. A comprehensive reintegration approach will be promoted to engage communities and families of returnees and take into account the needs of communities. Specialized services will be delivered to voluntary returnees with vulnerabilities, such as the sick, elderly, pregnant women and unaccompanied or separated children. IOM also plans to develop its information campaigns so that a larger number of Ghanaians abroad are aware of their options to return.

IOM also plans to develop labour market-relevant training opportunities and job placement programmes so that the youth – including potential migrant or returnees – can find decent jobs within Ghana.

IOM will continue to combat human trafficking and smuggling in Ghana. Efforts will be deployed to build the capacity of the Government to successfully protect victims, especially child victims of trafficking, and increase the prosecution of responsible perpetrators.

Access to legal services for victims will be promoted, and law enforcement agents will be trained. IOM will also provide tools to community members to build awareness on child protection and human trafficking issues. Finally, IOM will improve knowledge on migrant smuggling and fraudulent document detection by key stakeholders in Ghana, Togo and Benin.

### Guinea

The difficult socioeconomic situation in Guinea is considered as the main cause for irregular migration from the country, with the living conditions of various populations needing improvement and suffering from a lack of basic services. The devastating Ebola virus disease (EVD) rendered an already weak health system more fragile. In 2017, IOM will continue its assistance to migrants and the society by setting up community and youth employment projects, income-generating activities and reinforcing the health system. IOM will strengthen its collaboration with local communities and authorities to improve the conditions of migrants and society.

IOM also plans to support the Government for a better engagement of its diaspora in the socioeconomic development of the country. Currently, IOM closely works with the National Committee against Trafficking of Persons, under the Ministry of Social Affairs, to implement procedures and initiatives to prevent exploitation and abuse of migrants. IOM, in collaboration with the Government, plans to set up information centres at border areas to provide support to migrants in need.

Staff from the Centres for Disease Control (CDC) and IOM reviewed data collection forms at a flow monitoring point in Liberia. © IOM 2015



### Guinea-Bissau

In 2017, IOM will continue implementing its reintegration programme to facilitate a successful economic reintegration of migrants who voluntarily returned from Europe to Guinea-Bissau, in particular in remote and impoverished areas.

### Liberia

The devastating outbreak of the EVD in 2014 demonstrated the wider impact of migration on the socioeconomic well-being of the Liberian society. Widely enforced quarantine, isolation and movement control measures (border closures to restrict the movement of people, goods and services) intended to limit EVD transmission, contributed to a significant decline in economic activity and undermined the broader social fabric in Liberia. In particular, EVD led to increased vulnerability of communities and specific groups to human trafficking.

In 2017, IOM will continue to work with rural communities, particularly isolated and impoverished remote border communities facing political, social and economic marginalization. In addition, IOM will continue to support the Government of Liberia in scaling up the fight against human trafficking, including raising awareness nationally and specifically among vulnerable communities, as well as providing direct assistance to victims to trafficking. Equally, IOM will also enhance the well-being of returnees and communities of origin through its assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) programme, involving community-based initiatives.

IOM will develop projects to promote technical vocational education and training among the Liberian youth in order to improve their employability and ultimately reduce their vulnerability. In this regard, IOM will also continue its active participation in the Inter-Agency Youth Task Force to prepare and support the UN Joint Programme on Youth in Liberia.

### Mali

Economic hardship in Mali, due to the lack of employment opportunities, is closely associated with push factors for migration. Many migrants try journey abroad in search for better living conditions. IDPs with little resources may be influenced to embark on leaving the country regardless of the consequences.

In 2017, IOM intends to work with the Government of Mali and partner agencies to promote alternatives to irregular migration. Promotion of activities for youth employment, information campaigns and awareness-raising actions are planned to be implemented. Reintegration through social development and income-generating activities are proving to be effective means of sustainability, not only for the individual returnees but also for their families and the communities they live in.

IOM will also continue to work closely with the Government of Mali to explore avenues to reduce remittances transfer costs, in collaboration with the private sector.

### Mauritania

From access to water, droughts and floods, the rapid transition from a nomadic lifestyle to settlement and a massive urbanization process, to education and health systems, different challenges need to be addressed to improve the socioeconomic well-being of migrants, and the Mauritanian society.

In 2017, IOM will continue to work with local communities, under pressure to migrate or hosting large numbers of refugees, and migrant communities. Following successful interventions since 2013, activities will continue to focus on enhancing resilience through diversified income-generation activities, promoting stability through community dialogue and the creation of income-generating activities for marginalized youth who could be susceptible to extremism.

## Niger

In Niger, migrants and local communities share the same difficulties related to the lack of employment opportunities for youth, insufficient educational opportunities, scarce availability of basic and advanced training for accessing the labour market, limited private sector investments, in an overall context undermined by instability in bordering countries.

IOM aims at facilitating returns in favourable conditions for migrants and their communities of origin, through reintegration initiatives targeting both returnees and local community members. The improvement of the well-being of communities in Niger is equally strategic to address one of the main drivers of migratory flows to North Africa and Europe – local unemployment. Promoting low-cost remittance transfers and youth skills development, labour market assessments and labour matching schemes are viable and urgent actions to promote the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and local communities.

In 2017, IOM plans to reinforce the collaboration with the Government of Niger on its development plans at central and regional levels, especially in areas where the presence of migrants and potential migrants is high. Access to water, improved education and health systems, small and medium infrastructures and traditional economic activities will be prioritized.

## Nigeria

IOM has provided return and reintegration assistance to over 6,000 Nigerian migrants stranded in Europe and Africa. IOM will continue to provide assistance to voluntary returning migrants, as well as migrants in vulnerable situations. IOM will intensify efforts to ensure the sustainability of return and reintegration programmes in Nigeria through engagement with the Government and support to operationalize the standard operating procedures for managing AVRR. In 2017, IOM will also focus on supporting community initiatives and group reintegration activities.

IOM will actively engage with State and non-State actors in the provision of safe and transitional shelter and accommodation, health and psychosocial care and AVRR to victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrants. IOM will reinforce its partnership with the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and other stakeholders working on counter-trafficking activities in Nigeria to strengthen the delivery of assistance to vulnerable migrants.

IOM will also focus on tackling irregular migration flows from and to Nigeria through information and awareness campaigns on the risks and hazards faced by irregular migrants. Innovative initiatives to prevent trafficking, exploitation and abuse of (potential) migrants will be carried out in 2017. Targeted actions will be directed at reducing the incidence of irregular migration in communities experiencing high migration pressure by supporting employment creation activities for the youth. Job centres established by the Government of Nigeria, with the support of IOM, will be strengthened to provide access to employment opportunities.

At the regional level, IOM will continue to promote a positive image of migrants by supporting the development of an ECOWAS public information strategy and capacity-building activities for media practitioners.

IOM will build on the success and achievements of its 2015 diaspora activities by assisting the temporary return of Nigerian diaspora to support local initiatives through knowledge and skill transfers. Strategic actions aimed at promoting diaspora investments in Nigeria will be implemented in 2017.



IDP family in front of their house in N’gourtoua village, Niger. Displacement is creating a new scenario in the region. Along the national highway, makeshift houses made out of plastic and seccos (tressed straws) are ubiquitous. “They stay near the highway because they feel safer there and the access to humanitarian assistance is easier,” Governor Kaza explains. N’gourtoua, one of the settlements along the highway, is home to more than 400 households of mostly IDPs who fled Boko Haram. “We used to farm and fish. Here we can’t grow food, perhaps we can do some small commerce,” Chétima Lauvan explains. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Amanda Nero)

Senegal

IOM will continue promoting the benefits of voluntary returns for communities of origin, especially when returns are accompanied with comprehensive reintegration schemes. IOM will strengthen its collaboration with local stakeholders so they can be a relay and local contact for returnees, and they can support the implementation of reintegration projects. This approach will contribute to enhancing the perception of returnees as local actors for development.

Further, IOM will reinforce the capacities of local authorities in the management of migration governance, emphasizing the added value of a territorial and local approach to migration issues. IOM will especially continue its work and collaboration with local and regional agencies for more sustainable and efficient development projects led by the diaspora.

IOM will continue to advocate for the respect of human rights, in relation to dignified and voluntary return, and assist vulnerable migrants in need, including those who have been trafficked and exploited in Senegal. In the framework of its AVRRE programmes, and in response to growing numbers of Senegalese migrants attempting to cross the Mediterranean, IOM will work closely with local NGOs and local authorities to develop targeted awareness-raising on the consequences of irregular migration, linking with skills building and economic opportunities for potential migrants in high-departure zones. In 2016, IOM organized capacity-building activities for potential and returning migrants to set up income-generating activities, and will seek to further this programme in the regions, working closely with the National Agency for the Promotion of Youth Employment.

IOM will also seek to further strengthen the capacity of the Government in its response to health issues relating to migrants, specifically targeting south-east Senegal, and how to best respond to the threats of communicable diseases of public health concern in border areas.

IOM will pursue efforts to support the Government of Senegal to channel diaspora investment. This entails in particular initiatives to optimize the impact of remittances, through the promotion of investment and entrepreneurship of migrant workers as instruments of local economic development, as well as seeking to engage diaspora communities to support youth employment in rural areas.

Sierra Leone

In the wake of the EVD crisis, the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society are more than ever interlinked and essential for this crucial recovery phase. Through its continued work with returning migrants, IOM ensures that migrant populations are provided with the necessary tools and knowledge to reintegrate into society.

IOM will continue to provide essential training to health-care workers to rebuild the health system devastated by EVD, as well as upgrade health facilities in border districts. Finally, IOM will engage with diaspora health-care experts in 2017 to bring their unique skills and cultural knowledge to strengthen the health system through mentoring and skills training. In 2017, IOM will also continue the work commenced in 2016 to reduce the costs of remittances.

Togo

Specific needs identified in Togo relate to the prevention of trafficking and smuggling, especially in the central regions of the country. IOM plans to strengthen vulnerable migrants' access to income-generating activities, professional training and education on human rights, as well as raise awareness on the risks of irregular migration. IOM aims to develop a regional initiative in order to facilitate coordination mechanisms and ensure a major regional impact of counter-trafficking activities.

IOM will also assist the Government of Togo through the Ministry of Justice in the development of a normative environment on the issue of trafficking and the reinforcement of the prosecution of criminals.

IOM will support the Government of Togo to better understand the profiles of the stranded migrants in the country. Recommendations will be prepared to address the protection gaps existing at the national level and develop a tailored response. This national response will include the establishment of an efficient referral mechanism to assist returnees and other vulnerable migrants in Togo.

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

CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Regional initiatives

Central America and Mexico have recently experienced an increase of return movements, currently estimated at 500,000 migrants per year. Most returning migrants resettle in urban areas where employment, schooling and economic opportunities are more likely to be found. Addressing the needs of returning migrants in their communities by providing a comprehensive assistance to foster self-sufficiency strategies and improve their livelihoods is key for sustainable returns.

IOM intends to assist governments and other key stakeholders to implement policies designed to assist returning migrants. In 2017, IOM will map the reintegration services available for returned migrants in each country, promote inter-institutional coordination for reintegration assistance and push forward the preparation of national public policies on reintegration. This will result in more targeted and efficient policies and programmes aimed at facilitating reintegration for the benefit of both returning migrants and communities of return.

Whether performed by governments, private employment services or employers themselves, international recruitment is often the first step in the labour migration process, setting in motion a variety of outcomes that can either contribute to or detract from the benefits of labour migration. In Central and North America and the Caribbean, many workers take part in temporary work programmes in the United States and Canada. They also move through other channels within the region, including within subregional economic integration blocs.

IOM works to build the capacities of national governments, private sector actors recruiting or providing recruitment mediation, and the civil society to improve the integrity of international recruitment processes, protect worker rights, and support skill development and circulation. This initiative will benefit from the experienced gathered by IOM globally on promoting integrity in international recruitment and transparency in labour supply chains.

As part of efforts to promote a more humane and orderly migration for the benefit of mobile populations, IOM signed a cooperation agreement with the Salvadorian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, via the Vice-Ministry for Salvadorians Abroad. © IOM 2015



As migration patterns diversify in Central and North America and the Caribbean, technical assistance is required in policy development to reflect the role of various States as countries of origin, transit and destination of various categories of migrants. In particular, several governments in Central America and the Caribbean, as well as related regional economic integration bodies, are increasingly interested in improving their governance of labour migration and circulation, and enhancing their capacity to attract and make the best use of the skills required in national labour markets.

### Costa Rica

Under the objective of promoting safe, ethical and beneficial labour migration, IOM programming will strive to enhance the State's ability to assist business and education professionals to obtain work permits in a timely and efficient manner. The implementation of a memorandum of understanding with the Business Association for Development will target ethical labour recruitment and migration. IOM will also provide support to the bilateral agreement between the Ministries of Labour of Costa Rica and Panama on labour migration.

IOM will encourage the inclusion of migrants through the development of local economic development strategies for cross-border and other migrant populations. IOM will also promote labour migration enhancing climate change adaptation and resilience, and integrate climate change adaptation and migration into local development planning.

IOM aims to increase migrants' access to health services and monitoring of migrants' health through culturally appropriate awareness-raising and capacity-building training sessions, as well as through research, data mapping and enhanced information-sharing measures. IOM also aims to strengthen migrants' access to both physical and psychosocial health-care services in shelters, camps and transit centres.

Proposed health initiatives to combat the spread of Zika virus and other infectious diseases will integrate awareness-raising activities with government officials and health providers. Innovative technological initiatives, such as the planned development and implementation of an electronic medical file system with biometric registry, will be integral to IOM's efforts to strengthen the Government's capacity to address health threats, including the Zika virus, dengue, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases. These technological platforms will support national efforts to gather and share reliable, timely data and subsequently promote migrants' improved access to quality health care along the migration route. Implementation will include training sessions and awareness-raising activities on health-related issues and best practices on coordination among health providers.

IOM will contribute to reinforcing capacities to provide voluntary return and/or reintegration assistance through the implementation of the Protocol for Humanitarian Assistance of Costa Rican Nationals Abroad.

IOM will provide migrants in need of a reliable, individualized response by strengthening one-window information service units in high migration flows areas.

### Dominican Republic

IOM aims to ensure that non-national residents in the Dominican Republic have the same access as nationals to health care, social services, education and housing, regardless of gender, age or other personal characteristics, with special emphasis in the more than 200,000 migrants who acquired a migration permit as a result of the National Regularization Plan.

IOM is currently implementing two feasibility studies to promote orderly labour migration schemes in the Dominican Republic. The results of these studies will be shared and discussed with relevant stakeholders in order to promote the implementation of a pilot initiative on labour migration.

IOM will continue to support indigenous guidance centres in Costa Rica that provide culturally appropriate information and services to temporary migrants through the assistance of trained cultural advisers.

In order to increase investment opportunities for the diaspora in home communities, IOM plans to implement an International Guarantee Fund for Dominicans Abroad. This mechanism aims to facilitate the access of diaspora members to loans and funds in order to facilitate productive investments in their communities of origin, reducing the risk to the lender through the intermediation of the guarantee fund in the country of origin.

IOM will also continue supporting the identification of cases, prosecution of criminals and the provision of assistance to victims of trafficking. This includes the following: (a) providing support for the harmonization and update of the existing regulatory framework; (b) strengthening the capacities of institutions and civil society organizations working on prevention, assistance and protection; and (c) strengthening information management systems related to the provision of protection or assistance to victims of trafficking.

### El Salvador

In 2017, IOM plans to promote and facilitate the creation and development of community-based returnee-friendly communities and networks, aimed at preventing discrimination and prejudice and promoting returnees' protection, integration and productive reinsertion in El Salvador.

IOM will continue developing programmes aimed at preventing irregular migration and violence, in particular against children and youth, which is one of the main factors that drive migration flows from El Salvador.

### Guatemala

IOM will continue promoting the health of migrants by raising awareness among authorities on the right of returned migrants to health access and psychosocial services and the importance of these services during the very first phase of the return. In this regard, IOM will support the Government to establish health posts at designated points of entry and shelters in order to easily identify urgent health needs of migrants and refer them immediately to specialized services.

Likewise, IOM will develop strategies aimed at offering vocational or technical courses for returned migrant children and parents from returned households. These options will take into account the experience and interests of the beneficiaries in order to facilitate their socioeconomic reintegration to the country and booster their participation in the development of Guatemala.

### Guyana

Throughout 2017, IOM plans to continue promoting the health of migrants and migration-affected communities in the remote mining and logging camps of the Guyanese hinterland (HIV/AIDS testing and counselling, malaria testing and blood pressure testing).

IOM will also deploy its expertise to protect migrants in need, particularly victims of trafficking and suspected victims of trafficking, as well as stranded migrants and stateless individuals. A comprehensive range of activities in the area of counter-trafficking is planned, both to prevent the exploitation and abuse of potential victims, and contribute to the fight against trafficking of persons and exploitation. IOM envisages to support counter-trafficking legal and policy frameworks and provide comprehensive assistance to victims of trafficking.

IOM also plans to work in 2017 on promoting the role of the diaspora as an agent for change and facilitating cost-effective remittances and their positive development impact, notably through financial literacy training, research and analysis, and facilitating linkages between the diaspora and community development groups in Guyana.

Where needed, IOM will support the tailored socioeconomic reintegration of returning migrants, even if no specific large-scale intervention is currently planned in this area.

IOM will equally work to promote a positive image of migrants and provide migrants in need with a reliable, individualized response that is consistent with international best practice standards of protection.

### Haiti

In June 2014, the Government of Haiti enacted the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law, which prohibits all forms of human trafficking, as well as establishes a National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking. IOM aims to assist the National Committee by supporting the implementation of the National Action Plan, increase the visibility of the Committee's actions and strengthen the capacities of law enforcement authorities to investigate, prosecute, convict and sentence traffickers, as well as those of civil society organizations to identify and protect victims.

### Honduras

Taking advantage of its experience in the area, IOM will provide support to the development and implementation of policies and national and regional programmes aimed

at improving the health of migrants and communities. This includes raising awareness of national stakeholders, generating evidence and promoting inter-institutional alliances.

IOM will also continue providing information and training to potential migrants in order to prevent irregular migration. IOM will keep facilitating the successful reintegration of Honduran returnees, which encompasses awareness-raising, training for local authorities and the active participation of different stakeholders.

## Jamaica

IOM will support and build the Government of Jamaica's capacities for the effective implementation of its International Migration and Development Policy and Plan of Action. The overall objective of the policy is to contribute to socioeconomic development by integrating international migration into development strategies, forging a common understanding of the migration and development nexus. Several positive impacts have been identified, which underscore the potential of migration for development. The policy was formulated under broad thematic areas aligned to national priorities as articulated in Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan.

IOM will strengthen its efforts in initiating the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) Programme pilot project in Jamaica. The IRIS programme will provide transparent and ethical administrative structures for Jamaica's labour migration recruitment system.

Furthermore, IOM seeks to advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society by offering psychosocial support to individuals, primarily children, who were left behind as a result of migration. The support provided will be partly determined by IOM-led needs assessments and research.

Additionally, IOM expects to maintain its efforts to promote safe and orderly migration by continuing to build the institutional capacities of government ministries, departments and agencies to counter-trafficking in persons using a victim-centred approach. IOM also aims to improve public awareness on this issue through sensitization sessions with students and vulnerable groups, as well as support the Government of Jamaica on the implementation of a comprehensive counter-trafficking public awareness-raising campaign.

In addition to this, situational assessments of migration health issues within the country will be carried out in aim of assisting the Government of Jamaica with updated knowledge on this topic. Gathered information will also

strengthen IOM's ability to provide tailored capacity-building initiatives to relevant stakeholders.

## Mexico

To advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants, IOM is working with the Secretary of Labour to facilitate legal labour migration to the United States and Canada. In this line, IOM will continue cooperating with the Centro de Investigación, Entrenamiento y Reclutamiento del Trabajador Organizado in the framework of an initiative to prevent irregular hiring of labour migrants, and address the frauds committed against migrants and potential migrants seeking for job opportunities abroad.

IOM is also developing a protocol to identify victims of human trafficking with labour exploitation purposes in Mexico. This protocol is developed in collaboration with the Secretary of Labour. Additionally, in collaboration with the Secretariat of Tourism, IOM will develop an initiative to protect and prevent exploitation of migrant women in the tourism sector.

Finally, IOM will continue implementing its programme "Facilitated International Travel for Students", which promotes the access of students to opportunities of study abroad and the return of youth with enhanced skills.

## Nicaragua

Improving the quality and availability of services to ensure the social and economic inclusion of at-risk adolescents and youth is essential to prevent irregular migration and ensure the successful reintegration of returnees.

IOM intends to continue contributing to socioeconomic reintegration of returned migrant women and their families upon their arrival and during the first and most critical phase of their settlement process. This includes the promotion of synergies between public institutions and private organizations (national or regional) in order to reinforce socioeconomic reintegration, in particular by facilitating access to work opportunities.

IOM will continue contributing to the fight against smuggling and trafficking in persons, exploitation and abuse in Central America, through the provision of financial and technical assistance to the Regional Coalition against Trafficking in Persons in Central America.

## Panama

Migration dynamics existing in Panama have evolved, and today, Panama is a consolidated country of transit for large numbers of migrants going to the north, as well as a country of destination of migrants.

In this framework, IOM intends to support the Ministry of Labour of Panama to implement strategies aimed at better managing labour migration in the country. IOM will specifically support the National Observatory of the Labour Market to better observe the migration phenomenon.

IOM also aims at strengthening the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' capacities to provide assistance and protection to border communities with a high rate of transit migration, as well as to the main communities of origin of Panamanian migrants, which are mostly located in indigenous Comarcas.

Finally, IOM intends to support Immigration Services to develop ad hoc awareness-raising strategies aimed at promoting socioeconomic and cultural integration of migrants in communities of destination.

## United States

Assistance provided by IOM for return and reintegration cases of victims of trafficking includes a safety and risk assessment, transportation arrangements, logistical support during travel, reception upon arrival in the country of origin, referral to local social services in the country of origin, temporary shelter, health care, training and education, and small grants for income-generating activities in the country of origin. All assistance is provided with the purpose of promoting the well-being of the returning migrant. Programme staff focuses on identifying solutions and opportunities that minimize a victim's risk of re-trafficking upon returning home. Whenever possible, and only when safe for the victim, the US Programme utilizes existing resources in the victim's country of origin available through the Government and/or NGOs. IOM also relies on its ability to provide tailored capacity-building initiatives to relevant stakeholders.

Launch of a community based counter-trafficking campaign in Nicaragua.  
© IOM 2016



# SOUTH AMERICA

## Regional initiatives

In 2017, IOM will continue working with regional and international bodies that help facilitate orderly labour migration and enhance the positive impact of migration on development. IOM will keep providing technical assistance to the MERCOSUR Labour Observatory to enhance analysis, management and best practices in the area of labour statistics.

Besides, IOM will support efforts deployed to generate, share and apply best practices and knowledge, as well as connect practitioners to facilitate peer learning through South-South Cooperation initiatives on labour migration and migration and development.

## Argentina

In recent years, Argentina has moved forward in the design and implementation of legal frameworks and policies to promote migration and protect the rights of migrants, such as the National Migration Law sanctioned in 2004, and the Law for the Prevention and Punishment of Trafficking in Persons and Assistance to its Victims, passed in 2008.

However, the country still faces challenges in achieving the full socioeconomic inclusion of migrants and enhancing their rights. Migrants in Argentina often remain vulnerable to informal and unsecure labour conditions, restricted access to social services and political participation, and discrimination. These

vulnerabilities are often increased in the case of women migrants and migrants from outside the MERCOSUR area.

In this context, IOM plans to work with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, unions, the ILO and civil society organizations to improve the diagnosis on the labour conditions of migrants and raise awareness among public authorities, the private sector and the general society on the labour rights of migrants in Argentina. Special attention will be given to domestic service workers, mainly migrant women from neighbouring countries, and migrant workers in the textile and construction sectors.

IOM will work closely with the National Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to promote the right of migrants granted in the national legislation and fight against migrant discrimination through the implementation of a public campaign aligned with IOM's *i am a migrant* initiative. IOM will also deliver workshops to government authorities, private sector leaders and civil society organizations on the rights of migrants set by law, and on diversity and intercultural dialogue.

Regarding the political rights of migrants, who are not entitled to vote at national elections, IOM will continue promoting the actions of civil society organizations in favour of a law allowing the right to vote to the migrant population nationwide.

In the area of migrant health and well-being, IOM will work to facilitate access for migrants to key information, surveillance and prevention, care and treatment of

Celebration of the International Migrants Day in Chile. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Simon Valenzuela)



communicable diseases, including tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV. The initiative will also provide information on occupational health and safety, mental health and psychosocial assistance, including referral pathways for sexual and gender-based violence among migrant populations working in the domestic textile industry.

## Bolivia, Plurinational State of

IOM works to promote access of migrants to social services, including vulnerable groups such as victims of trafficking. IOM works in close coordination with other agencies, stakeholders and institutions, to combat trafficking in persons and labour exploitation of women and children, promoting studies and knowledge management. IOM has been involved in the formulation and implementation of counter-trafficking laws in the Plurinational State of Bolivia and currently works on promoting awareness on the protection of private information on social networks.

IOM works to promote orderly and secure migration processes and participates in the elaboration of legal migration frameworks.

## Brazil

Labour migration and development are key programmatic areas in Brazil's present economic situation, in a context of increasing unemployment and inflation rates. Alongside interventions for returnees' engagement in development, IOM will design innovative programmes with the Government and other multilateral institutions to focus on labour migration flows.

At the same time, IOM will support local NGOs dedicated to increase the social and economic inclusion of migrants.

## Colombia

IOM will continue to assist the Government in the implementation of new models for rural economic development within the framework of the local peacebuilding process, as part of the Government of Colombia's community stabilization priorities. Lands restitution and titling interventions will be developed in order to reduce the risk of impoverishment of displaced persons or victims returning to their places of origin as a result of peace agreements.

The National Government has prioritized the implementation of income-generation initiatives for returnees, especially in border areas. IOM will assist government agencies in the design and implementation of sustainable economic growth strategies for migrants, in order to facilitate their social integration.

## Ecuador

IOM plans to support the Government of Ecuador in the process towards South American integration, in particular in views of a productive integration of labour migrants. This includes the promotion of cooperation and exchange of best practices among public employment services in the region.

In 2017, IOM will continue to provide assistance to voluntary returnees, from arrival in Ecuador until the completion of the reintegration process.

IOM will support the government programmes for education and training abroad through assistance in the mobilization of students.

## Paraguay

IOM and the Ministry of Health of Paraguay are looking forward to improve access of migrants to health services, through the implementation of a project funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

In addition to this initiative, IOM is exploring the possibility of promoting inter-agency cooperation to develop proposals on the basis of on a community approach to fight vector-borne diseases for the year 2017.

## Peru

IOM will work closely with the Pan-American Health Organization, national and regional health service providers, as well as migration authorities, in order to strengthen the control and prevention of tuberculosis in border regions of Peru, particularly in the south, where mining activity is important and where indigenous populations are most exposed to risks. In addition to building local capacities, IOM will seek to strengthen binational coordination to provide medical assistance to tuberculosis patients living in border regions.

IOM will also focus its efforts on strengthening the capacity of mobile health units in rural and remote areas of Peru, especially in regions facing challenges regarding internal migration linked to illegal mining and logging.

## Uruguay

During 2016, Uruguay has faced the challenge of integrating new migration flows and promoting measures against discrimination of migrants and xenophobia. In 2017, IOM will support all activities (such as public campaigns and training activities) that contribute to integrating migrants in the local society.

# ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

## Regional initiatives

For the coming years, IOM in Asia and the Pacific has prioritized strengthening systems and providing tailored solutions that harness the benefits of migration. This includes facilitating regular migration to contribute to socioeconomic development. IOM aims to: (a) improve the conditions of migrant workers and family members in countries of destination as a result of increased collaboration among countries of origin; (b) enhance the capacity of CSOs to protect migrant workers; (c) strengthen labour migration frameworks and the capacity of governments to implement these, with special focus on international collaboration; and (d) integrate migration into development.

In 2017, IOM will work with national counterparts to promote skills development for expatriates, which is aligned to national and regional certifications. IOM will promote IRIS to encourage ethical recruitment practices. Ensuring safe and regular labour mobility through the protection of migrant workers will strengthen the positive links between labour migration and development. Integrated border management approaches will capacitate government institutions to combat transnational organized crime.

## Afghanistan

IOM will continue to contribute to advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society, notably through its medical assessment programme for both departing and returning Afghans.

### Addressing health vulnerabilities in Asia and the Pacific

IOM in Asia and the Pacific also deploys efforts to reduce health vulnerabilities among migrants and migration-affected communities. With Asia hosting almost 60 per cent of the world's total population, along with expanding regional mobility, the need for stronger coordination in addressing migrant, mobile, cross-border, stranded and displaced populations' health issues and well-being is increasingly recognized. The tremendous and yet unaddressed health and psychosocial well-being needs of thousands of migrant workers coming from the labour-sending Colombo Process countries to the Middle East countries and elsewhere continues to be high on the agenda of Asian countries.

Guided by the WHA 61.17 and within the framework of the SDGs, IOM – in collaboration with the UN and civil society partners under the JUNIMA – will work to address the HIV, tuberculosis and human mobility and migration challenges in selected countries of South and South-East Asia. The regional programme aims to achieve the following: (a) provide the platform for harmonizing migration-related HIV and tuberculosis national, cross-sectoral and multilateral programming, research and knowledge management; (b) improve regional coordination and awareness; and (c) strengthen capacity of governments and civil society in addressing health needs and vulnerabilities of migrants, their host communities and families left behind. The programme will improve access to health and social services, provide social protection and reduce HIV and tuberculosis co-infection morbidity and mortality among migrants and their family members.

As the JUNIMA Secretariat, IOM intends to lead the regional agenda on migration health and provide overall strategic technical guidance and direction to the regional coordination mechanism, monitor and coordinate activities under the regional migrant health Action Plan, and liaise with key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders on advancing the migrant health agenda in South and South-East Asia.



Parsu Sharma-Luital, representative of the Asia-Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN) and the Bhutanese Community of Australia at the IOM NGO Humanitarian Consultations. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Amanda Nero)

Additionally, IOM will continue its work in the area of trafficking in persons trying to address the drivers of trafficking within the country, as well as across borders with neighbouring countries.

## Australia and the Pacific context

IOM will strengthen the capacity of governments in the Pacific to advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society through a regional labour migration intervention. Government capacity will be strengthened to better manage safe and ethical labour migration that is broadly beneficial to origin and destination communities and the migrants themselves, through improving labour recruitment practices, processing of remittances and monitoring systems. A consistent regional approach to labour migration policy, as well as information-sharing, will be promoted. For example, IOM will further the capacity of governments in the region to share labour market information in order to increase awareness of potential labour migration opportunities between States. As well as facilitating regional cooperation and information-sharing on foreign employment, the groundwork will be laid to support evidence-based interventions on labour migration that would include providing technical assistance to governments to upskill certain sectors and increase their eligibility for labour migration opportunities and better monitor the impact of policies on source communities.

## Bangladesh

In terms of labour mobility, IOM recognizes the importance of having strong, reliable and ethical recruitment institutions and practices to provide migrant workers with safe labour migration options. In 2017, IOM will closely work with development partners, the ILO, the Government of Bangladesh and private sector recruitment agencies to build a stronger commitment to ethical recruitment, corporate social responsibility and human rights. These initiatives will include building the capacity of recruitment agencies to deliver ethical services and building the capacity of government bodies to monitor market practices.

In the area of migrant health promotion, IOM has supported the development of a National Strategic Plan of Action on Migration Health in Bangladesh to be implemented from 2016 to 2018. IOM will continue advocating with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to include the strategic action plan into the next National Five-Year Plan starting in January 2017.

IOM will continue providing support to the government health-care system by strengthening the integration of quality and comprehensive physical, mental and psychosocial health-care services for victims of human trafficking and abuse. IOM will also continue its initiatives to enhance community engagement on the rights and well-being of victims of human trafficking.

IOM will continue to promote access to quality and comprehensive SRH care services for internal migrants and internally displaced populations in urban slums, contributing to the promotion of SRH rights of migrants. IOM will also continue advocating to mainstream interventions in the national response to reduce HIV and tuberculosis co-infection related morbidity and mortality among international and cross-border migrants, their families and host communities.

### Cambodia

With a significant number of Cambodian nationals migrating abroad every year, ensuring the well-being of migrants and their families left behind are a central part of IOM's work. Improving skills development, providing cultural orientation, and connecting skills development programmes with foreign employers to create the best possible outcomes for labour migrants are important steps in facilitating the socioeconomic well-being of migrant workers in their host countries. IOM is also exploring the positive and negative consequences of migration for children left behind in the hopes of providing support to migrants' families in Cambodia.

Often, access to health care is one of the main issues faced by migrants and mobile populations abroad. In Cambodia, IOM has been working to increase access to communicable disease prevention, testing and treatment for migrants, mobile populations and hard-to-reach populations in border areas.

### China

In 2017, IOM will continue to support efforts to improve the socioeconomic well-being of labour migrants from China through liaison with the public and private sector organizations responsible for sending Chinese workers abroad, with special emphasis on pre-departure orientation of Chinese overseas workers and the issue of reducing recruitment costs. IOM will also facilitate dialogue on labour migration to further enhance cooperation and exchange, including between Chinese provinces and European regions.

IOM intends to work closely with local authorities on the integration of foreign migrants to learn from international experiences and best practices, as well as China's already existing experience and knowledge in this area. This approach will build on the work already established through the policy discussions on the role that internal as well as international migrants play in China's economic development, especially through the concept of migrants and cities.

**Labour migration in South-East Asia**  
In 2015, IOM launched the first phase of a programme to address labour migration to Thailand from Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam. This programme is built on the principle that linking skills development to the supply and demand sides of national labour markets will enable migrants to access improved employment opportunities and conditions, in both countries of origin and destination. In turn, this will contribute to poverty reduction in countries of origin, improving the well-being of migrant communities at home and abroad.

### Fiji

IOM will seek to strengthen capacity and raise awareness within the Government of Fiji regarding migration and the benefits of adequate migration management. Through information management, training and facilitating cooperation in relevant government ministries, IOM will work to ensure that the socioeconomic advantages of well-managed migration are integrated in government policies.

Government capacity will be strengthened to better manage safe and ethical labour migration that is broadly beneficial to origin and destination communities and the migrants themselves, through improving labour recruitment practices, remittances processing and monitoring systems. IOM will work with communities and their leadership in Fiji to allow migrants and society to benefit from the enhanced protection and empowerment of migrants.

### India

In 2017, IOM will enhance cooperation networks through increased knowledge, awareness-raising and capacity development of government officials, as well as other relevant stakeholders (civil society, migrants associations and diaspora groups) working in the area of labour migration.

To strengthen the protection mechanism, consulate and emigration officials would be provided training on ethical recruitment practices and complaints and remedial mechanisms. IOM will develop recruitment monitoring capacities and mechanisms of both central and State governments. To achieve this objective and strengthen fair recruitment practices, IOM is planning to organize three consultations on IRIS in Delhi, Mumbai and Lucknow. Leveraging the increased collaboration between the MHA and the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), IOM is planning to assist the MSDE in its overseas skill missions through the establishment of MRCs, skill training, skill matching and issues pertaining to international certification.

### Indonesia

In 2017, IOM will continue to support programmes promoting migrant integration (targeting host communities and migrant communities), enhancing migrant skills and knowledge for better livelihood opportunities and supporting the development of mechanisms to facilitate migrants' access to justice. IOM will also continue to exchange views with the private sector in Indonesia to share experiences related to recruitment and deployment practices with the objective of formulating a joint commitment on ethical, dignified and professional recruitment practices for migrant workers.

In terms of health, IOM will continue to ensure migrant health rights and mitigate excess mortality and morbidity associated with migration (conflict, disaster and forced displacement). This will be carried out through the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building interventions (physicians, medical health personnel). IOM will also continue to promote health activities with gender mainstreaming approaches covering SRH, sexually transmitted diseases, maternal and child health, family planning and HIV/AIDS. Community participation also will be increased through community activities on issues, such as sanitation and environmental health.

### Iran, Islamic Republic of

IOM seeks to contribute to collaborative efforts to improve the health conditions of Afghan populations residing in the Islamic Republic of Iran with early diagnosis and referrals for treatment, as well as mitigate health risks through culturally appropriate health education

IOM has successfully strengthened the capacities of existing Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs) in India to respond to migrant workers' needs and has received requests from various State governments for the establishment of new MRCs. In this line, IOM will be providing technical assistance to the Government of Andhra Pradesh in establishing a new MRC in the near future.

activities in order to reduce preventable morbidity, mortality and disability. Specific objectives of the project are listed below.

- (a) To conduct needs assessment on the migration, health status and vulnerabilities of Afghan migrants/refugees in Mashhad province, including their access to health and other social services, a mapping of governments' responses to address these vulnerabilities, and to come up with recommendations for action.
- (b) To raise awareness on health prevention and health services in Mashhad province through culturally-appropriate health education activities among population of concern that will facilitate better access to health services and ensure better health outcomes for all migrants.
- (c) To improve the health conditions of Afghan populations through the provision of basic primary health-care services and conduct first-line triage in order to identify medical conditions or illnesses at an early stage, and facilitate timely referrals to health centres for further investigation and treatment.
- (d) To establish needed foundation for data mining, using primary information starting from typology and taxonomy of those who are in need of health supports and their medical/health needs.
- (e) To build up conducive synergy using multisectoral approach among involved entities in this realm to more comprehensively address health needs of migrants and refugees.

In so doing, the priority will be given to children, women (particularly those who are pregnant, lactating or post-partum), the elderly and individuals with chronic medical conditions, special needs or disabilities.

### Lao People's Democratic Republic

The Lao People's Democratic Republic is a source and a transit country for irregular migration. The Governments of both the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand have confirmed that over a million Lao migrants have migrated to Thailand with the vast majority having migrated irregularly. Factors such as the lack of public awareness of the law combined with land borders that are difficult to guard create an environment that increases migrants' vulnerability to exploitation.

IOM has signed a three-year memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to implement a broad range of counter-trafficking activities through the promotion of safe migration practices, including awareness-raising campaigns, disseminating information and education materials, encouraging peer-to-peer discussions, informing communities about legal migration channels and the risks of unsafe migration,

and building government capacities to monitor ongoing activities.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic has been chosen as one of 13 target countries (one of two in Asia) of the Global Action Against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants, a European Union-funded global project implemented by IOM, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The project aims at developing and implementing effective responses to trafficking and smuggling of migrants and will focus on providing assistance to government authorities, CSOs and supporting victims of trafficking and smuggling.

IOM will also support the Lao Ministry of Health's efforts to eliminate the spread of drug-resistant malaria, specifically by tackling a key driver of the current malaria outbreak in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, namely the limited access of mobile and migrant populations (MMPs) in the southern part of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to malaria prevention, testing and treatment. Critical to the success of this initiative will be a comprehensive research activity conducted by IOM with the support of both the Lao Ministry of Health and provincial health authorities to map mobile migrants across three southern Lao provinces. Following the completion of the mapping exercise, IOM will work with key partners to increase the access of MMPs to prevention, testing and treatment regimes. The project will also build partnerships across government and within the private sector to raise awareness on malaria, how to prevent the spread of malaria and ensure sustainable mechanisms are put in place to test and treat malaria when needed.

### Malaysia

With regards to migrant assistance, IOM will provide training on shelter management and victim protection, psychological first aid, psychosocial services for victims of trafficking and advanced counselling skills to Government and NGO's staff. Guidelines on victim identification will be developed to improve coordination among different stakeholders for the protection of victims. In addition, law enforcement officers will be trained on identification of victims of labour trafficking, victim-centred investigation, victim protection and assistance. IOM will continue to provide direct assistance to vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking, abuse and exploitation, as well as unaccompanied and separated children. This will be done through the provision of recovery assistance, including legal counselling and health care, awareness-raising on victims' rights and criminal justice processes for victims of trafficking, organization of English language classes for victims of trafficking, as well as the provision of voluntary return assistance.



### Micronesia, Federated States of, covering the Marshall Islands and Palau

The access to adequate information and resources for family planning is an important priority for many Micronesians. Child nutrition and teenage pregnancy rates are issues of importance. Civil society and grassroots organizations' interest exists in reducing teenage pregnancy rates, as evidenced by strong public information and outreach campaigns through radio, posters and other information materials.

IOM hopes to develop its engagement in the health sector in 2017, as important interest exists on family planning issues, leveraging its presence in schools and communities acquired through nearly five years of educational programming in at least 60 communities in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau.

Access to basic education is available in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau, but increased access to information in topics that affect islanders would be positive. IOM has worked to increase awareness on CCA, DRR, human trafficking and migration issues, and plans to look for additional resources to continue to supplement basic education, as well as offer technical support to the Government in these areas.

### Mongolia

Most internal migrants in Mongolia settle in temporary slums in the Ger districts on the outskirts of Ulaanbaatar, which make up about 60 per cent of the city's population. Many inhabitants in the Ger districts live below the national poverty line, with limited access to services. In cooperation with relevant governmental and non-governmental partners, IOM aims at providing information and direct assistance to vulnerable migrants in Ger districts to register as residents, access services, and receive livelihood and health assistance and support to develop income-generating activities.

IOM provided a reverse osmosis machine training to residents and builders on the island of Falalop in Ulithi Atoll, Yap (Micronesia) for water purification processes. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Rachel Weinheimer)



Beneficiary of IOM support in Mongolia.  
© IOM 2016

IOM will also work on the establishment of an MRC in Umnugobi province. The main purpose of the MRC is to provide migrants with accurate information on their rights and refer them to existing support services. The MRC will also contribute to awareness-raising and provide counselling to vulnerable migrants. In cooperation with partner organizations, IOM will launch awareness-raising campaigns targeting migrants on trafficking, forced labour and health issues.

Finally, IOM will continue to advance the agenda on labour migration management and labour mobility in the country.

IOM will support inter-agency coordination of anti-trafficking efforts and the establishment and operation of an NRM with protocols for timely inter-agency response to cases of trafficking.

## Myanmar

IOM will advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants through strengthening employment practices within the private sector. Targeted technical assistance will also be provided to the implementation of the National Plan of Action for the Management of International Labour Migration 2013–2017, jointly developed by the Government of Myanmar and IOM, in all four thematic areas:

- (a) Governance of migration, including supporting institutional reforms for improved labour migration management;
- (b) Protection and empowerment of migrant workers, including migrant workers' access to regular/safe migration channels through MRCs;

- (c) Labour migration and development, including vocational training at pre-departure and post-arrival stage; and

- (d) Data collection and management.

Across all these areas, IOM focuses on targeted capacity-building activities for officials of key agencies through training and technical support to Myanmar's engagement in regional and multilateral migration forums.

IOM will also undertake initiatives to help migrants use their economic potential (including remittances) for self-development and for the benefit of their communities.

IOM will continue to offer its technical support to other Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund implementation partners so that they can take into consideration the migration dynamics of their beneficiaries and stakeholders into project design and interventions.

In 2017, IOM will also target migrants health expanding its integrated health approach in Mon and Kayin states, building on existing large-scale HIV, tuberculosis and malaria interventions. At the regional level, IOM will continue its ongoing programming on migrant health along the Thailand–Myanmar border, an area that experiences heavy inward and outward migration flows and has major economic and infrastructure developments planned.

Activities in 2017 will include an additional focus on surveillance and management of drug-resistant malaria, supporting cross-border referrals for HIV patients, and conducting and utilizing research on barriers to tuberculosis treatment adherence among migrants. IOM will continue its work in the Ayeyarwaddy region and Rakhine and Kayah states on strengthening township-level capacities in promoting the continuum of reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health and other priority health issues. At the national, regional and State levels, IOM continues to support evidence-informed policies, strategies and programmes in relation to migration health.

## Nepal

Labour migration is considered as a major phenomenon in Southern Asia with an approximated 36 million Southern Asians currently residing outside their countries. The majority of migrants move to the Gulf Cooperation Council countries to East Asian countries. Aside from the benefits of employment and remittances, SAARC Member States have expressed some concerns related to working and living conditions, forced labour, trafficking and labour exploitation facing migrants from the region.

The SAARC Summit held in Kathmandu in 2014 outlined for the first time in its final declaration the need for collective work to uphold the well-being of migrant

workers in destination countries outside the region. IOM and ILO supported the SAARC Regional Expert meeting in Kathmandu that finalized the related draft Plan of Action. In 2017, IOM will assist the Government of Nepal to roll out the SAARC Plan of Action once endorsed by the SAARC Summit in November 2016.

IOM has been and will continue supporting the Government of Nepal to leverage the benefits of migration in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2013–2017, the post-disaster needs assessment report and in line with the National Action Plan on foreign employment and the Fourteenth Development Prospect paper of Nepal. Around 1,500 Nepali youths migrate every day and contribute significantly to household incomes in Nepal through significant remittance flows. The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment report (Volume A, p. 81) indicated that remittances reached 543 billion Nepalese rupees (NPR) in 2014, and expected to increase to NRP 589 billion in 2015 and NRP 628 billion in 2016.

IOM will expand the availability of a range of support services to households with members considering migrating for foreign employment and to those who have returned, including districts affected by the earthquake and those with high rates of emigration. IOM will support programmes for returnee migrants through relevant skill, entrepreneurship and financial literacy training sessions. IOM will also promote the access to financial services and the improvement of financial and institutional systems to generate appropriate financial tools and viable financial alternatives for migrants. Furthermore, IOM will also support the Government of Nepal in reviewing the Foreign Employment Act and subsequent amendment bearing in mind the federal structure that the country is envisioning in the future.

Counter-trafficking has been an integral part of the Nepal Earthquake Emergency Response in 2015 and the regular protection programme. In 2017, IOM will continue some of the counter-trafficking actions initiated during the emergency response, such as community sensitization, capacity-building of service providers and reintegration support for vulnerable IDPs. IOM will also continue facilitating the recovery process and building community resilience towards risks of human trafficking and exploitation and continue implementing regular programmes for the safe return and reintegration of trafficked victims, abused and exploited migrants.

IOM will expand and adapt its services portfolio to meet the health needs of an increasing number of outgoing migrants and strengthen partnerships with the Government, the National Tuberculosis Programme, UN agencies and a range of partner organizations to deal with the various aspects of mobility and public health.

Additionally, IOM will continue to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Health to endorse migration health strategies aiming at addressing policy gaps and

Trafficking in persons victims in Cambodia join hands. © IOM 2016



incorporating migrant health elements in Nepal’s current health policy. IOM will support the Ministry of Health to implement selected prioritized interventions under the National Migration Health Strategic Plan, including proper pre-departure orientation, and the establishment of a Migration Health Secretariat in the ministry.

**Pakistan**

Assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) projects implemented by IOM in Pakistan from countries, such as Greece, Austria and the United Kingdom, aim to provide sustainable options of reintegration for returning migrants. Activities are designed to facilitate income-generating opportunities, enhance vocational skills, further education, provide medical and psychosocial services, and immediate material assistance for those in need.

Pakistan is among the top 10 countries worldwide in migrant returns and returnees benefiting from these programmes have higher chances of a successful integration when material and in-kind assistance is provided. In particular, the following activities are developed under these projects:

- (a) Small business plan development and implementation;
- (b) Business trainings;
- (c) Vocational trainings; and
- (d) Networking activities to link returnees to various health and social services available in their areas.

In 2017, IOM plans to focus on improving reintegration mechanisms for the increasing number of returning migrants to Pakistan. This will be achieved through initiatives aimed at building capacity of stakeholders and strengthening community resilience.

**Philippines**

IOM will continue to provide operational support and monitoring of beneficiaries of AVRR packages, and direct assistance to victims of cross-border trafficking exploitation. IOM will also assess the needs of labour migrants displaced by business retrenchments and coordinate alternative employment, training or livelihood interventions with concerned government bodies.

IOM will contribute to the campaign against illegal recruitment and promote compliance to Philippine and destination countries’ laws. IOM will support the Philippine initiative in the Abu Dhabi Dialogue in order to encourage host countries to share responsibility with countries of origin for the implementation of the Comprehensive Information and Orientation Programme for migrants, covering all stages in the migration cycle.

**Papua New Guinea**

IOM will continue to ensure the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society, specifically through its work on combating human trafficking, countering smuggling, protecting and reintegrating victims of sorcery-related violence and migrant health (psychosocial support). Likewise, creating an enabling environment for effective settlement and integration of refugees will remain a key objective for IOM in the country.

**Republic of Korea**

IOM will continue to conduct research, facilitate workshops and raise funds to enhance the understanding of migration and the development and implementation of relevant initiatives in the Republic of Korea country and overseas. Particularly, IOM will focus on remittances and development, ethical recruitment by the Republic of Korea’s industries and raising awareness on the positive contributions of migrants.

**Sri Lanka, covering the Maldives**

IOM will promote ethical conduct and professionalism within the labour recruitment industry in Sri Lanka with the objective of enhancing levels of transparency and accountability and minimizing the occurrence of migrant workers’ exploitation and abuses. To this end, IOM will, among others, pilot the introduction of a voluntary registration system for the “sub-agent” category in the country.

**Thailand**

IOM contributes to the facilitation of informed and orderly labour migration through analysis and dissemination of regular updates on labour migration policies and regulations, as well as provision of technical support to the Government of Thailand in strengthening procedures for the recruitment and employment of migrant workers from neighbouring countries. IOM will continue to support the Government of Thailand to strengthen its labour migration management policies, while also supporting migrant workers in Thailand to enjoy improved living and working conditions and access to services.

IOM will seek opportunities to strengthen cooperation with private sector actors in evaluating and enhancing procurement policies and procedures, particularly within supply chains, and promoting ethical recruitment and fair labour practices, to reinforce the “employer pays” business model. This initiative will aim at reducing the vulnerabilities of migrant workers to poor working conditions, abuse and exploitation, and human trafficking for forced labour.

IOM will continue to support the deployment of Thai workers overseas through directly advertising job opportunities, interviewing and screening candidates, arranging transportation, and providing pre-departure orientation. IOM also leads engagement with ASEAN on labour migration issues. This entails the following: (a) supporting ASEAN Member States in facilitating increased mobility of skilled labour; (b) providing capacity-building, research and technical support to ASEAN governments; and (c) facilitating multi-stakeholder collaboration on labour migration.

IOM is working to strengthen the criminal justice response to human trafficking by building the capacity of front-line officers to identify and refer potential victims of trafficking, particularly in the fishing industry. IOM also continues to work with government partners, NGOs and community-based organizations to: (a) strengthen protection-oriented approaches for victims of

IOM aims to enhance the impact of labour migration to Thailand on development and poverty reduction in countries of origin, building upon the findings of recent research. IOM will assist the Government of Thailand in the design and delivery of evidence-based policies linking migration and development, providing skill-development opportunities for migrant workers, and supporting access to improved working conditions and opportunities.

trafficking; (b) conduct safe migration and human trafficking prevention information campaigns and outreach activities in vulnerable migrant communities; and (c) provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking, including the return and reintegration of migrants trafficked into the fishing industry.

IOM will continue to partner with the Ministry of Public Health to respond to the needs of migrants, cross-border and hard-to-reach communities specifically on infectious disease case detection/referral, and prevention and control activities utilizing existing networks of community migrant health workers and volunteers. IOM also intends to support the Thailand National Tuberculosis Programme in enhancing tuberculosis prevention, early diagnosis and treatment and referral mechanisms particularly among cross-border communities with Myanmar and Cambodia.

**Timor-Leste**

IOM is committed to advancing the socioeconomic well-being of all migrants and society in Timor-Leste. In 2017, IOM will continue providing comprehensive assistance to vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking. Potential migrant workers will have access to reliable information on safe migration, as well as information on social welfare, self-employment and employment opportunities in their respective communities, through an IOM-ILO partnership.

Information campaigns and training sessions on safe migration for vulnerable groups will prevent vulnerable persons from accepting risky employment offers and relying on unsafe migration.

Furthermore, IOM will promote and enhance the expertise of key government institutions and civil society representatives working in the field of counter-trafficking and combating human smuggling. Special attention will be paid to strengthening the capacities of key law enforcement agencies in order to facilitate the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, such as victims of trafficking. As a result, vulnerable groups will receive timely, professional and adequate assistance according to the specific needs of individuals.

In 2017, IOM will also promote initiatives that will help migrants to properly use their economic potential, including remittances, both for self-development and for the benefit of their communities.

**Vanuatu**

Under the auspices of the ACP-European Union Migration Action, IOM will continue coordinating support to Vanuatu, among the other Pacific countries on the following areas: visa, admission, remittance, counter-trafficking in human beings and smuggling of persons.

Vanuatu and other Pacific countries understand the need to review visa policies, better mainstream migration into development, manage diaspora population and facilitate circular migration in the context of climate change-related displacements, increasing population, shrinking job markets, and diminishing resources. IOM will support the provision of adequate assistance to implement initiatives in these sectors.

**Viet Nam**

In 2017, IOM will continue to provide information and support services to potential and returning Vietnamese migrant workers to maximize the benefits of their employment and life abroad. In its MRC in Hanoi and Nghe An – one of the top labour migrant-sending provinces in Viet Nam – services offered include the provision of profiles of destination countries, counselling and training in financial literacy, among others. This approach contributes to protect potential Vietnamese migrants by empowering them to make informed choices, while simultaneously addressing the needs of individuals who have been trafficked, forced into labour, or might need information or support to improve their current situation.

IOM also seeks to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable migrants by promoting their access to health services and legal assistance, particularly for those who have been victims of trafficking. 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.

Under its assistance programme to returned victims of trafficking, IOM will provide support for health examinations and health treatments to a number of newly returned victims, especially those having suffered from severe exploitation and violence.

**EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA**

**Regional initiatives**

In 2017, IOM will continue to engage with relevant stakeholders at the regional, national and local levels to advance the social and economic integration of migrants in Europe. Through its regional programmes, IOM will further enhance the capacity of local governments in various European Union Member States to develop sustainable strategies for the successful integration of migrants from disadvantaged backgrounds. In addition, IOM will focus on promoting early and sustainable employment for refugees by enhancing capacities of relevant authorities, service providers and employers to facilitate early validation of competences and skill-based job matching.

IOM also plans to strengthen its engagement on safeguarding children on the move in Europe, including UMCs. Particular attention will be put on the protection of children in the European Union Member States impacted by the recent migrant and refugee movements.

Furthermore, IOM will continue to promote ethical recruitment and better identification and referral of (potential) victims of trafficking in Europe.

**Migrant health in the European Union**  
In August 2016, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and IOM agreed to cooperate to address the needs and challenges of humanitarian assistance and development cooperation related to climate change and crisis-induced refugees, migrants and host communities in the Obock region in Djibouti. Several national and international institutions and structures are engaged on overall coordination issues, including the IGAD and IGAD's Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative. These mechanisms are currently under review and will be strengthened during 2017. In full alignment with these systems, UNDP, FAO and IOM agree that it is important to complement these mechanisms with a strengthened joint approach at the programme design and implementation levels.

**Austria**

IOM implements reintegration projects aiming at equipping beneficiaries with the necessary means and skills to reintegrate in their country of origin. In 2017, IOM intends to implement these programmes covering the Islamic Republic of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

IOM will continue to address migrant exploitation and abuse in 2017 by offering trainings on identifying trafficked migrants and asylum seekers to relevant front-line stakeholders, including asylum officials, legal counsellors, social workers and other interested parties.

IOM will continue to support the integration of refugees by conducting both pre-departure and post-arrival cultural orientation trainings. Refugees participating in a resettlement programme will continue receiving pre-departure cultural orientation trainings, while young refugees who have received international protection will be participating in cultural orientation trainings throughout Austria.

Additionally, municipalities' capacities will be enhanced by supporting the active inclusion of disadvantaged migrants in Europe through the development and testing of training modules for social and economic integration.

Furthermore, IOM plans on engaging on diversity management issues, fostering access to work and on the integration of migrants and beneficiaries of international protection into the workplace by enhancing intercultural competences among job seekers, employers and employees and thus, contributing to increased social cohesion in the country.

Batbayar, a Mongolian returnee who lived in Belgium for over 7 years. He returned together with his wife and toddler son in 2013 to Ulan Bator after several years of asylum procedures. The family is very happy to be back. They were able to get treatment for his medical problems, and invest in a small bus to set up a small business providing transportation services. © IOM 2016

**Belgium**

IOM supports Belgium’s efforts to strengthen its capacities to enhance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants. These initiatives will continue, for example, through enhanced support to victims of trafficking in the AVRR programme, and through the implementation of communication activities in countries of origin with regards prevention of irregular migration.

IOM will continue to promote the well-being of migrants in Belgium through global and online campaigns, promoting a positive image of migration, through its activities in the area of migrant integration and its vast network of multi-disciplinary actors. IOM will continue to actively organize information sessions for both specialized actors, as well as a larger public in order to raise awareness on the well-being of migrants and society.

IOM will specifically support the engagement of diaspora as agents for development (including through the use of remittances) through a range of migration and development activities supported by the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation. IOM sees a great opportunity for conducting further migrant integration activities, particularly to the benefit of recently arrived asylum seekers. Regarding actions on enhanced integration in local communities, specific activities have been designed for which further funding is required.



**Bulgaria**

IOM will continue to support actions aimed at the integration of regular migrants, including persons granted international protection, and to raise their awareness of their rights and obligations in Bulgaria, extending support to facilitating migrants’ effective social, economic and cultural integration in the society. Simultaneously, IOM will continue informing migrants of legal migration opportunities and realities in Bulgaria and elsewhere in Europe.

IOM intends to facilitate legal migration in line with the National Migration, Asylum and Integration Strategy 2015–2020, making migration processes more efficient and reliable for both migrants and the Government.

In the field of migration and health, IOM will continue to focus on the following: (a) monitoring migrant health; (b) strengthening migrant-friendly health systems; and (c) facilitating partnerships, networks and multi-country frameworks on migrant health.

In the framework of the regional EQUI-HEALTH initiative, IOM provided training on migration and health for first-line staff in governmental agencies working with migrants, with focus on health professionals and law enforcement officers. National stakeholders consider these training sessions important, and the interest is high.

The ongoing exchange on mediation in health care for Roma will continue in 2017, further developing the collaboration of IOM with the National Network of Roma Health Mediators in support of the development of the European Network of Community Health Mediators.

**Croatia**

IOM will continue supporting the Government’s efforts to coordinate actions towards ensuring adequate health-care provision to migrants. Benefiting from its migrant health training experience and its cooperation with public and occupational health institutes in Croatia, IOM will keep providing assistance to the authorities in migrant/public/occupational health topics, and continue emphasizing the importance of the health dimension throughout the migration management process in Croatia.

IOM will facilitate the introduction of a more systematic and coordinated migrant health data collection system, while observing strict personal data protection standards. The aim is to help improve the provision of health services to those in need, combined with ensuring authorities’ buy-in for a broader application.

Further, IOM plans to advance its involvement in Roma health issues and facilitate discussions on data collection

for health purposes, as well as in the area of health promotion and disease prevention for the benefit of this vulnerable group. Building on previous experience in Roma health issues, IOM will work on raising awareness of health professionals in Roma health anti-discrimination, including by supporting the introduction of a Roma health mediator programme.

IOM will also enhance the protection of children in migration settings, with particular attention to UMCs, including through the following: (a) prevention of violence against children on the move and respect for their rights; (b) supporting and strengthening integrated national child protection systems; and (c) improved collection of data and profiles. Moreover, IOM intends to provide tailored capacity-building to relevant authorities and other actors working for and with UMCs to enable the provision of appropriate care and protection, as well as provide tools to support their integration.

**Cyprus**

On the basis of ongoing activities, IOM will continue to improve opportunities for victims of trafficking in Cyprus or in the framework of their voluntary and safe return and reintegration in their country of origin. IOM will also continue to participate as observer in the Interministerial Coordinating Committee for Counter-Trafficking.

IOM will seek to improve integration opportunities for relocated migrants through vocational training, language courses, matching their skills to job opportunities and supporting them in finding durable solutions.

IOM will engage in bilateral, regional and international dialogue to help countries of origin, transit and destination cooperatively design and implement effective return migration policies. Particular emphasis will be placed on establishing follow-up communication channels with countries of origin to develop social and vocational integration practices.

IOM has offered its services to support all actors involved in reception and detention facilities with capacity-building. In this context, IOM has already initiated capacity-building actions on health assistance through the EQUI-HEALTH project.

**Czech Republic**

Planned initiatives in 2017 are based on close cooperation with municipalities. IOM aims at conducting a conference for the city of Prague on the integration of migrants at the city level, including information sharing with other European Union cities.

IOM also plans to promote migrant’s experiences and skills among the Czech society, adapting the IOM

Migrants Contribute campaign and using countrywide seminars with questions and answers on the migration situation in the country.

Envisaged activities to support the integration of migrants in the Czech labour market include job fairs and direct training workshops in integration centres for migrants, in cooperation with employers, and the establishment of new partnerships with labour offices of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and private sector recruitment agencies to promote transparent opportunities for newly arrived migrants.

**Estonia**

In 2017, IOM plans to contribute to the integration of third-country nationals residing in Estonia. This is planned to be achieved through networking initiatives and building or strengthening bridges between diaspora communities, NGOs and local governments. IOM will also continue its efforts in promoting a positive image of migration and migrants.

Additionally, IOM intends to continue providing post-arrival training to all beneficiaries of international protection in Estonia. The aim of these training sessions is to equip the target group with necessary information, considering their needs while establishing their lives in Estonia.

IOM will also focus on the promotion of ethical recruitment and tackling trafficking in human beings throughout its work. IOM intends to enhance its efforts in promoting and facilitating legal migration channels and schemes for migrant workers, particularly for highly skilled professionals, needed in Estonia. This initiative would be carried out in close cooperation with potential countries of origin.

**Finland**

In 2017, IOM plans to contribute to the integration of third-country nationals in Finland. This includes providing pre-departure cultural orientation training to all quota refugees resettled in Finland, in partnership with the Finnish Immigration Service. The aim of the training sessions is to equip the target group with necessary basic information prior to their travel and resettlement in Finland. Furthermore, IOM will focus on identifying possibilities for migrant women to contribute to and benefit from existing and new forms of work by promoting their economic empowerment and equal access to work. Engagement in this area will be carried out through a transnational network led by IOM.

IOM aims to further engage in the field of counter-trafficking in Finland through increasing the general awareness of trafficking in human beings, as well as developing the capacity of national health-care professionals to better identify and support victims of modern slavery. Finally, IOM will also focus on the promotion of ethical recruitment.

**France**

In order to support refugees in their integration in France, IOM seeks to offer cultural orientation training for individual resettlement cases prior to departure. This training will focus mainly on French culture and society, as well as the day-to-day life in the refugees' new society, with the objective of facilitating integration by addressing expectations and reducing culture shock.

**Germany**

IOM aims to contribute to enhancing migrants' prospects of a prompt and sustainable integration into their new environment in Germany by focusing on the dissemination of

information on migrants' rights and obligations, providing advisory services to potential migrants willing to migrate to Germany and reinforcing the capacities of migrant organizations, especially by establishing contact and exchanges with religious migrant leaders.

IOM will aspire to continue providing pre-departure orientation (PDO) for migrants coming to Germany through different governmental programmes, including resettlement, relocation and humanitarian admission. IOM also plans to further support the local authorities and civil society in Germany in the facilitation of migrant integration into the German society and labour market.

IOM also aims to continue sensitizing the general public to the contributions of migrants and the benefits of migration together with national partner organizations in Germany.

Finally, in 2017, IOM aims to contribute to strengthening the awareness of German stakeholders on trafficking in human beings by reinforcing existing support structures and networks. IOM's focus is twofold: (a) enhanced awareness and assistance structures for persons affected by trafficking/labour exploitation; and (b) identification/protection of vulnerable groups in the asylum procedure.

**Greece**

In the framework of the emergency response in Greece, IOM will assist the Government of Greece with the provision of educational services to children (6–18 years old) currently stranded in Greece. More specifically, IOM will support the transportation of children from their camps to the school of the region, and provide assistance to human resources responsible for their education. It will thus be ensured that all migrants and refugees below 18 years old have direct and easy access to educational services.

Moreover, IOM monitors and evaluates the implementation of activities by NGOs providing accommodation, psychosocial and other required assistance to unaccompanied minors in Greece.

IOM staff assists Brazilian migrants voluntary returning to their country of origin at Dublin airport, Ireland. © IOM 2012

**Short-term work placement for refugees in Denmark**  
In 2017, IOM expects to launch a pilot initiative in Denmark, allowing for persons with refugee status in Denmark to gain working experience through short-term work placements with UN agencies at the UN city in Denmark, thus engaging the international community in Denmark in the integration efforts of the country.



## Hungary

IOM will continue to contribute to the sustainable and early employment of beneficiaries of international protection through recognition of qualifications and validation of competences, giving special attention to informal learning experiences. Additionally, IOM will promote various integration support measures, facilitating income-generating activities and providing information and counselling. Moreover, IOM will continue to contribute to the fight against trafficking of persons, exploitation and abuse.

## Ireland

In 2017, IOM will continue implementing in Ireland the 24-month project, Skills2Work. The objective of the project is to promote early and sustainable employment of refugees through improved support on skill validation, including non-formal and informal learning, and strengthened employer involvement from the private sector.

IOM expects to identify good practices in recognizing the skills of refugees and promoting their employment in line with their skill levels. It also aims to establish a Europe-wide network of stakeholders with access to best practices and information exchange on the topic of migrant skills recognition, recruitment and retention.

IOM will continue to coordinate an information/training day twice per year for the Irish police force on counter-trafficking issues related to service provision for victims of trafficking in Ireland. Training topics include the National Referral Mechanisms and State responses to human trafficking, NGO responses to trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, NGO and State responses to human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation, Health Service Executive and Túsla (State health and childcare services) responses to human trafficking and, finally, international responses to human trafficking. This training will be broadened in 2017 to include an FGM component.

## Italy

In partnership with the private sector, IOM will continue promoting safe, ethical and beneficial labour migration, also protecting migrant workers in need and preventing their exploitation and abuse. This is especially important in the agricultural sector, one of the economic areas most affected by organized crime and with evident need for migrant worker protection.

Within the European RE-Health project, IOM will work on piloting a personal health record and an electronic platform in order to address the health-related issues of arriving migrants, while preventing and addressing possible communicable diseases and cross-border health issues.

AVRR measures will be enhanced at the national level in order to address the challenges posed by an increased trend of irregular migration via the Mediterranean Sea, coupled with lower recognition rates of asylum seekers, especially from North, West and sub-Saharan Africa. IOM will focus on having a stronger role on outreach of potential returnees, as well as information and awareness-raising, in order to increase the potential to assist would-be returnees.

Building on the migration and development projects supported by Italy since 2003, IOM will continue to promote the integration of migration into development policies and practices, and a specific strategy that: (a) enhances the development role of migrants by supporting their investment plans in job-generating enterprises with social impact in their countries of origin; and (b) enhances the diasporas' networks, transnational social ties and financial capital, besides migrants' individual knowledge and skills.

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

### Health care support for migrants in Italy

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, specialized services for migrants and asylum seekers, and health educators working with migrants in detention, will improve the psychosocial assistance provided to vulnerable groups.

join their relatives in Italy and possible beneficiaries of resettlement measures.

In addition, IOM leads a regional project aiming at enhancing the capacity of local governments to develop sustainable strategies for the successful social and economic integration of migrants from disadvantaged backgrounds. This is done through the delivery of a series of trainings and peer mentoring activities for local authorities and both governmental and non-governmental service providers, including front-line workers dealing with the specific needs and situations of disadvantaged migrants. In 2017, IOM will seek opportunities to reach as many potential final users as possible and launch the project in other European Union countries. Replicability and sustainability will be promoted through the creation of an online training platform available to targeted local authorities and other interested actors.

Cultural 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.

In 2017, IOM will continue its involvement in the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification project on migration and climate change, supporting the initiatives of the Senegalese diaspora investing in their country of origin.

## Latvia

IOM will assist the Government of Latvia in the implementation of an integration system for recently arrived third-country nationals. IOM plans to offer a Latvian language curriculum to some 150 recently arrived female migrants. In addition to language and culture courses, IOM will help migrants to familiarize themselves with the Latvian medical, educational, legal and taxation systems to enable them to establish their own small business and become active members of the society.

Promoting the return of Latvian emigrants has been a priority for the Latvian authorities. IOM will contribute to the Government's intentions towards drafting a diaspora strategy and provide necessary support in researching successful methods of supporting the possible return of Latvian emigrants, including building capacity of governmental counterparts.

## Lithuania

One of the core objectives of IOM in Lithuania is to provide assistance to migrants. Three target groups

can be identified in the country: (a) mobile Lithuanian populations; (b) legally staying third-country nationals; and (c) irregularly staying third-country nationals.

In accordance with the objectives of the Lithuanian Migration Policy Guidelines, IOM will continue providing information assistance to returning Lithuanian migrants. IOM promotes the initiative "I'm choosing Lithuania" and hosts the Migrant Information Centre (MIC), a one-stop shop information hub for returning Lithuanian migrants. The centre provides consultations via telephone, Internet and in person for people who already returned to Lithuania or are actively thinking about returning. The MIC also analyses feedback and provides recommendations to the Government. Particular attention will be given in 2017 to Lithuanian returnees from the United Kingdom.

In 2017, IOM will also provide information and counselling services to legally staying third-country nationals. IOM will continue operating the info-line for migrants who need information and advice on legal migration and integration opportunities in Lithuania.

## Malta

IOM is seeking to strengthen ties with national trade unions in order to create awareness on migrants' rights by providing training to members of the unions.

IOM will contribute to the fight against trafficking in persons by raising awareness among the general public and providing training to relevant government entities that come into contact with potential victims of trafficking. IOM will also provide training on trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation purposes to Identity Malta, the entity responsible for the issuance of residence permits to third-country nationals. IOM will also seek to influence the legislative process by proposing changes in the current legislation on circumstantial evidence and the onus of proof that can emanate from this evidence.

Within the framework of its AVRR project, IOM Malta will contribute to advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society, providing pre-departure information and, whenever feasible, training to potential or future returnees and contributing to the socioeconomic reintegration of migrants returning to their countries of origin (pre-departure cash allowances and tailor-made in-kind reintegration assistance in countries of origin). Moreover, IOM Malta will contribute to reinforcing internal and external capacities for the provision of voluntary return and reintegration assistance, through further nurturing existing contacts with key partners and stakeholders and strengthening the referral system in place.

### Netherlands, the

IOM, in cooperation with local partners, will support the labour market integration of beneficiaries of international protection through soft skills training and counselling. IOM will identify best practices in refugees' skills recognition and partner with existing initiatives in the Netherlands.

### Norway

IOM plans to strengthen its efforts in the field of counter-trafficking, including through the development of a training package (seminar and workshops) aimed at Norwegian stakeholders in this area. The seminar and workshops will be based on the experience drawn from a past project with Nordic Baltic ferries and shall further contribute to enhance the awareness and preparedness of transport companies to address trafficking in human beings among their passengers.

In order to improve society's perception of migrants, IOM will actively continue to engage with the #iamamigrant campaign, as well as other migration-enhancing initiatives.

#### Norway: A mentorship programme for refugees

IOM proposes to develop and implement an initiative to facilitate the creation of a network of Norwegian professionals to act as mentors for refugees and beneficiaries of international protection. Access, and more importantly acceptance, into a professional Norwegian network through mentorship is projected to give refugees a greater opportunity to find a job in line with their skills and expertise. This will give them a constructive start towards building their future life in Norway during their stay in reception centres while they are waiting for a municipality to be assigned and start the introduction programme.

### Poland

IOM aims to improve migrant admission and integration conditions in Poland. IOM's work seeks to promote intercultural dialogue, increase understanding of migration issues, and boost the intercultural competences of different stakeholders influencing the integration process. IOM will seek to facilitate migrants' integration through a series of activities, such as the enhancement of dialogue between migrants and different Polish stakeholders and the delivery of cultural orientation trainings for newcomers, including migrant workers and students. IOM plans to continue strengthening the capacity of municipalities across Poland to admit vulnerable migrants.

IOM also plans to enhance the well-being of asylum seekers awaiting decisions on their applications in the reception centres in Poland by strengthening their health awareness and promoting healthy behavior practices through a series of workshops and information activities.

Additionally, IOM will continue the implementation of an annual contest that aims to honour individuals and institutions that have made an outstanding contribution to support integration of migrants in Poland, facilitate social and economic development through migration or build best practices in migration management. The contest continues to gain high interest and support from migrant communities, NGOs, the public administration and other stakeholders involved in migration management. The contest awards are announced at the Awards Gala on the International Migrants Day, on 18 December.

### Portugal

Based on the memorandum of understanding with the Directorate General of Health (within the Ministry of Health) and in collaboration with the UN High Commissioner for Migration and main stakeholders responsible for health, integration and migration policies and management, IOM will continue its work towards improving migrants' health and promoting the adequate and equitable access of migrants to health services. IOM intends to build the capacity of professionals and administrative personnel working in health centres and hospitals on health aspects throughout the migration process. It will also engage with law enforcement officers and security personnel in detention and border reception centres to enhance their capacities on migration and health issues in the context of public health and border management. IOM will also improve migrants' health literacy by reducing information gaps in their use of health services using culturally and age-appropriate tools.

### Romania

Development of IRIS-related initiatives in Romania has been established as a priority in 2017. As such, IOM will engage in the piloting of relevant components that would allow IOM to establish IRIS as a worldwide, private sector-endorsed tool for ethical recruitment.

A highly relevant ongoing initiative that IOM has successfully implemented and will pursue in 2017 is the provision of assistance to victims of trafficking, consisting not only in support with the return but also in a personalized post-arrival reintegration support.

The work that IOM commenced in 2015 in the area of diaspora engagement towards the development of sustainable socioeconomic interventions in targeted communities will likely see an increased momentum in the years to come. Initiatives proposed for further development in 2017 include the engagement of medical professionals and possible incentives for their return to their communities of origin in Romania.

Moussa Faye, a Senegalese beneficiary of the AVRR programme from Spain. © IOM 2016



© Marcia Chandra 2016 for the three pictures

## PORTRAITS OF WELCOME

In two separate Refugee Week events in London, members of the public were invited to a story booth to provide a personal message of welcome for refugees and have their photographs professionally taken by artist Marcia Chandra, putting the faces to the stories. Portraits and accompanying quotes were printed on the spot for participants to take away with them and add to a growing exhibition for the public. These portraits will also be translated into Arabic and posted in IOM-run cultural orientation classrooms in the Middle East and North Africa region for Syrian refugees, providing them with a genuine sense of the welcoming community awaiting them in the United Kingdom.



**Maria Luisa (20 years), Child of the World working for Migrant Offshore Aid Station:** "If I were to welcome a refugee into the community, I would cook a big bowl of pasta and share with them!"

**Saira (Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants), Alina, Zarah:** "We know the people we give sanctuary to give so much back to this country in return. You have sought safety in our country and we welcome you with open arms."



**Raheem (7 going on 8), Jamaican/Kurdish/British and Tako, Kurdish:** "If a new kid joined my class, I would play dodgeball, basketball, football and IT with them to make them feel welcome. I would want the people coming here to know that we are kind people."



### Slovakia

In 2017, IOM will continue operating the Migrant Information Centre (MIC/opened since April 2006), helping migrants legally residing in Slovakia to integrate into society through the provision of information, job and legal counselling, language training and support of community life. Planned activities of the MIC include maintenance and development of the network of cultural mediators, cooperation with the Slovak embassies abroad, active participation in the implementation of the country's integration policy and development of new initiatives.

IOM will continue to work on with the Government on managing labour migration in and from Slovakia, through the development of regular labour migration procedures and the capacity-building in the area of labour migration management to ensure safe, ethical and beneficial labour migration. IOM will also seek opportunities to implement sensitization and information campaigns aimed at the general public to improve the perception of migrants and their role in Slovak society and thus enable their better integration.

As an active member of the Counter-Trafficking Expert Group, IOM will continue to influence local legislation to prevent exploitation and abuse of migrants from and in Slovakia.

IOM will continue to synergize its activities in the country in order to provide migrants in need with a reliable, individualized response to their needs, including victims of abuse, trafficking and violence.

### Slovenia

IOM will continue to support the integration of persons granted international protection in the local labour market through research activities and the set-up of practical informational channels, including online resources and the distribution of informational materials. The objective of these activities is to support access to (self) employment for groups who face particular challenges. At the same time, IOM will inform and raise awareness on the labour conditions and legislation and workers' rights, thereby decreasing the risks of exploitation and abuse in the workplace and sharing information on human trafficking.

IOM will continue to be actively engaged in coordination mechanisms and exchanges regarding other aspects of migrant integration, with a specific focus on intercultural competence of public service providers and (inter) cultural mediation in health care and other identified key sectors, such as education and social care. At the same time, continuity of health care and data collection will be strengthened through piloting an IOM-managed online platform.

IOM will support the National Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, the Police and CSOs in counter-trafficking efforts with the provision of capacity-building initiatives and assistance in the strengthening of protection and the national referral mechanism.

### Spain

IOM will continue enhancing the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration in and from Spain. Specifically, IOM will work to facilitate the reintegration of returned migrants in countries of origin through self-employment and referrals to Spanish companies established in these countries.

Moreover, IOM is working on a centre of investment and training in Dakar as an added option to support the implementation of small and medium enterprises in Senegal. The centre provides continuous counselling and specific training to facilitate entrepreneurship in general and key sectors of the economy in particular.

IOM is also exploring possibilities to develop with public and private partners an official certificate of labour experience or professional accreditation in order to facilitate labour migration. In order to reduce unemployment rates in the migrant population, IOM is planning specific collaborations with the private sector in Spain to identify potential employment opportunities.

### Switzerland

IOM will continue to raise awareness on the phenomena of trafficking in persons in Switzerland and contribute to the enhancement of national prevention and assistance mechanisms through international round tables and public events (including through an itinerant bus) on and around the date of 18 October (European Anti-Trafficking Day).

Furthermore, IOM will coordinate the production of educational videos and a curriculum for sessions addressing migration and migration-related issues in schools with the goal to increase understanding, acceptance and support integration of migrants.

### United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, there is a growing need for integration support due to expanded resettlement, higher migrant numbers and reductions in support services. IOM will use institutional experience in integration to advance the socioeconomic well-being and resilience of migrants and society through two-way integration. IOM will focus on identifying emerging

barriers to integration and assist in developing support services sensitive to migrant issues. IOM will enhance cultural orientation services (expanding it and including child-friendly elements) and also work in partnership with local authorities and front-line professionals to help develop targeted services for migrants, including children-at-risk, to aid integration upon arrival.

IOM aims to reduce barriers to labour market integration, in particular by analysing employer and migrant needs, encouraging opportunities for migrants, and creating space for increased employer and migrant engagement. In addition, to support community cohesion, IOM will organize events, activities and products that are informative, widely appealing and relevant to United Kingdom communities, attracting audiences not commonly reached through existing methods. IOM will also create spaces for engagement between receiving communities and migrants.

Diaspora communities in the United Kingdom include skilled professionals with expertise in a broad range of sectors. IOM aims to develop a programme enabling these diaspora communities to share their skills and expertise with institutions in their countries of origin through temporary or virtual placements. IOM will also support platforms for governments and diaspora communities to engage one another through dialogue and policy consultations. In addition, IOM aims to ensure that a greater proportion of remittances reach migrants and their families through improved transparency in remittance services, raised awareness of high transfer costs, and improved financial literacy among remittance senders.

In addition, IOM will continue its counter-trafficking activities by expanding its provision of awareness-raising sessions for front-line professionals, participating in parliamentary inquiries, facilitating study visits for practitioners, and collaborating with companies to address risks associated with unethical global recruitment practices through IRIS. IOM will further explore a train-the-trainer model for awareness-raising sessions, organize round tables and seminars, and disseminate relevant research publications. IOM will also use its involvement in global-level actions and coordination efforts, such as the SDGs and the Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking to ensure a more effective transfer of knowledge to the United Kingdom context.

Promoting a strong involvement of diasporas for the development of their countries of origin is a key objective of IOM in the United Kingdom.

## SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

### Regional initiatives

IOM will focus on 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 and health consequences of trafficking.

In the context of the current mixed migration flows in some subregions, IOM will continue to support governments in strengthening their migration management systems and building their capacity to conduct identification, referral and provide assistance to migrants, especially those with heightened vulnerabilities, as well as assist third-country nationals who wish to return and reintegrate in their countries of origin, in line with existing IOM and international best practices.

Given the high number of refugees and migrants granted temporary protection along the Eastern Mediterranean and Central Mediterranean migration routes, IOM will assist governments, foremost in Turkey, as well as in Western Balkan countries, to promote the labour market inclusion of these target groups. IOM will also assist these countries in managing the participation of migrants in the health system, ensuring sustainable solutions and improving coordination and transborder referral mechanisms for the access of migrants to health services.

In order to inform decision-making processes and preparation of potential labour migrants, IOM will work on disseminating information and organizing effective pre-departure orientation initiatives among target migrants. Under the technical support and guidance of the Regional Office in Vienna, IOM will assist governments in sending countries with the development of pre-departure orientation courses and training materials, aiming to consolidate IOM's institutional know-how in this field and exploring innovative means of communication, such as mobile phone applications.

At the regional level, IOM will support governments and development partners in advancing the implementation and integration of the migration health agenda in the various regional processes. Building on its existing programmes on migration health, IOM will encourage and support the regional expansion of its work on the following: (a) tuberculosis and migration; (b) HIV/AIDS and migration; and (c) substance abuse and migration, focusing on building technical and coordination networks across subregions.

### Albania

IOM will support the Office of the National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator for the implementation of the Anti-trafficking Strategy and its National Action Plan 2014–2017, including the NRM for the identification and referral of victims of trafficking to protection services. Concerted efforts among government agencies, civil society organizations and other actors for building an effective and integrated system of prevention, protection, assistance and reintegration of victims of trafficking and unaccompanied minors in Albania will be further promoted. Capacity-building of local service providers to assist migrants in need will also be strengthened.

Technical expertise will continue to be provided to different stakeholders, in line with the support offered by IOM in developing the SOPs for the identification, referral and assistance of victims of trafficking and potential victims of trafficking, the National Action Plan for the Socioeconomic Re-integration of women and girls victims of trafficking, the preparation of the memorandum of understanding for the creation of a cooperation platform for the protection of children on the move and other relevant documents.

IOM's support in elaborating diaspora engagement strategies and implementing diaspora engagement projects will promote the socioeconomic development of countries of origin in the region. Specifically, communities at local level will benefit from brain circulation and migrant investments, as well as improved trade relationships due to increased diaspora engagement.

In 2017, IOM will also pursue the work undertaken for the engagement of Albanian Communities Abroad for the development of Albania through the identification and implementation of concrete engagement initiatives, in line with the Policy Document on Engagement with Albanian Communities Abroad for the Development of Albania and its Action Plan. In this regards, IOM Tirana will notably promote and support the use of remittances for investment and the entrepreneurship of migrant workers as instruments of local economic development. IOM will continue to work in the area of regular migration opportunities, building on the work previously carried out in the framework of safe migration campaigns planned to continue through the country in 2017.

### Armenia

IOM will continue to assist individuals, including asylum seekers, victims of trafficking, refugees and displaced persons, to become self-sufficient through microcredit schemes, notably microenterprise training, credit and employment opportunities. Over 9,750 have been disbursed so far, close to 4,750 business have been supported (with a number of beneficiaries of about 7,000), and close to 2,800 people have been trained.

Guided by the 2008 World Health Assembly Resolution on Health of Migrants (WHA 61.17), IOM plans to work on the promotion of health in migration issues by improving the management of migration health and reducing migrants' vulnerabilities. This will be achieved through the provision of technical advice and capacity-building for Ministry of Health authorities, partner agencies, the civil society, as well as migrant communities. Provided support will specifically address migrants' health and well-being needs, including HIV-related issues and testing services for migrants and their families.

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. IOM will continue to provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking and support the Government of Armenia's efforts to counter-trafficking through the application of comprehensive and streamlined assessment tools. Extensive capacity-building and technical assistance will be delivered to the Government of Armenia to investigate and prosecute trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation in Armenia in line with the recommendations of the Assessment of Counter-Trafficking Response.

### Azerbaijan

In 2017, IOM will continue to promote positive synergies between migration and development through mainstreaming migration into overall socioeconomic and sectoral policies, addressing root causes of forced

and irregular migration and maximizing the positive contribution of the Azerbaijani diaspora communities to the country's development.

The State Migration Service will be assisted in the provision of better and faster services to migrants, particularly migrant workers, as well as employers and the general population through improvement of e-services.

The introduction of enhanced services is expected to lead to further channeling of remittances to income-generating activities and community development initiatives.

IOM plans to develop a variety of programmes and services targeting impoverished rural communities, IDPs, mine victims, women-headed households and migrants who returned to Azerbaijan to reduce poverty levels and increase available income.

IOM will contribute to enhancing access of rural communities to energy-free water resources and strengthening their capacities of utilizing water to increase agriculture productivity and livelihoods through the renovation of traditional water systems known as *kahrizes*.

### Belarus

In 2017, IOM will continue focusing on ensuring access of vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking to a system providing comprehensive assistance, as well as to the mechanism of AVR. Both groups will have access to reliable information on safe migration, as well as information on social welfare, self-employment and employment opportunities in their respective communities. A hotline on safe migration, information campaigns and training sessions on safe migration for vulnerable groups will prevent vulnerable persons from accepting risky employment offers and unsafe migration.

Moreover, IOM will promote and ensure the sustainability of the expertise of migration authorities and civil society representatives working in the field of counter-trafficking and combating human smuggling. Special attention will be paid to strengthening the capacities of the national NGO network in order to facilitate the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, such as victims of trafficking. As a result, vulnerable groups will receive timely, professional and adequate assistance according to the specific needs of an individual, regardless of age and gender.

In 2017, IOM will also support activities and organize awareness-raising campaigns aimed at forming a favourable image of, and positive attitude towards migrants among the local society, as well as uphold initiatives that would help migrants to properly use their economic potential, including remittances, both for self-development and for the benefit of their communities.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

IOM will ensure the development of a tailored system of psychosocial support for law enforcement officials to be seconded to peacekeeping missions. Based on previous experience and through development of new approaches, IOM will promote the psychosocial well-being of law enforcement and defence personnel and build stable and resilient communities, which will reduce the drivers for irregular migration.

IOM supports the Government in the implementation of existing readmission programmes focusing on sustainable reintegration of Bosnian nationals readmitted from the European Union through the provision of, inter alia, temporary accommodation.

IOM will continue working on enhancing the capacity of the Government to facilitate safe and dignified labour migration. IOM will support existing and initiate new labour mobility schemes targeting specific professions and addressing labour market and demographic age disparities between the European Union, Western Balkan States and Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as encourage the development of new skills and expertise beneficial to the country upon the migrants' return.

Building upon the experience gained through the Roma project and relying on the strong partnership with local NGOs focused on the rights and well-being of Roma, IOM will explore opportunities to support the integration of Roma people, improve access, rights, and ensure sustainable well-being and overall stabilization.

### Georgia

In 2017, IOM will pursue cooperation with the Government of Georgia to facilitate low-cost channels for remittances and support opportunities for investment in home communities. This entails developing and testing pilot models promoting migrant/diaspora investments into the local development, including assessments of their effectiveness and sustainability. IOM will also assess the feasibility of establishing a crowdfunding platform as an innovative model for alternative financial capital raising for local entrepreneurs, including through diasporas.

Return and reintegration beneficiaries in Kosovo/ UNSC 1244. © IOM 2016



Special emphasis will be put on the involvement of women-led households with migrants abroad and female migrants in the implementation of pilot models.

IOM will promote initiatives for communities at risk in places of origin of migrants to both address the root causes of migration, as well as provide employment and business opportunities for the effective reintegration of returned migrants. IOM will aim at consolidating individual business initiatives of returned migrants within business value chains. This will serve as a foundation for the sustainable socioeconomic development of local communities in the regions of Georgia, in particular within hard-to-reach, disaster-prone rural areas.

In view of furthering the concept of social enterprises, efforts will be applied to replicate the model of social entrepreneurship for particularly vulnerable migrant groups within different regions of Georgia. In addition, the concept of social entrepreneurship will be also applied to enhance capacities of local communities for better resilience to natural disasters through the development of environment-friendly agricultural practices in disaster-prone regions of Georgia.

IOM will also continue implementing community-based job placement initiatives aimed at supporting returned migrants through in-depth counselling, job search and self-presentation training in the six IOM migrant support centres established throughout Georgia. IOM continues to provide job mediation support matching the supply and demand sides of the labour market and leading to socioeconomic empowerment and effective reintegration of returned migrants.

### Kazakhstan

IOM will continue implementing activities to strengthen the capacity of the Government and conduct training for key stakeholders, including NGOs and the private sector, on human rights and ethical recruitment. In 2017, IOM will focus on monitoring human rights standards on decent work conditions and providing support to child victims of trafficking.

IOM will continue building the capacities of NGOs and government partners to protect and provide assistance to vulnerable groups and ensure a unified and consistent approach to the identification and protection of vulnerable populations. The Government will be assisted in improving the legal framework, protecting and assisting victims of trafficking and enabling access to social services to migrants in need.

Finally, IOM will provide technical assistance to facilitate the development of legal framework that regulates migrants' access to tuberculosis treatment in cooperation with the Ministry of Healthcare and Social Development and the National Tuberculosis Programme. IOM will further share its expertise and provide technical support in drafting legislative frameworks and training programmes, contributing to international best practices in consultation with the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other relevant bodies.

### Kyrgyzstan

IOM plans to continue supporting vulnerable migrants in dire situations by providing educational and employment opportunities in the domestic market and abroad. This includes, among others, the provision of small grants to help migrants launch and run small income-generating activities.

IOM will continue improving the capacity of judges and prosecutors to investigate criminal cases on human trafficking with a victim-centred approach. With this purpose, IOM has improved the training capacities of both the Training Centre of the Prosecutor General Office and the Training Centre of the Supreme Court. IOM expects to organize training of trainers for judges and prosecutors with potential multiplier effects on victim-centred approaches to investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases.

IOM will promote a positive image of migrants through the development and dissemination of information material on human rights for public service broadcasting.

IOM will also engage in reducing the migrants' and their families' vulnerabilities to radicalization and extremism. IOM's approach to countering violent extremism (CVE) is based on the assumption that migrants and their families become vulnerable to radicalization and extremism when they are alienated from the State and their communities. Where State services are sustainable, sufficient and accessible, migrants trust the Government, thus encouraging them to approach the State to seek justice rather than approaching radical elements.

A regional research initiative on migration and health will be launched to better understand the role of migration in health-care systems in Central Asia, including main trends of migration of health-care workers and their impacts on development.

### Montenegro

IOM will contribute to durable and sustainable solutions for protecting the fundamental human rights of marginalized Roma and Egyptian populations in Montenegro, in partnership with UNDP and local NGOs. The participation of Roma and Egyptian community members and activists in Montenegro's social, economic and political life will be enhanced, leading to the increase of their access to formal labour market and regular employment opportunities. Increased participation of Roma and Egyptian communities in public life will also empower them to exercise their right to education through improved access to a quality State education system. The initiative will finally improve the access of Roma and Egyptian populations to health services.

IOM develops regional AVRR and referral mechanisms, which aim at improving the well-being of migrants, notably through a better identification of vulnerabilities, focused on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. IOM will continue promoting the well-being of migrants and their social inclusion by building capacities of the Government on AVRR.

### Republic of Moldova

IOM will continue enhancing the Government of the Republic of Moldova's capacity to maximize the positive impact of migration on socioeconomic development through the following: (a) fostering the engagement between the Moldovan diaspora and the Government in key thematic areas; (b) enhancing the culture of entrepreneurship among potential and returning migrants; (c) addressing brain drain issues through skills retention and return; (d) building trust among professional groups in the current environment; and (e) promoting the linguistic and cultural identification

of second-generation diaspora with the homeland. This includes activities for the following: (a) enhancing the capacity of Moldovan migrant associations in destination countries to become more active in supporting local development in the Republic of Moldova; (b) advocating for decisive policy and programmatic measures on countering brain drain and brain waste through the professional reintegration of returning highly qualified migrants; (c) promoting the economic empowerment of potential/returning migrants; (d) strengthening migrants' impact on development beyond the PARE 1+1 programme; (e) further capacitating national institutions with a diaspora-engaging mandate in the elaboration and implementation of diaspora engagement policies; (f) enabling diaspora/migrant communities to directly engage in different development themes; (g) building government's capacity to mainstream migration into national development policies; (h) supporting the implementation of the migration and development component of the European Union–Republic of Moldova Mobility Partnership; (i) supporting language and cultural initiatives for second generation diaspora groups; and (j) supporting migration-related research.

IOM counter-trafficking initiatives will complement State standards of assistance for the effective recovery and rehabilitation of (potential) victims of trafficking, including provision of accommodation, psychological, social, medical and legal assistance to adults and children. Education and employment assistance will be provided as a crucial step in social reintegration through partner NGOs. Adequate living standards for (potential) victims of trafficking will include short-, medium- and long-term reintegration assistance. The support for (potential) trafficked victims will be extended to the Transnistrian Region through local partner NGOs, by strengthening the efforts to identify and assist (potential) victims through a hotline and trustline.

### Russian Federation

In 2017, IOM will continue to ensure that its expertise in protecting migrants in need and preventing their exploitation and abuse positively influences national and regional migration policies and practice.

While addressing migrants' exploitation and abuse, IOM will continue to implement activities focusing on the protection of specific categories of migrants, such as victims of trafficking, and provide migrants in need with reliable and tailored assistance consistent with international best practices. Provided assistance includes counselling, support in documentation, access to social and medical services, shelter and voluntary return to countries of origin.

IOM will also continue to support the Government of the Russian Federation in combating trafficking in

human beings by enhancing the NRM to assist victims of trafficking. In particular, IOM will support capacity-building activities for organizations directly working with vulnerable categories of migrants, including victims of trafficking. Victims of trafficking will receive timely, professional and adequate assistance according to specific individual needs.

IOM will provide the Government with policy analysis advice on labour migration management and migration and development in order to increase the positive potential of migration and enhance the Government capacity to ensure safe, ethical and beneficial labour migration. IOM will also continue working with private service providers and employers to develop and implement fair recruitment and employment practices. In 2017, IOM will support general public awareness-raising campaigns and expert discussions aimed at promoting a positive image of migrants and the developmental potential of migration.

As part of the effort to promote the health of migrants and migration-affected communities, IOM will provide technical support and capacity-building to improve cross-border tuberculosis control and care for Tajik migrant workers. In particular, IOM will develop the pre-entry health assessment system for migrant workers who plan to work in the Russian Federation through the establishment of medical examination sites. Also, IOM will engage the Tajik diaspora in the Russian Federation in the dissemination of information on tuberculosis prevention among migrant workers.

### Serbia

IOM will continue working with the Government of Serbia in preventing exploitation and abuse of vulnerable migrants, especially in the context of mixed migration flows and crises.

Through its migration and development programming, IOM will promote the role of diaspora through closer involvement and activation of youth potential. The Ministry of Youth and Sports prioritizes diaspora engagement to improve the availability of information on existing mobility programmes among young people. The pilot project connects youth offices and diaspora associations in order to set up the basis for joint projects, enhancing mobility and resulting in potential benefits for young people in Serbia, as well as young people from corresponding diaspora networks.

IOM will provide continued counselling and support for livelihood enhancement to Serbian citizens returning from European Union Member States under readmission agreements and/or voluntary return schemes.

### Kosovo/UNSC 1244

IOM contributes to the socioeconomic reintegration of migrants returning to their countries of origin.

IOM will continue to provide support for the socioeconomic reintegration of both assisted and spontaneous returnees, including refugees, displaced persons and other migrants, returning to Kosovo/UNSC 1244. Support will continue to be offered to microbusiness start-ups, including cash grants and business training, to assist return communities in generating income to sustain their livelihoods and reintegrate into the society. At the same time, IOM is also looking to introduce new support measures to integrate returnees into the local labour market, as there is a clear need to improve the access of returnees to regular employment. More specifically, based on its experience in working with enterprise development, IOM will continue to advocate for meaningful job placement schemes. Formal employment in an existing business helps fight segregation, which is particularly important for returnees of non-majority communities residing in spatially segregated and remote villages. Moreover, IOM will continue to contribute to poverty and unemployment reduction for long-term unemployed and most vulnerable groups, including returnees and potential migrants, through the creation of economic opportunities in construction and reconstruction work of small- and medium-scale projects, further contributing to the improvement of social infrastructure in these communities.

IOM will also continue to incentivize economic investments of the Kosovar diaspora in the country. So far, IOM has established a total of 25 Kosovo Diaspora Business Networks in 20 migrant destination countries in Europe and the Americas. IOM will continue to work with these networks to encourage their investments in Kosovo/UNSC 1244 and facilitate labour migration of Kosovars from and to the country. Diaspora businesses are positioned to play the role of potential employers for long- or short-term jobs in both Kosovo/UNSC 1244 and destination countries, or as potential importers of products produced from Kosovo/UNSC 1244.

Moreover, IOM will continue to support the Government of Kosovo/UNSC 1244 to fight all forms of trafficking in human beings, particularly through the newly established National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator, the Secretariat and the Interministerial Working Group, in which IOM, together with all key actors from ministries and civil society, is actively involved in. Moreover, IOM plans to work with government institutions at the local, central and regional levels to increase effective investigation and prosecution of trafficking crimes through strengthened capacities of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and the judiciary system. Finally,

IOM strives to strengthen its partnership with the civil society to better prevent trafficking in persons and provide quality identification, protection and reintegration services to victims of trafficking.

### Tajikistan

Promoting social stability and community resilience to crises, educational and employment opportunities and reducing principal push factors for forced migration is critical to executing IOM's mission. In Tajikistan, IOM works to enhance the capacities of stakeholders in a wide range of migration issues, including migrants' health and socioeconomic advancement, trafficking and smuggling prevention, protection and reintegration assistance to victims, remittance management, diaspora engagement in development and poverty reduction.

Initiatives under this objective include: (a) building the resilience of vulnerable community members, including migrant families, to cross-border hazards through increased awareness, protection and reintegration support; (b) providing legal assistance to female heads of migrant households and spouses left behind in matters related to their rights to a share in a family property, spousal support and child custody in cases of divorce; (c) increasing engagement of the Tajik diaspora for cross-border tuberculosis control among migrants to sensitize them to tuberculosis issues; (d) providing victims of trafficking with return, medical, psychosocial, legal and reintegration assistance through the establishment of an emergency fund for provision of basic in-kind support services, including available official channels of accessing health, legal and microcredit options; and (e) strengthening partnerships and cooperation at the national and regional levels to facilitate identification, return and referral services for victims.

### The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Since 2006, IOM Skopje has provided reintegration support for up to 500 vulnerable individuals from the Roma community through skills development and employment mediation activities. In 2017, IOM will continue to work closely with the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to facilitate the labour market inclusion of

Lina is a lawyer working at the community centre that is run by an IOM partner in Turkey, where she provides legal advice for newly enrolled Syrian refugees to the centre. "One of the most common issues that women come to me with, is divorce and how to proceed with it. Many feel like they have no way out but I show them that they always have options available to them," she explains. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)



individuals from the Roma ethnic community with special attention on women. This will be done by enhancing their employment potential and addressing the obstacles that hinder women’s participation in the labour market.

Moreover, support will be provided to public institutions in the implementation of measures for the socioeconomic integration of refugees. The objective of this initiative is to facilitate the integration of refugees through enhancing their access to health, education and self-employment opportunities.

Harnessing the potential of the diaspora to promote local development is one of the Government’s central priorities in the area of migration. IOM will build upon previously implemented initiatives related to the transfer of diaspora knowledge and skills through the temporary return of qualified diaspora members in targeted sectors. In this framework, IOM will also provide support in fostering ties with the diaspora to promote local economic development.

### Turkey

In 2017, IOM will continue to advocate for advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants, as well as the society in Turkey in its key thematic areas. IOM will enhance the protection of and assistance to vulnerable migrants under temporary protection, migrant children including unaccompanied and separated minors, irregular migrants, stranded migrants, as well as victims of human trafficking. The development of international cooperation for improving existing family reunification policies and mechanisms will complement protection and assistance initiatives. IOM will also work to enhance preparedness, rapid humanitarian response, technical assistance and cooperation to protect and promote physical and mental health care of refugees, migrants and host communities in Turkey.

IOM will finally work to enhance migration governance related to labour migration management, human development and integration in Turkey. IOM will provide support to the Government of Turkey in ensuring policy coherence by mainstreaming migration in sectorial policies (employment, social protection, development, education, health and housing).

### Turkmenistan

The Government of Turkmenistan considers migration and health a priority area for its cooperation with IOM. In order to increase the availability and accessibility of health services for migrants, IOM will support the development of comprehensive and evidence-based

migration health policies and legislation in line with international norms and standards. A comprehensive assessment of the existing legislation and policy framework will be carried out with recommendations aimed at the enhancement and harmonization of the legal and policy frameworks in line with international commitments.

In addition, IOM, in partnership with Turkmenistan’s Ministry of Health and Medical Industry and the State Migration Service, will focus on strengthening the provision of migrant-sensitive health services in public health facilities. This will be achieved by enhancing the knowledge and understanding of migration health among health professionals, migration authorities and social workers, including partners in the civil society and strengthening the capacity of government institutions to enhance the monitoring of migrants’ health.

IOM aims to contribute to the Government of Turkmenistan’s efforts to manage labour migration, and in particular, short-term movements and circular migration. The government, migrants and communities will also be supported in addressing the challenges of irregular migration of Turkmen nationals to other countries by: (a) promoting the socioeconomic development of migrants, their families and communities in areas of high emigration; (b) encouraging inter-State dialogue and harmonization of policies between Turkmenistan and neighbouring countries, as well as with Turkey and the Russian Federation; and (c) mainstreaming migration into the development agenda at the local, national and regional levels.

IOM works on combating human trafficking in Turkmenistan through the implementation of prevention, protection and prosecution initiatives. This includes: (a) building the institutional capacity of the Government and civil society in combating trafficking in human beings; (b) improving 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 on 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 effort to combat trafficking.

### Ukraine

IOM will continue implementing and enhancing its economic empowerment programme for former and potential victims of trafficking, IDPs and members of conflict-affected communities, including business training, microenterprise and self-employment support, monitoring and cooperation platforms for new entrepreneurs.

IOM will follow up on its survey on the integration of migrants by developing indicators of integration and a system of collecting data (without census statistics), connecting to benefits for the Ukrainian economy.

IOM plans to address Ukraine’s migration development potential by piloting an existing crowdfunding platform to connect entrepreneurs and institutions with development needs in Ukraine with financial capital of the Ukrainian diaspora community. IOM will reach out to migrant and diaspora associations and organizations, including through information and awareness-raising campaigns. A rapid assessment of the existing regulatory legislation will be carried out to identify the most appropriate operational crowdfunding platform and means of investment. IOM will also oversee the selection of local development projects and businesses for fundraising, monitor fundraising, adjust course of action when needed and develop best practices and recommendations for future interventions.

**Uzbekistan: Capacity-building and skill development projects**

IOM plans to contribute to advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants (including victims of human trafficking and vulnerable migrants) and society by designing and implementing capacity-building and skill development projects in Uzbekistan. Special attention will be paid to returned migrants and to CVE among deported migrants and family members of migrant workers left behind.

Fostering entrepreneurship among returning migrants and members of their families – mainly spouses – will allow them to rebuild a sustainable economic base in their country of origin.

# MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

## Regional initiatives

In a context of protracted crises, displacement and complex mixed migration, community development and well-being of migrants will remain top priorities in the MENA region. IOM will continue programmes initiated in 2016, such as the development pillar of the European Union Regional Development and Protection Programme in North Africa, and will launch new projects with health, livelihoods, sustainable reintegration and infrastructure dimensions that contribute to the development and well-being of migrants and host communities.

Community development initiatives will also be undertaken to provide alternatives to unsafe, irregular migration and support the sustainable return of migrants. Community dialogue and awareness-raising on migrants' lives and rights are essential elements for long-term social cohesion, especially in areas of large-scale displacement where tensions may arise over limited resources and employment opportunities. Innovative initiatives, such as clickfunding and social gaming, may be used to create opportunities for social interaction between migrants, displaced persons and host communities. Anticipating a rise in returns to the MENA region, IOM will also prioritize structural measures to promote the social, economic and psychological reintegration of returnees and engage in both tailored, individual and community-based reintegration schemes.

### Algeria

IOM will support Algeria's efforts to enhance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and receiving local communities. An assessment of the socioeconomic impact and needs of migrants in targeted cities and local communities will be carried out, including the implementation of communication and information activities both in Algeria and in the countries of origin, with regards to prevention of irregular migration.

IOM aims at promoting the well-being of migrants in Algeria, through global and online campaigns promoting a positive image of migration and through its activities in the area of migrant integration and reintegration. IOM will set up a multidisciplinary network and organize information sessions on migration issues, targeting both specialized actors and the general public. IOM will also address access equal employment rights and workplace safety and well-being through data collection and analysis of prevailing employment conditions of Algeria's growing population of temporary foreign workers.

In 2017, IOM will continue implementing a project on HIV prevalence among transnational migrants in Algeria with the aim of producing a study, building the capacities of health professionals dealing with this specific population and promoting health support for migrant communities in the targeted region.

### Egypt

IOM proposes a comprehensive approach to facilitating human mobility between Egypt and its partners in Europe, the Gulf and other regions, based on more than eight years of experience in assisting the Government in this regard.

IOM aims at establishing an Observatory for Human Mobility that would compile data on labour market and skills needs in target countries of destination and assist countries of origin, such as Egypt, to plan their vocational training and education offers to meet demand in sectors of high potential for both economies. In the meantime, IOM is supporting the upgrading of vocational training curricula and facilities in line with international standards,

IOM will continue to support regional policy dialogue through research and policy recommendations with a focus on human development and labour mobility, for example through the Abu Dhabi Dialogue or the pilot implementation of the International Recruitment Integrity System in Bahrain.

while also enhancing the recognition of qualifications in selected target destination countries for trained youth. Besides providing alternatives to youth at risk of irregular migration, these efforts will also assist in the reintegration and/or redeployment of Egyptian labour migrants returning in increasing numbers from the Gulf due to professionalization of these labour markets.

In addition, through its support to the Migration Unit within CAPMAS, IOM will provide training for officials on methodologies for projecting the need for labour migrants in foreign markets.

In coordination with the Migration Policy Centre, IOM is developing awareness-raising materials to inform policymakers and the general public about the tangible benefits of well-organized migration. This will include a social media campaign, as well as events in Egypt and Europe.

IOM is also promoting the well-being of foreign migrants in Egypt by enhancing social cohesion with host communities and facilitating their access to basic services. This includes the establishment of a Migrant Assistance Hub to coordinate and expand the provision of direct assistance to stranded migrants through a network of partners and volunteers.

### Iraq

Building on its programmatic experience and lessons learned in Iraq, IOM will prioritize traditional activities, such as livelihood trainings and distribution of vocational toolkits, but will also embark on more innovative initiatives, such as strengthening value chains, collectives and small loan saving groups aimed at revitalizing small-scale industries or encouraging new sectors that respond to market opportunities. At the centre of this strategy will be comprehensive market assessments analysing market dynamics and matching skills and experiences of beneficiaries. This includes providing appropriate and sustainable reintegration assistance to migrants returning to Iraq having acquired new skills abroad and creating mentoring and knowledge exchange programmes with the Iraqi diaspora.

IOM staff and beneficiaries at a distribution in Al Adhamia area, Baghdad, Iraq. © IOM 2015



IOM will provide emergency vaccinations for newly arrived Syrian refugees at Raba'a Al-Sarhan Transit Centre in Mafraq governorate. Within Za'atari camp, under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Health, IOM will provide routine immunizations according to the Jordanian Vaccination Guidelines for children under 15 and Tetanus Toxoid vaccination for women in childbearing age.

### Jordan

In 2017, IOM will assist refugee resettlement from Jordan through the provision of quality assured migration health assessments and travel health assistance. Migrants will benefit from high standard counselling, diagnostics, care and treatment. This includes radiology and laboratory quality control/assurance, centralized data collection, files transmission, targeted reporting and facilitated continuum of care in the new countries of asylum by sharing medical data. Travel health assistance is extended by IOM to the whole region as land or air movements are assisted with skilled medical escorts. IOM runs a clinic in Amman, Jordan, capable of processing 10,000 migration health assessments per year.

In close coordination with the National Tuberculosis Programme of the Jordanian Ministry of Health, UNHCR and World Health Organization (WHO), IOM will continue implementing a tuberculosis programme in Jordan aiming to reduce the prevalence of tuberculosis in refugee, migrant and host communities. Through its mobile medical teams, community health workers, primary health-care facilities and local NGOs, IOM will raise awareness on tuberculosis, carry out screening and detection activities and ensure the treatment and directly observed therapy of suspected cases.

IOM will continue providing assistance for the voluntary, safe and dignified return and reintegration to their countries of origin of migrants choosing this option, in collaboration with the Counter-Trafficking Unit, relevant embassies and national NGOs.

### Kuwait

IOM will build the capacity of the Government of Kuwait through training workshops in areas of managing labour mobility and counter-trafficking.

IOM will implement pilot projects, emanating from research on international recruitment, that will contribute to the transformative change of the recruitment industry from a "worker pays" to an "employers pay" business model.

A community policing unit was established within the Ministry of Interior in Kuwait in 2010 but has until now only engaged Kuwaiti citizens, which only represent 22 per cent of the country's population. In 2017, IOM will bolster the concept of community policing in Kuwait through promoting the engagement and inclusion of foreign workers in community policing initiatives, such as local community forums.

IOM will work closely with the Public Authority for Manpower to enhance the capacity of staff at the Government Shelter for Foreign Workers in the provision of protection services to vulnerable migrants (including victims of trafficking) in the form of medical assistance, legal assistance, food, accommodation and PSS. Furthermore, IOM will work with the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Public Authority for Manpower, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Foreign Affairs to establish a National Referral Mechanism for victims of trafficking. Through the aforementioned approaches, IOM will provide migrants in need with a reliable, individualized response consistent with international best practice standards of protection.

IOM will also collaborate closely with the Kuwaiti Ministry of Interior and Public Authority for Manpower to assist victims of trafficking through AVRR programmes. Within its counter-trafficking programmes, IOM will also implement activities that address prevention, protection and prosecution gaps in Kuwait and countries of origin.

#### Addressing human trafficking with the private sector

IOM will initiate collaboration with Standard Chartered Bank to support their global research strategy to identify and address human trafficking leveraging targeted financial intelligence to proactively identify potential traffickers. IOM plans to collaborate with Standard Chartered Bank to assist the company in developing indicators to identify cases of trafficking of domestic workers in the Gulf Region.

IOM works closely with the Governments of Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, the Philippines and Sri Lanka to develop a Comprehensive Information and Orientation Programme for Migrant Workers. This initiative will standardize and further develop curriculums used for pre-departure and post-arrival orientation. IOM will also implement a pilot medical screening project that ensures the health and safety of migrant workers in countries of origin and Kuwait.

Lastly, in the framework of its efforts to promote a positive image of migrants, IOM will develop a short documentary to showcase the positive contribution of migrants in Kuwait.

### Lebanon

In the context of the Syrian crisis, which has produced high levels of competition over limited numbers of jobs, IOM will seek to provide training and employment opportunities for Lebanese and Syrian skilled workers using an online platform that will allow for remote outsourcing of jobs over the Internet. IOM will make use of linkages to diaspora communities to stimulate interest in this type of programming, better match skills with jobs and overcome mobility challenges.

In light of the 2016 "garbage crisis" in Lebanon, the strain this is placing on the environment and the resulting inter-communal tensions, IOM will seek to enhance the resilience of affected communities by advancing household-level interventions around sustainable waste management. After holding a series of consultation meetings with government, NGO and UN agencies in 2016, IOM will seek to roll out a pilot phase of this programme in 2017.

Human trafficking and other forms of migrant exploitation remain a major issue in Lebanon. In 2017, IOM will continue to promote the human rights of migrants in Lebanon and protect them against exploitation, exclusion, discrimination and xenophobia. To this end, IOM aims to: (a) strengthen the capacities of the Government and the civil society to combat trafficking and exploitation and better identify and provide referral services for victims; (b) protect the most vulnerable migrant workers by providing them with direct assistance that may include AVRR; and (c) empower migrant workers through better awareness of their rights.

### Libya

To address the needs and enhance the well-being of vulnerable migrant communities and displaced populations in Libya, IOM has initiated numerous projects in the areas of direct assistance provision, health care, PSS, humanitarian repatriation and sustainable reintegration.

With an important emphasis on enhancing community resilience, IOM also launched community stabilization projects through infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihood opportunities. In 2017, IOM will continue the implementation of these projects and diversify areas of intervention to include awareness-raising campaigns targeting both migrants and host communities in Libya. Messages disseminated through multimedia campaigns focus on the dangers of irregular migration, and aim to discourage smuggling and trafficking activities, as well as the irregular journeys across the Central Mediterranean.

New interventions in the area of mental health and PSS are planned, particularly for the most vulnerable groups, namely women, unaccompanied minors, elderly and people with medical and special needs, while primarily targeting migrants in detention centres.

### Morocco

In 2017, IOM will continue improving the socioeconomic opportunities available for young Moroccans through their inclusion in schooling, providing vocational training opportunities and facilitating services to establish microenterprises and small businesses.

IOM will further assist the government in developing its integration strategy for newly regularized migrants in Morocco with particular focus on job-matching services for migrants and the organization of employability trainings for migrants and their host communities. IOM will also continue assisting the Government in the process of mainstreaming migration into sectoral policies. In the framework of this cooperation, the Moroccan Ministry of Health and IOM have been working in the elaboration of a National Plan on Health and Immigration, and IOM intends to support the Government during its implementation.

Recognizing the significance of the Moroccan community abroad for the development of the country, IOM will continue engaging diaspora groups through knowledge transfer, initiatives to support engagement in business opportunities, philanthropic engagement through crowdfunding, as well as collaborations with diaspora organizations in rural development projects.

### Sudan

Working with communities facing resource scarcity, IOM focuses on community infrastructure, expanding access and promoting equitable management of basic resources, in particular water, with the introduction of sustainable cost-recovery systems and capacity development of service providers. Establishment and training of Water Management Committees and Water User Associations is one example of IOM's efforts to enhance the participatory management of community resources.

These institutions also help in developing local capacity to ensure the maintenance and sustainability of community infrastructure projects within Sudan. Concerning land issues, IOM will proceed with different initiatives, such as technical capacity-building of national and local authorities and communities on land registration and land dispute resolution and development of practical solutions for rural land use.

IOM will continue to develop livelihood opportunities for individuals to promote social and economic development. Vocational trainings and income-generating activities, such as small business development grants, are examples of programmatic approaches that will be reinforced in 2017. These activities, in combination with job creation strategies, will strengthen overall community resilience to external shocks, facilitate successful integration and reintegration of IDPs, returnees and migrants through reduced aid dependence, and widen economic prospects.

IOM will also build the Government's capacity to open new, regular labour migration opportunities for Sudanese through the establishment of bilateral labour agreements and implementation of effective labour mobility programmes. As part of this initiative, IOM will strive to improve the skills of Sudanese prospective migrants to compete in the international labour market with programmes that can also offer employment opportunities domestically. To maximize the benefits of labour mobility, IOM will undertake a mapping of the Sudanese diaspora and engage host governments to develop programmes that support migrant engagement in the development of their communities of origin, such as the temporary return of qualified nationals programme.

IOM water, sanitation and hygiene activities in Sudan. © IOM 2015



IOM will reinforce its focus on youth to foster social, economic and cultural participation and prevent irregular migration and radicalization. IOM will conduct assessments to identify youths who would benefit from development initiatives and community participation interventions. Through community empowerment activities, issues related to irregular migration and radicalization will be addressed by targeted communities. IOM will provide youth with alternatives to irregular immigration through education, training and livelihood opportunities, as well as participative sport and cultural events.

IOM will continue to create favourable conditions for a sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Sudan through the following: (a) return and onward transportation assistance; (b) tailored reintegration support (education and skills training, employment opportunities and direct medical and psychosocial support); (c) improved basic and social infrastructures in the areas of return; and (d) support to local authorities to facilitate the provision of personal/administrative documentation necessary to access legal rights and public services.

### Syrian Arab Republic

In light of the protracted nature of the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the obvious limitations of short-term relief assistance, IOM and its partners seek to move towards longer-term, resilience-based programming to ensure sustainable impacts. Based on the IOM Strategic Framework for Resilience-Building in Response to the Syrian crisis, IOM aims to create livelihood opportunities, restore basic infrastructure and services, as well as contribute to social cohesion. One areas of focus will be emergency employment opportunities in conflict-affected areas through quick impact projects (QIPs) in the sectors of debris/waste removal and rehabilitation of small-scale and/or community infrastructure. These projects will enable conflict-affected communities to move towards economic, social and environmental recovery. QIPs will meet immediate reconstruction needs, contribute to the return to normal life, boost the local economy, promote service delivery and reduce negative effects of debris on the environment.

In line with the IOM whole-of-Syria protection strategy, protection and livelihoods are central to reducing tension and building resilience. Livelihood interventions for female-headed households afford them a higher level of protection from exploitation or being subject to violence and trafficking. IOM protection-driven projects also support vulnerable youth and their families to reduce risks of exploitation and forced involvement in acts of violence. IOM also supports civil registration and property ownership verification.

To support the reconstruction effort, IOM will work with the construction industry on the availability of skills and competences in this sector. Based on assessments of the construction labour market, IOM will contribute to creating a trained workforce able to assess damage, demolish collapsed and damaged houses and rebuild structurally sound buildings and infrastructure, while also constructing temporary and transitional shelter and related basic services for affected communities. The target beneficiaries will be experts in civil engineering, architecture, electrical engineering and mechanical engineering, as well as skilled workers in carpentry and plumbing, among other construction-related skilled occupations. Engagement of women in the programme will be a priority. IOM recognizes the potential role of the Syrian diaspora in reconstruction, establishment of trade networks and markets for locally produced goods, financial support, as well as skills and training and plans to engage diaspora networks, whenever possible.

In the area of health, in 2017, IOM will become the primary provider of essential health services for tuberculosis, HIV and malaria in the Syrian Arab Republic, funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and in coordination with the national tuberculosis and health programme and in-country partners.

### Tunisia

IOM works to stabilize and provide economic stimulus to communities by supporting local entrepreneurship, placement and training opportunities for migrants in Tunisia, especially Libyans and sub-Saharan Africans, and their host communities, in the framework of the European Union Regional Development and Protection Programme for North Africa.

In synergy with other counter-trafficking activities, and in cooperation with the ILO, IOM will advocate for fair employment and decent jobs, and develop actions to prevent migrant workers from exploitation and trafficking – relevant both to Tunisian migrants and foreign migrants in Tunisia – taking into account the gender dimensions of migration.

To respond to the challenges of the mixed migratory flows in Tunisia and the region, significant work on social protection of migrants, and specifically on health, is ongoing. IOM, along with the Ministry of Health, has carried out a study on the challenges to migrants' access to health. The results of this study will serve as reference for future work and advocacy for an inclusive protection system and to strengthen the capacities of stakeholders working in the health sector.

Recognizing the 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 capacities in effective management of labour migration programmes in order to make migration work for Tunisia's development.

With a view to addressing the needs of Tunisian returnees, IOM will continue developing programmes to support the reintegration of returnees, based on the experience gained through the European Union-funded project "Sustainable reintegration of migrants to Morocco, Tunisia and Senegal", which ensured the diversification, sustainability and innovation of reintegration activities, including job placement and business creation, as well as the comprehensive Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration project from Switzerland implemented during 2012–2015.

## Yemen

In cooperation with the Government, UN partners and economic actors, including the diaspora, IOM works on the development of a labour market approach to generate opportunities for Yemeni youth in existing and new niches of the economy. This includes the creation of green jobs that will target the professional integration of youth into employment and entrepreneurship.

Contributing to better employment opportunities for Yemeni youth and the enhancement of skills of returnees and communities of return in Yemen remains a priority for IOM in order to improve the socioeconomic well-being of the society. Partnering with national actors, such as the Chamber of Commerce and the private sector, is vital to achieving this goal. Analysis of labour market needs will help in determining how youth can be absorbed into the labour market, as well as reducing the prevalence of underemployment and unemployment and the risk of exploitative working conditions.

IOM has developed specific programmes targeting victims of smuggling and trafficking. Based on recent surveys and in partnership with countries of origin, IOM plans to further develop this portfolio, guaranteeing protection services to vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking and smuggling, through direct assistance and assisted voluntary repatriation and reintegration.

IOM will specifically adapt its emergency response activities in line with its Resilience Strategy in Yemen, to guarantee preparing a transition phase through reconstruction activities.

IOM staff conducting an NFI distribution to Syrian refugee households in Hatay, Turkey.  
© IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)

## OBJECTIVE 2: ADDRESSING THE MOBILITY DIMENSIONS OF CRISES



## ADDRESSING THE MOBILITY DIMENSIONS OF CRISES

In 2015, 60 million individuals were displaced as a result of natural and manmade disasters; a large number of forced migrants remain in protracted displacement situations, including in urban areas. Crises have significant long-term effects on migrants and society. Therefore, concerted action by the international community is required to: prevent and prepare for crisis; support migrants, displaced persons and communities affected by crises in accordance with humanitarian principles; and promote durable solutions to end displacement. Addressing the root causes of crises and associated population movements needs to be part of longer-term approaches towards recovery, transition and sustainable development. In addition, the international community should respond to crises with the understanding that migration is an inevitable consequence, and that recovery and transition efforts require consideration of the needs of migrants and their communities.

IOM intends to further gain efficiencies through the implementations of global programme priorities, such as cash-based programming, supply chain management and procurement, as well as strengthen its emergency response and capacity to carry out global humanitarian commitments.

IOM will continue to improve its ability to rapidly source, move and distribute essential shelter and non-food item materials through supply chain management system that will contribute to increased effectiveness of overall response. Further, IOM will enhance its global institutional systems and country-level preparedness systems and staff capacity to effectively implement cash-based programming.

To further strengthen the effectiveness, efficiency and predictability of IOM's response to the mobility dimensions of crisis situations, IOM will continue and expand its pool of qualified staff able to respond to crises through the following: (a) continued implementation of the Emergency Response Induction Training for junior and mid-level staff; (b) development of an IOM Emergency Coordinators training for mid-level and senior staff; and (c) continued expansion of the Department of Operations and Emergencies Expert Roster. Moreover, IOM aims to improve country-level crises response through the rapid deployment of technical experts from IOM and through deployments from the Standby Partnership Programme and the CCCM Cap.



Nigerien children returned from Algeria prior to departure to their village at IOM Transit Centre in Agadez, Niger, where IOM provides shelter, food and health care.  
© IOM 2016 (Photo: Amanda Nero)

## Strengthening IOM capacity to promote recovery and solutions in crisis contexts

IOM works to create conditions for the restoration of normal social, economic and political life, by contributing to restoration of basic rights, and by promoting social cohesion, functioning State governance, non-violent political processes, effective social policy and service delivery. Through its recovery and stabilization programming, IOM works at the local, community level to promote stability as a step out of crisis or fragility, toward more sustainable development approaches.

Transitions out of instability is by design filled with uncertainty as the surrounding political, security and socioeconomic environment continues to shift in attempts to normalize. IOM's approach to community stabilization remains adaptable by employing a community-driven approach whereby interventions are guided and shift according to priorities identified by affected communities. Drivers addressed by IOM range from community rifts caused by historic or sudden-onset conflict, poor social cohesion, ineffectual or inequitable local governance, inaccessibility of decision-making platforms to communities, inability to equitably access livelihoods opportunities, and poor access to information, among others.

Over the course of 2017, IOM seeks to strengthen its contextual analysis and rapid response capacity within the scope of its transition and recovery portfolio. This entails strengthening data analysis capacity centrally to aggregate information from various sources to identify when environments are poised to engage communities in transitional processes following, or amidst, crises. Simultaneously, where recovery and stabilization programmes are ongoing, enhanced data analysis and monitoring and evaluation capacity will enable IOM to rapidly react to shifts in operational contexts.

### Progressively resolving displacement situations

The PRDS Framework, finalized in 2016 as part of IOM's humanitarian policy process, highlights the central role resilience-building and livelihoods restoration play in promoting durable solutions. IOM will build on the launch of its PRDS policy to ensure organizational capacity to promote country-level partnership-led strategic solutions. Over the course of 2017, IOM intends to operationalize the innovative approach that recognizes the organic use of mobility as an integral means through which to progressively resolve displacement.

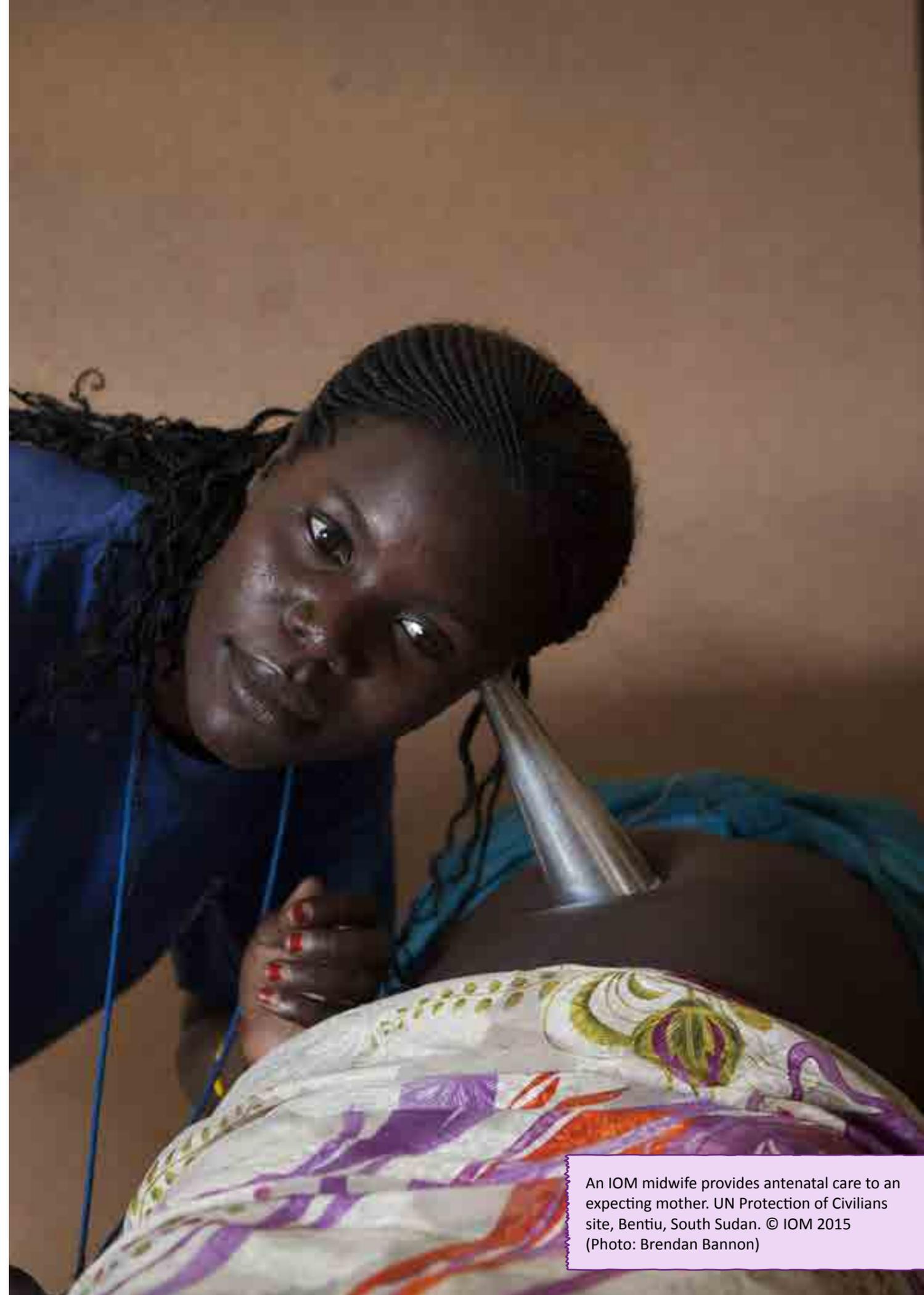
This operational roll-out will consist of: (a) institutional capacity-building and awareness raising on the durable solutions and the PRDS Framework; (b) support to country and regional missions in developing programmatic responses and key partnerships contributing to the resolution of identified displacement situations; (c) cyclical review of the application of the Framework to glean best practices to apply globally and use as case studies; and (d) evaluation of livelihoods initiatives in fragile contexts to inform the development of guidance and associated tools to support sustainable livelihoods.

### Enhancing conflict sensitive approaches to transitions and solutions

IOM is operating in riskier contexts characterized by more complex and dynamic conflict drivers. In order to operationalize the broad range of policy frameworks orienting global IOM crisis response, conflict sensitivity tools and approaches will be used to better inform strategic planning, partnerships and programme development.

IOM's attention to fulfilling its migration and mobility mandate, in part through addressing root drivers of forced migration, will thereby benefit from enhancements to its capacity to employ conflict sensitivity models in its identification, design, implementation and monitoring of impact. Over the course of 2017, IOM aims to formalize Conflict Sensitivity guidance, which includes parameters and tools to strengthen its Do No Harm and risk

IOM's approach recognizes mobility as central to allowing people to preserve or increase available resources and opportunities, enabling them to save lives, access basic assistance and/or to enhance livelihood opportunities.



An IOM midwife provides antenatal care to an expecting mother. UN Protection of Civilians site, Bentiu, South Sudan. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Brendan Bannon)

mitigation analysis, planning, monitoring and evaluation capacity. Such guidance will ensure IOM's operational, progressive approach to supporting transitions and solutions is soundly supported by a conflict sensitivity framework, which reduces probability of unwanted programme outcomes.

This will entail the enhancement of both central-level capacity to craft responses to gaps in existing institutional policy frameworks in conflict sensitivity, as well as surge support capacity to support missions in applying the guidance developed rapidly and accurately.

### Addressing human trafficking and exploitation in times of crisis

Human trafficking and exploitation are either exacerbated or created anew as a consequence of crisis, and should be addressed at the outset of a crisis. Building on IOM's 2015 report *Addressing Human Trafficking and Exploitation in Times of Crisis: Evidence and Recommendations for Further Action to Protect Vulnerable and Mobile Populations*, which focused on the nexus between crises and the incidence of trafficking and exploitation among crisis-affected populations, IOM is developing global, internal and external policies, guidance and training materials to ensure that trafficking and exploitation are systematically addressed in times of crisis. IOM is working closely with relevant UN and NGO partners in the humanitarian community and the Cluster system in this endeavour.

### Complex migratory flows

In the area of complex migratory flows, IOM plans to develop a mapping of the existing mixed migration task forces and regional committees and a compendium of IOM's projects and activities on mixed migration flows. Additional reference documentation will be produced to complement what is already available on assistance to migrants in complex migratory flows, including institutional expertise on search and rescue/protection at sea activities, building on the 2016 regional workshop series. A global research and capacity-building project is being developed to identify best practices, gaps, lessons learned and ways forward on saving lives at sea in various regions across the globe, and the nexus between maritime security and human security in combating maritime people smuggling.

### Migrant health

International human mobility is a complex and dynamic phenomenon, capable of amplifying the spread of communicable diseases and the impact of public health emergencies, as demonstrated by the Ebola virus disease outbreak in West Africa. While the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) put much emphasis on public health measures at points of entries, airports, seaports and ground crossings, the reality of human mobility goes far beyond official border crossings. In many parts of the world, communities living across international border lines share familial and social ties. For them, administrative lines do not exist and international movement is a common part of daily lives. This paradigm lies at the centre of IOM's Health, Border and Mobility Management (HBMM) framework, a conceptual and operational framework with the ultimate goal of improving prevention, detection and response to the spread of diseases along the mobility continuum, with particular focus on border spaces. HBMM therefore supports the realization of the Global Health Security Agenda.

Throughout 2017, IOM will: (a) further develop and refine its global standards on mapping population mobility dynamics in response to humanitarian and public health emergencies; (b) develop algorithms and standard operating procedures for disease outbreak containment at points of entry and border spaces; and (c) strengthen its emergency health response surge capacity equipped with the necessary logistics support for rapid response in the onset and aftermath of humanitarian and public health emergencies.

In 2015, IOM took part in the review process of the implementation of the IHR 2005 in response to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa. Consequently, the Report of the Review Committee, delivered at the 2016 World Health Assembly, directs IOM to support country preparedness by addressing the migration and human mobility dimension of outbreak prevention, detection and response.

## EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

### Regional initiatives

Through its regional programme, IOM will build on existing response structures in 2017 (MRCs) and coordination mechanisms (Mixed Migration Task Forces) to ensure preparedness for crises in the region – or neighbouring regions – with mobility dimensions, as well as rapidly responding to the needs of displaced populations in the event of a crisis.

In 2017, if the situation in Yemen is not resolved and individuals continue to arrive to the Horn of Africa, IOM will continue to address the migrants' needs, and coordinate with governments and other key stakeholders for appropriate durable solutions.

### Burundi

In 2017, IOM proposes to extend the roll-out of its DTM system to ensure nationwide coverage in the 18 provinces of Burundi. Based on the unanimously acknowledged need for updated and accurate information on IDPs, including their humanitarian needs, IOM launched the DTM in September 2015 to systematically collect data on displaced populations and their related needs and share the information among the government and humanitarian actors in order to protect, assist and advocate on behalf of these populations. Through the DTM, the displaced population will be nationally profiled and their humanitarian needs identified and referred to relevant sectors, respectfully of IOM data protection principles, to orient the humanitarian response and support the implementation of durable solutions.



Training of DTM surveyors, Rutana, Burundi, November 2015. © IOM 2015

### Socioeconomic initiatives in Burundi

IOM plans on assisting communities affected by the crisis through socioeconomic initiatives aimed at inflowing cash through rehabilitation work and promoting economic opportunities. In March 2016, IOM launched a community stabilization project, with a strong economic component in four provinces: Muyinga Ruyigi, Rutana and Makamba. The project targets returnees, IDPs and their host communities and includes the creation and accompaniment of 120 loan and credit associations that will receive productive assets. IOM is looking forward to developing similar projects to promote stabilization among returnees, IDPs and their host communities, as well as vulnerable migrants.

In addition, shelter and NFI will be provided for those in need, and notably those affected by natural disasters. IOM will continue to engage in the area of CCCM, notably to assist populations displaced by natural disasters, in Rumonge and Gatumba (Bujumbura) provinces, in 2016. NFI distributions and the provision of temporary homes have taken place in 2016 in partnership with the Red Cross. In 2017, IOM will continue to provide direct assistance to populations in need and develop the capacities of Red Cross volunteers on CCCM, with special attention to gender needs. Other local authorities and partners who work in this area will also be trained.

IOM will build upon its psychosocial assistance programme in Makamba and Rutana, and Bujumbura Marie. This represents a critical need as over 300,000 Burundians have left their homes since April 2015 and mental health needs continue to rise.

### Djibouti

The Republic of Djibouti lies at a strategic crossroad between the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. Historically, Djibouti has been part of the migratory route linking Africa to Eurasia. However, the scale of these movements has increased markedly since 2009. Djibouti is now a major transit country for thousands of irregular migrants, asylum seekers, and trafficked and smuggled migrants attempting to make their way to the Arabian Peninsula. Migrants mostly come from Ethiopia and Somalia, fleeing natural disasters, such as drought and famine, as well as political and social unrest. They face threats to their health and well-being from exposure to extreme climates, as well as unsafe transportation conditions. The situation is compounded by the ongoing conflict in Yemen, resulting in an influx of people fleeing Yemen. Among people fleeing Yemen and arriving in Djibouti are thousands of irregular migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants. The new influx has placed additional strain on Djibouti, which experiences poverty and lack of development. The long-lasting drought that persists since 2008 has also led to an increased vulnerability of the population. Newly arrived migrants and refugees have placed an enormous pressure on already overstretched social services, natural resources and economic assets.

In order to strengthen the prevention measures of smuggling and trafficking of human beings, IOM proposes activities that will include providing training and equipment for rescue at sea operations to the Djiboutian Coast Guards. To enhance the capacities of law enforcement authorities, prosecutors, national police and immigration services, IOM proposes to conduct targeted training on identification of potential victims of trafficking, the rights of migrants, HBM, maintenance and interconnectivity of the Border Migration Information Systems (BMIS) at border post.

Under current Djiboutian health policy, all individuals (including migrants) receive unhindered access to local health facilities. This being said, health commodities are provided on a per capita basis that is determined by government census, which does not include figures concerning migrants. Consequently, when migrants fall ill or need medical

“Djibouti has become the epicentre of these relatively unknown, but yet complex, bi-directional migratory flows across the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, with around 500 migrants crossing daily” [in October 2016].  
*Jeffrey Labovitz, IOM Regional Director for East and Horn of Africa*

assistance, commodities are strained and the hospitals, especially those on the migration route, operate beyond their capacities. Local health authorities and the Government continue to request support to cover the needs of medical supplies in health facilities established on the migration route.

Building the capacity of the Government of Djibouti to more effectively manage migration flows will also include improving the conditions and services provided at the MRC in Obock, assisted voluntary return and migrant protection, and training for local authorities on irregular migration, including identification of vulnerabilities and data collection. The lack of accurate data on migration makes it difficult to assess needs in providing humanitarian aid to migrants. In order to address this issue, IOM proposes capacity-building initiatives for local authorities on migration data collection.

### Ethiopia

Ethiopia continues to face large outflows of Ethiopians into neighbouring regions, with increasing prevalence of smuggling and trafficking. Moreover, the geopolitical situation of neighbouring countries continues to force many people to flee into Ethiopia, which currently hosts the largest number of refugees in sub-Saharan Africa. The recent humanitarian crisis due to the impact of El Niño has also increased the number of IDPs in Ethiopia to over 800,000 individuals. To address the acute needs of all beneficiaries, IOM plans to develop various activities to enhance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society, including refugees and IDPs.

IOM’s activities include the following: (a) advocacy, information management and dissemination of disaster-affected displaced individuals through nationwide Protection Enhanced DTM; (b) provision of assistance to communities affected by conflict and natural disaster, including transitional/emergency shelter, transportation assistance, livelihoods and NFI; and (c) evacuation support to Ethiopian migrants stranded in crisis situations. IOM will also promote durable solutions for IDPs under the framework for the progressive resolution of displacement situations.

### Kenya

Given the Government of Kenya’s decision to close down the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps, IOM is planning to scale up its health, WASH and emergency interventions. Where host communities rely heavily on camps for day-to-day life and livelihoods, increased intervention, livelihoods programming and the provision of basic services will have to be undertaken following an extensive needs assessment.

In areas of returns and outward migration, the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) and Progressive Resolution for Displaced Situations framework, will be adapted, and applied in order to ensure durable and dignified solutions.

### Rwanda

In terms of addressing the mobility dimensions in crises, IOM – together with UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, the World Food Programme, UNFPA and UN-Habitat – will contribute to the following:

- (a) Reducing the impact of natural disasters in communities, as well as their livelihoods and assets, through risk mitigation measures and enhancing preparedness capacities;
- (b) Decreasing communities’ vulnerability by promoting access to off-farm livelihoods, skills development and livelihoods diversification to broaden income-generating options of vulnerable households;
- (c) Facilitating access to improved WASH services, primary health care and assuring the delivery of maternal and reproductive health services, as well as prevention and management of sexual and gender-based violence in disaster-prone communities;
- (d) Disseminating lessons learned and best practices to promote replication and sustainability and stimulate awareness of the use of the human security approach in disaster risk reduction and management; and
- (e) Emergency response in times of occurrence of natural disasters.

Beneficiaries are Rwandan returnees, IDPs, vulnerable host community and refugees, among others. IOM’s focus is on developing livelihoods through the provision of skills training, business skills training, job placements schemes and business start-up support.

Furthermore, IOM plans to lead initiatives on the sustainable reintegration of Rwandan returnees in close collaboration with MIDIMAR, MINALOC and One UN members FAO, WHO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and UNDP. IOM will provide tailored assistance in the sectors of shelter, education, livelihood and health.

### Somalia

IOM aims to address some of the destabilizing factors that can compromise Somali ex-combatants’ ability to successfully reintegrate in a socially constructive manner. IOM aims to improve socioeconomic indicators for communities into which ex-combatants and youth at risk are reintegrating, increase community support for the rehabilitation and reintegration of ex-combatants,

The Bentiu logistics base in South Sudan includes many rub halls for humanitarian agencies supply. Adjacent to the logistics base are the new humanitarian offices. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Brendan Bannon)

provide infrastructure and quick impact projects to support the reintegration process, and build the capacity of the Government to lead DDR initiatives.

The three-year Somalia Stabilization Initiative (SSI) programme, launched in 2016 to support Somalia's transition to a stable federal State, will continue its activities in South-West and Jubaland State of Somalia. The programme provides stabilization assistance to communities living in areas recently recovered from Al-Shabaab control and those at risk of regressing into armed conflict or the re-establishment of control by the terrorist group. SSI focuses on rebuilding trust and social cohesion among community members, increasing the operational and technical capacity of local governments, and enhancing participation in civic life and democratic processes.

Given the protracted nature of humanitarian emergencies, resulting in large-scale displacements, and evolving returns of Somalis from Kenya, Yemen, Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia, IOM plans to scale up its ongoing emergency operations for the provision of life-saving basic services to over one million beneficiaries, focusing on health, WASH, shelter and food security sectors. In view of the likely mass return of refugees from Kenya and evacuees from Yemen, IOM will incorporate the UN-led IDP Solutions Initiative, support the sustainable recovery of IDPs and adopt adequate principles of stabilization.

The IOM's MCOF and Progressive Resolution for Displaced Situations framework will be adapted to develop new approaches on durable solutions to accommodate return movements. This will be achieved by enhancing the capacity of areas impacted by returns to absorb, integrate and support the recovery of mobile populations.

### South Sudan

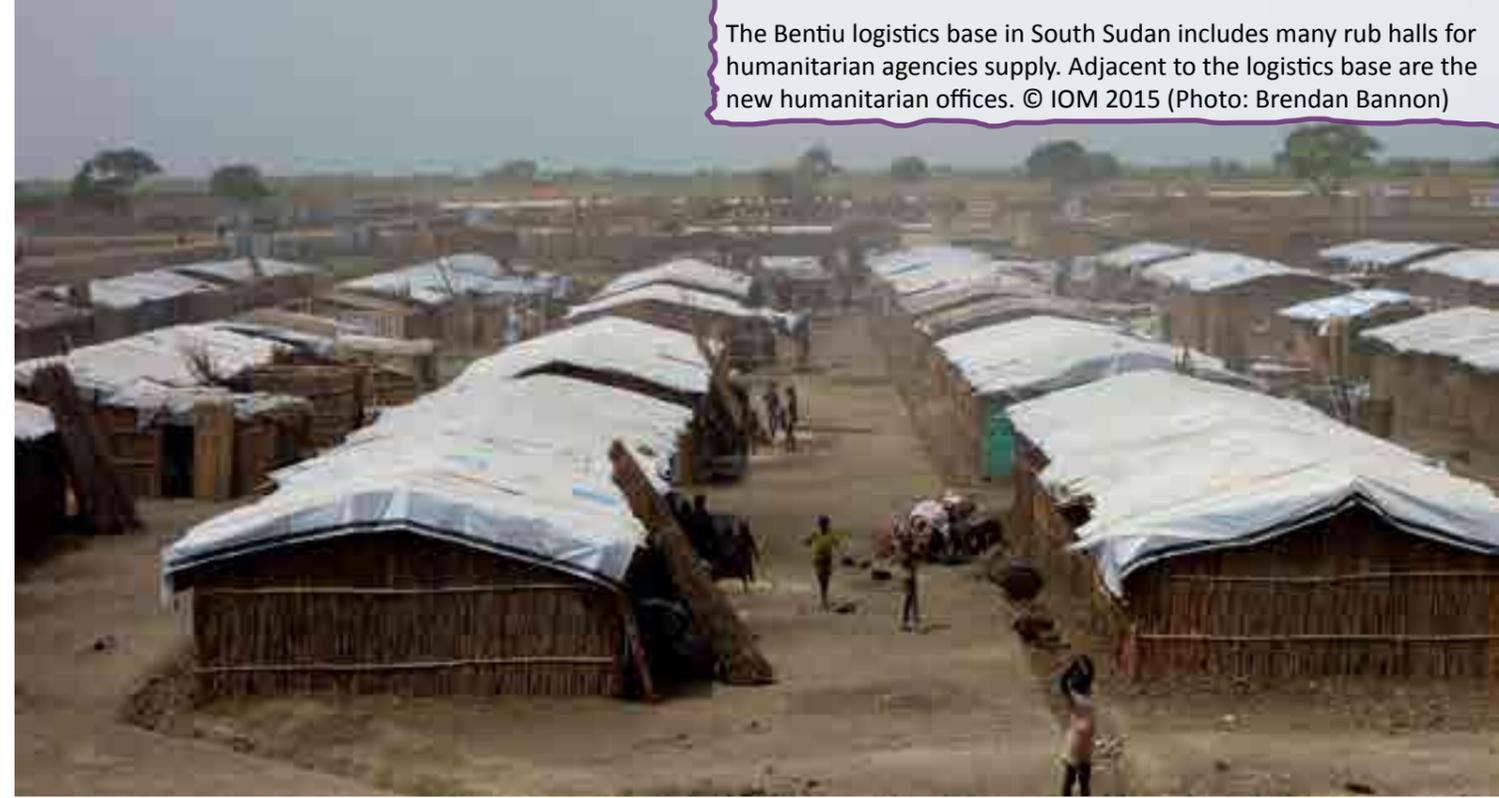
IOM's thematic objectives in South Sudan fall within the overarching regional framework and are aligned with the principles and objectives of the MiGOF. IOM's humanitarian response strategy recognizes the need to continue humanitarian protection and assistance in South Sudan, while seizing opportunities to support transition and recovery where conditions allow, contributing to stability and sustainable peace. For 2016–2017, IOM has adopted an integrated, multisectoral approach promoting a coherent and effective transition between interventions in all phases of a crisis.

IOM continues to respond to the mobility dimensions of the crises through maintaining co-ordination of the CCCM cluster as co-lead agency, and coordination of the S-NFI Cluster as lead agency. IOM will continue WASH delivery, health services and logistics activities.

Through its work in the Abyei Administrative Area, IOM improves the resilience of individuals – including women and youth – through the provision of small grant projects that encompass self-reliance activities, such as food processing, sewing and business development training.

**Tracking displacement in South Sudan**

DTM activities in 2016–2017 will focus on providing timely and contextualized analysis of quantitative and qualitative data, to develop a holistic picture of displacement dynamics and trends that will facilitate better targeted operational responses and enhance decision-making, especially when IDPs return home. IOM aims to conduct Village Assessment Survey (VAS) to complement the expansion of biometric registration activities to facilitate longer-term programming in priority areas of return. The VAS will provide baseline information to partners on gaps in basic services and infrastructure and allow targeted transitional programming to fill these critical service and infrastructure gaps, as well as detailed population data at the individual level. IOM integrates beneficiary feedback as a standard approach in its CCCM initiatives. Creating and sustaining feedback from beneficiaries through Accountability to Affected Populations mechanisms is integrated into all CCCM programming.



IOM will continue to promote sustainable peace and durable solutions where possible through the provision of technical expertise and administrative support for reparation programmes.

### Uganda

The living conditions and state of law and order enforcement in Kampala's slum communities are of concern, not only because of the poor socioeconomic status of its residents but also because these communities could become a breeding ground for instability and violence. In this context, it is necessary to mitigate the social disruption resulting from urbanization, increased competition for scarce resources and a spillover of conflicts from neighbouring countries.

IOM will address the root causes of intercommunal conflict in slum populations by addressing sources of grievances and strengthening community cohesion around shared development assets. In partnership with civil society, IOM will also provide employment opportunities to approximately 1,000 youth in slum communities.

### United Republic of Tanzania

IOM will continue to play a strong role in the Burundi refugee response, which is included in the inter-agency contingency planning for 2017. IOM intends to continue providing life-saving assistance to the vulnerable population and expand its activities in the health sector, upgrading the emergency assistance it provides. IOM will also play a significant role in the new UN joint local area programming initiative for Kigoma, which aims at enhancing the coherence of development and humanitarian assistance interventions and provide closer links between services provided to local host communities and assistance provided to refugees.

Moreover, IOM continues to support the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in responding to the refugee crisis through capacity-building to border management officials for HBM, and through UNDP 2, IOM will continue to enhance the resilience of the refugee population, as well as host communities through facilitating durable solutions for the refugee crises in the form of resettlement to third countries, including fit-to-travel and cultural orientation programmes.

# SOUTHERN AFRICA

## Angola

In 2017, IOM aims at developing the provision of direct assistance to populations affected by crises and natural disasters. IOM promotes responses to population displacement scenarios that are integrated, rapid and comprehensive. In this regard, IOM will develop the capacities of national disaster management authorities and front-line response actors in tracking and monitoring population displacement and its effects on mobile populations, host communities and communities of origin, through the roll out of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Southern Angola provinces and where necessary within the country.

## Botswana

IOM will support the Government of Botswana in developing strategies for disaster preparedness, as well as developing contingency plans to minimize the negative impact of natural disasters among communities.

## Democratic Republic of the Congo

IOM assessments and activities implemented at the Congolese borders will continue in 2017 to enhance capacities across border agencies. This will include an extension of border management activities to raise awareness of legal instruments and encourage cross-border cooperation among customs, immigration and other agencies working at the borders.

IOM's Humanitarian Border Management initiatives will be integrated with broader border management strategies to ensure preparedness for an actual or potential crisis with a migration dimension. As part of efforts to contribute to the improvement of security and develop the operational and strategic capacities for effective and consistent border management, IOM will continue to provide equipment to existing border posts and strengthen the capacity of border agents to better manage migration flows and respect the rights of migrants.

## Lesotho

El Niño/La Niña crises are likely to provoke forced displacements in the upcoming months in Lesotho. IOM is planning on responding with the provision of emergency shelters and non-food items. IOM is coordinating its intervention with NGOs and international organizations included in the humanitarian system.

## Madagascar

In 2017, IOM aims at improving the provision of direct assistance to populations affected by crises and natural disasters, and in particular by the El Niño climatic event in Southern Madagascar. IOM promotes responses to population displacement scenarios that are integrated, rapid and comprehensive. In this regard, IOM will develop the capacities of national disaster management authorities and front-line response actors in tracking and monitoring population displacement and its effects on mobile populations, host communities and communities of origin, through the roll out of the DTM tools in Southern Madagascar. Individuals and communities affected by the El Niño induced exacerbated migration patterns will be the target of community stabilization initiatives seeking to build resilience through access to a multipurpose cash transfer scheme to meet basic needs of the 2016–2017 lean season, and through the timely delivery of agricultural inputs and livestock protection measures.

## Malawi

In partnership with the Government of Malawi, IOM will continue building the capacity of government officials in disaster risk reduction management. These initiatives will promote community resilience to natural disasters. IOM will also support the Government of Malawi in rolling out the national disaster risk management (DRM) manual and the safer house construction guidelines to facilitate the construction of disaster-resilient houses with particular focus on floods, earthquakes, strong winds and the El Niño phenomenon.

## Mauritius, covering the Seychelles and the Union of the Comoros

The Migration, Environment, and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy project contributed to raise the evidence and knowledge base on the complex nexus between human mobility and environmental changes in Mauritius and aid the formulation of related policy options with particular emphasis on migration as an adaption strategy. As a follow-up, IOM aims to implement a pilot project that will address the concrete prevention and adaptation needs and strategies of identified most vulnerable communities and individuals. The project will be developed closely with the National DRM authority, and implemented in close partnership with the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, and Beach Management.

## Namibia

In 2017, IOM intends to build on the achievements of its DRM capacity-building programme. IOM stands ready to scale up its existing initiatives to respond to drought emergency through the provision of technical assistance and support for enhanced community resilience.

IOM in partnership with individuals and the private sector is set to provide greater support to camps and communities that are "off the grid" by providing innovative solar lanterns primarily to those in developing countries. Many are without much needed light at night.  
© IOM 2014

In Lesotho, IOM is currently working to predict future displacements using its household's vulnerability mapping and the WFP's geographically informed system on food shortage in order to anticipate potential emergency resettlements needs.



IOM and the Government will continue working to assist victims of trafficking in Namibia, through the provision of direct assistance to victims and the promotion of their reintegration.

### South Africa

The development of a curriculum and training sessions on Humanitarian Border Management for officials of the Border Management Authority is part of the specific assistance that the Government has requested from IOM. This support would help manage a sudden increase in cross-border flows of migrants in case of natural disasters or socioeconomic instability in neighbouring countries.

South Africa experiences recurring conflicts between host populations and migrants in so-called xenophobic attacks. Much of the friction between host communities and migration communities exists in informal urban settlements or townships and is often related to residents' frustration with the lack of access to security, health care, education, electricity, as well as economic opportunities. Tensions may be ignited by a single incident and evolve into an eruption of violence against migrants. Improving living conditions and fostering mutual understanding in these communities would thus do much to prevent violent outbreaks.

Additionally, the development potential of these communities is not effectively harnessed. IOM is in close contact with the Departments of Human Settlement in the provinces of Gauteng and Western Cape, in order to support them in the management of informal settlements. The enumeration of populations is a first step that would be followed by the development of support programmes for job creation and service delivery linked with social cohesion programming.

### Zambia

IOM intends to continue working closely with the Government of Zambia and other stakeholders to develop capacities to prevent and manage displacement due to natural disasters. Through family units and/or organized local structures, communities are often the first responders in cases of emergencies. IOM plans to strengthen the capacity of communities to better undertake this function. The national government has taken a stance to devolve service provision functions to local authorities. Consequently, IOM will support the capacity-building of local authorities to effectively prevent and manage human displacement due to natural hazards.

IOM will continue to be engaged in inter-agency efforts to promote local integration as a durable solution for former refugees in the country. IOM will focus on strengthening social cohesion and building peaceful coexistence between former refugees and host communities.

### Zimbabwe

In order to effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises, IOM will strengthen its partnership with the Government of Zimbabwe and the civil society to prevent, manage and effectively respond to natural and conflict-related movements. Accordingly, IOM will maintain capacities to respond to emergencies through pre-positioning emergency materials and cash.

Further, IOM will build the capacity of relevant State and non-State actors in displacement tracking, monitoring, camp coordination and camp management. This will ensure that IOM responds rapidly and effectively to humanitarian emergencies, evacuates vulnerable migrants from crisis contexts and provides humanitarian assistance in crisis contexts.

Durable solutions will be promoted for the recovery of national basic social service systems among underserved displaced communities. IOM will also support community resilience and strengthen the stability of communities through community-based planning and community stabilization programmes.

IOM will continue to promote self-reliance and the progressive resolution of protracted displacement contexts. Furthermore, IOM will partner with other agencies on the implementation of a regional El Niño response programme. The objective of this initiative is to address the urgent, short- and long-term impacts of El Niño through reconstructing the structures and resilience of food insecure populations impacted by El Niño and previously affected to a series of droughts and floods.

## WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

### Regional initiatives

Addressing the massive displacement of persons in the region has been identified as a priority by IOM for 2017. A regional initiative has been designed to strengthen resilience in origin, transit and host communities with an emphasis on employment and sustainable livelihood creation to promote durable solutions. This approach is in line with IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), a holistic strategy aimed at approaching crises at all stages and addressing challenges through regional responses. IOM's intervention will draw on existing transition and recovery programming in the region and enable enabling socioeconomic opportunities primarily for marginalized and displaced persons (IDPs, refugees, stranded migrants and returnees).

### Burkina Faso

The 2012 conflict in Northern Mali led to the creation of refugees' camps in Burkina Faso, two of which are still operational. With regard to the issue of refugee returns, IOM, in close coordination with UNHCR, is planning to support safe, orderly and human rights-based voluntary returns. In addition, sustainable local integration through income-generating activities may be supported when the context is favourable for refugees who express the desire to stay in Burkina Faso. Refugees are often vulnerable to risks such as GBV. IOM is planning to develop interventions in this area to improve GBV mitigation, prevention and response, including improved case reporting.

### Cabo Verde

Cabo Verde's long migration history has always been dictated by climate change from droughts to famine, floods and volcano eruptions. In recent years, natural disasters have become more of a concern for the country, an archipelago of 10 small islands of volcanic



Children collecting water at tap at the Doba transit site. © IOM 2014 (Photo: Craig Murphy)

Distribution of food and non-food items for IDPs in the Central African Republic. © IOM 2014 (Photo: Sandra Black)



origin. In November 2014, the volcano on the island of Fogo erupted after being dormant for almost 20 years. The vicinity of the volcano was one of the most productive agricultural lands in the country, and the eruption had a tremendous economic impact at the local and national levels. In September 2015, Cabo Verde was hit, for the first time since 1892, with a full-fledged hurricane. The livelihoods of the population of the four most-impacted islands were affected. As of August 2016, increased seismic activity has been reported on the island Brava, increasing the risk of yet another volcanic eruption.

In 2017, IOM intends to prepare national authorities, at the central and local levels, to better manage the impact of climate change on migration through data collection, training and joint preparedness. This includes the possibility of IOM leading a CCCM training with the National Civil Protection Institute.

**Cameroon**

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 of refugees, third-country nationals and returnees who fled the Central African Republic to Cameroon.

Simultaneously, since 2014, Cameroon has witnessed an increase in violence conducted by the group Boko Haram, leading to widespread displacement of IDPs, refugees and returnees in the Far North of the country. The displacement situation in this region is also related

to structural issues and underlying factors that translate in limited infrastructures and services available, such as livestock markets, livestock enclosures, wells, water hand pumps, health centres, schools, community granaries, irrigation and drainage canals, leisure public infrastructures, as well as poor road infrastructures. Limited livelihood opportunities are available in an area prone to natural disasters, which often results in low incomes. This situation raises humanitarian challenges in terms of pressing needs for IDPs, returnees and host families.

The situation of insecurity has led to frequent refoulement/deportations between Nigeria and Cameroon. The Commission on Nationality Determination was created by the Government of Cameroon to tackle these issues, with IOM as a member. Cross-border mechanisms were set up to facilitate the voluntary return of refugees in Nigeria.

In 2017, IOM will keep working with the Government of Cameroon and UN Agencies in support of the voluntary return of Nigerian refugees upon signature of the Tripartite Agreement. IOM will continue providing psychosocial support to IDPs and out-of-camp refugees in the north, as well as implement community stabilization and transition activities for host communities and IDPs affected by the crisis. Continued emergency non-food items (NFI)/Shelter assistance for IDPs and returnees and support to livelihoods recovery and income generation will also be provided through emergency operations, including agricultural support to IDPs, returnees and host communities. Ultimately, DTM programming will continue to provide the humanitarian community in Cameroon with critical information to better target the needs of IDPs, refugees and returnees caught in the crisis.

**Central African Republic**

IOM co-leads the CCCM Cluster in the Central African Republic and manages the DTM for the humanitarian community. Forced displacement remains one of the main challenges to the humanitarian agenda in the country. While discussions about provision of durable solutions are ongoing, the security climate remains complicated.

The development of a demobilization, disarmament and reintegration and security sector reform (SSR) agenda, as well as tangible government action for inclusion and rural development, remain key to enabling a safe and dignified return of displaced populations into a safe environment.

IOM, alongside the humanitarian community, will continue to provide technical advice to the Government on the issue of durable solutions and return and actively advocate for the inclusion of a wider migration

dimension in the discussions. Additionally, IOM will continue to actively implement community stabilization and community violence reduction activities in areas most concerned by forced displacement.

**Chad**

Violent activities of Boko Haram are continuing in the Lake Chad Basin area, which continues to increase the number of displaced persons in Chad. The number of registered displaced persons in the region of Lac has increased from 55,461 in January 2016 to 71,718 in June 2016. As the co-lead of the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster, IOM will contribute in registration and profiling of displaced persons via the DTM.

Insecurity in the Lac region of Chad prevents refugees from returning. IDP sites and refugee camps have put considerable pressure on a hosting population already living in a fragile environment with climate change affecting livelihoods in the region and the Lake Chad considerably reducing in size and the amount of water. There is therefore intense competition for resources, in particular for water, but also for wood fuel and pasture, which has seriously impacted populations as a whole.

Because the Lac region of Chad is currently an area of high migratory pressure, IOM will keep working with IDPs, returnees and host communities to promote durable solutions and address root causes of migration using the IASC framework, the Progressive Resolution Displacement Situations framework and MCOF. In order to ensure peaceful coexistence, IOM, in collaboration with humanitarian actors and community members themselves, has set up village committees to involve them in decision-making processes, establish vulnerability criteria and promote respect for human rights.

**Côte d'Ivoire**

Projects targeting community stabilization and the promotion of income-generating activities will be encouraged and promoted in 2017. These initiatives will contribute to providing alternatives to irregular migration while enhancing social cohesion.

**Ghana**

Refugee resettlement will continue to represent a key operational activity for IOM in Ghana in 2017. IOM coordinates movement operations in support of resettlement in most of West and Central Africa, in close coordination partners, including UNHCR, Resettlement Support Centres and embassies. These activities include

travel arrangements, as well as extensive logistical support to interview, medical and cultural orientation missions. Similar support is also provided to family reunification cases.

In 2017, IOM plans to develop the capacities of National Disaster Management Organization officials on the cluster approach and CCCM in natural disasters, in order to enhance their ability to respond to emergencies.

### Guinea

During the EVD outbreak, IOM supported emergency preparedness and response of the Government through educational training, the rehabilitation of health structures and the establishment of Prefectural Emergency Operations Centres for the coordination of response activities. To date, IOM supports affected communities through community projects and the provision of support to Ebola survivors. IOM is part of the unified disease risk reduction programme with other UN agencies to reinforce the preparedness, emergency and response capacities of the Government.

In 2017, IOM shall continue providing support on emergency preparedness and response, and on health border management, by reinforcing management of points of entry and surveillance in border communities. In addition, IOM plans to set up community dialogue sessions in order to reinforce the capacities of the communities to better manage and resolve conflicts at their level. IOM aims at improving the livelihoods of local communities by developing activities to generate income, as well as gearing towards the provision of basic services.

### Guinea-Bissau

The recent Ebola epidemic in West Africa did not affect Guinea-Bissau, with no cases reported in the country, but has highlighted the weakness of the health system and the low capacity to prevent and respond to major epidemics. IOM seized the opportunity to support the Government of Guinea-Bissau to strengthen its preparedness capacity along selected border areas, namely the provinces of Tombali and Bijagós/Bolama. It is anticipated that additional programmes in 2017 will also contribute to strengthening the capacity of the Government to better address the mobility dimension of crises beyond epidemics.

### Liberia

The EVD crisis, which broke out in Liberia in March 2014, was unprecedented in scale and impact, resulting in over 4,800 deaths and 10,500 people infected. Although

Liberia was declared “free of Ebola” on 9 May 2015, the outbreak came at a time when Liberia was still recovering and rebuilding from a devastating civil war, which lasted over a decade and ended only in 2003. These cumulative crises have significantly undermined socioeconomic development across the country. During the EVD outbreak, Liberian diaspora provided uncoordinated support through different means, especially based on tribal, religious, county and thematic lines.

In the current relatively stable period of transition and recovery, IOM will continue to implement its community resilience strategies, which are in line with the Government of Liberia’s 2015 Economic Stabilization and Recovery Plan. In 2017, IOM will also support integrated border management, as well as humanitarian border management in the aftermath of the complex migration crisis. IOM will also work closely with the Government of Liberia through the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization to engage Liberians in the diaspora and development partners who will contribute to address the growing need for Liberian professionals in different skills areas and sectors.

### Mali

In 2017, existing IOM programmes will contribute to addressing the mobility dimensions of crises. The ongoing DTM continues to capture population movements and map migrant population density. IOM is also implementing a border management project geared towards improved management of border crossings. Technical support will enhance the overall Government’s capacity to address migratory flows. IOM will work with its partners to provide return alternatives to vulnerable irregular migrants that may find themselves stranded and voluntary opt for safer returns.

IOM will also continue to address the past and ongoing instability experienced since the civil war that led to the displacement of thousands of Malian families. This will include return and reintegration activities for displaced persons, water and sanitation projects, health assistance, and social cohesion initiatives, among others.

IOM plans to contribute to strengthening the Government’s capacity to prevent and respond to epidemic-prone communicable diseases, in particular along border areas and migration hotspots.

### Mauritania

The 2012 conflict in Northern Mali led to the creation of M’bera refugee camp in South-Eastern Mali, providing refuge to Malians fleeing the conflict. As of May 2016, some 43,000 refugees are still registered with UNHCR,



although a tripartite agreement was signed on 16 June 2016 between UNHCR and the Governments of Mauritania and Mali for the return of the refugees. Insecurity in the North Mali prevents refugees from returning. The camp has put considerable pressure on the surrounding, already fragile environment with population doubling and refugees bringing with them large herds of cattle. Intense competition, in particular for water, as well as firewood and pasture, has created challenges.

Given that this is an area of high migratory pressure, IOM will keep working with host communities to promote durable solutions and address root causes of migration. In order to ensure peaceful coexistence, IOM in collaboration with OHCHR, has set up village committees to involve them in decision-making and establishment of vulnerability criteria.

### Niger

Insecurity in border areas in Niger is increasing. In 2016, the population of the region of Diffa, bordering North-East Nigeria, has been displaced multiple times because of the terrorist attacks of Boko Haram. Together with refugees and returnees (Nigeriens who lived in Nigeria) more than 300,000 people are affected in an area that had 600,000 inhabitants before the crisis, placing enormous pressure on limited resources.

This instability has weakened the already challenged local economy, as cross-border trading has been prohibited or is no longer profitable and agriculture and fishery in the Lake Chad Basin are also now almost inexistent. Host communities, IDPs and refugees struggle to recover their livelihood activities and continue to be at risk of further displacement within the region.

Migratory flows from and to Mali, Algeria, Libya, as well as to the natural resource-rich areas (gold, uranium and oil) for local and foreign workers have increased in 2016. Thousands of migrants transit constantly via Niger, which has simultaneously become a destination country for unskilled migrants from the subregion, particularly Chad, Burkina Faso and Mali.

IOM staff explains to H.E. Mr Jun Yoshida, Ambassador of Japan, the water supply network funded by a conflict prevention programme implemented at Kousana village, Mauritania. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Agron Dragaj)

IOM provides direct assistance to the vulnerable population in these areas through its network of sub-offices and transit centres. In 2017, assistance will continue to be provided, as well as support to the immigration authorities for the reinforcement of border areas, especially with Mali (Tillaberi) and Nigeria (Diffa) and further expansion of strengthened systems towards the borders with Libya and Algeria.

### Senegal

IOM is seeking to replicate initiatives in relation to crisis management along the Senegalese borders, following successful activities conducted in 2016. IOM plans to promote emergency exercises in a regional perspective, by including Mali and Mauritania. Emergency exercises have proven to be the ideal methodology to enhance preparedness of relevant governments in managing possible migration crises along their borders.

### Sierra Leone

In the framework of the Global Health Security Agenda, IOM is implementing a regional project in six West African countries, namely Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Guinea-Bissau and Ghana. Within this programme, IOM is collecting information during Population Mobility Mapping exercises on population flows, connectivity and patterns, characteristics of mobile populations, as well as potential spaces of vulnerability. Developed within the Health, Border and Mobility Management framework, Population Mobility Mapping exercises are stakeholder-based participatory methods aimed at capturing data related to human mobility among mobile populations.

IOM also aims at strengthening the capacities of ports of entry and enhancing cross-border coordination mechanism between countries.

**Addressing crises in Sierra Leone**  
The crises Sierra Leone faces are multifaceted, spanning epidemics, natural disasters and the threat of societal violence, with each aspect containing a migration component at its core. IOM will work to build resilience against these crises in 2017 through mapping mobility patterns and congregation points on the border to build a surveillance system for future epidemics. Additionally, IOM will contribute to peacebuilding by promoting youth participation in community security processes in view of the 2018 elections through youth watch groups trained in peace advocacy and mobility monitoring. Finally, IOM will work with both the Office of National Security and slum communities threatened by annual floods to build early warning systems and national and community resilience and disaster management capacities for emergency response.

## CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

### Regional initiatives

Central America and Mexico have historically represented a corridor of transit for irregular migrants moving to North America, particularly the United States. Some of these migrants have remained stranded in Central American countries as their transit to the north has been stopped by stricter border policies in various countries of the region. Scarce government resources and capacities to manage these flows, together with the particularities of migrants, related to language and culture, have resulted in significant challenges to provide protection and assistance to these migrants.

Negative reactions and tensions between these migrants and host communities are rising. IOM is monitoring the situation and aims at strengthening governments' capacities and policies to manage the movements and prevent and manage conflicts between migrants and communities.

Central America and the Caribbean region are notably vulnerable to displacement due to natural disasters. A significant risk of massive internal and international displacement exists due to environmental factors. IOM aims to strengthen government capacities to prevent and manage displacement by using tools such as the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) and the DTM. IOM aims looks forward to building the resilience of vulnerable communities in the region.

### Costa Rica

IOM will continue to respond rapidly and effectively to humanitarian emergencies as they arise, incorporating best practices and lessons learned from the response to the Cuban migrant crisis in Costa Rica. Between late 2015 and early 2016, IOM swiftly mobilized resources to support protection and assistance, and successfully advised governments on self-paid transportation options for some 4,700 Cuban migrants stranded in Costa Rica. As an integral part of these efforts, IOM interviewed nearly 5,300 Cuban migrants to assess their protection needs.

IOM promotes the Government's capacity to address the mobility dimensions of crisis mainly through strengthening the Directorate General on Migration (DGME) coordination mechanisms. This includes training government officials on responding to the challenges of international migration and assisting migrants caught in crises. Interventions place particular focus on unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable migrant populations. Initiatives also support the training of government officials involved in camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), as well as the provision of financial, technical and logistical support.

IOM aims to strengthen national emergency protocols, including preparedness measures for CCCM and preventing and responding to GBV. CCCM programming will support the establishment of local emergency preparedness mechanisms so as to foster nationwide capacity to provide adequate and timely responses before, during and after situations of crisis. IOM will also strengthen capacities on coordinated responses to human trafficking and exploitation in crises settings.

IOM will adjust and improve its assistance to migrants based on the needs and concerns that migrants voice through the information systems of the DTM, the Migrant Mobile Application and Community Response Mapping.

Since 2012, the number of irregular migrants, mostly from Africa, Asia and the Caribbean, crossing Central and North America has increased significantly.



IOM staff assesses damage after Hurricane Matthew in Haiti. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Hajer Naili)

## Dominican Republic

IOM intends to strengthen its emergency and preparedness activities in the Dominican Republic within the MCOF, with special emphasis on camp and collective shelters management, displacement tracking and disaster risk reduction. The Dominican Republic is among the 25 most at-risk countries to natural disasters according to the *World Risk Report* (2016) and among the eight countries most affected by the impacts of weather-related loss events according to the Long-Term Climate Risk Index (1994–2013). In terms of natural disasters, the country is particularly exposed to tropical storms and hurricanes, floods, droughts, landslides, earthquakes and tsunamis.

## El Salvador

IOM will continue raising awareness among the Government and at-risk communities on climate change and its associated risks. IOM will also strengthen government capacities to prevent and respond to the mobility dimensions of crises, as well as promote resilience capacities to climate change of local communities.

## Guatemala

IOM is supporting relevant national authorities and local NGOs in providing immediate post-arrival assistance to returning migrant children, adolescents and households in Guatemala. Post-arrival assistance will be particularly strengthened at reception centres (land and air) and include the provision of hygiene kits, maternity kits (specialized kits to assist the needs of young returned mothers with infants), lunch boxes and basic supplies, communication (local and international phone calls), clothing and transportation upon arrival and in-country.

IOM will continue strengthening the capacities of consular officials to help citizens abroad who are in emergency situations. IOM is developing an e-learning tool that will be integrated into the training programmes of consular staff.

## Haiti

As head of the CCCM Working Group and following the completion of the Haiti Strategic Response – MCOF Sector of Assistance and Linkages in May 2015, IOM has supported the Government of Haiti in understanding and addressing the mobility dimension of crises. In 2017, IOM aims to continue to head the CCCM Working Group and extend its scope to include the oversight of migrants' mobility, border and camps.

IOM aims to reinforce the capacities of the State in disaster risk management, particularly disaster preparedness and risk reduction, as well as facilitate recovery in line with the Governmental Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti. Objectives include the following: (a) contributing to improved resilience of vulnerable populations; (b) increasing focus on disaster risk reduction activities at the border; (c) developing the capacity of the Direction de la Protection Civile; and (d) prepositioning non-food items across the country.

## Jamaica

Jamaica is a small island developing State very prone to natural disasters. As such, IOM will forge ties with relevant government ministries, departments and agencies, as well as other key stakeholders, to ensure that migration is mainstreamed into disaster management, risk reduction and emergency preparedness programmes and policies. IOM also aims to bolster institutional capacities and public knowledge concerning this issue.

## Mexico

To address the mobility dimension of crises, IOM will continue implementing actions to ensure the human security of migrants in transit through Mexico, including women, children, unaccompanied children, LGBTI and vulnerable populations. These actions intend to reduce the risks faced by migrants in transit and provide protection and assistance to migrants in need by promoting the establishment of attention and assistance centres all along the migratory corridor and synergies among agencies, NGOs and government institutions.

IOM will also continue promoting the implementation of MICIC in Mexico in order to improve the response and the protection and assistance provided to migrants during crises.

Finally, IOM will continue collaborating with UNODC in order to prevent and combat migrant smuggling, in particular, along the southern border of Mexico.

## Nicaragua

IOM plans to organize a training session on humanitarian policy in Nicaragua in 2017 in order to strengthen the Government's capacity to manage a migration crisis. Government officials will be trained on migration crisis management through existing IOM tools, such as the MCOF.

IOM is also looking forward to strengthening other stakeholders' capacities to analyse and address the migration dimensions of crises. To this end, IOM will develop its activities in the framework of the United Nations Emergency Team and the United Nations Country Team.

## Panama

Irregular migration flows entering the country through the southern border of Panama (the Darien) have increased significantly during the last years. Available data from the National Border Services reports that more than 35,000 irregular migrants, including at least 30,000 Cubans and more than 4,500 Africans and Asians, have entered the country in 2016. This situation poses important challenges to the country, and a strategic plan to manage migration crises is required. IOM perceives that it would be important to involve the National Emergencies Services, as well as the Ministry of Health and the National Border Services in this framework in order to better develop government capacities to meet the needs of migrants in transit and affected communities.

## SOUTH AMERICA

### Regional initiatives

IOM will work closely with concerned regional and subregional bodies towards improving systems and mechanisms that contribute to building resilience and reducing vulnerabilities related to climate change.

IOM will strengthen partnerships with regional bodies active in the preparedness, transition and response spheres. Work on preparedness will focus on the development of capacities of regional and national partners in risk knowledge, prevention, reduction and post-disaster reconstruction planning and recovery in order to reduce mobility-related vulnerabilities and strengthen community resilience. Furthermore, IOM will work towards the operationalization of its knowledge-based cooperation agreements, including the collaboration on migration and cities with UN-Habitat. Innovative partnerships will be explored with the private sector, focusing on reducing vulnerabilities and exploring migration-related opportunities.

### Argentina

IOM works with government institutions active on risk management, emergency response and humanitarian aid (mainly the National Directorate for Civil Protection and the White Helmets Commission) and the United Nations Emergency Technical Team to strengthen the institutional capacities to respond to potential crises leading to human displacement.

In 2017, IOM will strengthen its engagement with the White Helmets Commission, the agency responsible for designing and implementing Argentina's international humanitarian assistance, to support the Government's efforts to contribute to the international response in humanitarian emergencies. This work will build on the agreement signed in 2016 between IOM and the White Helmets Commission in the context of the Humanitarian Summit held in Turkey, to provide joint assistance to migrants in humanitarian crisis scenarios.

### Bolivia, Plurinational State of

In the framework of to the Geneva Conventions and national legislation, IOM provides technical assistance to the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and all its different levels.

IOM co-leads in the Shelter cluster in the country and builds local capacities in shelter coordination and management. IOM also assists the formulation of contingency and sectoral plans. Finally, IOM generates information in relation to emergency events, which helps the response process, as well as the elaboration of risk management policies.

### Colombia

IOM has been supporting the Government of Colombia in preparing for peace scenarios, and will continue to do so in the following areas:

- (a) Design and implementation of Rapid Response Plans, within the framework of the peace process with a focus on building trust in the peace process and promoting stabilization;
- (b) Capacity-building to agencies responsible for peace-related programming;
- (c) Capacity-building to entities dedicated to peace talks and preparedness;
- (d) Technical support to institutions at the departmental and municipal levels on peace issues; and



Visit to emergency shelters in Chile. © IOM 2015

- (e) Implementation of initiatives at the national and local levels regarding peace pedagogy, territorial peace and tailored peace communication strategies, among others.

IOM will support national entities, as well as local partners as requested in preparedness, emergency response and development, within the framework of IOM's Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) leading role and co-leading role in the early reintegration cluster. Logistics, non-food items, institutional capacity-building, shelter and temporary accommodation are included in IOM's response.

### Ecuador

In 2017, IOM will support reconstruction efforts, including the provision of durable solutions, for the population affected by the earthquake registered on April 2016. Activities will promote the transition from emergency response for internally displaced persons towards durable solutions within the national reconstruction strategy.

### Paraguay

IOM has initiated consultative processes with the Paraguay National Ministry of Emergency to prepare a National Plan for the Management of Temporary Shelters for victims of natural disasters based on international standards, and adjusted to the national context. This includes the use of technologies for geo-referencing and monitoring shelters. In 2017, IOM intends to implement a follow-up initiative jointly developed with government counterparts.

### Peru

IOM will continue to work closely with the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in developing and implementing mechanisms to identify and provide support to migrant populations in crisis situations in Peru. IOM will also continue providing support to Peruvian authorities to improve the management of displacement sites during emergencies by developing a national network of trained personnel in CCCM. The National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI in Spanish) has also identified the need to improve its data collection and information dissemination systems related to displaced populations. IOM will train INDECI officials, as well as other local actors on the use of its DTM and support its deployment to be incorporated as one of INDECI's data collection systems.

### Uruguay

According to the latest reports from Uruguay emergency authorities (Sistema Nacional de Emergencias), more than 10,000 people were displaced by the flooding that affected the country during 2016.

In order to improve national capacities to manage information during emergencies, IOM will support the roll-out of the DTM as a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility in the country and provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations.

IOM retains multi-sector capabilities in emergency operations, counter-trafficking and migrant assistance, border management, health and labour migration policy. In the event of a crisis, IOM will support national partners to better coordinate and manage information – including displacement tracking, monitoring and mapping – to unify programmes, address the needs of affected communities, and provide a holistic response to needs.

### Regional initiatives

IOM in Asia and the Pacific aims to strengthen capacities to manage and resolve migration crises throughout the region. This includes strengthening national capacities to prevent, respond to and manage displacement and evacuation situations caused by natural and man-made disasters. IOM will also work to strengthen its own response to the mobility impacts of natural disasters and climate change through the following: (a) relevant frameworks (e.g. Sendai, ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response); and (b) enhanced government capacity. Programming will include a focus on ensuring that relevant policies, procedures and operational models are coherent and support synergies with subnational, national and regional actors and frameworks.

The IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) will continue to guide activities regarding the needs and vulnerabilities of different crisis-affected populations, taking into account humanitarian needs, as well as requests for assistance by States. IOM will continue to roll out the MCOF Strategy Planning process in key crisis areas to improve long-term strategic interventions that focus on stabilization, reduction of risks, adaptation to climate change, and support for migrants in countries in crisis (MICIC). This will include support for PRDS – including return and resettlement – to address the need for comprehensive and holistic policy and implementation models for countries recovering from crises and dealing with prolonged displacement.

### Afghanistan

Addressing the mobility dimensions of crises will continue to be the most important objective for IOM in the Afghan context throughout 2017. The Organization will carry on providing humanitarian assistance to undocumented Afghan returnees and those displaced by natural disasters in the country. Additionally, IOM will continue to work very closely with both the State Ministry for Disaster Management and the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation to build upon their capacities to respond to crises in their own right.

### Australia and the Pacific context

IOM is currently supporting through surge and oversight, humanitarian preparedness, response and transition projects in the Pacific. In 2017, IOM will continue to support Pacific Island States in contingency planning and response in the case of natural disasters. In Australia, IOM is further scaling up its capacity to have increased presence in the form of staff surging and support to countries in crisis.

### Bangladesh

In 2017, IOM will continue to provide direct humanitarian assistance and coordinate interventions for undocumented Myanmar communities in Cox's Bazar district. IOM engages development partners, UN agencies, international and local NGOs in providing humanitarian assistance in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene, primary and secondary health care, education and SGBV. The coordination of humanitarian assistance is expected to continue to be required, including advocacy to both development partners and the Government of Bangladesh on behalf of undocumented Myanmar nationals.

IOM also continues to learn from previous experiences in providing return and reintegration and humanitarian assistance to Bangladeshi returning from Libya and the Andaman Sea Crisis. These lessons will inform the development of crisis planning for other countries hosting large numbers of Bangladeshi migrant workers.



Afghan returnees at Tokram border. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Nicholas Bishop)

### Cambodia

In Cambodia, the impact of recent floods and droughts has 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 Cambodian population by improving the effectiveness of humanitarian action related to the provision of shelter, camp management and related services in emergency situations. 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. Activities will contribute to improving coordination mechanisms, information management and service delivery, as well as developing community capacity to reduce disaster risks and build resilience.

### China

An average of 300 million people is affected by some type of disaster in China annually. To respond to this challenge, China has established alert and response systems to increase awareness on disasters and disaster management. China is continuously improving its international cooperation on disaster management.

IOM intends to continue technical cooperation with Chinese counterparts in global settings in the areas of disaster reduction and relief, and share relevant standards and guidelines for emergency response operations, as well as experience in the relief and settlement of disaster-affected people. This kind of cooperation will include participation in workshops, trainings and conferences, as well as the exchange of information, personnel and expertise.

## Fiji

IOM will assist the Government of Fiji in managing migration crises caused by natural or man-made events. IOM will directly implement activities where necessary but also assist the Government of Fiji and other humanitarian actors to provide life-saving interventions for migrants in need in a timely and efficient manner. IOM will uphold key humanitarian principles in times of disaster both within its response and within the activities of other partners.

## India

IOM will collaborate with the Government of India and the private sector to establish agreements with suppliers of shelter and non-food items (NFIs) to improve global procurement capacities and prepositioning to support emergency responses in the Asia Pacific region.

## Indonesia

IOM will continue to respond to requests from the Government of Indonesia on emergency situations or preparedness activities.

IOM will ramp up its community-based engagement with regard to site-specific resilience-building and post-crisis recovery interventions, disaster management, CCCM. IOM will also work to improve the pre-positioning of human resource surge capacities, in case of unanticipated emergencies and crises.

## Lao People's Democratic Republic

In 2017, IOM will continue its role as co-leader of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Shelter Cluster. As an active member of the IASC, it will assist government and communities to develop disaster management plans and build capacity on disaster management reporting from the district to the central level. This builds on comprehensive DRR activities implemented in 2016, including training of 350 government officials at the central, provincial, and district level in emergency shelter and CCCM.

## Micronesia, Federated States of, covering the Marshall Islands and Palau

IOM is working with support from the World Bank to map and preliminarily assess emergency evacuation centres in the Federated States of Micronesia in 2016–2017, but

resources would be required to follow up on the findings of this exercise. Initial assessments conducted by IOM in the past year highlight that emergency evacuation structures in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau are often structurally unsound and inadequate to meet the needs of the local population. A mapping will show where many of these gaps are, but support is required to ensure evacuation centres are adequate for their purpose and that Government and Communities are adequately trained to assist evacuees and evacuation movements in the event of emergencies.

High rates of movement from outer islands toward urban centres, remains a challenge, especially as climate change corrodes already scarce land, agriculture and natural resources. Urbanization is expected to continue, in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau, which will further exacerbate unemployment rates. Leveraging its presence in the urban centres of these three countries, IOM is looking to address these issues and help to mitigate the negative effects of high rates of urbanization.

## Mongolia

In order to assist the Mongolian government and the international community to effectively respond to natural disasters, such as *dzud* and earthquakes, IOM will continue to work with the Mongolian National Emergency Management Agency, the UN, and other partners to assist with contingency planning for future disaster scenarios by taking the lead and building capacity on managing and supporting displaced people in disasters. This includes in particular capacity strengthening for national actors to manage and coordinate camps and camp-like settings (e.g. collective centres, host communities) and ensure protection of the rights of people displaced by disasters.

## Myanmar

In 2017, 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, human trafficking and DRR within IDP camps. IOM will also continue to develop the capacity of camp management agencies and camp management focal point NGOs on CCCM to strengthen the protection of displaced persons.

Planned areas of intervention in Rakhine state include DRR and livelihoods improvement. IOM targets its assistance to build the resilience of communities

vulnerable to natural disasters and to stabilize populations suffering from lower development conditions and socioeconomic exclusion among communities affected by communal conflict.

On the eastern borders of Shan, Kayin and Mon states, IOM plans to expand its work with local ethnic partners to promote youth peacebuilders who become active agents for social cohesion and inclusive development in post-conflict environments.

IOM will continue to reduce the vulnerability of Myanmar migrants caught in emergency situations while abroad, including through capacity-building for MOFA staff on consular protection and the development of handbooks and an e-learning training tool for consular officials and staff of relevant institutions.

## Nepal

IOM has been and will continue providing assistance to the Ministry of Land Reform and Management, the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MOPR) to ensure gender equality in land policy discussions and enable women to influence the land reform policy decisions. IOM will assist the MOPR in addressing the needs of conflict-related sexual violence survivors, in close collaboration with the Conflict Victims Common Platform. IOM will improve the capacity of government, conflict victims and national service providers on case management protocols, data registration, referral and service provisions, addressing the post-conflict needs of victims. IOM continues to support MOPR on the ongoing provision of psychosocial support services to conflict victims as part of reparations programme.

Following the devastating 7.8 earthquake of 25 April 2015 and subsequent strong aftershock of 12 May, IOM has been and will continue assisting the affected populations through the provision of emergency shelter assistance, technical shelter support to build back safer, CCCM, debris removal, income support and protection activities, as well as the provision of health and psychosocial services for affected populations.

Distribution of assistance with the Myanmar Red Cross after the 2015 floods. © IOM 2015



IOM programmes in the post-emergency phase will bridge the gap between relief and development by empowering communities and assisting in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of affected areas as one of the ways to prevent forced migration. Particularly, IOM focus during the post-emergency phase will be on the following: (a) residual relief to respond to remaining humanitarian needs of earthquake-affected populations; (b) durable solutions available for displaced populations; (c) housing and community infrastructure recovery and reconstruction efforts; and (d) preparedness and DRR measures.

### Pakistan

IOM’s humanitarian portfolio in Pakistan includes the Multi-Year Humanitarian Programme, a consortium established with UNICEF, FAO, the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development and the Health and Nutrition Development Society to deliver integrated, multisector and cost-effective preparedness, response and recovery programming for natural disasters. Local capacities are built to support community-level recovery in a way that enhances resilience to future shocks.

The programme is based around the following objectives:

- (a) Provide immediate response and early recovery assistance for the people with the greatest humanitarian needs following emergencies in Pakistan; and
- (b) Contribute towards strengthening the capacity of the Government and communities to manage risks faced by disasters, reducing peoples’ vulnerability.

#### Improved shelters for responding to floods in Pakistan

IOM aims to expand research on flood-resistant shelter typologies by undertaking a comprehensive evaluation of shelter designs implemented in Pakistan between 2010 and 2012. Building on earlier research, this programme will include an analysis of the technical, economic, environmental and social benefits and disadvantages of various shelter approaches, as well as a physical testing component to evaluate flood resistance. Through the dissemination of the final outputs of the research, including a construction guide, IOM will provide humanitarian stakeholders with scientific guidance on low-cost shelter solutions that are flood resistant, compatible with vernacular architecture and indigenous construction typologies, and minimize environmental impacts while offering the best value for money.

### Philippines

IOM looks forward to implementing regional migration health initiatives involving the Philippines as one of the key implementation hubs on health in humanitarian crises. IOM will also continue to extend expert advice in the implementation and adaptation of migration crisis management tools.

With regards to conflict response and community stabilization, IOM will continue to support populations affected by the crisis in Mindanao, with focus on Central Mindanao/ ARMM and Zamboanga. Planned assistance will include education support for conflict-affected children (continued from 2016), and transitional justice and reconciliation under the Government’s initiatives for the peace process in Mindanao. IOM will promote wider community stabilization programmes by mobilizing funds, particularly from non-traditional donors. IOM hopes to gain significant progress in achieving aspects of the SDGs especially on peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16) in this region.

In continuation of 2016’s permanent shelter construction programmes in disaster-affected areas, such as Leyte and Bohol, IOM aims to respond to the recovery needs of vulnerable Filipino communities.

IOM will build on the progress achieved in the past years and extend the Evacuation Centre Network by advocating to local governments who have expressed interest in replicating the IOM-constructed evacuation centres for their communities. IOM will actively seek opportunities for inter-agency cooperation with other UN agencies in this framework.

Furthermore, IOM will continue to enhance disaster preparedness through the completion of a nationwide roll-out of training on trainers for government agencies on evacuation preparedness and DRM. IOM will support the replication of training to disseminate the knowledge to the family and community level.

All efforts will be deployed in line with IOM’s global strategies and SDGs, especially reducing inequalities (Goal 10).

### Papua New Guinea

In 2017, IOM will continue its crisis-related work (preparedness, stabilization, emergency response, conflict resolution, transition and recovery activities), focusing on natural disasters and peace building. One of the main priorities will be the continuation of water and sanitation-related activities as part of the recovery operation after the El Niño-induced drought. Further, IOM is focused on researching and supporting communities to address the effects of climate change, particularly in coastal areas and islands throughout Papua New Guinea, as well as looking at the systems and frameworks required to address the migration and displacement events that may occur throughout the country.

### Republic of Korea

IOM will continue to provide capacity-building of the Republic of Korea humanitarian actors to respond to various emergencies both in country and overseas. Particularly, IOM will work with the Government of the Republic of Korea to ensure that migrants in the country receive adequate safety and security awareness education. IOM’s capacity-building programme is based on MCOF, and brings together IOM’s global expertise in all sectors of assistance, to support humanitarian actors in the Republic of Korea in improving knowledge and capacities to respond to needs and supervising humanitarian action in the country and abroad.

### Sri Lanka, covering the Maldives

IOM will promote socioeconomic development for the sustainable resettlement of former conflict-affected communities in Sri Lanka by developing sustainable

livelihood, skills and entrepreneurship programmes for the most vulnerable returnees to meet the most immediate assistance needs of newly resettled communities. IOM’s approach will ensure that efforts towards achieving durable solutions for the most vulnerable groups are framed within the broader process of national reconciliation and peace-building and contribute to the implementation of the Government transitional justice agenda. This will include assessments and provision of technical assistance for the setting up of a national reparations programme and contribution to building a common understanding on the variety of models and related policy and technical aspects of policy/decision-making.

IOM will additionally support displaced and affected populations in emergency response situations, focusing on core MCOF strategic sectors of assistance, and developing transitional support programmes for persons displaced by natural disasters.

### Thailand

IOM will continue to provide significant support to the protection of Myanmar Muslims from Rakhine state and Bangladeshi migrants stranded in Thailand, encompassing the provision of temporary shelter and NFIs, health and nutrition, psychosocial support, return assistance and migration management support and coordination.

IOM will continue to reduce the vulnerabilities of migrants in emergencies under the MICIC Initiative. In the context of Thailand, IOM continues to advocate with the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Interior of Thailand, to provide capacity-building for government agencies to address the vulnerabilities of migrants caught in emergencies, including CCCM, and for the longer-term goal of integrating migrant populations into disaster preparedness, response and recovery.

### Timor-Leste

IOM is closely working with Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and the National Directorate for Disaster Management (NDMD) to implement a multi-phase programme aimed at aligning Timor-Leste with other ASEAN countries, and especially Indonesia, on emergency response. The programme will focus on policies and capacity-building activities around shelter, CCCM, involvement of community radios, dissemination of early warning systems and standard operating procedures, study tours and workshops in ASEAN countries.

IOM will continue to support the Government of Timor-Leste in implementing and further developing a humanitarian border management (HBM) plan response to effectively manage large influxes of displaced persons and migrants fleeing in cases of crisis. The plan aims to ensure the right balance between cross-border movement facilitation and security in cases of humanitarian crises and natural disasters by creating ad hoc task forces involving governmental authorities and partner agencies' technical experts, conducting needs assessments on existing emergency management capacities and assisting the Government in prioritizing and addressing them.

## Vanuatu

IOM – in coordination with the NDMO of the Minister of Climate Change Adaptation (MCCA), the Shelter Cluster of the Public Works Department and the VHT – has been a key player in providing emergency relief supplies and assistance to TC Pam-affected populations, as well as technical support to the Government of Vanuatu. IOM scaled up its operations in Vanuatu in support of the NDMO and in line with planning and priority responses established by the Government of Vanuatu. Under the leadership of the MCCA NDMO, IOM will continue to support national, provincial and local capacity-building in the area of preparedness and response to natural disaster and climate change with specific focus on the management of the displacement cycle.

IOM also plans to:

- (a) Strengthen preparedness to future disasters, with a specific focus on volcanic events on the islands of Gaua, Ambae, Tanna and Ambrym. In this line, IOM will build on the findings and recommendations identified as part of the joint IOM/United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination preparedness mission on Mass Evacuation in Natural Disaster; and
- (b) Strengthen Vanuatu's ability to track and manage internal-circular migration and its diaspora population in line with the recommendations of the IOM Development Fund-funded Vanuatu Migration and Development project report.

Finally, IOM will also strengthen preparedness for natural disasters by promoting safety, well-being and dignity for people hosted in evacuation centres, and enhance the resilience of the Ni-Vanuatu to future natural disasters and climate change-induced environmental stressors.

## Viet Nam

In 2017, IOM will support the Government of Viet Nam in the development of evidence-based policies and strategies and the implementation of pilot projects to promote adaptation to environmental degradation and climate change. IOM will support the Government of Viet Nam to create contingency planning and develop operational capacities to manage and support Vietnamese MICIC. IOM also seeks to strengthen Viet Nam's capacities in DRR by integrating mobility into existing programmes and policies and developing pilot projects at the local level.

In order to address some of the critical gaps identified in partnership with the Government of Vanuatu over the period 2016–2018, IOM will contribute to upholding the rights of displaced populations in Vanuatu in the context of natural disasters and climate change. IOM will support the development of a policy framework and tools to better manage the displacement cycle in case of a sudden emergency and slow-onset phenomena and a road map for achieving “durable solutions” for disaster-affected populations in Vanuatu.

# EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA

## Regional initiatives

In 2017, IOM's crisis response activities in Europe will continue to ensure close coordination and synergies among primarily national-level responses in affected European Union Member States. The aim is to ensure that IOM humanitarian priorities are well-reflected in European Union institutions responses, in particular DG ECHO, as well as in affected European Union Member States. IOM will therefore extend its support in liaising with donors with a view to promoting durable solutions for migrants and refugee populations in addition to improving humanitarian assistance. This approach includes countries of arrival, transit and destination of migrants.

Further efforts will also be directed to developing responses that will fit at the same time the specificity of operating in the European Union, Norway and Switzerland and IOM's principled approach and strategic planning under the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF).

IOM will finally continue to provide implementation support to European Union Elections Observation Missions as relates to their operations, security and administration/finance.

Through its Framework Partnership Agreement with DG ECHO (Humanitarian Aid and Civil protection), IOM has implemented over 80 ECHO-funded operations worldwide targeting various sectors such as Camp Management, Shelter and NFIs, coordination, logistics, livelihood, WASH, health and disaster preparedness.

## Belgium

IOM activities in Belgium related to addressing the mobility dimensions of crises are increasing. In addition to numerous exchanges with Belgian stakeholders to increase awareness with regards to these issues, IOM has supported Belgium's engagement regarding resettlement and relocation. In addition, Belgium has contributed to IOM humanitarian responses in the Central African Republic and with regards to the Ebola outbreak. Outreach to relevant stakeholders in Belgium has included discussions regarding specific emergency responses (in particular, in Burundi and Rwanda) and the Displacement Tracking Matrix and will continue in 2017.

## Croatia

Based on the needs and interest expressed in MCOF, IOM will continue seeking opportunities to further present MCOF as a sustainable and effective tool that should be introduced as a systemic solution to migration crises. This will help build stakeholders' understanding of preparedness, response and resilience building before, during and after a crisis, with specific emphasis on catering for vulnerabilities among the affected populations.

## Czech Republic

IOM cooperates with the Government of Czech Republic on all aspects of migration, including data sharing on resettlement from Turkey and relocation from Greece and Italy. IOM advocates to address the human dimension of crises and provides safe haven for people in need in order to:

- (a) Ensure a positive integration of migrants into society using tools to promote a better perception of migrants;
- (b) Support migrants assisting them in job search; and
- (c) Monitor overall migration trends and movements, thus assisting the Government of Czech Republic in finding out the best solutions to the migration crisis.

**France**

In 2017, IOM will support the efforts of the Paris City Hall in the management of the newly built accommodation centre for migrants. In particular, IOM will coordinate all stakeholders involved in the centre and ensure that services are properly delivered to migrants. IOM will also be in a position to propose the development of specific initiatives in the centre, such as the identification and referral of unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking.

**Greece**

In 2017, IOM plans to contribute to the enhancement of the living conditions of migrants and refugees in Greece though increased participation in the newly established camps.

IOM will continue strengthening assistance capacities within the current emergency response in order to enhance information exchange, communication and trust with migrants and refugees, ensure adequate identification of vulnerable groups and provide concrete support and services. IOM will strengthen access to assistance through the permanent presence of multidisciplinary teams in camps and the establishment and operation of IOM mobile teams to ensure service provision in remaining centres and informal sites.

IOM will also co-manage medical mobile units, providing health services to migrants at open centres. These

mobile units will be staffed by medical doctors, nurses, psychologists, social workers and cultural mediators.

The IOM specialized teams will finally build the capacities of all first-line responders, including humanitarian staff, translators/interpreters and volunteers operating in formal and informal settings.

**Hungary**

In 2017, IOM will continue addressing immediate needs of migrants and refugees by identifying vulnerabilities and distributing non-food items.

**Italy**

IOM advocates for the enhancement of legal channels available to enter Italy. In particular, the Organization is working on creating the necessary framework to allow for sponsorship programmes to support the standard resettlement programmes already in place. IOM is partnering with a number of stakeholders, including CSOs, in order to adapt these measures to the Italian context.

IOM will continue to support the Government of Italy in its efforts to address the massive landing and reception of third-country nationals arriving by sea. The focus will be put to enhancing IOM's role on the direct assistance to all landing migrants, with particular focus on vulnerable groups. Additional IOM dedicated staff and cultural mediators will be deployed at ports, airports and major

landing points (hotspots) to assist UMCs and victims of trafficking. A stronger role for capacity-building will also be promoted in order to upgrade and streamline local reception procedures from a legal and psychosocial point of view.

IOM will support the Ministry of Health teams with cultural mediation services available on Italian Navy ships during rescue at sea operations. Cultural mediation services will aim to reduce the communication and cultural barriers between migrants and health personnel at first arrival.

**Luxembourg**

IOM activities with regards to addressing the mobility dimensions of crises have been limited so far in Luxembourg but are on the rise. In addition to exchanges with Luxembourgish stakeholders to increase awareness on migration crises issues, IOM has supported Luxembourg's engagement with regards to resettlement and relocation.

**Malta**

Based on the Joint IOM-UNHCR Technical Report titled *Unaccompanied Migrant Children; Alternatives to Detention* issued in 2014, IOM has recommended to the Government of Malta the preparation of a contingency plan in the event of a mass influx of migrants to Malta. IOM will continue to advocate for the need to set up contingency planning, despite the fact that Malta is currently not receiving any boat arrivals.

**Netherlands, the**

In 2017, IOM will continue addressing the drivers of migration. This includes, for instance, its cooperation with Oxfam Novib within the Local Employment in Africa for Development programme, funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. IOM will work with youth in areas with a high migration pressure in order to address the drivers of irregular migration. Concretely, this means that IOM will continue its activities in a job centre for youth in Somaliland to promote job opportunities and organize events on regular migration opportunities and the risks of irregular migration.

**Norway**

IOM coordinates with the Government of Norway on its possible role in Norway's contribution to the European Union relocation scheme for asylum seekers, pending Norway's decision to engage in this process. IOM would provide airport assistance in Norway and post-arrival cultural orientation information.

**Romania**

As part of an ongoing strong cooperation with the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in 2017, IOM will continue to assist the Government in providing direct assistance to Romanians trapped not only in vulnerable consular situations (Spain, Italy) but also in emergency crisis-affected locations (Libya, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen).

**Slovakia**

IOM will continue to cooperate with the Government of Slovakia in operating the Emergency Transit Centre (ETC) in Humenne through daily operations (transportation, medical screening, documentation and logistical support), capacity-building and assisting in the development of initiatives of the Government in the area.

**Slovenia**

Taking into consideration the insecure regional situation after the closure of the Western Balkans migration route in March 2016, IOM will continue to be involved in coordination mechanisms taking place with the National NGO Platform, the Civil Protection Office and the UNHCR mission in Slovenia. IOM will meet regularly with the Ministry of Interior and other partners to support emergency preparedness, including contingency planning, and will be positioned to formulate and implement a timely and effective field response, if needed.

**Spain**

As a result of the Syrian crisis and the increase of the number of asylum seekers in the overloaded open centres of Ceuta and Melilla, IOM is considering engaging further in the provision of first assistance and legal advisory in the centres.

Recent events occurred in the Mediterranean have developed the presence of IOM in the Spanish media and the perception of the Organization in Spain as an important partner in the field of humanitarian assistance and emergencies. IOM wants to seize this momentum and reinforce its collaboration with humanitarian organizations and public departments.

Ongoing projects addressing the mobility dimension of crises will continue to operate in 2017, such as helping local governments on reconstruction efforts after the earthquake in Ecuador or collaborating in resettlement and relocation in the Mediterranean crisis.



Migrants and refugees in the Greek island of Lesbos. © IOM 2015

## SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

### Regional initiatives

In an effort to develop synergies between humanitarian relief and a more resilience-focused and long-term development-oriented support, IOM will work towards increasing engagement and ownership of local and national stakeholders in crisis-related response mechanisms, such as local administrations, central governments and other partners, ensuring integration between the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) and the Migration Governance Framework approaches.

IOM will carry out HBM assessments, draft SOPs for border crossing points in crises situations and develop a regional training curriculum on HBM for the Western Balkans. IOM also plans to carry out an evaluation of lessons learned from migration crisis management in the Western Balkans. Finally, IOM will continue working with regional governments to include counter-trafficking indicators in protection responses to mixed migration flows.

### Albania

Following the support provided by IOM to the Government of Albania in 2015 to develop a Contingency Plan for Possible Mass Influx of Migrants and Asylum-Seekers at the Albanian Border, IOM will continue preparedness actions consisting in capacity-building of border and migration structures on HBM and migration crisis management.

### Armenia

IOM continues to enhance the capacities of the Government of Armenia to meet existing gaps in the field of HBM. Main efforts are directed to strengthening the institutional capacities of the Armenian National Security Service and the Border Guards Troops to respond to migration crises and enhance their role in inter-agency cooperation. Initiatives will also enhance government capacity in emergency-related data management, registration and displacement tracking.

IOM will continue activities to promote the socioeconomic integration and empowerment of persons, especially women, arriving in Armenia to escape conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. In addition to small business and vocational training courses and business support, IOM will implement women empowerment and community mobilization training sessions, seminars on human rights and networking activities in cooperation with local women organizations.

### Azerbaijan

Improving the resilience of populations to the impacts of disasters will continue to remain a priority area for IOM in 2017. IOM will enhance the capacities of key ministries, local bodies, civil society organizations and communities for planning and implementing of disaster risk management initiatives, emergency response and early recovery.

IOM will also support the Government to mainstream disaster risk reduction (DRR), disaster preparedness and emergency response strategies into migration sectors, in compliance with the MCOF.

Mechanisms of inter-agency coordination and cooperation among relevant government bodies and international and civil society organizations will be supported.

As Armenia is at high risk of natural disasters, owing to high levels of exposure and vulnerability, IOM will support the Government of Armenia in the establishment of a disaster management information system tailored to the country's needs and capacities.

IOM will continue to 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 capacities.

### Belarus

IOM will strengthen the capacity of the Government of Belarus in dealing with the numerous challenges faced by the country as a result of the massive influx of displaced Ukrainian nationals in Belarus seeking protection in the country, as well as help to ensure effective and targeted delivery of direct assistance to the most vulnerable among them.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

By promoting reconciliation initiatives, IOM aims to address underlying drivers of irregular migration and instability, with the aim of helping target groups leading positive and collaborative change in their communities. The approach focuses on strengthening youth-led civil society organizations, empowering marginalized youth, and mitigating socioeconomic inhibitors to reconciliation.

IOM will focus on youth-centred community building as a sustainable prevention strategy of violent extremism. IOM will work closely with the local community by building the capacities of local influencers to address underlying drivers of extremism, as a preventative strategy to irregular and/or forced migration, and in order to prevent domestic extremism, which could destabilize the development of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

IOM has contributed in the past to fostering an enabling environment for comprehensive victims' reparations efforts to emerge in Bosnia and Herzegovina. IOM will: (a) enhance stakeholders' understanding of the issue; (b) broaden the stakeholder network; (c) assess and contribute to the quality of victims' data; and (d) implement sustainable solutions for reparations of wartime victims.

IOM is actively working on a joint effort with UNCT on providing reparations for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). The mission aims to design a reparations model that provides recognition and redress for CRSV, which will be accessible across Bosnian territory. Such model could also be adapted to the needs of other countries in the region.

### Georgia

Initiatives on enhancing local communities' resilience to natural disasters will be mainstreamed in Georgia. This will contribute to preventing natural disaster-

induced migration; communities will be encouraged to practice environment-friendly agriculture and, in case of natural disasters' occurrence, to respond to extreme weather events through the implementation of disaster preparedness plans.

Strong efforts will continue to support durable solutions for the integration of internally displaced populations residing in Georgia as a consequence of the protracted conflict in Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Osetia. This includes the promotion of livelihood and income-generation activities, entrepreneurship and socioeconomic business initiatives.

### Kazakhstan

IOM will continue promoting the MCOF as a migration management tool with special focus on DRR and adaptation to climate change, based on the recommendations developed in the baseline study on Migration Management in the Regions with Transboundary Water Resources, in the Context of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.

IOM will pursue awareness-raising activities on climate change adaptation. Policy dialogue on the results of the baseline study on migration and climate change will strengthen the capacities of local authorities to effectively manage population movements, to ensure resilience of migrants and their host communities.

IOM will continue working with the Government on the adoption of policies enhancing the monitoring of migration flows in Kazakhstan to capture urbanization, degradation of the environment and other processes that can reflect environmental migration phenomena.

IOM will provide international expertise on good practices in DRR and emergency preparedness with the aim of consolidating government efforts in: (a) developing well-managed crisis response in cooperation with the international community; and (b) effectively addressing migrants' humanitarian needs in compliance with the MCOF relevant areas, in particular DRR and emergency consular services. IOM will cooperate with national authorities to develop institutional capacity on assessment methods to select projects supporting community adaptation to climate change and natural hazards.

### Kyrgyzstan

IOM will contribute to reducing inter-ethnic tensions in South Kyrgyzstan and implement a resilience-building strategy tightly linked to CVE interventions. IOM will reach out to populations affected by the 2010 inter-ethnic conflict and still marginalized, providing them with opportunities to help them become less susceptible

to radicalization. These interventions include reaching out to closed communities and helping them obtain vocational education to allow them to find employment in the country and abroad.

The recent integration of MCOF in IOM programming in Kyrgyzstan represents a significant step towards the enhancement of the organization's capacity to address the mobility dimensions of crises. Indeed, MCOF is a relevant and useful tool for IOM in Kyrgyzstan to further collaborate with both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. Particularly, IOM intends to enhance its participation in Kyrgyzstan Disaster Response Coordination Unit, in the framework of which MCOF could prove to be a very relevant tool.

IOM strategic priorities in enhancing the response to natural disaster-induced migration crises include: (a) promoting and facilitating capacity-building initiatives of the Government of Kyrgyzstan to address sudden migration flows caused by rapid-onset natural disasters; (b) providing camp coordination and camp management support training and capacity to the Government to better coordinate and facilitate the management of movements during natural disasters; and (c) assisting the Government to build its resilience to natural disasters, including disaster preparedness and DRR.

## Serbia

IOM continues to support the Government of Serbia in responding to and managing the complex migrant situation and assists the Government in developing and operationalizing a sustainable and comprehensive framework in the area of migrant protection and overall migration management. In particular, IOM contributes to the capacity-building of relevant institutions to address the mobility dimensions of crisis by organizing series of trainings and workshops to provide timely, effective and humane response to mass influx of migrants, with particular focus on border management-related activities.

IOM continues to provide transportation assistance to vulnerable migrants from reception centres to health and social welfare centres. In 2017, IOM will continue to strengthen capacities for screening and identification of migrant vulnerabilities, including risks of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, in close cooperation with partner stakeholders.

## Kosovo/UNSC 1244

IOM stands ready to assist the Government of Kosovo/UNSC 1244 should the migrant and refugee crisis in Europe affect the country. In terms of contingency

planning and emergency migration management, IOM has expertise and capacity to swiftly provide capacity-building support to government officials, including the border police, on HBM and preparedness regarding the preparation of reception and transiting centres, registration processes, vulnerability screening and the provision of targeted assistance.

Moreover, IOM will continue to work closely with central and local governments to promote community stabilization initiatives, creating a conducive environment for the sustainable return and reintegration of migrants in non-majority communities throughout Kosovo/UNSC 1244. IOM will continue to facilitate returns of refugees, IDPs and displaced persons to their place of origin in Kosovo/UNSC 1244 and promote and provide solutions for housing to those in need. IOM will also continue to contribute to community stabilization by assisting non-majority community members, including refugees and displaced persons returning to Kosovo/UNSC 1244 – particularly vulnerable as they face additional challenges linked to their structural discrimination and marginalization – to access income-generating opportunities. IOM will also continue to engage majority and non-majority communities, including community members and leaders, returnees and municipal officials, in various short- or long-term inter-ethnic dialogue and community engagement activities, social enterprises or small community infrastructure projects as a way to create opportunities for communities of different ethnic backgrounds to build respectful and trustful relations.

## Tajikistan

IOM is committed to supporting and enabling stronger community resilience to pressures linked to socioeconomic instability, conflict, crime, health and disasters. Special attention is paid to comprehensive planning and preparedness leading to better governance and rule of law, reduced vulnerabilities to threats and tensions through livelihood grants, training and business development, employment and socioeconomic development through small-scale infrastructure projects, and an open environment for cross-border community dialogues.

Initiatives under this objective include: (a) supporting community problem solving and socioeconomic empowerment initiatives to strengthen resilience against internal and external shocks; (b) reducing poverty and unemployment by fostering economic opportunities for the most vulnerable, and supporting community infrastructure through the implementation of small-scale projects; and (c) facilitating community and government dialogue meetings to promote sustainable cross-border community and stabilization cooperation.



## The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

In 2015 and 2016, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has witnessed a drastic change in the structure of mixed migration flows with a new predominance of migrants, including refugees, arriving from Middle East and North African countries. The key driving forces of these flows include conflicts and the overall increase of insecurity, as well as deep-rooted economic problems and poverty.

In 2017, IOM will work with the Government to address challenges related to providing accommodation solutions, including health and humanitarian assistance, to mobile and vulnerable migrants. Building on its efforts to reduce migrant vulnerability abuse, IOM will support the institutions in the identification of, referral and assistance to vulnerable migrants. IOM also intends to implement sensitization campaigns to raise awareness on the dangers and risks of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants.

IOM will also continue to support the capacities of health institutions to enhance access of migrants transiting or stranded in the country to health assistance. Moreover, efforts will be made to enhance the availability of data on the health status of migrants and refugees along the migration routes, including the referral of migrants with disabilities and/or significant health condition(s) requiring immediate or long-term attention. Intercultural communication, health prevention and the assistance to the mental and psychosocial well-being of migrants will be enhanced through trainings and logistical support.

## Turkey

In the context of ongoing conflict and fragility in the region, IOM will continue to support the Government of Turkey in migration crisis management and assistance to refugees in the country. IOM will work to analyse the complex mobility patterns related to crises and design and implement activities aimed at enhancing preparedness, emergency response, transition

Father shows a picture of his son disappeared while crossing from Turkey to Greece in 2015. © IOM 2015

and post-crisis recovery mechanisms in Turkey. The IOM MCOF will be used as the base for the implementation of all emergency and humanitarian assistance-related activities. IOM will also support the Government of Turkey's border management efforts in line with the EU Acquis and good practices. IOM will work to enhance cross-border cooperation at the central and local levels and promote the establishment of HBM systems through policy advocacy, capacity-building, as well as technical assistance in Turkey, including support to the Turkish Coast Guards.

## Turkmenistan

IOM provides secure, reliable, flexible and cost-effective services for persons who require international migration assistance with the aim of: (a) facilitating voluntary return and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons; (b) working with other organizations, including strategic partners, such as UNHCR to implement operational movement programmes; (c) participating in relocation programmes; and (d) providing refugees with pre- and post-departure logistical travel assistance.

IOM supports the Government in DRR and community stabilization efforts through DRR activities that contribute to minimizing environmental risks.

IOM also works to improve national capacities to prevent, mitigate and respond to natural emergencies and be fully involved in the humanitarian cluster system to assist migrants and refugees in case of a humanitarian emergency.

## Ukraine

Serious humanitarian needs persist in areas close to the conflict line and in non-government controlled areas, as well as in other parts of Ukraine hosting extremely vulnerable IDPs and persons with protection concerns. IOM will address acute humanitarian needs, especially along the contact line and in the non-government-controlled areas of Donetsk and Lugansk regions, through shelter, non-food-item, water, sanitation and hygiene and cash-based interventions, particularly targeting the disabled, elderly, families with many children, single-headed households and the lowest-income households.

The recovery and development needs of displaced and host communities coexist with pockets of continued humanitarian needs. IOM will strengthen conflict-affected communities' capacities to address the needs of the most vulnerable IDPs and host community members through social cohesion and infrastructure initiatives in conflict-affected communities. IOM will work with local partners to also provide legal and psychosocial assistance for the most vulnerable, including gender-based violence survivors, conflict-affected children and their parents, and other members of vulnerable communities as a priority sector of intervention to mitigate the impact of the conflict. Finally, to further strengthen communities and IDP integration, IOM will support the economic empowerment of IDPs and host communities through the training and grant/loan programming.

IOM will continue to support the State Migration Service to develop a contingency plan in the event of a crisis resulting into massive movements of people, embedding the three phases (pre-crisis, during crisis and post-crisis) of the HBM approach developed in the framework of the MCOF.



## Regional initiatives

While direct, life-saving humanitarian assistance to vulnerable mobile populations and crisis-affected communities will remain crucial, IOM aims to move towards more long-term, resilience-focused programming in view of the protracted and chronic nature of many crises in MENA. Beyond recognized durable solutions, more can be done to mitigate the impacts of displacement and address its root causes. This will include livelihood support and income-generating activities targeting displaced persons, affected communities and communities experiencing high migration pressures.

At the regional level, IOM will roll out a modular training to guide participants in the application of the newly developed PRDS Framework with a view to improve the progressive resolution of displacement in their respective countries. In support of more comprehensive and long-term approaches, IOM will promote the application of the concepts promoted in the IOM MCOF at country level, for instance through MCOF strategy papers. At the regional level, IOM will also ensure thorough coordination among countries affected by crises and connected by displacement and migration flows.

With the adoption of the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Guidelines, as well as pioneering work done in the region on the enhanced risk of human trafficking in crisis situations, IOM will invest further efforts in raising awareness and building capacities among governmental, non-governmental and other actors on the vulnerabilities facing certain mobile populations and the importance of including their needs in humanitarian responses. Protection mainstreaming throughout all crisis-related projects will remain a priority in this regard, as will greater cooperation with relevant UN partners on gender-based violence in conflict.

Women handball team posing for a group photo after a psychosocial activity in Baghdad. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Hadeer Albo Heae)



## Algeria

IOM activities with regards to addressing the mobility dimensions of crises are quite developed in the Maghreb and sub-Saharan regions but remain limited in Algeria. Given the high levels of population mobility in the Sahel region, IOM will work with Algerian authorities to apply the concept of humanitarian border management in the country. IOM also intends to roll-out the DTM in key areas of Algeria, such as Tamanrasset, allowing for the collection and analysis of data related to migration flows in the Sahel region. This information will also be used in the development of specific support mechanisms, such as information campaigns on the risk of irregular migration, and support to socioeconomic development of local communities and returnees in targeted regions of origin.

A significant part of Algeria's territory is exposed to earthquakes, flooding, drought, forest fires, landslides, locust plagues and the risk of tsunamis. Problems deriving from natural hazards are compounded by a generally high level of vulnerability. The General Directorate for Civil Protection, under the authority of the Ministry of Interior, coordinates all governmental bodies involved in disaster response. Coordination structures and response plans exist at different levels, from nationwide to local. The Government of Algeria has previously expressed its desire for support in improving the ability of disaster management practitioners to lead and coordinate disaster response. It also expressed interest in connecting national capacities with international assistance systems, such as the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group and the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination and in facilitating experience sharing with other countries of the region. IOM will support and contribute to the international component of disaster preparedness in Algeria by participating in the Inter-Agency Contingency Plans to improve emergency preparedness.

## Egypt

In 2017, IOM will continue its work in supporting the resilience of populations displaced by conflict, such as Syrians, Yemenis and Libyans living in Egypt. IOM provides medical and socioeconomic assistance to displaced families and their host communities, and supports local actors to generate livelihood opportunities in order to stabilize their situation in the country.

IOM plans to further consolidate these efforts by providing legal assistance to migrants and refugees to facilitate access to employment and self-employment, as well as making recommendations to the authorities on how procedures can be streamlined. In addition, IOM

will work on informing employers about the relevant legal framework for engaging migrants and refugees and encourage the recruitment of individuals who have received training from IOM and its partners.

Concurrently, IOM will continue promoting the concept of Humanitarian Border Management introduced to the Government of Egypt in 2014. The Egyptian Ministry of Interior has requested further information on the implementation of Humanitarian Border Management and has specifically asked for training the safeguarding of the human rights of migrants in entry and exit points.

## Iraq

IOM's emergency response in Iraq aims to provide rapid life-saving assistance to populations fleeing violence and conflict throughout the country, through the provision of shelter, NFI, psychosocial care, health care, displacement tracking and camp maintenance assistance. IOM's emergency response activities are coordinated with UN Humanitarian Country Team members through the cluster system and with local authorities to ensure an effective response tailored to evolving needs and displacement dynamics. When possible and appropriate, IOM combines activities to ensure a comprehensive and complementary approach, such as providing psychosocial, health and shelter support to beneficiaries in the same location.

Given the extreme social fragmentation that exists in Iraq, IOM's contribution to social cohesion will focus on providing PSS in the form of capacity-building for local service providers, direct services for vulnerable

IOM's community policing programme aims at building trust and facilitating dialogue between communities and the police as a way of contributing to peace and security in Iraq. This approach is based on training police and communities on community policing principles. Community Policing Forums create the space for the community to share potential security risks that can be referred to the wider security sector. Given the mass destruction of public property in areas controlled by Da'esh, the rehabilitation of essential police infrastructure is sometimes required for the police to reach communities and conduct police work. Building the capacity of civil society to engage in security-related dialogue is a priority to ensure the sustainability of the initiative, which is aligned with the larger security sector reform agenda endorsed by the Government of Iraq.

populations, and strengthening existing mechanisms for peacebuilding and conflict resolution. PSS activities will be mainstreamed across all of IOM's areas of activity and will focus on bringing together marginalized vulnerable groups with the wider community, observing do-no-harm principles. Comprehensive conflict mapping to outline social dynamics and skilled local staff properly trained to handle sensitive and complex cases explain the success of this component.

In addition, IOM will also provide case management services to populations vulnerable to trafficking, such as minorities, women and children. Another emerging trend concern the security risks faced by populations fleeing areas controlled by Da'esh as the Iraqi Security Forces retake territory, especially at checkpoints and screening centres in camps. Based on assessments and in coordination with other humanitarian actors, government and communities, IOM pilots a screening process based on the principles of humanitarian border management.

### Jordan

The crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic remains a major concern for stability in the region. The situation at the Jordanian border has grown more challenging, with large numbers of Syrians gathering at the north-eastern border. Despite existing challenges, IOM will continue to adapt its operations to the context in order to bring assistance as necessary.

The safety of both refugees and humanitarian actors operating in the area is of utmost concern. IOM is committed to providing technical support on humanitarian border management to the Jordanian Border Guards, placed at the front line of the crisis. IOM will continue to build their capacity through training and the provision of technical advice and equipment as needed, as well as upgrading border posts and border crossing points. Through its active role in the UN Country Team, IOM will continue to support Syrian refugees' safe arrival in Jordan and meet their humanitarian needs in camp and host community settings.

Jordan has recently committed to progressively opening its labour market to Syrian refugees. IOM will support livelihoods for Syrians through innovative resilience programming, enabling Syrians to access the labour market in a dignified manner while also supporting social cohesion through the involvement of vulnerable Jordanians.

Zaatari Camp routine immunization programme in Jordan. © IOM 2016



### Lebanon

IOM will continue to provide shelter support and basic assistance to displaced persons in Lebanon in 2017. During the winter months, IOM will distribute weatherproofing and seal-off kits for people living in informal settlements, and substandard shelters, while prepositioning shelter and insulation kits for rapid relief from inclement weather. Rental subsidies are provided to families facing the risk of immediate eviction or emergency relocation for an average of three months.

In response to the negative impact of protracted displacement on Lebanon's economy and labour market, IOM will continue its livelihoods programme to facilitate income-generating activities to vulnerable populations, including the distribution of agricultural kits, bread-making toolkits, and food preservation and transformation kits to Lebanese returnees and affected Lebanese smallholder farm families. IOM will also provide in-kind grants to vulnerable persons including women-headed households and at-risk youth.

In 2017, IOM will continue providing health-care services through the Primary Health-care Centres. The support package offered by IOM, including subsidized medical consultations and diagnostic testing and free essential medicines, is in line with the standard primary health-care service package.

IOM plans to reorient programming to North Lebanon in 2017 as a result of continuing tensions between refugee and host communities. Stabilization programming will seek to enhance and sustain social cohesion through a series of community support projects conducted in close consultation with local municipalities, local NGO partners and communities, as well as contribute to economic livelihoods, community security and conflict mitigation.

IOM will continue to provide PSS to vulnerable persons through direct interventions and capacity-building for national professionals and NGO partners.

### Libya

Within the complexity of the migration and displacement crisis in Libya, IOM plans a holistic approach to the following: (a) support border authorities and the Libya Coast Guard in their efforts to manage the movement of migrants in and out of the country by undertaking capacity-building, rehabilitating infrastructure, as well as providing equipment; (b) enhance the resilience capacity of migrants, IDPs and host communities by implementing community stabilization projects; (c) provide alternatives to irregular migration and detention of irregular migrants by assisting the voluntary return of migrants to their countries of origin through humanitarian repatriation and reintegration support; and (d) address the crisis-

related dimensions of human trafficking and other forms of exploitation within the country.

### Morocco

IOM will continue improving the resilience of Moroccan communities highly exposed to the impact of climate change. Furthermore, it also intends to reinforce the stability of communities via livelihood activities, community cohesion actions and grants to improve resilience and empower both migrant and host communities.

### Sudan

In coordination with relevant UN clusters/sectors, IOM will continue to develop its activities and address critical needs in Sudan in the fields of Camp Management, Water and Sanitation, Migrant Health, Emergency Shelters and Non-Food Items, and Food Security and Livelihoods. Rapid Response Fund (RRF) interventions with the collaboration of local organizations will be increased in critical regions of the country covering Abyei, Blue Nile, Darfur, South and West Kordofan. As regards water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities, IOM will continue to provide vital life-saving assistance for IDPs in Darfur, the Kordofan and Abyei, while increasing the emphasis on building self-sufficiency in water provision for IDPs in East Sudan and rural areas of the country. IOM's Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items programming will continue targeting vulnerable IDPs and returnees through the use of DTM and inter-agency assessment missions.

Support for the evacuation, return and assistance of Sudanese affected by crises and instability abroad will remain a priority, in coordination with the governments of affected nationals and the Government of Sudan. This includes transportation and medical checks for Sudanese returning from Yemen, Libya, South Sudan and other countries. IOM will also develop DRR mechanisms to mitigate the impact of disasters and build resilience to shocks and stresses through capacity-building, establishment of DRR committees and provision of preventative infrastructure.

In 2017, IOM intends to continue supporting the Government of Sudan in improving emergency preparedness and response through enhanced camp coordination and camp management, as well as strengthened displacement tracking registration and verification capabilities. DTM will inform the delivery of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations, new IDP caseloads and conflict/disaster affected populations, and help in understanding the root causes of forced migration. Regarding health-care services, IOM will improve the assistance delivery for affected populations through the rehabilitation of primary health-care

facilities and infrastructure, establishment of mobile clinics, the provision of direct services, and the training of health-care providers.

## Syrian Arab Republic

IOM's programmatic spectrum in the Syrian Arab Republic is guided by and covers most sectors of the IOM MCOF. It is anticipated that in 2017, the circumstances in the country will continue to demand direct humanitarian responses in the areas of NFI, shelter, WASH, emergency cash for work, as well as health services and protection. In addition, IOM will prioritize a shift from emergency to transition and recovery activities as appropriate, with the overall objective of stabilizing communities. This will include transitional/longer-term shelter options for IDPs and cash-for-work emergency employment activities, while also initiating more sustainable livelihood schemes.

IOM will also aim to support returnees, including by facilitating the repair of damaged houses and other shelter interventions, alongside sustainable livelihood opportunities. Livelihood interventions include support to business start-ups, distribution of productive tools as in-kind grants, support to agricultural communities and waste management interventions. Community-based projects will contribute to social cohesion at the local level. Such interventions are designed to complement humanitarian assistance and service delivery and will be implemented in priority locations where needs are high and overall security conditions permit. Throughout all phases of the activities, IOM will ensure inclusive, participatory processes, capacity-building of local actors and a conflict-sensitive/do-no-harm approach.

## Tunisia

In relation with the ongoing crisis in Libya and the number of boats leaving Libyan shores towards Europe, IOM has actively participated in the formulation and updating of the Contingency Plan for Tunisia, together with UNHCR and other UN agencies (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and World Food Programme (WFP)). IOM will continue to help strengthening emergency preparedness mechanisms. Given the risk of regional instability, IOM supports the Government of Tunisia in the elaboration of mechanisms to respond to the possible massive influx of migrants and address the immediate needs of migrants, including Libyans in distress, stranded migrants, migrants rescued at sea, unaccompanied migrant children, victims of trafficking, as well as asylum seekers with rejected claims.

Based on a thorough needs assessment, IOM will bridge humanitarian and development concerns by supporting

migrants in distress and their host communities. Actions will include socioeconomic integration measures, awareness and information campaigns, and support to civil society and local entrepreneurship.

Humanitarian and medical assistance needs for migrants rescued at sea are expected to remain high in 2017. In partnership with UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, the Tunisian Red Crescent and NGOs working with migrants, and others, IOM will provide assistance to people rescued at sea according to the national standard operating procedures.

IOM will focus its health and migration activities on the response to humanitarian and medical needs of migrants in a context of crisis and emergency preparedness. Finally, in line with the previously developed activities IOM will continue reinforcing government capacities, especially the Ministry of Interior, in the field of integrated border management/humanitarian border management, SAR at sea, and on the IOM MCOF.

## Yemen

Applying the concepts of the IOM MCOF, IOM will aim to respond to the evolving migration context and place greater emphasis on supporting transition to reconstruction, rehabilitation and development programming in Yemen. At the same time, providing humanitarian assistance to displaced populations remains a priority for IOM in the country.

IOM will continue offering protection to IDPs and host communities based on a reinforced DTM providing improved needs assessments. The reinforced DTM records the location and multisectoral needs of IDPs in some of the most remote and hard-to-reach areas of Yemen, as well as information on reconstruction needs. Data is analysed on a monthly basis to prioritize populations of concern in Yemen. The information is shared between IOM and UNHCR and among the wider humanitarian community to help plan a coordinated response. The DTM serves as the basis for preparing IOM emergency responses targeting the needs of IDPs and conflict-affected communities, such as shelter and NFI, WASH, health, food and protection. It also informs planning of restoration of lost livelihoods and income-generating activities and related training, with a focus on early recovery and stabilization for the communities in the zones of return where security permits.

The IOM mobile health teams offer direct support, through daily visits by medical doctors and nurses, to IDPs and other conflict-affected populations. In 2017, the teams will continue to provide general clinical services, including emergency health services, child health, nutrition, communicable diseases, sexual and reproductive health, non-communicable diseases, injury

care and mental health and PSS, as well as environmental health. Special attention is given to women and children, in close cooperation with health centres, under the leadership of the Ministry of Health. Also, community-based treatment of acute malnutrition (in coordination with UNICEF, WFP, relevant ministries and Health and Nutrition Clusters), health promotion and education, and emergency referrals to the nearest operational secondary/tertiary health-care facilities will be offered.

The IOM Emergency Response teams will continue offering specific services to those displaced by the 2015 crisis and natural disasters in Yemen and their host populations. Distribution of NFI and shelter equipment, and WASH, food and dignity kits will continue. Furthermore, IOM will stress contingency planning for displacement by floods and earthquakes to help governmental and non-governmental actors protect assets and livelihoods in the event of a disaster and resume life after the shocks.

Child protection will remain a priority in 2017. The CFS established by IOM in Yemen aim to address the needs for child protection. The CFS are managed in cooperation with parents and key community members, such as teachers, community leaders, government officials and civil society representatives.

### Protection of conflict-affected children in Yemen

A number of protection issues existing in Yemen have been further exacerbated by the current crisis, creating more complex situations of vulnerability. Child labour is one of these issues and particularly affects impoverished children, internally displaced children, migrant children and separated and unaccompanied children. A survey done by the ILO in 2013 concluded that there are 1.3 million child labourers between the age of 5 and 17 in Yemen, or 17 per cent of the 7.7 million population of children, most of them performing unpaid work.

Since 26 March 2015, the Yemen crisis has dramatically reduced livelihood opportunities for families. Consequently, there is an increased number of street children selling water bottles, begging, cleaning and smuggling contraband to other countries. Child labourers are deprived of childhood, including their ability to attend regular school. They have little or no time to play as children. Many do not receive proper nutrition or care.

In their quest to work and earn money, child labourers are at further exposure to physical and verbal harassment, including that of a sexual nature. They are at high risk of working in hazardous environments, forced to labour, joining gangs, committing crimes, being directly involved in the armed conflict, and being trafficked for exploitative purposes.

While child labour is prohibited by international and many national laws, the number of child labourers in many countries, including Yemen, remains high because the effort and resources necessary to enforce such laws are overwhelmed by underpinning contexts – increased population, poverty, limited livelihood opportunities for family, and insecurity – that push many children into labour situations.

IOM, through its CFS, established in Sana'a and Aden, addresses the needs for child protection, including the prevention of child labour. Around 21,000 children benefitted from CFS operated by IOM between March and May 2016. Some of the children who came to the CFS are labourers; they find in the CFS a place that offers safety, inclusion and a positive input for their overall development. They participate in activities, such as drawing, painting, writing, puppet theatre and papier mâché and collage.

Activities help the children at the CFS to express themselves and understand their rights, particularly to be protected from all types of exploitation, including the worst forms of child labour. Through awareness-raising and direct support to children and families, IOM conveys messages on child rights – specifically child recruitment, child marriage and child labour – to parents and key community members, such as teachers, community leaders, government officials and civil society representatives.

"This is David, he has big eyes like his father," Angel from Nigeria says proudly. With IOM's support they went to Guinea-Bissau, country of origin of Angel's husband. "I don't speak the language and I do not have any friends or family there. I know the beginning will not be easy, but we have to be strong." © IOM 2016 (Photo: Amanda Nero)

## OBJECTIVE 3: SAFE, ORDERLY AND DIGNIFIED MIGRATION



## SAFE, ORDERLY AND DIGNIFIED MIGRATION

Ensuring migration is safe and orderly would mean mitigating the risks associated with the movement of people. This includes applying effective cross-border health measures and strengthening public health strategies to prevent the spread of disease and protect the health of migrants and society. Maintaining the integrity of migration and mobility schemes requires an ability to detect irregular migration and to prohibit illegal cross-border activity. Migration and border agencies would work with national and international justice and security agencies to collect, analyse and use information intelligence, including to address terrorism, as well as trafficking in persons, smuggling in migrants and other transborder criminal activity.

### Integrated border management

IOM plans on rolling out a global biometrics and identity management initiative throughout 2017. A global survey is developed to determine the extent of IOM's current involvement in the field of biometrics and facilitate the production of a comprehensive report to inform future activities. IOM plans to enhance cross-cutting guidance tools so that field missions can become better able to integrate biometrics and other identity management elements in designed projects, irrespective of the proposed area of engagement.

IOM will also develop the marketing and communications plan for the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS). MIDAS has been designed to equip States that have no or inadequate data capture system in place with the operational means to advance their current migration management systems. The system enables States to collect, process and store traveller's information, including biodata and biometrics, at entry and exit border points for the purpose of traveller identification, authentication of travel documents, data collection and analysis. Compliant with international standards, MIDAS is a high-quality, affordable system, suitable for installation also in remote areas. MIDAS contributes in improving the monitoring of border movements and helps develop evidence-based migration and border management policies. Planned activities for 2017 will include more presentations to governments, an increased number of appearances at industry events and the production of marketing tools for resource mobilization purposes.



Support provided to border officials in Somalia. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Mary-Sanyu Osire)

"Migration systems need to be designed to ensure that policy objectives are met and that they operate with efficiency and effectiveness. This includes effective implementation of policies and systems, and access to regular channels for migration, mobility, long-term residency and citizenship, for all individuals regardless of gender, age or other diversity characteristics."

Source: Migration Governance Framework, <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-40-Migration-Governance-Framework.pdf>, 2015.

Given the increased interest on border security and counter-terrorism issues, IOM will, throughout 2017, provide detailed guidance on the subject referencing the guidance issued by the IOM Director General in 2016.

IOM will also build upon the success of its family reunification programmes for displaced families from the Syrian Arab Republic and the surrounding region. IOM will continue offering visa-related support services to Member States facing the challenge of processing unprecedented numbers of migrants eligible for family reunification. IOM will seek to establish additional family reunification service centres designed to protect families from disinformation and prevent irregular migration for family reunification purposes.

### The Emerging Resettlement Countries Mechanism

In light of the recent and rapid expansion in the number of emerging resettlement countries willing to develop resettlement programmes, a need has been identified to set up a platform specifically designed to facilitate and channel in a strategic and coordinated manner, the support needed by new and emerging resettlement countries to start these programmes. The Emerging Resettlement Countries Joint Support Mechanism (ERCM) will be operated as a joint venture that aims to enhance resettlement activities undertaken by new and emerging resettlement countries, including through harnessing the expertise of experienced resettlement countries and other actors. Within the overarching goal of enabling more resettlement opportunities for those refugees in need, as well as fostering responsibility sharing towards finding durable solutions for refugees, the ERCM will have three main objectives:

- Providing a mechanism for governments, private sponsors and donors to harness their expertise and contribute both financially and technically to supporting refugee resettlement around the world in a strategic and coordinated manner;
- Assisting new and emerging resettlement countries in assessing the sustainability of their resettlement programme, helping to identify vulnerable areas in need of support and providing, accordingly, targeted financial and/or technical assistance; and
- Channeling and supporting the sharing of technical expertise and good practices among experienced resettlement countries, international organizations, international NGOs and governmental and non-governmental actors in new and emerging resettlement countries.

The mechanism will achieve its objective through channeling and managing resources and support provided to the mechanism by interested actors to new and emerging resettlement countries that are in need of assistance. Resources and support provided to the mechanism will take two forms:

- Financial support:** Direct funding will be limited to supporting best practice pre-departure and travel arrangements, including health assessments, cultural orientation and movement operations through IOM to ensure refugees are empowered and well-prepared for third-country resettlement; and
- Technical support:** Technical support will include capacity-building and sharing of expertise by UNHCR, IOM or other relevant stakeholders such as NGOs, or experienced resettlement countries with new or emerging resettlement countries. Technical support from UNHCR will focus on resettlement programme design, adjudication and selection of refugees, as well as reception and integration of resettled refugees. IOM's technical support will cover end-to-end programme planning from the onset, focusing on best practice in movement operations and pre-departure services, including but not limited to the development of health protocols with concerned authorities in resettlement countries and the designing of pre-departure orientation curriculum based on key messages of the destination country.

### IOM MigApp

IOM aims to establish a migrant application for use on mobile phones – “MigApp” – that will allow IOM to engage directly with and provide services to international migrants at any stage of the migration process. The ultimate objective of this initiative is to reduce the human and financial costs of migration through increased engagement with migrants, furthering IOM's commitment to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society.

Taking the well-being of migrants into account, MigApp will provide the migrant information on safe and secure migration taking the IOM thematic services currently offered to migrants by IOM. MigApp responds to IOM's principles and objectives and will have a bigger impact on migrant assistance.

The features provided to migrants under the MigApp are as follows:

- Remittance is a feature that will allow migrants to compare money transfer operators in order to find the best price to send or receive money;
- The low-cost communication option within MigApp allows users to call mobile and fixed lines;
- Secure me has been designed for the migrant to enable if he/she wishes for one's family and trusted friends to follow him/her on the journey. The migrant's location coordinates will be sent to the registered trusted users only and not to IOM. Anti-trafficking measures will be embedded in this feature;

(d) MigApp aims to offset the volume of misinformation on migration in circulation today and consolidate all IOM services, making these directly available to a wider group of migrants;

(e) MigApp enables a secure two-way communication between IOM and migrants. Feedback from migrant communities should be an integral aspect of IOM's communications process and is an important tool to ensure accountability and effectiveness of IOM services;

(f) MigApp aims to provide a platform for migrants to share their experiences and feedback, including reports of abuse and other dangers encountered; and

(g) Health Migration, by sending alerts on health-related issues (vaccinations and local health care).

MigApp will be downloadable free from the app stores, as well as the IOM website.



Migrant consults his mobile phone in Agadez, Niger. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Amanda Nero)



## Observatory for Human Mobility across the Mediterranean

Europe is witnessing an era of migration unprecedented unlike any since the Second World War. While posing many challenges, it also creates new opportunities to help address some of the structural imbalances that European countries are facing in terms of economic growth, demographics and ensuring the stability of its neighbours. The moment created by the landmark Summit of Migration, which took place in Valletta, Malta, on 13 November 2015, must be used to establish sustainable mechanisms for managing migration in a mutually beneficial manner between Europe and its neighbours in the Southern Mediterranean.

The overall objective of the proposed intervention is to assist countries across the Mediterranean to better plan for and maximize the potential of demand-driven migration. To this end, it foresees two outcomes that correspond to two subsequent phases of implementation. These are: (a) with the Observatory for Human Mobility acting as a platform furnishing countries with corroborated data, countries of origin and destination across the Mediterranean engage in constructive dialogue on human mobility of mutual interest and benefit; and (b) countries of origin and destination across the Mediterranean implement policies that facilitate human mobility (short- and long-term labour migration, training and education). This action is in line with the SDG target 10.7, facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

### Missing Migrants Project

IOM's Missing Migrants Project is a unique global database that tracks deaths of migrants and those who have gone missing along migratory routes worldwide. In addition, following shipwrecks, IOM works with multiple partners and the relevant authorities, even using social media, to assist those searching for missing loved ones. The Missing Migrants Project works with partners, such as the International Commission on Missing Persons, an organization that seeks the cooperation of governments and others in accounting for missing persons from conflict, human rights abuses, disasters, organized crime, irregular migration and other circumstances.

The Missing Migrants Project currently has four components:

- (a) Data collection and analysis to track migrant fatalities along migratory routes worldwide and preparation of an annual global report. An expert seminar

on identification and tracing was organized in preparation for this year's report;

- (b) Maintenance of a website ([missingmigrants.iom.int](http://missingmigrants.iom.int)) to share information and visualize IOM's missing migrants database (the only such global database on migrant deaths along migratory routes);
- (c) Missing Migrant Families – providing information to the families of the deceased and missing and supporting family tracing processes through the International Committee of the Red Cross; and
- (d) Partnership with Guardian Media Group to showcase results of IOM data collection and analysis on deaths and develop partnerships to promote safe migration practices.

### Aware Migrants

This is a powerful new campaign centred on authentic, unmoderated migrants' voices that lets viewers hear directly the pain and suffering of migrants who made it to Europe and are telling their brothers and sisters back home not to risk the journey because of the extreme dangers. IOM is currently raising funds to widely broadcast the videos in countries of origin using Facebook ads in particular. Facebook will also be approached with a view to getting ad credits for the campaign. There are signs that the campaign may become viral. In only four days in a few West African countries with very poor Internet penetration (such as Mali and Niger), videos received 30,000 views and hundreds of comments.



### Migrant health

With regards to health assessments in the context of resettlement and relocations and building upon previous events, such as the workshop on Public Health Benefits of Screening for Infectious Diseases among Newly Arrived Migrants to the European Union/European Economic Area in 2014, IOM plans to co-organize and host a symposium on health assessments in the context of resettlement and relocations, along with interested partners. Given the increasing relevance of the topic in Europe, and the current variety of health assessment protocols and requirements, the objective of the consultations is to reach a common understanding on the relevance of health assessments in the context of migration and integration and contextualize health assessment activities in current epidemiological realities, while bearing in mind the public health interest and maintaining a patient-centred approach.

Countries of WHO European region have agreed that migrants and refugees do not pose an additional threat to health security in host communities. However, European countries, some of which are new to resettlement, have put diverse pre-departure health assessment protocols in place. Pre-departure health assessments can be an effective public health instrument, but should be non-discriminatory and should not serve as the basis to establish immigration admissibility on medical grounds. IOM is well placed to share its experience in this domain, in collaboration with European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, UNHCR, WHO and other relevant partners, such as the Five Country Conference Working Group on Immigrant and Refugee Health. While European Union Member States will ultimately decide whether and how to harmonize protocols, the IOM-proposed consultations would serve as a timely platform for all interested parties to discuss, share information and collaborate on issues related to health assessments in resettlement and relocation contexts.

IOM will also meet the requests of Member States for capacity enhancement and training in order to identify, address and monitor gaps, as well as meet States' commitments to ensuring safe orderly and regular migration.

In particular, IOM will coordinate and deliver a series of capacity-building workshops for Member States on "SDGs migration and health", as well as other trainings on SDG-related matters.

Health care provided in Bentiu, South Sudan.  
© IOM 2016 (Photo: Brendan Bannon)



## Reducing Exploitation of Migrant Vulnerabilities by Violent Extremist Groups

Recent global events have demonstrated a worrying shift in political and social discourse that has permitted mainstreaming of xenophobic generalizations and placed migrants and migrant communities at added vulnerability to exploitation by violent groups. Potential exposure to discrimination, marginalization, lack of services, and abuses, among other vulnerabilities, throughout the migration process has the potential to compound initial root drivers of migration, placing forced and irregular migrants at added risk of exploitation. Although these pressures and conditions are not novel, the presence and capacity of extremist groups to exploit individual grievances of vulnerable forced or irregular migrants for violent action raises new challenges in addressing root causes and migrant protection.

As part of institutional efforts to address root causes of irregular and forced migration, IOM P/CVE efforts focus on some of the specific systemic and secondary vulnerabilities that arise throughout the broader migration process. IOM P/CVE initiatives employ a two-pronged approach entailing: (a) sound research on the vulnerabilities that arise throughout the migration cycle that can be exploited by violent extremist groups to recruit; and (b) closely-monitored field programming to pilot approaches that address these vulnerabilities and protection gaps.

Syrian refugee undergoes medical checks as part of the resettlement process to Canada. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)



## EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

### Burundi

Burundi has been hosting refugees from neighbouring countries for many years and has become a point of departure for refugees resettling to third countries. The most recent wave of refugee resettlement happened when the United States scaled up their acceptance of refugees from Burundi in late 2014.

The majority of applicants in IOM's resettlement programme in Burundi are Congolese refugees. Resettlement has become an attractive option for Congolese refugees in Burundi, as the chances of returning home soon have dimmed and permanent settling in Burundi is not a viable possibility. IOM facilitates refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, especially the United States, Canada, Australia, Belgium, the United Kingdom and others, in cooperation with the Government of Burundi, UNHCR and the resettlement countries. As per UNHCR records and planning, a total of 17,251 refugees are in need of resettlement and will be submitted for resettlement by UNHCR from 2017 to 2019.

Resettlement assistance provided by IOM includes the following: (a) processing documentation; (b) providing medical assessment and treatment; and (c) arranging safe, reliable and affordable transportation. IOM has established a medical clinic and transit centre in Bujumbura aimed at assisting refugees and providing cultural orientation for those who depart to third countries. Cultural orientation classes are delivered by the Resettlement Support Centre (RSC) or by the embassies or representatives of resettlement agencies.

### Djibouti

Djibouti is a transit country for migrants who stay in the country for weeks, months or years, and head to Yemen and beyond in search of better opportunities. Since the outbreak of the war in Yemen in March 2015, thousands of migrants, Yemeni refugees and victims of smuggling and trafficking have crossed the Gulf of Aden to seek refuge in Djibouti. Despite the ongoing conflict in Yemen, IOM sees a continuous, mixed flow of migrants from Ethiopia that persists in the search of better opportunities in the Gulf States.

In order to respond to urgent sanitation and hygiene concerns at the Lake Assal post and specifically to the needs of women and children at the MRC in Obock, there is a need to continue the daily provision of water at the port of Djibouti and provide toilet facilities for persons arriving at the port of Obock. IOM also proposes to enhance medical and psychological assistance provided to migrants through the IOM MRC, as well as expand the geographical scope of medical assistance to save lives in the desert area of Lake Assal. Finally, there is a need to upgrade the shelter at the MRC, construct a shelter at the Lake Assal post, provide accommodation assistance in Djibouti and continue ongoing support in terms of AVRR.

In parallel, IOM will support the introduction of border management practices – such as capacity-building training for border officials, fraud identification, equipping the border patrol unit and ensuring connectivity between border police, headquarters and police stations – to facilitate the movement of bona fide migrants while at the same fighting cross-border criminal activities.

### Ethiopia

IOM will continue providing voluntary return, rehabilitation and reintegration support to returnees, including victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants. IOM's support also

### Regional approach

The Regional Mixed Migration Programme in the Horn of Africa is founded on the principle of holistically assisting migrants, framed around protection and the human-rights based approach. Its goal is to ensure safe, orderly and humane management of migration, while addressing the drivers of migration where possible, and ensure a reasonable and sustainable return and reintegration of stranded migrants and evacuees benefitting from AVRR and other types of assistance.

consists of building the capacities of organizations providing rehabilitation and reintegration assistance to Ethiopian returnees, including strengthening the referral and coordination system among governmental and non-governmental partners. IOM also contributes to enhancing the capacities of the law enforcement and judiciary officials on trafficking and smuggling related issues, including introduction of victim-centred investigation techniques and best practices in prosecution.

## Kenya

In 2017, IOM will continue to focus on capacity enhancement of the Government of Kenya to improve immigration and border management, and prevent irregular migration along Kenyan borders through capacity-building training, provision of necessary equipment and upgrading the existing infrastructure. Support will be provided for border agencies including Immigration, Port Health, Customs, Police and Intelligence to detect irregular migration, including smuggling and trafficking in persons, and to address terrorism.

IOM will also support inter-agency coordination and facilitation of cross-border cooperation on immigration-related risk and threat analysis. Regional and international cooperation will focus on building relationships and networks with organizations, such as the IGAD, the African Union, increased connectivity to INTERPOL, and other national and international security services and initiatives.

IOM will support the Government of Kenya in working towards the voluntary repatriation of refugees following the recent decision by the Government of Kenya to close the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps. To this end, IOM will support the implementation of voluntary repatriation and migration of refugees from Kenya to Somalia, and other countries of the region in a safe and dignified manner.

In line with this, IOM will continue to implement migration assistance initiatives that aim to capacitate both government and non-governmental actors to promote safe, orderly and dignified migration of individuals. Activities include counter-trafficking, counter smuggling, AVRR and assistance to victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrants and groups.

With regards to information management, approaches will focus on the introduction, institutionalization and upgrading of BMIS and additional technologies, such as facial recognition systems and fingerprint identification equipment. The adoption of these technologies will go a long way in controlling irregular migration, detect

forgery and improve registration and control of borders. Additionally, IOM will work on advocacy and joint policy drafting with the Government of Kenya.

## Rwanda

In terms of safe, orderly and dignified migration, IOM is getting ready to receive members of the Rwandan diaspora to provide training of trainers to Rwandan STIs and facilitate circular migration flows on the continent through the promotion of BLAs.

Furthermore, IOM is discussing with a number of embassies to use the Self-Payer Migration Facilitation Service through which migrants can receive visa and medical check services for competitive costs.

In October 2016, IOM implemented a Border Post Mapping in Rwanda in cooperation with the DGIE to identify how different challenges occurring at the border can be addressed. Furthermore, IOM will be part of regional- and country-level initiatives to further support the DGIE with its ambitions in the field of e-immigration and improved access to free mobility in the region.

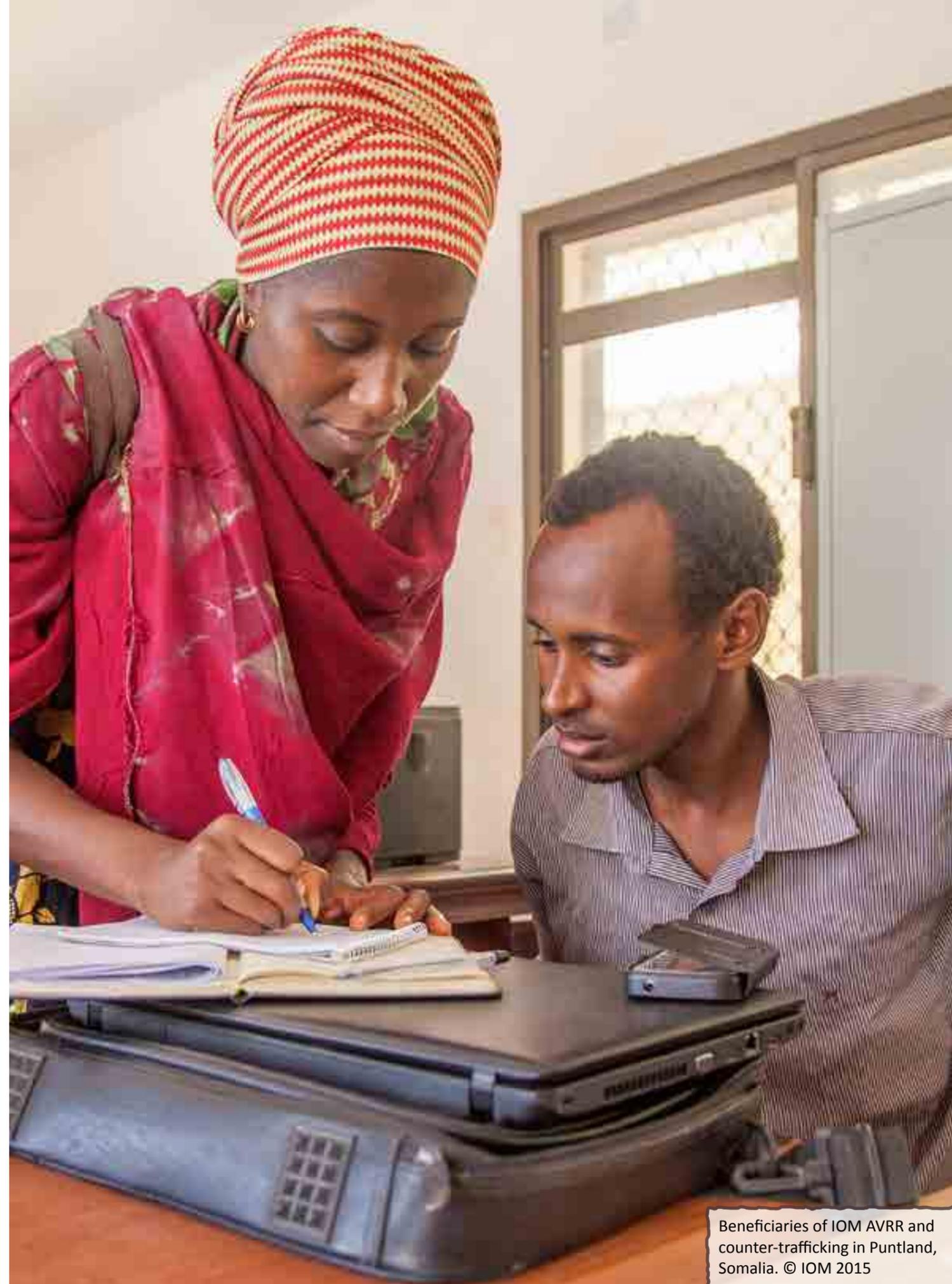
Furthermore, the resettlement of Congolese refugees started in 2008 will continue and further increase to the caseload of around 4,000 refugees per year to countries such as the United States, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Supplementary to the mapping, IOM Rwanda jointly with UNAIDS will be tackling the topic of HIV/AIDS and other health issues at the border areas and within communities.

## Somalia

IOM aims to contribute to mitigating violent extremism and strengthening border management capacities of the Federal Government of Somalia by enhancing the Government's coordination and institutional capacities. Regional and international cooperation will focus on facilitating and building Government's membership to key organizations, such as IGAD, African Union, the Arab League, Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization and the EAC. Increased connectivity with INTERPOL will be promoted, as well as cross-border training with neighbouring countries. This approach will enhance information sharing and coordination to control irregular migration, including trafficking of human beings and smuggling of migrants.

In terms of institutional capacities, IOM will focus on improving information management systems, including the expansion and upgrading of Migration Information



Beneficiaries of IOM AVRR and counter-trafficking in Puntland, Somalia. © IOM 2015

and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) and the introduction of technologies such as fingerprint matching equipment. These technologies will be used to control irregular migration and detect forgery while facilitating registration at the border, returns and other regular migration flows. IOM will also emphasize strengthening of Somalia's legislation on immigration and incorporate HBM principles into its interventions.

IOM Somalia will continue implementing migrant-assistance interventions that will build capacities of both government and non-governmental actors to ensure safe, orderly and dignified migration of individuals in mixed migration flows. This will include AVRR, counter-trafficking, counter-smuggling, and assistance to victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrants in Somalia.

## South Sudan

Through its IBM approach, IOM will continue to support the improvement of government capacities to better manage migration through human resource capacity development, infrastructure improvement and identifying synergies with other State and non-State actors with migration functions.

In 2017, IOM will work to assist stranded migrants in South Sudan when the situation arises.

## Uganda

IOM will continue to support the Government of Uganda in strengthening its immigration and border management systems and structures through improved infrastructure, equipment and border management information systems, training for immigration officials and intra- and inter-agency coordination of border management agencies.

In 2017, IOM will seek to implement community-based approaches to border monitoring by preventing terrorism and violent extremism. IOM also aims to provide technical assistance to the Government to integrate counter-trafficking components to the existing National Referral Mechanisms for Victims of Gender-Based Violence. In doing so, IOM intends to contribute to heightened protection of victims of trafficking while avoiding the creation of parallel systems. Moreover, IOM aims to be able to provide direct assistance to more victims of trafficking, stranded migrants and unaccompanied migrant children in coordination with the Government and the civil society.

IOM will continue providing health assessment services to government-referred and self-sponsored migrants bound for Australia, Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries. In this line, IOM will provide health assessment services, vaccinations, pre-departure health checks to ascertain fitness to travel, medical escort provisions, treatment for tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases and advice for international travel.

### Resettlement from Uganda

In 2017, it is foreseen that an estimated 6,500 refugees in Uganda will be referred for resettlement to third countries. Resettlement is unique in that it is the only durable solution that involves the relocation of refugees from an asylum country to a third country. Resettlement States provide the refugees with legal and physical protection, including access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals. IOM resettlement support activity in Uganda is conducted comprehensively, and ensures that refugee needs remain at the centre of the response. IOM facilitates all aspects of pre-departure and departure-related processing, transit points and specific vulnerabilities ensuring the dignity and well-being of each case, and will continue to provide departure preparation and travel support to the identified refugees.

## United Republic of Tanzania

IOM will continue its initiatives to support victims of trafficking, raise awareness on trafficking, strengthen referral mechanisms and continue to train law enforcement and members of the criminal justice system on combating trafficking and smuggling of migrants. Specifically, IOM will support the following: (a) establishment of a comprehensive protection and assistance mechanism for trafficked children and ultimately reducing the risk of re-trafficking; (b) enhancement of government coordination structures; (c) facilitation of structures or systems that provide an opportunity for disaggregated data on trafficking to be available for policymakers to make better-informed policy decisions; and (d) increased awareness of the general public (including children) on the crime of human trafficking and its consequences.

IOM continues to build the capacity of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to register the biometric and biographic data of irregular migrants, in an effort to improve its migration management policies and identify solutions to migrants whose residence status in the country is currently either irregular or unclear. IOM will continue to distribute electronic registration hardware and software to regional immigration offices across the country, to enable them to continue the registration and regularization pilot initiative begun in 2015. Where needed, efforts will be made to upgrade the infrastructure of the border posts.

IOM also continues to work with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to enhance border management information systems such as MIDAS and ensure their compatibility with similar systems used in neighbouring countries such as Kenya. IOM will help to intensify cross-border cooperation and linkages with INTERPOL to use border management information systems to combat international organized criminal activities. IOM also intends to adopt a community-level approach in certain areas of the country to increase the effectiveness of border management strategies. In training border officials, IOM will help them develop a community-based approach to IBM in order to include local knowledge in the approaches, and to secure full support and collaboration from village and district leaders, thus increasing the efficiency of the measures to enhance sound IBM and good governance at the borders.

In support of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania's request, IOM is also enhancing existing capacities of the Immigration Department and other relevant agencies to detect fraudulent documents and improve identity management techniques at the borders.

With the rise in importance of regional integration within the EAC, IOM is working towards enhanced effectiveness and efficiency of the newly set up one-stop border posts, building capacities of immigration officers, as well as customs, police, health and other related agencies to work together in jointly managing the cross-border movements of persons.

IOM will also, through training workshops, work to strengthen the capacities of immigration officers to address challenges related to HBM, including the return and reintegration of migrants. Assisted voluntary return of stranded migrants and post-arrival assistance will also be provided with the direct involvement of the Government.

In addition, IOM plans to continue assisting the resettlement of Congolese refugees to the United States, as per the increase in numbers of refugees accepted annually by the Government of the United States.

MIDAS is a Border Management Information System (BMIS) that allows States to process and record traveller information upon entering and exiting border crossing points for the purpose of identifying travellers, verifying biometrics, inspecting and authenticating travel documents, and collecting and analysing data.

### Regional initiatives

In 2017, IOM aims to improve the coordinated response to mixed and irregular migration among SADC Member States, placing particular attention on creating synergies between measures for the protection of vulnerable migrants, immigration and border management, and labour migration. In addition, IOM will continue to implement the regional action plan addressing mixed migration.

IOM aims to address cross-border cooperation between border agencies within the framework of regional integration in Southern Africa. A model for functioning OSBP will be designed to tackle border management challenges along key migration corridors.

### Angola

Under the overall United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) umbrella and in coordination with UN agencies in Angola, IOM will continue to enhance its border management activities and build its ability to capture, share and analyse migration data in real time at key border posts. Angola has witnessed the arrival of increased mixed migration flows, mainly comprising migrants from the Gulf of Guinea and East Asia. In collaboration with relevant Angolan authorities, IOM plans to assess existing gaps and undertake capacity-building activities for border officials to better address the protection needs of vulnerable migrants. The objective of this process is to ensure that migration management and border security processes in Angola meet international norms and standards, thereby reducing the risks associated with terrorism and a variety of transnational organized crime activities that contribute to political instability.

IOM will finally continue its activities of resettlement for eligible refugees to Canada and the United States and continue providing registration and screening services for applicants to United Kingdom visas, including tuberculosis detection and treatment.

### Botswana

IOM has been providing and will continue to provide AVR assistance to vulnerable migrants to return to their countries of origin in a safe, legal and dignified manner. Vulnerable migrants who qualify for assistance include unaccompanied migrant children, the sick, elderly, pregnant women and women with babies and victims of trafficking. IOM will also assist in developing referral mechanisms of the different categories of migrants to strengthen coordination among stakeholders that provide services to migrants.

IOM will continue to build the capacity of front-line government officials in identifying different types of migrants, and referring to competent authorities for service provision.

### Democratic Republic of the Congo

In order to combat human trafficking in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, IOM will support the Government's efforts to protect victims of trafficking by setting up an internationally acceptable legislative framework. IOM will build the capacity of governmental and non-governmental partners to identify victims of trafficking and provide them with direct assistance. IOM's counter-trafficking programming in 2017 will be based on the four P approach: prevention, protection, prosecution and partnerships.

Awareness campaigns will be conducted to raise public understanding of human trafficking. IOM will also support the establishment of a national commission to combat human trafficking. Emphasis will be put on improving criminal justice responses through appropriate training for members of the Ministry of Justice, the National Police and NGOs. IOM will also help setting up a system for the identification and referral of victims of trafficking and develop mechanisms to address their protection and reintegration needs.

IOM will work with the National Commission for Refugees, UNHCR and other members of the UN Country Team to provide effective responses to the challenges of refugees fleeing conflict situations in neighbouring countries (Burundi, Central African Republic and South Sudan).

IOM will support income generation schemes for former IDPs in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Vulnerable returnees will be provided with sustainable livelihood alternatives through vocational training and grants that will help them set up sustainable income-generating activities benefitting communities.

In 2017, IOM aims to increase its assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) activities in close cooperation with relevant Congolese ministries and their counterparts in countries of transit and destination. IOM will also reach out to irregular and stranded migrants in the country to advocate for their humane, safe and dignified return and reintegration.

### Madagascar

Under the overall United Nations PBF umbrella, and in coordination with partner UN agencies in Madagascar, IOM will implement in 2017 an intervention to comprehensively assess border management practices and systems in Madagascar. From there, IOM will support border security stakeholders in ensuring upgrades in skills and expertise, equipment, infrastructures, allocation of human resources, coordination and inter-agency cooperation. The objective of this process is to ensure that migration management and border security meet international norms and standards, thereby reducing the risks associated with terrorism and transnational organized crime that contribute to political instability.

In addition, IOM will continue its activities of resettlement for refugees to Canada and the United States in safety and dignity and continue providing registration and screening services for applicants to United Kingdom visas, including tuberculosis detection and treatment.

### Malawi

In partnership with the Government of Malawi, UNHCR and Save the Children, IOM will continue to build the capacity of front-line officials on managing migration through identification, referral and protection of vulnerable migrants in mixed migration flows. IOM will continue providing direct assistance to vulnerable migrants willing to return to their countries of origin. In addition to AVR, IOM will continue exploring alternatives to detention of migrants.

In partnership with the Government of Malawi, UNHCR, the Resettlement Support Centre and resettlement destination countries, IOM will continue supporting the resettlement programme through in-country coordination of resettlement activities, including medical screening, cultural orientation and travel arrangements.

IOM will continue facilitating tuberculosis screening for migrants who intend to travel to the United Kingdom. IOM intends to engage in dialogue with embassies to potentially expand the United Kingdom tuberculosis programme in Malawi.

In partnership with the Government of Malawi, the Government of the Netherlands and Save the Children, IOM will implement a programme on sexual reproductive health rights and HIV that will advocate for migrant-sensitive and inclusive health services for migrants and communities affected by migration.

### Mauritius, covering the Seychelles and the Union of the Comoros

In 2017, IOM will continue its efforts in addressing the needs of victims of trafficking and stranded migrants through capacity-building for improved coordination, victim-centred investigation, prosecution and reporting of trafficking in persons in the Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles. These efforts will ultimately enhance the following: (a) law enforcement officials' knowledge to identify cases, provide assistance and protect victims and potential victims; (b) prosecution of traffickers; and (c) cooperation among law enforcement officials in investigation and prosecution, as well as victim protection.

IOM will continue to facilitate the return and reintegration of migrants wishing to return to their countries of origin, with specific focus on the provision of social assistance, as well as economic assistance to start income-generating activities after their return. These activities will be carried out in cooperation with the governments of countries of origin, key relevant UN agencies and leading national, regional and global NGOs active in providing assistance to vulnerable migrants.

In Botswana, partnerships and collaboration with other UN and international agencies are key to addressing challenges related to migration and offering assistance to vulnerable migrants. These include UNICEF, UNHCR, International Coalition on Detention and others who, within their mandate, provide protection assistance to children, detained migrants, IDPs and other community members affected by migration.

### Mozambique

One of the main objectives of IOM's Migrant Assistance Programme for 2016 is to work with the Government of Mozambique to implement the National Referral Mechanism for victims of trafficking developed in 2016. The goal is to ensure that more victims of trafficking are identified and have access to comprehensive assistance and reintegration support. IOM aims to continue providing direct assistance to beneficiaries and raise the awareness of the population on the risks of irregular migration, in particular for unaccompanied children. Strengthening the capacities of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to detect and prosecute trafficking crimes is a central objective for 2016. The rise of trafficking of persons with albinism for organ removal is a worrying trend in Mozambique. In 2017, IOM plans to work in partnership with local communities, human rights NGOs and law enforcement to raise awareness and assist the Government and communities in fighting this crime.

In terms of IBM, IOM aims to strengthen the Government's abilities to protect its national borders and fight organized crime. In 2017, IOM will continue working with the national migration service to further advance progress towards an effective, non-restrictive border management system, in the framework of which the rights of migrants are respected, vulnerable migrants are identified and their special needs addressed. Nationwide capacity-building will be developed and integrated into the training system of border guards.

In addition, IOM will continue its resettlement activities for eligible refugees travelling to Canada and the United States in safety and dignity and continue providing registration and screening services for applicants to United Kingdom visas, including tuberculosis detection and treatment.

**Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration in South Africa**  
IOM continues to provide assistance to stranded migrants and victims of trafficking. Activities on AVRR have garnered the interest of government officials as a possible viable policy alternative or supplement to detention and deportation. AVRR is typically faster, more humane, safer for the migrants, more dignified, more orderly, more sustainable and cheaper than forced deportations. IOM has been able to offer its expertise to the Government on the design and implementation of South Africa's own AVRR programme. In cooperation with relevant UN agencies, the International Detention Coalition and Save the Children, IOM also engages with the Government on the conditions and duration of detention of migrants.  
AVRR beneficiaries should, upon their return to their country of origin, also play a role in the dissemination of information on the living and working conditions in South Africa, from their first-hand experience. Providing such unbiased information is a fundamental part of facilitating circular labour migration. It will help potential migrants make a rational, well-informed decision on migration. SADC-country High Commissioners have expressed a clear interest in facilitating labour migration, as well as the voluntary return of eligible citizens.

### Namibia

IOM will contribute to the government efforts in coordinating and managing border management challenges through capacity-building and technical assistance.

In 2017, IOM will also continue resettlement and voluntary return activities for remaining refugees in Namibia. IOM resettlement action includes pre-departure support, medical checks, cultural orientation and travel assistance for refugees accepted for third-country resettlement.

Additionally, IOM will provide support to victims of trafficking and enhance identification and referral mechanisms. In 2017, IOM proposes to provide direct assistance to stranded and vulnerable migrants through its voluntary return and reintegration programme, which includes basic medical care, shelter, psychosocial and legal assistance. This initiative will complement the existing national identification, referral and assistance mechanism involving the Government and civil society actors.

### South Africa

IOM addresses health vulnerabilities of migrants and migration-affected communities, particularly in the context of HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and sexual and reproductive health and rights. This helps improving the health of migrants and reducing the public health impact on the communities of destination. IOM furthermore conducts government-sponsored and self-funded health assessments and provides travel health assistance to refugees and immigrants bound for Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Beneficiary of AVRR returned to Zimbabwe with her three children. She used her reintegration assistance to expand her family's existing cattle farm. © IOM 2007 (Photo: Jenniffer Dew)



## Zambia

IOM will provide assistance to stranded migrants, and other eligible beneficiaries in need of assistance, in line with national procedures and in close partnership with the Government. Provided assistance will allow beneficiaries to return in a safe and dignified manner to their countries of origin.

IOM will also work to strengthen Government's capacities to fight against transnational crime, including migrant smuggling and human trafficking. This will entail actions focused on prevention of trafficking and prosecution of traffickers, including strengthening the capacity of justice sector actors to identify, investigate and prosecute migration-related transnational criminal activities. IOM will also promote enhanced identification and protection of migrants who are victims of transnational crimes.

IOM will work closely with key stakeholders to resettle refugees safely and with dignity, ensuring that all migrants travelling under the auspices of IOM are fit to travel and receive the necessary travel health assistance. IOM will enhance its cooperation with diplomatic representations to facilitate safe, orderly and more efficient reunification of families.

To better prepare refugees for integration in third countries, IOM intends to continue working closely with partners to provide pre-departure information and cultural orientation to refugees.

## Zimbabwe

IOM will support the Government of Zimbabwe to strengthen its migration and border management systems through the adoption of an IBM approach and the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building. IOM will advocate for the ratification of the COMESA Visa Protocol in order to promote free movement of people within the region.

Finally, IOM will facilitate the departure and resettlement of refugees to various resettlement countries. In this regard, IOM will provide medical assistance, cultural orientation and travel arrangements for beneficiary refugees.

# WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

## Regional initiatives

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

To improve the conditions of vulnerable migrants, IOM will extend and consolidate the network of MRRM in the region, with specific focus on Niger, Nigeria, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Senegal, the Gambia and Mali. MRRM's targets are key origin and transit countries along main migratory routes to Europe through North Africa. IOM will provide information and awareness-raising on the risks of irregular migration, available channels for legal migration, as well as rights and obligations of both States and migrants. IOM will support the potential voluntary return and reintegration of migrants, and the identification and access to alternatives to high-risk irregular migration. IOM will also provide technical assistance, including capacity-building and training activities, for government officials, civil society and other service providers.

## Benin

Benin currently has 20 official border points, often permeable and presenting challenges to regulate the movement of people. In addition, a number of unofficial border crossing points facilitate the irregular movement of people. Due to limited resources, Benin faces significant challenges in effectively managing its borders. As a consequence, Benin has difficulties in establishing adequate control measures while providing the appropriate assistance and protection to migrants in need.

Aware of these challenges, the Government of Benin has recently identified improving migration management at its borders as a priority. Consequently, IOM will seek to enhance border management capacities by developing stronger and more coherent approaches on migration management. IOM will also provide technical assistance to tackle challenges related to document security and irregular migration to fight trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

IOM will also promote safe, orderly and dignified migration through awareness-raising activities, especially sensitization events with a focus on the risks of child exploitation and trafficking. Awareness-raising activities will target main communities of origin and migrants and potential migrants at risk of exploitation.

Finally, migrants willing to return to Benin will benefit from AVRR.

## Burkina Faso

Even though accurate figures related to migrants on the move are not available, different reports suggest that Burkina Faso is a country of departure, transit and destination of migrants. This poses security concerns at border posts, particularly with respect to free movement conventions adopted by Burkina Faso.

In this regard, IOM is planning a series of activities aimed at reinforcing government coordination capacities in terms of immigration and border management through capacity-

ECOWAS identified the need for the introduction of national biometric identity cards to further promote secure, safe and facilitated regional cross-border travel within the region. IOM will provide a framework for technical assistance to implementing authorities in the 15 ECOWAS Member States to facilitate the roll out of the new identity card in line with ECOWAS specifications.



IOM social mobilizer instructs children in the Crab Town community on proper handwashing techniques. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Nicholas Bishop)

building activities, provision of equipment and installation of MIDAS. This includes supporting the Government in fighting against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants at border posts.

IOM will also work to enhance the Government's capacity to manage the complex challenges posed by international health threats. Finally, at the request of various embassies, IOM will continue to provide most vulnerable migrants with safe, orderly and dignified voluntary returns to their countries of origin, including Burkinabe nationals stranded in third countries.

### Cabo Verde

Capacity-building for relevant government institutions and local NGOs is needed in order to increase the effectiveness of pre-departure orientation for migrants, with a main focus on those bound for the United States through family reunification processes. IOM intends to improve the services provided to outgoing migrants and potential migrants through pre-departure orientation, as well as post-arrival orientation. This would serve the purpose of securing a better integration of children and families in their host country.

### Cameroon

Through AVRR programmes, IOM has provided reintegration assistance to 198 migrants who returned to Cameroon in 2014 and 173 in 2015. For 2017, IOM plans to assist above 200 returnees from several countries. Many of these returnees are considered to be in an irregular situation abroad and have limited access to residency status, employment, education, health-care or other basic services. Because of difficult living conditions, these migrants may face serious health problems and be at higher risk of contracting infectious diseases. Irregular migrants also face important risks of being trafficked.

IOM will continue to focus on providing assistance to returnees. The Government's capacity will be reinforced through the establishment of a case management committee, which will provide useful orientation and information on programmes. IOM will also work in close cooperation with the Government of Cameroon, local partners and the civil society to ensure the effective reintegration of returnees. The case management committee will monitor assisted cases devoting specific to particular situations (unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking, medical cases).

IOM will continue to provide assistance for the resettlement for refugees, as well as promote reunification programmes for migrants to migrate in a safe, order and dignified way.

In parallel, IOM will seek to promote better migration management in Cameroon as an important origin and destination country for migrants. IOM will support efforts to strengthen capacities at border control points by reinforcing border management mechanisms through effective training of its personnel, upgrade of communication systems, data collection, analysis and sharing, as well as infrastructure upgrades. Specific attention will also be devoted to increasing cooperation with neighbouring countries to cope with documentation issues, streamlining entry and exit protocols, and improving the treatment of migrants in irregular situation and trafficked and smuggled people.

### Central African Republic

Due to current political discourse and public perceptions of migrants playing a dividing role in the conflict, migration discussions have been limited so far to refugee and IDPs return. An emerging discussion about a possible engagement with the diaspora is underway, with the support of WHO and United Nations Children's Fund. However, the security dimension of any form of migration may remain a systematic challenge.

Currently, the environment is not conducive to properly implement organized return plans. IOM will continue to monitor this situation, also with regards to AVRR and diaspora engagement.

### Chad

IOM has worked with UNHCR to support the resettlement programme, which has enabled the movement of a number of refugees to their final destination. Chad currently hosts between 350,000 and 400,000 refugees, mainly from Sudan, the Central African Republic and Nigeria. Through the repatriation programme, IOM envisages to support the processing of migrants

According to research reports, the main destinations of Chadian migrants are countries in Africa, notably Libya, Sudan, Cameroon and the Central African Republic. The presence of Chadians in Nigeria is mainly related to business and studies with a Chadian population already established in Nigeria for many years.

providing cultural orientation, medical screening, as well as transportation. IOM hopes to support 1,600 migrants in Chad over 2017. IOM will continue supporting the resettlement of approximately 1,600 asylum seekers currently in Chad under the USRAP.

IOM will continue to focus on reinforcing the Government's capacity to detect and address irregular migration, including smuggling and trafficking in persons. Support is also provided for border agencies to collect, analyse and use information intelligence to address terrorism threats that are prevailing in the Sahel, as well as providing capacity-building for cross-border health risks.

Finally, IOM will further support most vulnerable irregular migrants in returning voluntarily to their countries of origin, which includes providing Chadian returnees with post-arrival socioeconomic reintegration assistance.

### Côte d'Ivoire

In 2017, IOM will continue to facilitate legal migration by providing useful information on legal avenues to migrate to the general public, and specifically to the youths. The Migrant Information Centre will be strengthened, and the Ivorian diaspora will be engaged in educating potential migrants on safe migration and the potential risks linked to irregular movements.

The provision of facilitated migration services, including visa support, will continue to function and will be used as a good example for legal migration meeting the requirements of destination countries.

IOM will also seek to support the modernization of the border management framework in line with the SSR priorities proposed following the end of the civil war. Specifically, IOM will seek to strengthen the capacity of the Government to put in place enhanced border management mechanisms through effective training of its personnel, upgrade of communication systems, data collection, analysis and sharing, as well as infrastructure upgrade at the northern land borders.

### Gambia, the

IOM will deliver capacity-building training on migration for selected government officials in the Gambia, specifically in the area of return/reintegration, trafficking/smuggling, readmission and the links between migration and development. The objective is to ensure that better systems to effectively regulate migration are put in place and that migrants can benefit from safer migration and better-informed migration decisions.

### Ghana

IOM will continue to promote student exchanges, specifically from the United States to Ghana, through the provision of an internship programme with IOM.

IOM will also continue to strengthen institutional capacity of immigration officers in Ghana to effectively manage borders, including:

- (a) Developing a legal reference handbook and training module to enable officers to interpret and apply relevant laws;
- (b) Establishing an information technology laboratory at the Immigration Service Academy and Training School to help officers gain necessary skills to perform their duties effectively and professionally;
- (c) Supporting the restructuring of Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) training curriculum to meet evolving training needs of officers and facilitate the implementation of GIS training policy.

IOM will also continue to provide return and reintegration assistance to migrants stranded globally wishing to return voluntarily to Ghana.

IOM will continue to promote dignified, safe and healthy migration in West and Central Africa, through the provision of credible migration health assessment and DNA sample collection services to migrants and refugees. Medical assistance and technical support will also be provided to migrants caught in crisis situations travelling by air, land and sea, departing, transiting or returning to Ghana or any other country in the subregion.

In collaboration with the Government of Ghana and key stakeholders, IOM will contribute to strengthening global health security in Ghana through border health risk mitigation. IOM will develop preparedness and response capacities of public health staff at key border points of entry and promote surveillance within border communities.

### Guinea

Due to the socioeconomic situation of the country, many Guineans, particularly among the youth, turn to irregular migration to Europe. These migrants travel by road and by sea with sometimes devastating consequences in search of better opportunities. Porous border crossings, as well as poor management of border areas due to a lack of resources facilitate irregular movements. Because of their irregular situation, the few migrants who arrive successfully reach their intended destinations have no legal status and lack access to health-care and other basic services. In 2016, IOM facilitated the voluntary return of many Guineans from abroad, especially Morocco, Libya and Niger.

In 2017, IOM shall continue the implementation of AVRR programmes to provide safe and dignified return options to Guinean migrants. IOM also plans to prevent irregular migration by organizing sensitization campaigns at the community level and promoting the reinforcement of the border management system to reduce health and security risks in receiving countries.

### Guinea-Bissau

Every year, a significant number of people decide to leave their countries in sub-Saharan Africa to embark on dangerous journeys in search of security or improved economic conditions. There is evidence that some migrants on these routes originate from Guinea-Bissau. Many of these migrants have limited access to residency status, employment, education, health care or other basic services. Because of difficult living conditions, migrants may face serious health problems and be at higher risk of contracting infectious diseases and suffering from maternal and reproductive health problems.

IOM plans to focus on reinforcing the Government of Guinea-Bissau's capacity to detect irregular migration, including smuggling and trafficking in persons, along its land and maritime borders. IOM will also continue to map mobility patterns in the country to better prevent and respond to public health threats.

### Liberia

Liberians often have limited information when it comes to migration options. Eager to explore better living opportunities, Liberians can easily fall prey to deceit and consequently become victims of exploitation and abuse. In 2017, IOM will design and promote information on safe and regular migration, including cross-border movements. Furthermore, links will be established with diaspora groups, and community-oriented awareness-raising activities on safe and regular migration will be promoted through training and information, education



and communication materials. IOM's AVRR initiatives also help to ensure safe and dignified return migration where needed.

### Mali

Lack of information and awareness usually contributes to foster irregular migration. Often, trafficking and smuggling rings prey on potential migrants with a considerable lack of adequate information on the journey.

In 2017, IOM will build on its existing outreach programmes to intensify its campaigns on regular migration. In this line, public activities will be carried out in targeted areas to highlight the dangers of irregular migration while encouraging and promoting safe migration.

IOM has been working with the national authorities of Mali to address security and border management challenges since 2012. Specific actions in 2017 will be aimed at strengthening borders through the installation of the MIDAS. In addition, border officials will be trained on the use of MIDAS, document fraud inspection, intelligence gathering and evidence-based risk profiles in order to achieve a more coordinated and coherent approach to border management.

### Mauritania

Every year, a significant number of people decide to leave their countries in sub-Saharan Africa to embark on dangerous journeys in search of security or improved economic conditions. Migrants frequently travel to neighbouring countries or to Europe using also traditional migratory routes through Mauritania. African countries often become destination countries of migratory flows. Although there are no official figures on migrants living in Mauritania, there is a clear presence of nationals from neighbouring sub-Saharan countries. Many of these migrants have limited access to residency status, employment, education, health-care or other basic services. Because of difficult living conditions, migrants may face serious health problems and be at higher risk of contracting infectious diseases and suffering maternal and reproductive health problems.

Pictures drawn by IDP children as part of psychosocial activities in Maiduguri camp, Nigeria. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)

IOM will continue to focus on reinforcing the Government's capacity to detect irregular migration, including smuggling and trafficking in persons. Support is also provided for border agencies to collect, analyse and use information intelligence to address terrorism threats that are prevailing in the Sahel, as well as providing capacity-building for cross-border health risks.

Finally, IOM will further support vulnerable irregular migrants in returning voluntarily to their countries of origin.

### Niger

Thousands of migrants every week cross Niger from its western borders (Burkina Faso, Mali and Benin) to its northern borders (Algeria and Libya). The presence of migrants de facto doubles the population of the town of Agadez, where migrants may remain for weeks before moving ahead with their journey to North Africa and Europe. Other areas, namely Mali and Algeria borders, are considered highly insecure due to the presence of extremist groups, such as Mujao, Al Shabaab, Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, among others. Local populations and their traditional activities, including pastoralism and agriculture, are affected by this insecurity, and unemployed youth in remote areas may be vulnerable to recruitment from armed groups, as it happens in the Diffa region with Boko Haram.

Regional and subregional population movements will continue across 2017 and beyond until viable solutions are found in countries in crisis such as Libya or where living conditions, especially for youth, remain difficult, particularly in the Gambia, Senegal, Mali and Nigeria. The international community is allocating considerable resources both for Niger and countries of origin to expand development opportunities, employment, education and social services in the areas of departure or transit for West African migrants. IOM supports these initiatives and works with Nigerien authorities and regional organizations (ECOWAS) on a more effective management of migratory flows in Niger and West Africa.

### Nigeria

In 2017, IOM will contribute to the government-led systematic IDP data collection and information dissemination system, including through the DTM and biometric registration activities across displacement-affected states in Nigeria. DTM data has become a reference for all humanitarian actors, and the main source of information for the Government of Nigeria on the displaced population and their needs, including shelter, NFI, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, health, protection, security, among others.

Candlelight vigil on 18 December 2015 in Togo.  
© IOM 2015



As the humanitarian response scales up, and additional actors establish operations, coordination of the Shelter/NFI and CCCM sectors is a priority for the Government and humanitarian actors. As co-lead of the Shelter/NFI/CCCM sector since May 2015, IOM has a responsibility to support the Government of Nigeria and sector partners in ensuring a coherent, rapid and effective sector-wide response in line with international standards.

Direct assistance will be provided to affected populations in the form of emergency shelter, NFIs, camp maintenance and upgrade, as well as a small quick impact projects in host communities to help address most pressing needs.

In 2017, IOM will also aim to strengthen the existing CCCM/NFI/Shelter and psychosocial support response to the humanitarian crisis in newly accessible areas where affected populations have congregated in "satellite" camps in Borno local government areas (LGA) capitals, including but not limited to Askira/Uba, Bama, Konduga, Mafa, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Kaga, Kukawa, Monguno, Ngala and Nganzai. The intervention for 2017 equally aims to target any new LGAs that might become accessible during the course of the year.

### Senegal

IOM will promote safe, orderly and dignified migration during the year 2017 by enhancing the capacity of the Senegalese border authorities in managing their borders. The objectives are as follows: (a) develop standard structures for conducting border control, including the gender perspective; (b) regulate the flows of people crossing the borders by separating, where necessary, the local communities from the occasional travellers; and (c) facilitate movements between neighbouring countries.

In this line, IOM is planning to conduct capacity-building programmes for government security officials to enhance their understanding of migration and human rights and facilitate movements of persons across borders. Such activities were conducted during 2016 and followed with high interest by Senegalese and Mauritanian authorities, who provided positive feedback on the topics discussed.

IOM will include the human rights perspective in all capacity-building programmes to enhance the understanding of regular and irregular migration, smuggling, trafficking and assistance to vulnerable migrants.

### Sierra Leone

IOM will continue to work to ensure safe migration from Sierra Leone through the provision of health screening services for potential migrants to the United Kingdom. IOM will support the national government's health screening capacity in sea and land borders to ensure dignified entry to the country.

### Togo

A major initiative in the area of safe, orderly and dignified migration in Togo will be the support to the adoption of a Migration Policy including different axes identified by the Government: (a) migration and development; (b) labour migration; (c) migrant assistance; and (d) diaspora.

Through current projects on smuggling and trafficking, border and maritime officials will be trained in order to reinforce their capacities at identifying victims and migrant smuggling networks at borders.

## CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

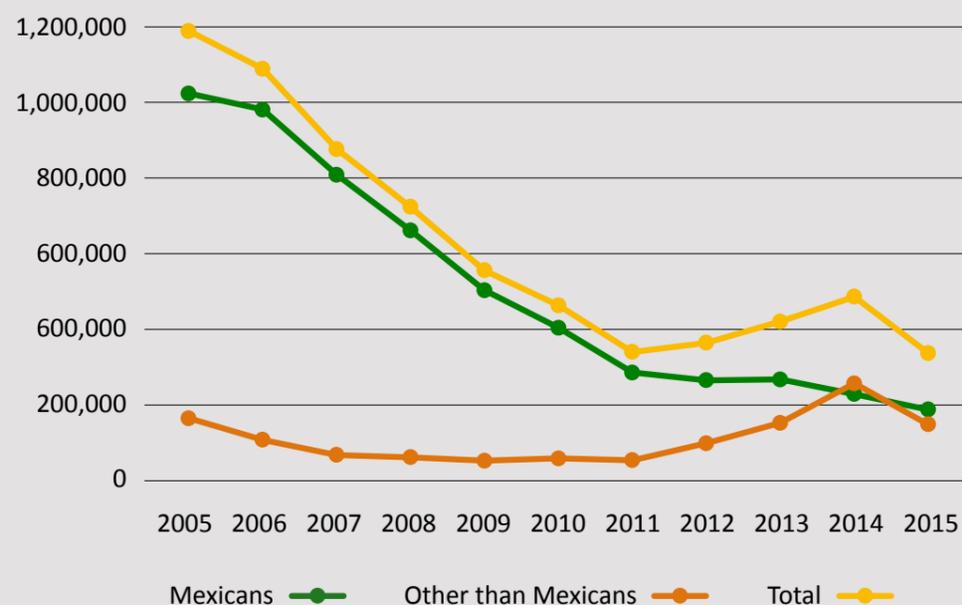
### Regional initiatives

In the Americas, IOM will continue support the good practices established by Canada and the United States in their refugee resettlement policies. Special focus will be given to the Canadian 2015–2016 decision to resettle 25,000 and 10,000 Syrian refugees supported by IOM in the region of origin. IOM will also support initiatives to set up Refugee Screening Centres in Central America to assist with meeting UNHCR and United States protection concerns for refugees that may be transiting the region. Support will be required with regards to housing, file management, case work and transportation assistance for this target population.

IOM actively supports countries across the Americas to assess their border management systems, especially in all Central America and many South American countries. IOM's border management system, Migration, Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS), is currently being used with great success by Belize, and a number of other countries in the region have expressed interest in using the system as well. At the same time, IOM considers it of utmost importance for countries in the Americas to adopt humanitarian border management systems. Border management agencies (immigration, police, customs, quarantine and armed forces) need to be equipped with the appropriate legal and operational frameworks and mechanisms to respond to humanitarian crises and mass movements. Efficient needs assessments and referral systems are required to effectively assist migrants with a variety of vulnerabilities and protection needs when they are moving in large numbers across international borders.

A marked increase has been reported in the number of stranded Cuban, Haitian and extra-continental migrants who are attempting to reach North America using migrant smugglers and smuggling facilitators. IOM will promote the establishment of counter-

Arrests of foreign nationals at United States borders



McAuliffe M.L. and F. Laczko (eds.), *Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A global review of the emerging evidence base*, [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/smuggling\\_report.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/smuggling_report.pdf), 2016

migrant smuggling task forces that should involve three well-functioning core structures: (a) acquirement of actionable intelligence; (b) close collaboration between enforcement and social service agencies in the field and in follow-up actions; and (c) durable solutions for the caseload of persons who have been smuggled and often find themselves stranded.

IOM will reinforce the coordination at the national and regional levels through the implementation of activities directed at tackling transnational criminal activities in border zones, with emphasis on smuggling of migrants and human trafficking. IOM will develop national evaluations of the current status of counter migrant smuggling operations and provide recommendations for improvement. Finally, IOM will increase the counter-migrant smuggling capacity of border institutions by contributing to intelligence gathering and inter-agency coordination.

Seizing the opportunities created by trade, cross-border entrepreneurship and investment to unlock growth and job creation in the Greater Caribbean region requires safe travel mechanisms for bona fide businesspeople. Currently, large discrepancies in the requirements and costs of business visas exist in the countries of the Greater Caribbean. Further trust-building and travel security infrastructure development is required for seamless business travel, and IOM will work together with the Association of the Caribbean States towards establishing a travel card for businesspersons aiming to carry out professional exchanges in the Greater Caribbean.

### Costa Rica

IOM will support the State's capacity to have an effective border management system in place, integrating protection components, such as shelter and spaces for vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking. IOM will support the DGME in installing an integrated electronic passport and biometric border management system, with a health and humanitarian border management emphasis. This should also include the construction of joint border management offices for relevant ministries to work together at the borders. IOM will contribute to the fight against smuggling and trafficking of persons, exploitation and abuse, through the formulation of the National Policy against smuggling and trafficking in persons, and through improved data collection measures for law enforcement, victim identification and protection efforts.

Leveraging the experience acquired with Cuban migrants, IOM may facilitate upon request safe, orderly and more efficient humanitarian visa processing to reduce high-risk irregular migration and recourse to migrant smugglers. Regarding the resettlement of

refugees, in partnership with UNHCR, IOM may promote temporary and permanent resettlement, according to Costa Rica's policies and regional agreements.

### Dominican Republic

IOM seeks to develop and maintain effective identity management in the Dominican Republic through the following: (a) implementation of a border card for Haitian nationals living in Haiti and working or studying in the Dominican Republic; and (b) support for the regularization of migrants in the country with special emphasis on the migrants who benefited from the National Regularization Plan (NRP).

IOM will continue providing movement support to vulnerable migrants and assist Dominican nationals to return to the country and foreign nationals to their country of origin, especially victims of trafficking in persons. IOM has provided voluntary return assistance to more than 5,000 Haitian migrants during the last five years through pre-departure, transit and reintegration assistance in coordination with civil society organizations.

In line with the efforts of the Government of the Dominican Republic, IOM intends to provide safe and dignified options for vulnerable individuals and NRP beneficiaries whose deportation has been cancelled and for individuals affected by unauthorized forced removal to Haiti to return to their communities of residence in the Dominican Republic.

IOM remains committed to strengthening government capacities to identify and assist highly vulnerable migrants. This will be done through the following: (a) provision of training to government officials on the rights of vulnerable migrants in transit, their duties in terms of the provision of assistance to migrant children, and the identification, assistance and referral of migrants victims of human rights violations; and (b) increase of IOM's presence at the border with Haiti intended to strengthen the early identification and support of migrants who are vulnerable due to personal characteristics (such as age, gender and sexual orientation), circumstances (such as victims of trafficking or other violence, refugees, separated from family and stranded) or legal status (such as regular, undocumented, irregular and dependent).

### El Salvador

In coordination with UNHCR, and with the support of the Government of the United States, IOM will continue implementing its programme to facilitate family reunification of Salvadorans in the United States.

Finally, IOM will provide support to the Government in order to provide protection and assistance to Salvadoran migrants stranded abroad.

### Guatemala

IOM will continue providing safe, legal and orderly alternative options for persons, and particularly children, fleeing violence and foreseeing to irregularly migrate, exposing themselves to dangerous journeys. In this regard, IOM will continue implementing the USRAP for children and youth who are still in their home countries and willing to reunify with their families living in the United States.

Additionally, IOM will continue supporting national authorities to adequately assist and safely return and reintegrate victims of human trafficking to their countries of origin. In this regard, IOM aims to support the Government to further develop its migration intelligence capacities in order to better undertake actions to enforce the prosecution of cases, promote inter-institutional coordination and joint efforts aimed at preventing and combating this crime.

### Guyana

Throughout 2017, IOM will continue supporting effective border management, legal migration channels and efficient visa processing through the following initiatives: (a) ongoing support to processing of United Kingdom visa applications; (b) ongoing support to the Guyanese General Registry Office in identity management and civil registration; and (c) assistance to the Government in the area of e-visas.

It is also expected that IOM will both participate in and support an initiative leading to facilitated travelling for businesspersons in the Greater Caribbean area.

Finally, IOM plans to engage in regional efforts for greater security in identity management, in particular to strengthen government capacities to introduce security mechanisms and features in the production and issuance of identity documents. IOM will continue strengthening civil registry capacities in Guyana by promoting the digitalization of data and files and improving database accessibility.

### Haiti

In the scope of the ongoing migration challenges between the Dominican Republic and Haiti, IOM's planned initiatives for 2017 focus on fostering an integrated approach to migration and border management in order to establish a well-functioning border management structure, reinforce security and facilitate regular cross-border flows of people and goods while combating transnational organized crime, including human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

IOM's priority activities will include the following:

- (a) Rehabilitating border Police Commissariats, immigration and custom offices at the four official border crossing points;
- (b) Reinforcing the training and deployment of border police;
- (c) Enhancing the tracking and monitoring of population movements along the border between the Dominican Republic and Haiti;
- (d) Providing operational support to the Government and reinforcing the greater strategy of documenting Haitians; and
- (e) Supporting Haiti's Technical Commission for the Border (established under the Office of the Prime Minister).

IOM's planned initiatives for 2017 include assisting the Government of Haiti in managing irregular migration flows and combating migrant smuggling originating from the northern coast of Haiti towards the Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos Islands. Subsequent activities



include a preliminary study on Haitian migration from the north coast of Haiti to the Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos Islands, prevention of irregular migration and assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) of Haitians living in the Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

In order to reinforce and facilitate dignified migration, IOM will continue to support the Brazil Visa Application Centre. IOM's support includes filling applicants' online applications, as well as verifying supporting documentation. The centre is exclusively dedicated to Haitian citizens applying for special humanitarian permanent visas (VIPER), and aims to ensure a safe, dignified and legal migration channel to Brazil. In 2017, IOM aims to assist beneficiaries by incorporating a comprehensive pre-departure information package.

Canadian flags at the departure airport in Amman before a resettlement flight. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)

### Honduras

With the support of the Government of the United States, IOM will continue providing a tailored assistance for the return, reintegration and/or family reunification of victims of human trafficking identified in the United States. Under the programme, victims who wish to go back to their countries of origin can request support for their return and reintegration. IOM will also continue providing logistical support for the reunification of victims of trafficking with their relatives by helping them in processing travel documents.

IOM will continue providing assistance to migrants in vulnerable conditions by providing them with information on migration realities and irregular migration risks, the human rights of migrants, and the institutions that provide support or assistance to migrants.

Besides, IOM will continue strengthening the capacities of government institutions and reception centres for migrant returnees in order to facilitate the provision of assistance to returned migrants and enhance the identification of vulnerable migrants in need of specialized services.

In terms of border management, IOM will support the installation of biometrical data gathering equipment and systems in all the points of entry to the country to improve entry and exit data collection processes.

Finally, in coordination with the Government of the United States, IOM will continue strengthening the United States resettlement programme for minors in views of preventing irregular migration of children and teenagers to the United States.

## Jamaica

IOM aims to implement a facilitated international travel programme that will offer reduced airfares with additional benefits to international students, persons migrating permanently and other eligible travellers.

Complementarily, IOM will continue to be responsible for offering administrative and technical services required for the operation of the United Kingdom Visa and Immigration, Visa Application Centre in Jamaica, and eight temporary enrolment locations across Latin America and the Caribbean.

IOM will also continue to offer post-arrival support to Jamaicans returning under the Facilitated Return Scheme from the United Kingdom. Support will also be provided to Jamaicans wishing to return from other countries once they are deemed eligible to receive assistance under the AVRR scheme.

In response to the needs of the Government, IOM will provide support to assist with maintaining an effective and updated national border management system. IOM seeks to support the installation of MIDAS, as well as provide training and post-installation technical support.

## Nicaragua

IOM will continue providing support to the Government of Nicaragua for the prevention of irregular migration and other risks associated with irregular migration through information campaigns targeting local partners and the general population, especially in border cities and communities.

IOM also plans to provide financial and technical support to the Government to improve the conditions of the Shelter Centre for Migrants that operates in Managua, Nicaragua. This support has become particularly relevant as Nicaragua is increasingly becoming a country of transit for thousands of migrants in their route to the north of the continent.

## Panama

In 2016, Panama established a Specialized Public Prosecutor Office to prevent and combat human trafficking. IOM plans to support this recently created institution to develop a new 2017–2022 national plan of action to prevent and combat human trafficking. IOM also aims at implementing initiatives to: (a) strengthen the capacities of authorities in local and border communities to prevent and combat human trafficking; (b) provide technical assistance for the establishment of the Department for the Identification of Victims of Human Trafficking; and (c) sensitize the public opinion on trafficking issues through a communication strategy.

## Trinidad and Tobago

In 2017, IOM will focus on providing assistance to vulnerable migrants, including stranded migrants, returning nationals and irregular migrants. IOM will provide AVRR services to foreign nationals and strengthen post-arrival assistance to returning nationals.

IOM will also continue raising awareness and strengthening security institutions capacities to counter migrant smuggling. IOM will build capacity of the immigration division and other law enforcement agencies and assist in drafting counter migrant smuggling legislation.

## United States

IOM considers that it is imperative to maintain a high level of preparedness and vigilance in cross-border migration management in order to ensure that movements happen in a safe and orderly manner. Border management agencies play a key role in this and are therefore important recipients of the ILEA training programme. Through this initiative, the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Office of the United States State Department seeks to improve border management through effective partnerships with State agencies, especially law enforcement. It falls upon IOM to carry out training sessions with front-line law enforcement and prosecutorial officials in order to ensure an effective and humane response to cases of human trafficking.

Through two-week sessions in Budapest, San Salvador, Gaborone and Bangkok, ILEA trainings look to sensitize participants to the basic needs of victims and strengthen the ability to respond to and provide for these inherent needs. Cooperation between neighbouring countries is also encouraged to meet these objectives. Similar border related capacity-building for officials is carried out in certain countries through the T&TA project to achieve the same standard of victim identification and assistance through the establishment of frameworks and response mechanisms to safeguard borders, as well as migrants crossing them.

Partnerships between IOM and NGOs, attorney and law enforcement counterparts allowed for a total of 244 family members to be safely reunited with victims of trafficking during the 2015 United States fiscal year. Two victims of trafficking returned to their countries of origin with dignity from the United States during the same year with assistance from IOM.

## Mexico's migration corridor

Mexico's geographical position between the United States and Central America makes it a country with mixed, dynamic and complex migrant flows of great scale. Mexico is a country of origin, destination, transit and return of thousands of migrants annually.

Mexico is one of the largest migratory corridors in the world, as the number of people crossing its northern border represents almost 6 per cent of the total number of migrants worldwide. Additionally, according to estimates by civil society organizations, nearly 400,000 people per year – the majority of whom are Central American nationals – enter the country irregularly via the southern border.<sup>1</sup> From January to July 2016, the National Institute of Migration, Mexico's immigration authority, intercepted approximately 100,000 migrants in total, an estimated 86,000 of whom came from Central American countries, particularly Guatemala (34,914 migrants), Honduras (31,997 migrants) and El Salvador (18,912 migrants).

With the purpose of ensuring safe, orderly and dignified migration in Mexico, especially for these migrants in transit, IOM is developing a multi-year, multi-agency programme aimed at ensuring the promoting of human security of migrants in transit through the country.

<sup>1</sup> *Informe 2016 de la Red de Documentación de las Organizaciones Defensoras de Migrantes (REDODEM)* [Report 2016 of the Documentation Network of Migrant Defence Organizations].

## Regional initiatives

In 2017, IOM will continue working on the delivery of the Inter-American Course on International Migration, organized in cooperation with several partners, including academia and UN agencies. The annual course provides training for governments' staff in the region on migration issues and equips participants with theoretical and applied knowledge on mechanisms to improve the governance of migration processes. The course also helps to facilitate the exchange of knowledge, experiences and methodologies of work in international migration matters among government representatives and promotes the establishment of networks.

### Argentina

In 2017, IOM will work closely with the Government of Argentina to contribute to the Government's response to the humanitarian crisis caused by the armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, by actively participating in the Syria Programme Working Group. IOM will explore opportunities to act upon the findings of the study of the Syrian population in Argentina conducted in 2016, and enhance the Government's efforts for the full integration of the Syrian population in the country. Additionally, IOM will provide its technical and operational expertise to the National Government's announced plan to resettle Syrian refugees from Middle East countries.

IOM will finally also continue to provide assistance to migrants under vulnerable conditions in the context of assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) and the Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants.

### Brazil

Human trafficking involves violence and exploitation and the physical and psychological damage inflicted on victims may be enduring. Despite the importance of health services as front-line counter-trafficking partners, limited practical guidance currently exists for the health sector on trafficking issues. In 2009, IOM and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) developed a global handbook, *Caring for Trafficked Persons: Guidance for Health Providers*, as a practical tool for health providers who may have contact with

IOM will continue engaging in 2017 in counter-trafficking initiatives. Trafficking in persons for labour exploitation continues to be a concern in Argentina, most of the victims being international migrants from neighbouring countries such as the Plurinational State of Bolivia, regularly rescued from textile sweatshops, rural areas and domestic servitude.

trafficked persons, either identified victims of trafficking or potential victims. In 2011, IOM and LSHTM created a specialized training based on the handbook. IOM and its partners have further identified the urgent need for roll-out of these key tools in additional languages, as well as targeted training of health providers. The production of these tools in Portuguese, together with field testing through targeted training in Brazil, will build the capacity of health providers to deliver appropriate health care to trafficked persons.

AVRR is a core activity provided by IOM to migrants and Member States. In Latin America, Brazil is a key country of origin for voluntarily returning migrants. IOM cooperates with partners in destination countries – particularly Portugal, Italy and Spain – to support returning Brazilian migrants. Reintegration assistance is provided to help individuals re-establish themselves in their country of origin. Reintegration support can range from a limited reinstatement allowance to a variety of socioeconomic assistance measures.

### Colombia

The provision of health services for vulnerable populations, including migrants, continues to be a priority of the Government. In 2017, IOM will continue to assist entities engaged in public health and migration issues, promoting and integrating a rights-based approach to reach most vulnerable migrants.

The Government of Colombia continues to be interested in improving the institutional response to increased irregular migrant flows registered during the past year. IOM will continue strengthening consular capacities and offer assistance to government entities providing adequate assistance to migrants.

### Ecuador

IOM will continue to facilitate the resettlement of refugees and their family members, mainly to the United States, Canada and New Zealand, through the provision of information and transportation to final destinations.

Visa services for citizens of Ecuador leaving to Canada and the United Kingdom will be maintained.

### Paraguay

IOM and the Paraguay Public Ministry are working together to strengthen institutional capacities for the implementation of the procedures of the Ministry and other institutions involved in the fight against human trafficking. Initial discussions have led to a programme aimed at training officials from different institutions on the use of the Manual of Operating Procedures and its four protocols, developed in 2014 by IOM and the

Public Ministry. The programme also aims to enhance the implementation of the National Plan Against Human Trafficking.

IOM is also involved in the development and the establishment of a border management system, which will improve the availability of information on migration flows and enhance the protection of security issues. The installation of the Migrant Information Database Analysis System includes software and hardware, as well as the refurbishment of facilities of the two most important airports in Paraguay. Once the current pilot phase is completed, IOM intends to extend operations to land border checkpoints in 2017.

### Peru

IOM has provided extensive support to the inter-institutional commission against trafficking in persons by training government officials and raise awareness of at-risk populations on trafficking issues. IOM's counter-trafficking efforts will continue to focus on information dissemination, especially towards children and adolescents, as well as improving the provision of services to victims of trafficking, particularly in regions outside the capital. IOM will also accompany regional and local government authorities in the creation or strengthening of their inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, as well as the development of local action plans against trafficking.

### Uruguay

According to available reports, human trafficking has increased in Uruguay during the last five years. The country is an origin, transit and destination country of trafficking in persons, with most vulnerable populations located in the border area with Argentina and Brazil. IOM is assisting Uruguay's efforts towards an effective and sustainable response to trafficking in persons in these regions. In 2017, IOM will reinforce local capacities against trafficking, including through training of law enforcement officers and other key stakeholders to screen, identify and refer cases for assistance and further investigation and/or prosecution. In addition, IOM will support the creation of specialized services for men victims of trafficking.

In 2014, Uruguay implemented a programme to facilitate the resettlement of Syrian refugees from Lebanon. IOM cooperated with the transportation of refugees to Uruguay. In 2017, IOM will continue providing support to the Secretary of Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic to implement the resettlement programme.

Finally, IOM will further support vulnerable irregular migrants returning voluntarily to their countries of origin.



Shelter activities in Peru.  
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# ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

## Regional initiatives

IOM aims to enhance protection and assistance to migrants in need in the Asia and Pacific region. In 2017, IOM will work to position itself as the lead agency to address maritime security issues. IOM will also take a more proactive approach to addressing trafficking and smuggling issues, both at land and sea. IOM will work with national counterparts to strengthen their capacity to protect and assist vulnerable populations, including through victim identification.

IOM will continue to strengthen capacities of governments in migration and border management through the development of tailored initiatives to meet the needs and address the gaps identified in cooperation with respective governments. A threefold approach will be adopted comprising training, the enhancement of the immigration and border management systems through the use of technology, and finally the promotion and facilitation of international cooperation at bilateral, regional and international levels.

Training packages, especially focusing on the training of trainers model, will aim at developing and consolidating a set of knowledge and skills in a broad range of essential sub-thematic areas to ensure an effective balance between facilitation of regular movements and security-based responses. Some of the salient topics that will be addressed are counter-smuggling of migrants, passport examination procedures, integrated border management, identity management, HBM and the human rights-based approach, counter-trafficking (with special attention to detection, investigation and interview skills), standard immigration procedures and development of negotiation skills.

Further, technological solutions aiming at reducing processing time at borders, supporting officers in verifying the integrity of travel documents and attain real-time connectivity with other national and international data sources will be promoted. IOM will also expand networking among migration and border management institutions of the region with a view of enhancing international cooperation and dialogue among relevant experts.

### IOM X

IOM X leverages the power and popularity of media and technology to encourage safe migration and public action to stop exploitation and human trafficking in ASEAN. IOM X moves beyond raising awareness to affecting behaviour change by applying a Communication for Development, evidence-based and participatory framework to tailor messaging for its activities. In 2017, IOM X will continue to work with communities in the region to develop counter-trafficking materials. The 6degree.org portal will continue to help raise funds for the AVRR of trafficked persons.

## Afghanistan

AVRR will remain at the core of IOM's intervention in Afghanistan throughout 2017. With returns from Europe predicted to continue to increase throughout 2016, managing sustainable return and reintegration will remain a key challenge. Among other things, this will include building psychosocial capacity in the country to contribute to the sustainability of the return and reintegration programmes.

IOM is also exploring with Danish Refugee Council and UNHCR the possibility of establishing in Afghanistan a Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) modelled on the experience of the RMMS in the Horn of Africa.

IOM will also assist the Government of Afghanistan in the process of upgrading the border management information system (BMIS) with biometric solutions, at headquarters and border posts levels. IOM will finally offer efficient and cost-effective international migration services by providing visa applicants a wide range of information services via multiple channels.

## Australia and the Pacific context

IOM will promote safe, orderly and dignified migration by strengthening the capacity of governments in the Pacific to have coordinated and facilitative border management mechanisms in place that integrate protection components. IOM will ensure that States have effective BMIS in place to promote information exchange between countries and inform respective policies in a timely and consistent manner. The installation of BMIS will be accompanied by training on the use of the system deployed, as well as complementary training sessions on migration data analysis and management of aggregated information. Training will also be given on the identification and processing of vulnerable groups to ensure protection obligations and standards are upheld.

## Bangladesh

In 2017, IOM will strengthen safe, orderly and dignified migration in Bangladesh through a comprehensive initiative aimed to improve migration governance. Ongoing behaviour change communication will encourage migrant workers to utilize regular migration channels. At the same time, IOM will assist the Government of Bangladesh to build its own capacity to monitor migration mechanisms, develop and implement migration policies and link potential migrants to employment opportunities in foreign markets. IOM will also identify and disseminate best practices in skills development for migrant workers and raise the international profile of skilled Bangladeshi labour.

Anna cooks food on a banana raft in front of her kitchen. They struggled with water for two weeks in the first phase of flooding and didn't move from their house. © IOM 2007 (Photo: Abir Abdullah)



For migrants returning from abroad, IOM will continue to provide high-quality return and reintegration options. In 2017, IOM will encourage policy-level discussion on forced returns and improved coordination among stakeholders on reintegration practices. Reintegration practices will contribute to financial self-sufficiency and community-level economic development, as well as social reintegration, by connecting returning migrants with support structures and building psychosocial resilience through support services.

Assistance services will continue to be provided to Bangladeshi nationals wishing to return to their country and family tracing assistance will be deployed for UMCs.

## Cambodia

With the Cambodia–Thailand border among the most important migration corridors globally between 2010 and 2013, facilitating safe, orderly and dignified migration is imperative to IOM's work in Cambodia. Recent IOM research shows that the vast majority of labour migrants use irregular channels to work abroad, leaving them extremely vulnerable to abuse and human trafficking.

IOM promotes cross-border and inter-agency cooperation in the region, with particular reference to information exchange, building operational and administrative systems related to border management and law enforcement. IOM concentrates on enhancing national administrative and operational capacities to combat irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and other related cross-border crime. In particular, IOM provides capacity-building to front-line border control officers to effectively detect and respond to cases of smuggling of migrants including, but not limited to, travel document examination procedures.

## China

IOM will continue to support and enhance China's capacity in counter-trafficking, counter-smuggling and managing irregular migration by providing a combination of technical support and tailored training. Capacity-building support will be provided by international experts in most relevant topics, including the identification and assistance to victims of trafficking. IOM will promote and facilitate the establishment of international networks to facilitate anti-trafficking investigations, exchange information on the latest trends in identity fraud and use of fraudulent, altered or forged travel documents.

IOM will also strengthen its cooperation with China on the post-arrival reintegration of irregular Chinese migrants and on the AVRR of foreign irregular migrants in China, building on the pioneering work done in this field in 2016.

## Fiji

IOM will promote safe, orderly and dignified migration by strengthening the capacity of government bodies in Fiji to develop coordinated migration management mechanisms that integrate protection and other humanitarian components. IOM will continue to train and build the capacity of government agencies to manage information and collect migration-related data.

IOM will work with the Government of Fiji to ensure that seasonal migrant workers receive appropriate health screening and orientation and cooperate with governments in the region to ensure that migrants are not subject to exploitative practices.

## India

Since 2003, through its AVRR programme, IOM has been assisting vulnerable Indian migrants in their return to their home country and providing financial support for their return and reintegration. To date, approximately 2,000 Indian returnees have benefited from this programme. IOM will continue to facilitate AVRR activities in 2017.

IOM has also supported the return of victims of trafficking to their home country. In the forthcoming year, IOM will continue to provide return and reintegration assistance to Indian nationals who are victims of trafficking in persons.

Since 2014, IOM has been organizing cultural orientation session for refugees in India bound for resettlement in Australia under the Australian Cultural Orientation Programme (AUSCO). Under this programme, refugees are sensitized and prepared to face the new challenges in Australia to facilitate their smooth integration under their new status of permanent residents of Australia. IOM would continue to organize and train refugees in India under AUSCO in 2017.

## Indonesia

IOM will continue to offer capacity-building for government officials, providing direct assistance to migrants in need and promoting inter-agency cooperation. IOM will mainstream gender in all of its project activities, including the rapid identification of migrants with distinct vulnerabilities for rapid assessment and referral for relevant assistance (medical care, counselling, psychologist and psychiatrist care, referral for protection, including safe shelter). IOM will ensure that specific care and protection strategies and

interventions are rolled out for vulnerable migrant subgroups, including women and girls, migrants with disability, elderly migrants, SGBV victims/survivors, unaccompanied children and separated children, and other individuals of particular vulnerability concerns.

IOM aims to support the Government's efforts on enhancing multi-agency cooperation on combating transnational organized crime, engaging maritime security agencies and other relevant stakeholders. IOM will promote bilateral and multi-agency partner meetings on the issue of transnational organized crime at sea and maritime security and design, develop and conduct multilevel technical cooperation and capacity-building activities for relevant government partners. IOM will also support bilateral exchanges and develop, design and publish information materials on transnational organized crime. Finally, IOM will continue its efforts on safe migration awareness-raising, law enforcement training, strengthening local anti-trafficking task forces and supporting the Government to develop its annual plan of action.

## Japan

IOM provides pre-departure health assessment, cultural orientation and language training, and transportation to accepted refugees under the refugee resettlement project of Japan.

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 support to migrants with irregular status in Japan, in close coordination with the Government of Japan and relevant embassies.

## Lao People's Democratic Republic

As part of a comprehensive regional project, a range of activities is expected to be implemented throughout 2017 to contribute to the reduction of poverty in the Greater Mekong Subregion through the strategic inclusion of migrant workers, and in particular female workers, in skills development activities leading to gainful employment. The intervention will develop incentives for migrants to access tailored training services and promote cross-border collaboration and partnerships between employers and stakeholders in Thailand as the major destination country for Lao migrants. This will set the ground for more effective migration management, development of regular migration channels and enhancement of employability.

In 2017, IOM also expects to develop comprehensive curriculum, manuals and training tools for the Lao Department of Immigration. The planned initiative will ensure the development of international standard training packages and manuals developed through the Bali Process. IOM in the Lao People's Democratic Republic will also assist the Department of Immigration to develop a Masters Training Unit, including modules on counter-trafficking and smuggling and human rights.

## Malaysia

In terms of migration health, IOM will continue supporting access to basic primary health-care services to facilitate timely referral of and treatment for vulnerable migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees registered with UNHCR. IOM will also provide culturally and language-appropriate health education information services as part of health education efforts to minimize health risks. IOM conducts migration health assessments and provides travel health assistance to government-sponsored refugees and self-paying immigrants accepted for resettlement.

With regards to immigration and border management, IOM will organize trainings on handling of documentary evidence, including care and preservations techniques, document examination-related report writing and provision of expert testimony in court to reinforce

IOM annually trains approximately 300 government officials in Japan engaged in immigration control upon request from relevant ministries. Since 2010, IOM also serves as an expert to the Ministry of Justice Detention Facilities Monitoring Committee, providing guidance and recommendations on improving detention conditions.

document examination structures in Malaysia. IOM plans to deploy its in-house developed Verifier Travel Document and Bearer system at major international airports to identify fraudulent documents and impostors. Training on the usage of the Internet and information technology, including overview of available software, mobile applications, and other tools to carry out investigations, threats assessments and information Web search to counter people smuggling and human trafficking will also be provided to law enforcement officers. Activities to reinforce maritime border control while taking into account the protection needs of individuals smuggled or trafficked at sea will also be carried out.

Finally, in terms of migrant assistance, IOM will continue to provide direct support and voluntary return assistance to vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking, abuse and exploitation, as well as unaccompanied and separated children.

### Micronesia, Federated States of, covering the Marshall Islands and Palau

The unique relationship that the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau have with the United States, through the COFA, has motivated high outmigration to the United States from the three countries. IOM is in a unique position to assist Government in the management of these movements, especially in potential crises settings or approaching the end of the COFA, when many islanders may be tempted to migrate to the United States. IOM plans to work in order to raise awareness on the migration-related aspects of the Compact, developing mechanisms to manage migration in this unique set-up.

The Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau often require support to assist stranded asylum seekers or irregular migrants. Following received requests, IOM has repatriated over 100 of these migrants over the past two years. IOM plans to continue these activities in 2017, using potential support to reduce the assisted voluntary return processing time frames, especially in most vulnerable cases.

House rehabilitation work on the island of Falalop in the Ulithi Atoll, Yap, Micronesia as part of the Typhoon Maysak reconstruction. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Rachel Weinheimer)



### Mongolia

In 2017, IOM will continue to provide medium- and long-term technical support aimed at strengthening good migration governance in Mongolia through ad hoc administrative, regulatory, security and operational framework interventions.

In particular, IOM will continue to provide post-arrival reintegration assistance to Mongolian nationals returning from abroad through the AVRR programme. The assistance aims at making returnees become self-sufficient by supporting the establishment of small businesses, engagement in training and education, psychosocial counselling, job placement, temporary accommodation and health assistance.

IOM will also enhance the technical capacities of the country and promote and facilitate regional events in the field of passport and identity fraud. Based on a country-specific needs assessment, IOM will also assist the Government of Mongolia in the process of upgrading its BMIS with biometric solutions.

### Myanmar

In 2017, IOM will continue supporting the Government of Myanmar to develop an NRM to protect and promote the human rights of victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrants in partnerships with the civil society. Additionally, IOM will promote information awareness to educate communities on safe migration, legal migration channels and risks of irregular migration, as well as changing migrants' attitudes towards irregular migration options.

Programming in 2017 will target assistance to victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrants, including Myanmar men trafficked into fishing industries for forced labour and trafficked persons in conflict-affected zones. Priorities include capacity-building for CSOs to actively address the protection needs of victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants.

Complementing these initiatives, IOM will strengthen the legal framework of migration management, including support to counter migrant smuggling activities and strengthening agencies' capacity to combat irregular migration and cross-border crimes. IOM will continue to work on improving knowledge and skills to investigate cases of migrant smuggling, expanding the front-line officer induction training programme. IOM will also develop Myanmar-Thailand cross-border cooperation by promoting the integrated border management model among the two countries, enhancing national border management information systems and the development of standard operating procedures for border officials.

Health assessment services for Myanmar citizens leaving for long-term or permanent residence to the United Kingdom and Australia will be maintained in 2017. These activities will include immigration health checks, tuberculosis diagnostics and treatment, immunization, counselling, treatment of some communicable diseases, pre-embarkation checks, medical escort services and referrals for further assessment/rehabilitation. IOM is also cooperating with the Department of Health to provide information to migrants on how to access health services and supporting referrals within ASEAN.

### Nepal

IOM will continue to support the Government of Nepal to develop customized interventions aimed at the following: (a) strengthening the administrative, regulatory and operational frameworks of migration governance; and (b) building the capacities of border officials in the field, as well as at the headquarters level by enhancing skills and knowledge of border officials to better manage migrants flows and effectively curb transnational crimes. In particular, IOM will provide technical support in the field of fighting identity and travel document fraud at the border by providing modern technology to be deployed in the field and ad hoc specialized training.

IOM has been and will continue supporting the resettlement of Bhutanese refugees to eight resettlement countries (Australia, Canada, Denmark, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States). To date, IOM has assisted more than 108,000 refugees in Nepal. IOM assistance will include the 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.

For 2017, IOM estimates that 2,500 to 3,000 Bhutanese refugees will receive assistance for their resettlement transportation from Nepal to their respective country of resettlement under the refugee quota programme and the family reunification programme.

### Pakistan

In 2017, IOM will continue implementing initial health assessment activities in Pakistan and pre-departure medical screening for government-sponsored refugees according to the technical and



Members of a returnee community on Manam island. "I grew up on this land and so did my father before me and his father before him and so will my children as well as theirs."  
© IOM 2016 (Photo: Muse Mohammed)

operational protocols provided by the health authorities of the destination countries. This ensures that all migrants travelling under the auspices of IOM are fit to travel and receive the necessary travel health assistance.

### Philippines

IOM, in partnership with Philippine authorities and the civil society, will conduct participatory research to improve understanding of mixed migration flows in the south part of the country. Direct assistance will be provided to vulnerable migrants while strengthening local capacities for HBM and counter-trafficking.

Building on years of experience providing pre-arrival support to individuals and families preparing to immigrate to Canada, IOM's Canadian Orientation Abroad programme will continue to improve migrants' preparedness, so they can reach their economic potential in Canada as rapidly as possible and facilitate appropriate employment and informed settlement decisions.

Through the Manila Health Centre (MHC), IOM will continue conducting health assessments for migrants travelling to Canada and the United Kingdom, as well as small caseloads of refugees destined to various countries, and providing overall health support for other migrants, including voluntary returnees. The scope and operations of MHC will expand in 2017 to include Directly Observed Therapy centre for tuberculosis treatment as an integral part of the National Tuberculosis Programme. Collaboration with the Department of Health and other relevant government agencies will be strengthened through the organization of a National Migrant Health Conference, the enhancement of the Migration Health Network, and the support provided on migrant health issues in the framework of the ASEAN Summit.

### Papua New Guinea

IOM will continue working with the Government, civil society and communities in ensuring safe, orderly and dignified migration. IOM will avail stranded foreign citizens and Papua New Guinea nationals lost at sea of migrant care, return and reintegration assistance. Migration policy, capacity-building and border management support will carry on, ensuring the normative and institutional frameworks are in place and implemented by qualified staff across all relevant government departments.

### Republic of Korea

In 2017, IOM will continue to work with the Government of the Republic of Korea to resettle Myanmar refugees from Thailand as a part of a three-year pilot project. In addition, IOM will seek to initiate an assisted voluntary return programme with the Government of the Republic of Korea.

IOM will also promote discussions with national authorities to identify mid- and long-term objectives and develop tailored technical cooperation initiatives aimed at strengthening migration governance in the Republic of Korea through interventions in the administrative, regulatory, security and operational frameworks.

### Sri Lanka, covering the Maldives

Under the overall goal of strengthening national border management, IOM plans to enhance Sri Lanka's legal, institutional and technical capacity for implementing an integrated border management policy with a view to promoting cross-border mobility and maximizing internal and international security.

In the area of identity management, IOM will support the consolidation and stabilization of the newly introduced biometrics requirement in the Sri Lankan passport application process. Furthermore, IOM plans to provide tailored support to the Government of Sri Lanka's initiatives to counter violent extremism through enhanced migration data and information-sharing, with special focus on all forms of financing of terrorism in Sri Lanka, including smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, as well as other cross-border crimes.

As part of its efforts to provide effective and comprehensive assistance to vulnerable migrants, IOM will explore means to contribute to the sustainable reintegration of Sri Lankan migrant and refugee returnees through facilitated repatriation, socioeconomic empowerment and enhanced safe migration awareness. Further, IOM will continue to extend its technical

support to the National Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force through the strengthened collaborative efforts of all stakeholders and an enhanced protection mechanism for victims of trafficking.

### Thailand

IOM will continue to contribute to addressing the issue of irregular migration in Thailand through the following: (a) direct assistance and capacity-building to vulnerable migrants; (b) building the capacity of governments, NGOs and CSOs to assist migrants; and (c) contributing to regional dialogues on strengthening regular migration channels and reducing migrant vulnerabilities.

IOM will continue to support the Government of Thailand in strengthening its immigration and border management capacity and procedures, particularly with regards to the assistance provided to smuggled and trafficked persons intercepted at borders, and to timely and rights-based investigations of smuggling of migrants and human trafficking cases. IOM will also continue to provide technical assistance for the development and strengthening of the structures, resources and national and regional coordination mechanisms among law enforcement agencies. IOM will continue with the following: (a) supporting enhanced risk analysis and assessments, international coordination and information-sharing; (b) technical support in enhancing identity management practices; and (c) provision of technological solutions and resources to key locations.

IOM will also continue to facilitate the resettlement of refugees to third countries, in cooperation with UNHCR and receiving countries, including logistical support to immigration selection missions for resettlement countries, the implementation of processing and transit facilities, and domestic and international transport.

When the situation permits, IOM – alongside national and international partners – will support the voluntary repatriation of Myanmar refugees, through the provision of logistics and transportation support to individuals and families who may wish to return home voluntarily from all camps in Thailand.

In coordination with the Ministry of Public Health, WHO, Global Fund, NGOs and other stakeholders, IOM promotes the health and well-being of migrants, mobile and cross-border populations through research and information dissemination, advocacy for migrant-sensitive policy development and migrant-inclusive services in Thailand as guided by WHA 61.17.

IOM conducts migration health assessments and provides travel health assistance for government-sponsored refugees and self-paying immigrants bound for resettlement countries, such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States.

IOM supports the safe, dignified and voluntary return and reintegration of stranded and irregular migrants in the Asia-Pacific region, in cooperation with the Regional Support Office of the Bali Process, UNHCR, IOM Missions in the region and governments of the Bali Process Member States.

### Timor-Leste

In 2017, IOM will continue advising the Government of Timor-Leste on border management issues in order to increase the ability of the Government to manage migration in a safe and orderly manner.

IOM will continue to work with key government counterparts, donors and CSOs in Timor-Leste in areas, such as counter-trafficking, smuggling of migrants, as well as health and mobility, developing an institutional culture that protects migrants and their rights to orderly and dignified migration.

### Vanuatu

Under the leadership of the Government of Vanuatu, with technical support and guidance from IOM, the MBCIP initiative will: (a) manage the transfer of the primary immigration function to the Customs Department; (b) establish the Migration Training Centre of Excellence that will also support the Pacific region's immigration authorities; (c) strengthen border agencies' capacities to deal with the growing internationalization of criminal gangs in the region; and (d) support the development of the diaspora policy.

An expansion of this work will include the development of an integrated border management model involving all relevant border agencies and the development of immigration capabilities. Specific attention will be placed on border security, including counter-trafficking and smuggling, assistance to victims of trafficking, set-up of the intelligence unit, establishment of a training cadre and establishment of joint agency operation coordination.

### Viet Nam

In 2017, IOM aims to help the Government of Viet Nam to address irregular migration, especially the smuggling of migrants, to destination countries and 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 regards to the following: (a) data collection and management; (b) criminal intelligence collection analysis and dissemination; and (c) interministerial coordination on migration issues. This will lead to an enhanced capacity of the Government of Viet Nam to monitor intermediaries and organized crime groups involved in the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

With the continued operation of the Canadian Visa Application Centre, IOM will facilitate orderly, more informed and more efficient visa processing for both temporary and permanent migrants under regular visa entry schemes.

IOM will further continue to provide government- and self-funded health assessments and travel health assistance services to humanitarian cases and immigrants bound for Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, and possibly other countries. At community level, IOM will continue to work to actively prevent smuggling of migrants and human trafficking through communication and awareness-raising campaigns that target potential migrants, their families, local government officials, and other stakeholders in key provinces.

Through the MBCIP, IOM is currently assisting the Vanuatu Immigration Service in improving migration and border management capabilities. The Vanuatu Migration and Border Management Assessment Report 2010 and the Government of Vanuatu's Priority Action Agenda 2013–2020 note that while much has been achieved to date, emerging complex border issues still need to be addressed.

## EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA

### Regional initiatives

In 2017, IOM expects to increase cooperation on reintegration assistance with the European Union in key countries of origin and transit, as well as those identified by the European Union to establish Migration Partnership Frameworks. The aim of these initiatives will be to build on current multilateral approaches implemented in North and West Africa to foster a harmonized approach and strengthen local capacities.

IOM will also continue to provide short-term capacity-building assistance related to cooperation on return and readmission in priority partner countries of the European Union, including potential initiatives in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Based on a request from the European Union and the partner country, such assistance could include strengthening identity management systems, improving case management procedures, strengthening voluntary return and reintegration programmes for stranded migrants, improving the quality of return data, and information and awareness-raising activities.

Special attention will continue to be devoted to combating human trafficking and protecting its victims at a regional level, based on the successes of the Transnational Action to support victims of trafficking returning to priority countries (TACT) project. This action contributed to enhance capacities and coordination mechanisms among priority countries' authorities in the field of protection and assistance, with special focus on return and reintegration assistance for victims of trafficking (adults and children) as one of the protection options. Furthermore, IOM will continue its contributions to European Union consultations and requests for expertise for the preparation of the post-2016 European Union Anti-Trafficking Strategy.

TACT programme informational material.

If you are thinking about returning to **Albania, Morocco or Ukraine**, the TACT project may support you.

#### 1 BEFORE DEPARTURE

Meet with IOM or its local partners to discuss about your personal situation, immediate needs and plans so as to prepare your return and make sure that it takes place in safe conditions.

IOM or its partners may provide you with immediate assistance (housing, medical check-up, travel documents, etc.).

All information and personal data will be confidentially treated.

#### HOW TO BENEFIT FROM TACT?

Contact IOM in your country to receive personal counselling and assistance.

#### 2 UPON RETURN

Depending on your country of return and according to your personal needs, wishes and skills, IOM and its partners may support you with:

##### Reception assistance :

- Transit assistance
- Reception at the airport
- Shelter
- Medical check-up
- Onward transportation

##### Reintegration assistance :

- Temporary housing
- Vocational training
- Income-generating project
- Health care
- Child care

#### 3 MONITORING

IOM can follow up on your reintegration project over 12 months so as to further support you if need be.

#### WHO CAN BENEFIT FROM TACT?

Any person, adult or minor, having experienced exploitation and returning voluntarily from France, Greece, Italy, Poland, Slovakia and Spain to Albania, Morocco and Ukraine from May 2015 to October 2016.



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Resettlement is expected to remain a regional priority for IOM in 2017. IOM will continue to promote cooperation on resettlement priorities, processes and practices among emerging, new and experienced resettlement States, aiming to increase and improve resettlement efforts in Europe. Ongoing relocation programmes from Greece and Italy will also continue as a way to contribute to burden-sharing among European Union countries and ensure that IOM expertise is widely recognized in this area of work with the support of DG HOME.

Furthermore, IOM foresees further advocacy and engagement in the development of effective family reunification opportunities to and within Europe over the course of the year.

## Austria

IOM will continue to provide assistance to the voluntary return of migrants, including, inter alia, (rejected) asylum seekers and refugees who wish to return to their respective countries of origin.

IOM continues its fight against transnational crime, namely trafficking in human beings, by empowering target groups that come in contact with potential victims, such as asylum authorities, legal counsellors, social workers, army personnel and other interested parties. Furthermore, IOM is planning on creating prevention campaigns to inform potential victims of their rights and where they may receive assistance.

IOM will continue supporting the Austrian State in the implementation of its Humanitarian Admission Programme contributing to the resettlement of refugees from Turkey and Jordan. IOM will provide a range of services including: (a) pre-departure medical checks for all refugees; (b) medical support for a limited number of vulnerable cases and a fit-to-travel check to Austria for all refugees; (c) flight organization according to each person's health needs; (d) a two-day pre-departure cultural orientation training; (e) travel arrangements (commercial flights) and assistance at the airport of departure, the airport of transit (if necessary), as well as the Vienna International Airport. IOM also provides assistance to refugees under the USRAP resettlement programme.

## Belgium

IOM supports Belgium's efforts to ensure safe, orderly and dignified migration through a range of activities, which include AVRR, resettlement and relocation, the support to stranded migrants in countries of transit and linking Belgian authorities to broader European Union-wide initiatives implemented by IOM.

Work in all these areas is foreseen to continue into 2017. IOM will provide pre-departure counselling and travel assistance and emphasize on enhanced reintegration support for returned migrants in their countries of origin. Tailored country-specific reintegration projects will be developed. In addition, the support provided to stranded migrants will increase.

IOM will also continue assisting the Government of Belgium with the pre-departure arrangements and movement assistance of refugees selected for resettlement to Belgium.

Finally, IOM will continue assisting pre-departure activities for the relocation caseload in Greece and Italy.

## Bulgaria

In 2017, IOM will continue to implement ongoing assisted voluntary return programmes and develop new initiatives facilitating voluntary, dignified and orderly return of migrants to their countries of origin and provide reintegration assistance to returnees.

IOM will also design capacity-building activities to strengthen the capacity and knowledge of public and NGOs in the field of voluntary returns. Particular focus will be put on the specific needs of vulnerable undocumented migrants in order to better address their needs in the process of preparation and implementation of voluntary return travel and reintegration assistance.

Another key area of IOM activities in 2017 is continuing to strengthen the national counter-trafficking system in relation to protection and support of victims of trafficking, in partnership with local NGOs, the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and law enforcement agencies. IOM will provide support and facilitate the return of trafficked Bulgarian citizens for the purpose of sexual or labour exploitation around Europe and facilitate assistance to trafficked victims identified in Bulgaria.

IOM will also continue to support the efforts for enhancing the border management system at the land border between Bulgaria and Turkey, which has been heavily affected by large migration influxes in recent years. Particular focus will be put on supporting the joint efforts of Bulgarian, Greek and Turkish Governments to improve the border management system alongside external European Union borders, and to enhance cooperation between border control authorities of the three neighbouring countries.

IOM will also continue to provide expertise in the field of migration management, border control, counter-trafficking and labour migration to support the efforts made by the Government of Bulgaria to access the Schengen area.



Resettlement to the Netherlands. Cultural orientation seminar in Lebanon before migrants are resettled to the Netherlands. © IOM 2014

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.

In addition, IOM will continue supporting in Bulgaria the relocation programmes from Greece and Italy with pre-departure activities and arrival assistance, as well as the resettlement scheme established by the European Union-Turkey agreement.

### Croatia

IOM will provide continued assistance towards enhancing Croatia's operational capacities for dealing with regular and irregular migration issues. IOM will launch an assisted voluntary return programme for third-country nationals aimed at facilitating their sustainable return to the countries of origin, jointly exploring with relevant authorities the most viable and effective AVRR systems. In doing so, IOM will place a specific emphasis on the sensitivities associated with assisting vulnerable migrants, such as UMCs and victims of trafficking.

IOM plans to take a proactive role in the European Union Relocation and Resettlement schemes to provide pre-departure, movement, reception and integration assistance to asylum seekers and refugees relocated and resettled from Italy, Greece and Turkey. In doing so, IOM will pay particular attention to safe and orderly movement of refugees and asylum seekers, with a strong focus on their pre-departure cultural orientation and early integration steps post-arrival.

IOM will seek possibilities to build the capacity of the Croatian Border Police in light of Croatia's main strategic goal of joining the Schengen area. Hence, IOM aims to support the Government of Croatia in further developing border and immigration management policies and practices at the external border of the European Union, in accordance with the prescribed Schengen standards.

IOM and Save the Children provide assistance to migrants disembarked at the Italian port of Augusta in Sicily. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Francesco Malavolta)



IOM will continue investing efforts towards reducing migrant exploitation, specifically migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings. This will entail IOM's ongoing support to the competent authorities and all other counter-trafficking referral system stakeholders in their endeavour to fully adhere to the European Union policy and legislation on counter-trafficking. To help align the respective duties of all relevant authorities and stakeholders, IOM will facilitate practical coordination and cooperation between all the involved parties, particularly through targeted capacity-building activities.

### Cyprus

IOM provides ongoing assistance to migrants in Cyprus on a daily basis. In 2017, IOM plans to establish a concrete psychosocial and legal support framework for AVRR. Potential returnees receive information on their legal rights and are provided with psychological assistance when needed. Pre-departure assistance and post-departure reintegration support will lead to sustainable returns, and facilitate the integration of returned migrants in a dignified social and vocational environment. This framework will also contribute to reducing and preventing risks, dangers and possible health problem relapses during and after the journey.

Ongoing reception assistance will continue to be provided to refugees relocated from Italy and Greece. Although still at a pilot level, ongoing assistance in the field of resettlement is provided and will be reinforced – in particular with regards to medical screenings and movement assistance for refugees at the pre-departure stage, as well as reception assistance for resettled refugees upon arrival in Cyprus.

### Czech Republic

IOM will contribute to the implementation of a resettlement programme to the Czech Republic and continue its support for the relocation programmes from Greece and Italy. In the framework of these programmes, IOM provides logistic support, PDO, health check-ups, fit-to-travel processes and identification services for migrants in need of protection, in cooperation with UNHCR, as well as reception assistance in Prague.

IOM also provides AVRR options for migrants willing to return to their home countries. Voluntary return is available for victims of trafficking who can also access adequate psychosocial assistance, migrants in irregularly situation and rejected asylum seekers. Concrete initiatives on voluntary return and reintegration include the following:

- (a) Maintaining regular meetings for stakeholders involved in returns policies and practices within the return centre;

- (b) Developing reintegration activities as part of all voluntary returns;
- (c) Promoting return counselling countrywide; and
- (d) Ensuring safe returns of victims of trafficking upon their request.

### Denmark

IOM will continue to provide AVRR services to migrants, particularly rejected asylum seekers, from Denmark.

### Estonia

IOM plans to enhance the assistance provided to third-country nationals wishing to return to their countries of origin voluntarily from Estonia. 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 will continue to build the capacity of relevant authorities and other entities in direct contact with third-country nationals.

IOM will also contribute to building the capacities of governmental stakeholders to provide adequate reception and access to high-quality procedures to those in need of international protection, even in case of mass influxes. This will be mainly achieved via training sessions, workshops and exchanges with European Union Member States.

Additionally, IOM is planning to strengthen its cooperation with the Government of Estonia to support its efforts in resettling and relocating persons in need of international protection safely and with dignity.

### Finland

In close cooperation with national immigration authorities, IOM continues to provide services for the quota refugee resettlement and relocation movements to Finland. Services include, as required and agreed with authorities, support during the selection missions, pre-departure health checks, pre-embarkation assistance, travel arrangements and assistance at the points of transit.

AVRR, in particular for asylum seekers, will remain a much-needed service in Finland. IOM will continue to provide assistance to asylum seekers and other third-country nationals wishing to voluntarily return to their respective countries of origin, including support for reintegration after the return. Particular attention will be paid to persons considered vulnerable, including victims of trafficking, thus aiming to ensure that beneficiaries can return and reintegrate in a safe, dignified and humane manner.

## France

IOM will continue to work with French institutions (Ministry of Interior and French Office for Immigration and Integration) to ensure a smooth and dignified voluntary return of migrants to their countries of origin. In particular, IOM will expand its AVRR services in France to assist beneficiaries of the national voluntary return programmes in countries where the French Office for Immigration and Integration does not offer reintegration assistance.

IOM will ensure that specific measures are taken for vulnerable groups (such as unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking and persons with disability). Due to the high vulnerability of unaccompanied children, IOM will develop and implement specialized standard operating procedures to ensure that returns follow all IOM safeguards, are carried out in the best interest of the child, organized in a safe manner (including with pre-departure family assessments) and in close cooperation with all stakeholders involved (such as guardians and receiving family members/communities). Sustainability of the return will be promoted through the provision of personalized reintegration support and assistance. In addition, IOM will set up a prevention campaign in main countries of origin of UMCs present in France to inform of the dangers linked to the irregular migration of minors.

IOM will seek to enhance the capacity of front-line actors in France likely to be in contact with migrants and asylum seekers to increase their knowledge of trafficking in human beings and their ability to identify potential victims. Targeted actors will include institutional counterparts, social workers, child protection authorities, labour inspectors, health-care professionals, law enforcement officers, teachers and actors in reception and detention facilities. In order to ensure the sustainability of this action, IOM will also develop a comprehensive training tool at the disposal of all interested parties.

IOM will continue to facilitate pre-departure arrangements and the travel and reception of refugees resettled in France, in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior, institutional counterparts and non-government partners. This includes the provision of logistical support before departure and after arrival. IOM will also continue to assist refugees in transit at Paris Charles de Gaulle airport bound for resettlement to Australia, Canada, the United States and other European Union countries.

### The German resettlement programme

In 2015, Germany increased its annual resettlement quota to 500 persons and made the resettlement programme permanent. Within the European Union-Turkey agreement and its related resettlement mechanism, the Government of Germany has committed to accept 1,600 Syrian refugees until the end of 2017. Should further resettlement needs arise, Germany will make additional resettlement places available under this scheme. Germany also pledged to relocate asylum seekers from Greece and Italy. IOM assists refugees and asylum seekers admitted under these schemes and Humanitarian Admission Programmes in their safe arrival in Germany. Moreover, IOM assists individual German Federal States in their humanitarian admission of particularly vulnerable refugees and internal displaced persons.

IOM's services to beneficiaries on behalf of Germany include case processing, coordination of procedures with partners (e.g. visa and exit formalities, movements), health assessments and travel health assistance, pre-departure cultural orientation, as well as movement and travel operations.

For refugees and migrants transiting through Germany under the auspices of IOM programmes, transit assistance will continue to be provided at the airport of Frankfurt/Main. IOM will also continue to assist family reunification on a case-by-case basis in cooperation with NGOs in Germany and countries of origin.



## Germany

On behalf of the German Federal Government and the sixteen federal States, IOM will continue to provide assistance to migrants voluntarily returning to countries of origin or repatriating to third countries willing to accept them. This assistance includes logistical support, voluntary return counselling, up-to-date and accurate pre-departure information on the return-related situation in the country of origin, as well as in-kind reintegration assistance in specific countries of origin. These include Iraq (Kurdish Regional Government area), Viet Nam, Kenya and other countries of return both through country-specific reintegration projects and individual case-by-case basis. Tentatively, and subject to the further developments with the Government of Germany and the 16 Federal States, it is assumed that this assistance may be provided to upwards of 75,000 beneficiaries in 2017.

## Greece

IOM will continue implementing AVRR projects in order to assist third-country nationals to return to their countries of origin. More specifically, IOM will provide voluntary return assistance and ensure the delivery of post-arrival assistance, often including provision of shelter and integration options. IOM, in cooperation with the Government of Greece, operates an open facility for migrants registered for AVRR where vulnerable cases, as well as homeless people are able to be accommodated for as long as it is needed before their return to their country of origin.

In the framework of the relocation project, IOM – in partnership with the Hellenic Asylum Service – will continue to assist in the relocation of asylum seekers identified as beneficiaries to other European Union Member States. IOM's services include case management, health assessments, pre-departure assistance and cultural orientation, as well as movement

A photo of an Eritrean family resettled in the Netherlands. © IOM 2015

In 2012, Gëzim Gjuri decided to apply for IOM's AVRR programme and was granted a business grant as reintegration assistance to help his beekeeping enterprise in Kosovo/ UNSC 1244, which consisted of only seven bee houses prior to migration. Since then he had used the grant to expand his previously owned, but then unprofitable, beekeeping business. © IOM 2015



management. IOM also provides escort assistance in case travelling groups involve particularly vulnerable cases – e.g. UMCs or people with medical needs – or if a transfer flight has been identified as the most economical solution.

### Hungary

In 2017, IOM will continue to ensure that all migrants travelling under its auspices are fit to travel and receive the necessary travel health assistance. IOM continues to provide safe and dignified return options to migrants through its AVRR programme and plans to strengthen the reintegration component of these actions.

IOM will finally facilitate the effective implementation of the European Union Directive on the Right to Family Reunification in Hungary, offering comprehensive assistance to recognized refugees and persons under subsidiary protection in Hungary and their eligible family members with their family reunification cases and through the provision of information, assistance and logistical support.

### Iceland

In cooperation with Icelandic stakeholders, IOM will provide assistance to migrants wishing to voluntarily return to their respective countries of origin from Iceland. AVRR services offered by IOM will enable asylum seekers and other migrant groups to make an informed decision on their return, as well as the possibility to return in a safe, dignified and humane manner. Particular assistance will be provided to persons considered vulnerable.

In close cooperation with national immigration authorities, IOM continues to provide services for the quota refugee resettlement movements to Iceland. Services include support during the selection missions as required, pre-departure health checks, pre-embarkation assistance, travel arrangements and assistance at the points of transit.

### Ireland

IOM assists the Government of Ireland with its commitment to resettle refugees and provides assistance at all stages of the resettlement process, from initial budgeting, through documentation, logistical arrangements and travel itself. IOM has facilitated the resettlement of programme refugees to Ireland from over 19 countries worldwide.

IOM will continue to work closely with the Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration, the government agency responsible for organizing the resettlement of refugees to Ireland, to make the necessary arrangements in providing key assistance to this caseload. IOM provides services related to refugee resettlement, such as pre-departure medical screening of refugees, liaison with the Irish Embassy to apply for travel documents and/or entry visas, with pre-departure fit-to-travel checks 48 hours before departure, transportation services including flights and surface transport, medical escorts when needed, as well as airport assistance in the departure and transit countries.

In addition, IOM will provide arrival assistance to all relocation cases incoming to Ireland from Greece and Italy. This caseload is currently small, but expected to increase through late 2016 and into 2017. IOM staff is present in Dublin Airport upon arrival, for all relocation movements.

IOM will continue and amplify its efforts and activities in its traditional core activity of assisted voluntary return. To date and from its inception in 2001, IOM has successfully assisted over 4,000 migrants return from Ireland and integrate in their country of origin. IOM will seek to constantly adapt to the constantly changing migration scene in Ireland, so as to offer concrete and substantive support to the Government of Ireland's immigration and integration policies, while equally providing a beneficial, humane service to migrants who have exhausted all legal options for further stay in Ireland.

IOM will seek to broaden the caseload of its potential beneficiaries, intensify and diversify its outreach efforts to reach new potential returnees, with particular focus on most vulnerable migrants, such as victims of trafficking, children, migrants in destitute situation, homeless and those with medical conditions. IOM will also: (a) use new, innovative communication tools, such as mobile platforms; (b) forge new partnerships with CSOs and other service providers assisting migrants in Ireland; and (c) streamline its case processing and operational procedure in order to reach increasing numbers of potential returnees, and provide them with a more efficient, better adapted assistance leading to more humane and sustainable returns.

IOM will continue operating a family reunification programme through which it organizes travel logistics on behalf of recognized refugees who have been granted permission to bring their family members to Ireland. Activities cater to self-payers and programme refugees.

### Italy

IOM will continue to strengthen the humanitarian and direct assistance components of migration management, border control management and counter-trafficking

policies of Italy and countries with high migratory pressure to Italy, such as Libya, via the Regional Development and Protection Programme in North Africa.

IOM will be active in training and capacity-building of local and international stakeholders to tackle issues, such as regular and irregular migration, trafficking in human beings, detection and processing of vulnerable migrants and migrants' human rights. These will continue to be provided to law enforcement officers, judicial and social service actors from Italy and international stakeholders (European Union Naval Force Mediterranean). IOM will organize exchange and study visits, and training sessions for officials and delegations from countries of origin or transit of migration flows.

IOM will also continue to partner with the Italian Ministry of Interior and other relevant institutions in implementing a comprehensive resettlement programme. The aim for IOM is to contribute to a number of resettlement support services, such as medical screening, pre-departure language training and cultural orientation, awareness-raising with receiving communities and assistance to support and facilitate the integration phase.

A specific objective for 2017 is to strengthen PDO capacities by improving the training material, and evaluating the impact of the PDO, including interviewing beneficiaries already settled in Italy.

IOM will continue to assist the relocation of asylum seekers identified as beneficiaries to other European Union Member States. IOM's services include case management, health assessments, pre-departure assistance and cultural orientation, as well as movement management. IOM also provides escort assistance in case the travelling groups involve particularly vulnerable cases – such as UMCs or people with medical needs – or if a transfer flight has been identified as the most economical solution. IOM will additionally continue providing health assistance for beneficiaries of the relocation mechanism from Italy to other Member States.

With regards to the provision of AVRR assistance, IOM will support the Italian Ministry of Interior in the transnational ERIN initiative to participate as an active member of the network. The initiative will mostly target irregular young migrants arrived by sea. Special focus will be put on sub-Saharan Africans who encounter a high denial rate of asylum requests (i.e. Nigerians, Malians and Senegalese).

In parallel to legal counselling and referral, awareness-raising activities targeting migrants en route on the risks related to irregular migration will continue in 2017. Such initiatives are meant to prevent migrants from crossing the Mediterranean risking their lives and falling prey of traffickers, thus being exploited and abused.

### Latvia

IOM will continue to work on implementing the AVRR programme from Latvia, assisting the Government of Latvia to fulfil the European Union Return directive. This includes the provision of counselling to potential beneficiaries, travel documents, travel arrangements to the home country and financial support to each returnee. Special consideration will be given to vulnerable migrants, such as single parents with children, female migrants and medical cases, who will also receive a reintegration assistance package upon return to their homeland.

IOM will also continue to support the Government of Latvia in the resettlement of refugees from Turkey and the relocation from Italy and Greece.

### Lithuania

As a response to the migration situation in the European Union and globally, Lithuania will continue to meet its commitments regarding relocation and resettlement to Lithuania. IOM will contribute to the preparation of information materials to be provided to migrants willing to relocate or resettle to Lithuania.

IOM continues addressing the issue of irregular migration through the provision of AVRR options for migrants in need. Special attention will be paid to vulnerable migrants. IOM will disseminate information on return assistance to possible returnees, as well as partner organizations interacting with migrants, operate a toll-free consultation line for migrants considering return and provide specialized travel, medical and psychological assistance to vulnerable returnees. Seeking to ensure the sustainability of returns, IOM is planning to provide reintegration assistance, with special focus on income-generating activities in origin countries. To ensure better international cooperation, IOM will continue to participate in the European Union-wide REG network. In 2017, IOM envisages to provide assistance to 60 migrants.

### Luxembourg

IOM supports Luxembourg's efforts to ensure safe, orderly and dignified migration through a range of activities, which include AVRR, resettlement and relocation.

Work in all these areas is foreseen to continue in 2017. IOM will assist the Government of Luxembourg with pre-departure arrangements and movement assistance for refugees selected for resettlement to Luxembourg. In addition, IOM will continue assisting with pre-departure activities for the relocation caseload in Greece and Italy.

### Malta

Within the framework of its AVRR project, IOM will continue to provide assistance to migrants, including stranded migrants, who are unable or unwilling to stay in Malta and who express their wish to return to their countries of origin. This will include outreach and information dissemination, counselling, assistance with travel documents, travel arrangements, pre-departure assistance, transit assistance, arrival assistance, reintegration assistance and monitoring. Particular focus will be placed on addressing the specific needs of vulnerable returnees. For instance, IOM will ensure that migrants travelling under the project receive the necessary travel health assistance (including medical escorts), as needed.

Under the auspices of the USRAP, IOM ensures that all refugees travelling from Malta to the United States undergo stringent health assessments. Additionally, a few days prior to departure, refugees are examined by a health professional to establish that they are fit

IOM is planning to implement a study on the first experiences of migrants who have been resettled or relocated to Lithuania in order to provide recommendations on how to improve the process and better address the needs of migrants.

to travel. In the coming months, IOM is expecting to commence the implementation of a vaccination programme for all United States-bound refugees in order to ensure safe travel and meet public health requirements in the United States.

### Netherlands, the

IOM will continue assisting the Government of the Netherlands with the pre-departure arrangements and movement assistance of refugees selected for resettlement to the Netherlands. In addition, IOM will continue supporting pre-departure activities for the relocation caseload performed by Dutch authorities in Greece and Italy. IOM will also continue its assistance to families requiring support for the reunification of their family members to the Netherlands.

In 2017, IOM will continue to provide assistance to migrants in the Netherlands opting to return voluntarily to their country of origin. Provided assistance covers a broad range of AVRR services, including reintegration support in cash and in kind, as well as specific assistance for vulnerable migrants, including migrants with health concerns, UMCs and victims of trafficking. IOM cooperates with all agencies in the Dutch immigration chain and works closely with IOM missions in the countries of origin for the delivery of these services.

### Norway

Refugees accepted for resettlement to Norway will continue to receive pre-departure cultural orientation classes by IOM. Cultural orientation contributes to a smoother integration of resettled refugees into the Norwegian society. Participants are prepared for the transition period upon arrival in Norway by addressing possible unrealistic expectations and thus reducing the risk of a culture shock.

Cultural exchange activities organized in Norway. © IOM 2016



In 2017, IOM will maintain its assistance to the VARP programme, facilitating the voluntary return of asylum seekers, irregular migrants and migrants with legal residence in Norway to their home countries. IOM will continue to provide victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, aged-out minors and other vulnerable migrants returning voluntarily to their home countries with health assistance included in their respective reintegration programmes. IOM will also pursue the provision of information to migrants and their networks on the VARP, including through increased outreach. IOM will also provide targeted information for vulnerable groups, such as minors, victims of trafficking, irregular migrants and families with children, that will contribute to reducing the vulnerability of these returnees upon their return home, consequently easing their transition into society. IOM's VARP programme has a continuous focus, from initial outreach activities to post-arrival follow-up, to ensure safe, orderly and dignified migration.

IOM will continue to support the Norwegian refugee resettlement programme through the provision of pre-departure cultural orientation for quota refugees, as well as provision of information about refugees' country, culture and integration potential at seminars for receiving municipalities. IOM will continue to participate in seminars on resettlement and integration for civic societies and other stakeholders, in coordination with the Directorate for Immigration and Diversity.

IOM will continue to support family reunification cases with assistance in Norway, in coordination with the Directorate of Immigration.

## Poland

IOM will continue to implement assisted voluntary returns through the provision of up-to-date information about the situation in countries of origin and facilitation of pre-departure arrangements and return transportation. AVRR 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 activities, medical treatment and/or basic needs items, such as food, rent or household goods. Reintegration assistance is closely monitored through, among others, on-site visits. The programme is currently being implemented and planned to continue in 2017, funded by the Asylum Migration and Integration Fund. The programme aims to provide voluntary return and reintegration assistance to some 1,100 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 combating and preventing trafficking in human beings and strengthening institutional cooperation in providing assistance to victims of trafficking.

## Portugal

In 2017, IOM will continue to address the needs of migrants in vulnerable situations offering assistance to voluntary return and reintegration to migrants who are unable or unwilling to stay in Portugal, including individual counselling, pre-departure assistance, as well as post-return reintegration support. IOM will also streamline reintegration monitoring and develop a methodology to assess the sustainability of return. All activities will be conducted relying on a broad range of partners on the ground, both in Portugal and in countries of origin.

Even though the AVRR programme is limited to third-country nationals, IOM will continue to provide ad hoc assistance to voluntary return and reintegration to European Union victims of trafficking upon referrals from NGOs' service providers.

At the request of the Government of Portugal, and based on a pilot experience conducted in 2015, IOM will broaden the scope of its reintegration services to facilitate the resettlement of 136 refugees from Turkey for the year 2017. IOM will provide PDO and take care of logistics, documentation and movement assistance.

In Portugal, IOM will develop capacity-building activities to strengthen the capacity of partners to address the psychosocial aspects of return and understand and evaluate their impact on the returnee's reintegration.

As part of the relocation mechanism, IOM is providing liaison assistance with relevant governmental counterparts in Portugal when needed, as well as airport assistance upon arrival.

## Romania

Well-established flagship initiatives of IOM, such as relocation and resettlement as well as assisted voluntary return, will likely see an increase in Romania in 2017. In this respect, the development of a multisector (employment, education, health, housing and social) and multi-actor approach has been established as a standard practice in migrant integration interventions. As IOM strives to expand its partnership base, it will also seek to increasingly engage State actors in the integration process in order to enhance their capacity and empower them to provide quality services to migrants.

Finally, IOM will seek to further develop an intervention aimed at combating smuggling of migrants, involving relevant regional partners.

### Partnering with the Government of Romania and UNHCR in Timisoara

Through the Emergency Transit Centre located in Timisoara, IOM – together with UNHCR and the Government of Romania – provides beneficiaries of various international resettlement programmes with arrival, transit, consular, post-arrival health, cultural orientation and other relevant services as needed. Thus far, the ETC (one of only three in the world) has assisted over 2,000 cases, and in 2017, is expected to expand into a new facility that will provide improved access to services for vulnerable migrants.

The main purpose of the centre is to provide temporary shelter for up to 200 refugees that require immediate evacuation and cannot be assisted in their country of first refuge. The refugees arriving at the ETC face life-threatening risks: (a) forcible return to areas where they would face persecution; or (b) residence in an unstable, inhumane or dangerous environment.

Since its opening in May 2008, the ETC was also the birthplace for 20 children who have since been relocated to a new home away from danger and persecution.



Refugees participate at a learning activity in the Timisoara ETC. © IOM 2009

## Slovakia

In 2017, IOM will continue to implement its AVRR programme for unsuccessful asylum seekers and irregular migrants. Tailor-made services include information campaigns, as well as individual counselling, to enable eligible migrants to adopt an informed decision on return, health services, preparation of the reintegration package, provision of accommodation prior to the return, pre-departure, transit and post-departure assistance and reintegration in the country of return.

IOM will also continue to implement specific AVRR to Slovakia, as well as to the countries of origin for victims of trafficking. IOM will seek opportunities to implement preventive information campaigns in Slovakia and continue capacity-building initiatives of professionals in the area of identification of victims, as well as prevention.

In the area of resettlement and European Union relocation, IOM stands ready to support the Government of Slovakia by providing pre-departure assistance, cultural orientation, movement assistance, post-arrival cultural orientation and integration in order to contribute to safe, orderly and dignified migration.

## Slovenia

AVRR programmes will continue to provide tailored support to the specific needs of beneficiaries and pay key attention to reintegration in the country of return. The focus will also be placed on vulnerabilities associated with factors, such as gender, age, medical status, time spent outside of country of residence and potential experience of human trafficking and other types and forms of exploitation and abuse.

IOM will continue to provide assistance in family reunification procedures set up in 2013 in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior. IOM offers comprehensive assistance in travel arrangements for family members in close cooperation with IOM Missions in countries of origin.

IOM will contribute to the implementation of a resettlement programme to Slovenia and continue its support for the relocation programmes from Greece and Italy. In the framework of these programmes, IOM provides pre-departure arrangements, movement management, as well as reception assistance.

## Spain

IOM will continue to work on assisted voluntary return programmes with reintegration components focusing on Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa. Migration flows

from sub-Saharan Africa directed to Spanish territory through Ceuta and Melilla have become a matter of concern regarding health, security and human rights issues. IOM is currently cooperating and will continue to work with the Government of Spain in resettlement and relocation programmes.

## Sweden

IOM aims to continue its support to migrants in Sweden wishing to return voluntarily to their respective countries of origin. IOM's work, implemented in close cooperation with Swedish stakeholders, may include targeted, comprehensive assistance provided to victims of trafficking and persons in vulnerable situations, as well as return and reintegration services offered to other migrant target groups, including asylum seekers. Throughout these activities, IOM aims to provide migrants with a safe, humane and dignified way to return home and restart their lives in their countries of origin.

In close cooperation with national immigration authorities, IOM continues to provide services for the quota refugee and family reunification resettlement and relocation movements to Sweden. Services include, as required and agreed with the authorities, support during the selection missions, pre-departure health checks, pre-embarkation assistance, travel arrangements and assistance at the points of transit.

## Switzerland

In the framework of resettlement assistance provided by IOM under the Swiss resettlement programme, IOM will continue implementing pre-departure cultural orientation trainings and medical checks for refugees who have been given the opportunity to resettle. IOM will also further assist the refugees with transportation and international travel assistance including pre-departure, transit and arrival assistance. By supporting the Swiss Cultural Orientation programme, IOM and the Swiss State Secretariat for Migration (SEM) will continue to work closely together and draw from IOM's extensive experience in delivering migrant trainings globally.

IOM will continue to provide services related to the AVRR of persons residing in Switzerland under the asylum law (asylum seekers, rejected asylum seekers, refugees), victims of trafficking and irregular migrants. This includes the provision of return counselling to newly arrived asylum seekers in reception centres, as well as temporary centres established in various regions of Switzerland. It also includes pre-departure information, transportation assistance and reintegration through worldwide reintegration programmes or country-specific projects.

Additionally, IOM will carry on the Return Information Fund, which aims at providing the Swiss State Secretariat for Migration and the return counsellors with adequate and timely, non-protection and non-security return related information on the countries of origin of potential returnees.

## United Kingdom

IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement to the United Kingdom, in cooperation with the Government of the United Kingdom, UNHCR, local authorities and NGO partners under the Syrian Vulnerable Person Resettlement Programme, Gateway Protection Programme and Direct Entry scheme. IOM's role across these schemes focuses on health assessments, movement services and coordinating cultural orientation for refugees pre-arrival. IOM will also continue to support the development of community sponsorship for resettlement by serving in the advisory board and other support measures.

IOM continues to provide support for pre-departure health assessments undertaken for refugees, namely Syrians and Afghani nationals who will be resettled in the United Kingdom. Resettlement has been expanded to 20,000 Syrians by 2020, and approximately 3,000 children-at-risk, requiring a sustained upscale in operations. In addition, IOM has been in discussions with United Kingdom public health stakeholders and the Home Office to develop a pilot programme, adding a mental health assessment component to the pre-departure medical screenings.

IOM, in partnership with the British Red Cross, will also continue to support the family reunification process for refugees residing in the United Kingdom. IOM provides end-to-end support in all travel logistics for these cases. IOM will also continue to provide transit assistance at Heathrow International Airport to refugees and migrants from different countries, facilitating their onward travel to countries of destination.

Finally, IOM will continue to provide return assistance to victims of trafficking returning to a country within the European Economic Area (EEA), and who otherwise may not be able to receive support. Where possible, IOM will provide reintegration assistance to returned migrants and advocate for enhanced reintegration support for EEA nationals.

IAAM Campaign Press Launch in IOM London.  
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## SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

### Regional initiatives

IOM will facilitate safe and dignified return options to eligible vulnerable migrants, as well as family reunification of UMC and other migrants in countries of origin and destination. For migrants not wishing or eligible to return, IOM will continue to implement protection activities, including comprehensive direct assistance targeted to individual needs and vulnerabilities, and strengthen safe migration management and mechanisms by providing direct support to migrants and technical and capacity support to governments and other stakeholders.

In 2017, durable solutions to address the resettlement concerns of refugees, the relocation of asylum seekers in need of international protection and the possible assisted voluntary returns of migrants from the European Migration Crisis of 2015 and 2016 will define IOM operations and resettlement health assessment activities in the region. Meeting the demands in health and operations to support resettlement and AVRR activities upon the request of Member States will be a priority.

### Albania

In line with the provisions of the Country Strategy for Integrated Border Management in Albania (2007–2013) and the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (2014–2020), IOM will work to strengthen identification and pre-screening mechanisms for migrants, as well as establish a voluntary return mechanism in Albania for immigrants willing to return voluntarily to their countries of origin. Specific emphasis will be given to cooperation with neighbouring countries in the areas of information exchange, readmission agreements and joint returns, AVRR of returnees, reception facilities for irregular third-country nationals, interpretation and language analysis.

IOM will continue to facilitate the reception of migrants in need of protection in collaboration with other UN agencies, as well as their eventual resettlement to other countries.

### Armenia

IOM will continue to facilitate voluntary return and reintegration in Armenia and provide financial and non-financial assistance (small business training, business consulting, business follow-up) to return migrants. IOM will continue to build the capacity of Migration Resource Centres to steer and improve assistance to returnees towards the sustainability of return and enhance a referral mechanism for all entities involved in the reintegration of returnees.

IOM will continue to build the capacity of the Government of Armenia on the following: (a) migration management; (b) identity and border management; (c) counter-trafficking; (d) labour migration; and (e) harmonization of migration policies. These actions will be designed to be in line with the national Policy of State Regulation of Migration, Border Security and Integrated State Border Management Strategy. Planned activities will focus on the following: (a) enhanced identity management – continuing the project on biometric documents; (b) technical assistance for the establishment of migrant accommodation centres functioning in accordance with international human rights standards; (c) extensive capacity-building on IBM and international migration law; and (d) enhancement of case management systems of readmission, including the introduction of electronic case management systems.

In the area of immigration and border management, IOM will promote pre-arrival information systems for customs, regional counter-smuggling assessments and trainings, capacity-building activities for female border guards and gender mainstreaming activities, the development of human rights compatible standards for immigrant reception centres and capacity-building on readmission.

IOM continues to facilitate refugee resettlement and family reunification to 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 microloan provision.

### Azerbaijan

The Government of Azerbaijan and IOM recognize the importance of effective and accountable public and social services to advance in the migration management agenda. IOM will continue assisting the Government of Azerbaijan in developing and strengthening social assistance services to persons involved in migration processes.

Moreover, IOM will support establishing the AVRR Programme for migrants with assistance of the State Migration Service.

IOM will also assist in the establishment of a Migrant Assistance Unit within the State Migration Service aimed at providing information, legal counselling and referral assistance to those in need, as well as building the capacities of barristers, lawyers and NGOs to strengthen legal counselling and assistance systems for vulnerable migrants.

IOM will continue to build institutional capacities of border agencies on HBM and will strengthen the capacities of the judiciary (judges, prosecutors and candidate judges), police, State Border Service and State Migration Service to investigate and prosecute transnational crimes, particularly migrant smuggling and human trafficking, while safeguarding the rights of migrants and trafficked persons.

IOM, together with Government and non-governmental partners, will promote the establishment of systems providing timely, quality social support services, including social protection, psychosocial care, rehabilitation and medical services, as well as reintegration assistance to victims and potential victims of trafficking.

### Belarus

In light of the continued negotiations between the European Union and Belarus on the potential signing of the readmission and visa facilitation agreements, IOM will support the establishment of several reception facilities for irregular migrants. IOM will also create an electronic case management system for return and reintegration cases, as well as support the AVR of stranded migrants.

IOM will contribute to the establishment of an automated intellectual video-control system for goods and vehicles transportation across the Ukrainian–Belarusian border (IVCO) – a complex regional action aimed at the development of a hi-tech intellectual platform for a real-time information exchange between IBM agencies of Belarus and Ukraine. The project will significantly enhance Belarus–Ukraine border security, adding value to an existing pre-arrival information exchange system, developed by IOM and effectively operating at the Belarus–Ukraine border.

IOM will continue to facilitate the resettlement of refugees and their family members to the United States and Canada through the provision of information, transportation to final destinations and administering travel loans.

Local cold conservation techniques in Azerbaijan.  
© IOM 2010



Health assessment services for Belarusian citizens leaving for long-term or for permanent residence to the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom will be maintained. These activities will include immigration health checks, tuberculosis diagnostics and treatment, immunization, counselling, treatment of some communicable diseases, pre-embarkation checks, medical escort services, referrals for further assessment/rehabilitation.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

IOM plans to enhance the capacities of national mechanisms to counter emerging forms of human trafficking. IOM will strengthen cross-border cooperation between Bosnian stakeholders and actors from other Western Balkan countries to combat human trafficking using a victim-centred approach, as well as address smuggling of migrants taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of victims.

IOM will promote increased collaboration with countries of destination to foster safe and secure return of irregular Bosnian migrants. IOM will aim to further build the operational capacities, and improve the implementation of existing legal and policy frameworks, to help increase the quality and scope of services provided by national stakeholders to returning Bosnian nationals. IOM will also continue to coordinate ongoing interventions to strengthen the technical capacities of appropriate agencies in combating irregular migration in a protection-sensitive manner.

IOM will work with government partners to support IBM, through enhancing cross-border cooperation, prevention of international trafficking in human beings, migrant smuggling and other cross-border crimes, while also supporting efforts to suppress corruption at the borders of the country. IOM will support linking existing platforms and institutions (e.g. Joint Risk Analysis Centre and the Police Cooperation Centres), as a means for promoting subregional information exchange.

IOM provides health assessment and travel health assistance services to self-paying immigrants and government-sponsored refugees bound for Australia and Canada.

### Georgia

IOM will continue extending comprehensive support to enhance migration systems in Georgia in line with international standards, and in relation to the European Union requirements within the European Union-Georgia Visa Liberalization process.

IOM aims to support the Government of Georgia in the development of regular migration channels through information sharing on effective practices of temporary labour migration management. Capacity-building of Georgian policymakers aims at transferring expertise via study visits and workshops on administering temporary labour migration in adherence to ethical recruitment and migrants' rights protection principles. Pilot temporary labour migration schemes with selected European Union Member States will be tested as an integral part of the capacity-building process.

IOM will also continue focusing on applying effective cross-border evidence-based health measures to strengthen public health systems and prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, both in Georgia and across borders.

Building national capacities to put in place an effective IBM system remains a priority. Capacity-building activities will focus on travel document security, detection of visa fraud, risk analysis, entry-exit procedures and identity management, to mitigate the risks associated with the movement of people, curtail irregular migration, facilitate legal migration and uphold migrants' rights.

IOM will continue supporting the enhancement of the border management curriculum of the Georgian Ministry of Interior Academy through the development of specialized migration-related courses including counter-trafficking in persons, counter smuggling in migrants, migration-related crime, intelligence gathering and fraud detection.

### Kazakhstan

IOM will continue providing direct assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, victims and potential victims of trafficking. IOM will support the Government in establishing and maintaining shelters for victims of trafficking, as well as building partnerships with the civil society to enhance the current system of identification, referral and reintegration. IOM will strengthen the coordination of migrants' assistance through support centres, information campaigns and coordination meetings.

IOM will focus on the empowerment of migrant women in need focusing on awareness-raising campaigns and promoting equal rights for women in countries of destination. Information campaigns will be organized in local communities focusing on employment opportunities for migrants from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan rejected from the Russian-Kazakh border and stranded in Kazakhstan. Migrants and the members of their families will be informed about employment opportunities in the labour market in Kazakhstan through job fairs, information and awareness campaigns.

Resettlement assistance will include the following activities: (a) processing travel documents and exit permissions; (b) medical screening and fit-to-travel assessments; and (c) movement assistance, which includes refugee transportation, transit and departure assistance, arrangement of medical or non-medical escorts.

### Kyrgyzstan

In 2017, IOM will continue organizing information campaigns, through online and physical outreach, to raise awareness about human trafficking, risks of irregular migration and safe migration opportunities. Government-run employment centres will be supported to enhance their capacities in delivering the State services to the general population.

In this regard, IOM will help Kyrgyzstan to address the challenges faced by so-called blacklisted migrants. These are migrants included in the Russian Federation's re-entry ban list, enforced since 2014 and prohibiting foreigners from entering Russian territory for violating its various rules and regulations. Currently, there are 119,000 Kyrgyz migrants in the list. Without employment opportunities in Kyrgyzstan, migrants in the Russian re-entry ban list need assistance in finding employment opportunities elsewhere. In this regard, IOM supports Kyrgyzstan's policy of diversifying foreign labour markets for its nationals. IOM will facilitate negotiations between Kyrgyzstan and prospective destination countries in Eastern Europe and Asia, helping Kyrgyzstan alleviate its dependence on a single labour market.

### Montenegro

In the next three years, IOM will implement a regional programme in the Western Balkans and Turkey to develop and operationalize a comprehensive migration management system in seven countries, including Montenegro, in line with the European Union standards. Safe, orderly and dignified migration will be supported at the country and the regional levels, preserving fair asylum procedures and promoting the respect for international law principles and standards concerning migrants, particularly those in irregular situations. Adequate communication with migrants is crucial, and it will be achieved by establishing a regional pool of interpreters. In addition, comprehensive referral mechanisms established in every country and in line with European Union practices will also ensure safe migration and adequate communication with migrants.

### Republic of Moldova

In 2017, IOM will continue supporting capacity-building of the relevant government agencies for counteracting irregular migration and combating transnational crimes and terrorist threats while observing human rights of migrants. Provided assistance will build upon previous interventions, including synergies created between the occupational and training standards of the Bureau of Migration and Asylum and the Border Police Department. Planned programmes shall improve operational capabilities of targeted agencies, efficient use of existing resources and increased sustainability of project investments.

Due attention will be paid to promoting high standards of conduct and encouraging gender balance at all levels within the migration and border management agencies, including through selection and employment processes, operational patterns and legislative and normative amendments.

Within the United States Refugee Admissions Program, IOM will continue coordinating out-processing for approved cases in the Republic of Moldova, including medical examinations, cultural orientation training sessions, assembling travel documents and facilitating movements. In 2017, IOM will also be involved in Resettlement Support Centre pre-screening interviews.

As an authorized clinic service provider for the Five Country Conference, IOM will continue organizing medical examinations within Health Assessment Programmes, tailored to satisfy existing public health and immigration requirements of destination countries, performing pre-departure fit-to-travel checks and providing medical escorts on flights as needed.

IOM will continue to provide individually tailored services for returned Georgian migrants, including reception and secondary transportation, counselling, temporary accommodation, medical and psychosocial assistance, livelihood assistance, vocational training and microbusiness development.

IOM will continue providing transportation assistance to immigrant visa holders and students/workers with long-term visas to Canada, the United States and Australia, reducing the anxiety many migrants experience when travelling abroad for the first time. IOM provides information on air travel, on-site ticketing support and airport transit and arrival assistance in some countries.

In 2017, IOM will continue operating the Visa Application Centre in the Republic of Moldova for Canadian temporary residence visas, permits and travel documents, in full compliance with the Government of Canada's requirements.

## Russian Federation

In 2017, IOM will continue to provide AVRR support to stranded and vulnerable migrants, as well as reintegration support to returning migrants in the Russian Federation.

IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in cooperation with receiving countries, UNHCR and other partners. Pre-departure assistance includes information support, provision of documentation, medical assessment, cultural orientation and logistical travel support. Upon the direct request of the Government, IOM will also continue providing operational support in AVR of stranded migrants and other categories of vulnerable migrants.

Also, IOM will continue to conduct pre-departure health assessments and provide travel health assistance for immigrants and refugees accepted for resettlement by Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States, through self-payer and government-funded mechanisms. These activities will include immigration health checks, tuberculosis diagnostics and treatment, immunization, counselling, treatment of some communicable diseases, pre-embarkation checks, medical escort services and referrals for further assessment/rehabilitation.

## Serbia

IOM facilitates the availability of assistance for migrants on the move through the Western Balkan region through the enhancement of protection-sensitive institutional response and HBM processes.

In the context of combating irregular migration, IOM assists the Government of Serbia in the development of adequate strategic documents, such as the National Strategy for Combating Irregular Migration.

IOM continues to provide self-payer health assessments, laboratory services and travel health assistance to

self-payer migrants bound for Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Belgium and the United States according to the technical and operational protocols required by respective health authorities of the destination countries. IOM performs fit-to-travel assessment for migrants wishing to return voluntarily to their countries of origin and provides information on the availability of health-care services for migrants upon arrival.

IOM works to advance frameworks for AVRR. Through these efforts, IOM works to consolidate institutional and normative systems for voluntary return and for the creation of sustainable options for migrants in need of international protection who wish to return home.

## Kosovo/UNSC 1244

IOM will continue to facilitate safe and dignified returns and support sustainable reintegration of migrants returning voluntarily to Kosovo/UNSC 1244 from different European Union Member States. More specifically, IOM will provide pre-departure information and counselling, travel and post-return assistance, including financial and in-kind reintegration support for accommodation, medical care, start-up of microbusinesses, job placement, education and basic business training. IOM will continue to coordinate its work on return and reintegration with the Department for Reintegration for Repatriated Persons under the Ministry of Internal Affairs to ensure that support provided is complimentary and not duplicative.

Additionally, IOM will continue to provide health assessment services and travel health assistance to self-paying migrants bound for Australia, Canada and the United States.

## Tajikistan

In order to promote access to legal migration, provide assistance to migrants and combat transnational crime, the engagement of key stakeholders – including health, border and law enforcement agencies, local NGOs and communities, diaspora and international partners – will be a central premise in 2017. IOM seeks to achieve this principle through effective communication concerning its programming, comprehensive reporting on its operations and engagement with governments and other partners on a wide range of issues relevant to its mission.

Initiatives under this objective include: (a) improving cross-border dialogue between Tajik and Afghan border guards to foster bilateral cooperation on combating transnational organized crime (TOC) and protecting vulnerable populations; (b) building border management

skills of Tajik and Afghan border guards to facilitate better detection of and response to TOC and protection of migrants in highly vulnerable situations; (c) upgrading infrastructure and equipment to increase border guards' capabilities to manage borders in an effective and efficient manner; (d) fostering regional and interregional dialogue and collaboration between border management structures to replicate best border cooperation practices and projects; (e) providing assistance with the development and implementation of an Action Plan on Gender Mainstreaming and facilitating high-level consultations to pave the way for the appropriate institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in Tajikistan's border management system; (f) enhancing awareness, knowledge and capacity of national and local authorities on migration issues, including pre-departure orientation, safe and regular migration practices, and organized ethical recruitment; (g) providing of cultural and pre-departure orientation targeting prospective migrants and third-country nationals and their families bound for Europe and other resettlement countries; (h) increasing awareness of rural communities, youth, migrants and their families to prevent human rights violations, including human trafficking, through mass media and public campaigns, on-the-street surveys, hotline services and awareness materials; (i) enhancing capacity of human rights advocates to prevent and protect victims of human trafficking through training on methods of prosecuting traffickers, preventing, representing and supporting victims, vulnerable migrants and families; (j) strengthening the Government's capacity to provide quality and culturally sensitive health services to migrant workers and enhancing health monitoring of migrants; (k) establishing linkages between diaspora members and health-care providers by setting up referral procedures for migrants with suspected tuberculosis for diagnostics and treatment; and (l) improving cross-border tuberculosis control through intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships.

## The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

IOM will contribute to the effective management of migration by supporting voluntary return and/or reintegration schemes of migrants who wish to voluntarily return to their countries of origin. IOM will continue to provide assistance to returning migrants by supporting their economic reintegration.

To ensure better outreach to nationals of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia who are interested in labour migration opportunities, as well as provide counselling for returning migrants, IOM plans to support the Government in enhancing the Migrant Service Centres' network. Through previously implemented initiatives, IOM has assisted the Government in the establishment of four Migrant Service Centres that provide information, advice and referral services to migrants and potential migrants on migration related issues.

Furthermore, IOM will continue promoting HBM and provide advisory support to the relevant border authorities to effectively respond to the needs of migrants during crises. IOM will also support the border police to effectively detect smuggling of migrants, trafficking in human beings and other forms of cross-border crime through capacity-building activities and donation of technical equipment.

## Turkey

IOM will continue to facilitate the resettlement and family reunification of refugees and their family members, including both Syrians and non-Syrians, to the United States, Canada, Australia and European Union Member States through the provision of information, transportation to the final destinations and administering travel loans. IOM will further continue to provide health assessment services and cultural orientation and other counselling programmes through its resettlement programmes.

Health services and examinations offered include the following: (a) large-scale pre-departure treatment for high-prevalence conditions, such as malaria and intestinal parasitism; (b) diagnostic and treatment services to migrants with tuberculosis and certain

IOM has supported the preparation of the SOP for the Reception Centres for Foreigners, outlining the procedures for admission and discharge, with an emphasis on human rights and the rights of vulnerable groups of migrants. Furthermore, in order to enhance the implementation of the SOP and the provisions therein, IOM is supporting capacity-building training sessions on human rights in detention centre contexts, strengthening the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Interior in protection-sensitive approaches to migration management.

sexually transmitted infections; (c) immunization against vaccine-preventable diseases; and (d) confidential pre- and post-test HIV counselling. Migrants travelling under one of the Organization's programmes are also assessed for fitness-to-travel before departure, and medical escorts are arranged for migrants who need assistance and care en route.

Particular attention will be paid in 2017 to promoting skill assessment and development within the context of resettlement.

IOM will work for enhancing the migrant readmission system in Turkey by building the capacities of stakeholders and monitoring and evaluating the implementation of readmission processes with emphasis on removal centres. IOM will continue to implement AVR of stranded migrants in cooperation with governmental partners. IOM will also continue to implement its traditional programmes pertaining to travel document fraud detection, risk analysis, counter migrant smuggling and all other related activities in close cooperation with its governmental partners.

### Turkmenistan

IOM will support the Government in building effective border and migration management through the following: (a) promoting and facilitating legal movement of people and goods across the borders; (b) promoting transborder cooperation between the countries of the region; (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.

Finally, IOM facilitates the voluntary return and reintegration of Turkmen nationals from other countries and provides assistance to other individuals in need of international migration services.

Canadian Orientation  
Abroad session in  
Ukraine. © IOM 2016



### Ukraine

IOM will continue providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking in Ukraine, as well as conducting a diverse set of trafficking prevention activities, including support of the National Migrant Advice and Hotline, working with the system of education and direct outreach, with special focus on the eastern regions along the Donbas conflict area contact line. IOM's targeted prevention initiatives are focused on raising public awareness to promote safe migration avenues and minimize irregular migration and trafficking in persons.

IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR, with assistance encompassing documentation, cultural orientation, logistical support and health assessment and travel health assistance. Similarly, IOM will provide cultural orientation, health assessment and travel health assistance services to immigrants.

IOM will continue supporting the State Border Guard Service (SBGS) in strengthening border management under the framework of the IBM concept. Support will be provided in all aspects of IBM. This encompasses the strengthening of the institutional structure of the SBGS, including the border management legal framework, human resources structure and technical assistance provided to enhance the infrastructure of border crossing points and facilities. Interservice cooperation will be enhanced in 2017 with the State Migration Service and other relevant authorities, including the National Police. International cooperation will be also further encouraged with countries along the western border. In addition, IOM will continue contributing to the achievement of effective and efficient border management in Ukraine through the further implementation of an anti-corruption strategy.

In 2017, IOM plans to support the development of a completely automated migration management information system. This system includes the optimization of all border management and migration management workflows, the required policy, legal and regulatory framework and the operationalization of ITC solutions that will facilitate decision-making related to all aspects of migration and border management.

### Uzbekistan

IOM will continue to conduct and support tailored information campaigns targeting counter-trafficking in persons, contributing to safe and orderly migration, and raising awareness on the risks of irregular migration among local communities.

This objective will be achieved through cooperation with NGOs in Uzbekistan. In addition, it is planned to foster partnership with key government agencies on ensuring safer and more orderly and dignified migration in the country.

## Regional initiatives

The development of institutional, technical and operational capacity in immigration and border management, as well as the provision of equipment remains a priority at the regional level. IOM will further promote rights-based approaches in efforts to manage borders, counter migrant smuggling and combat associated transnational organized crime. The possibility of a regional training centre/capacity-building platform on border management and police training is being explored with different governments and partners.

Migrant health, especially equitable access to migrant-friendly health services, is a challenge across the region. In view of recent interest in regional and subregional initiatives to combat important diseases, such as tuberculosis, HIV, malaria and increasingly non-communicable diseases, IOM has reinforced its thematic expertise and capacity in migrant health in the region. This will allow IOM to better assist governments, seeking greater cooperation with partners both in crisis and non-crisis settings.

IOM is also looking to build on experiences with existing Migrant Resource Centres in the region and replicate similar mechanisms, as appropriate, for direct assistance provision to migrants along the principal migratory routes. Finally, anticipating further increases both in resettlement from the region, as well as returns to the region, IOM will need to enhance its own capacities as well as those of States.

## Algeria

In line with Algeria's efforts to ensure safe, orderly and dignified migration, IOM will support the AVRR of various migrant groups in distress or living in precarious circumstances in Algeria. This mainly concerns migrants from various sub-Saharan countries, such as Mali, Senegal and Niger, and will be carried out in close cooperation with the Algerian authorities, the Red Crescent, authorities of the countries of origin, as well as local actors.

Distribution of non-food items in Egypt.  
© IOM 2016



Support to vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking and unaccompanied migrant children, will represent a major priority. Assistance to these groups will include identification of vulnerabilities, assessment of needs in Algeria and possibly in countries of origin, family assessments where applicable, development of individual support schemes and referral mechanisms to existing structures in Algeria and in the countries of origin. Individual counselling sessions will also be implemented according to each group's needs and particularities.

Assistance will also be extended to Algerians returning to their country of origin. Direct assistance to stranded migrants will also increase in 2017.

In terms of resettlement, IOM aims at assisting the Government of the United States and other resettlement countries with pre-departure arrangements and movement assistance of refugees living in Algeria.

Work in all these areas is foreseen to increase in 2017 including pre-departure counselling, travel organization and the provision of enhanced tailored reintegration support for migrants voluntarily returning to their countries of origin from Algeria.

## Egypt

IOM is building the knowledge and know-how of government authorities in regard to safe, orderly and dignified migration, while at the same time providing crucial services to migrants in need. IOM is working with its counterparts in the Government of Egypt on the procedures and processes entailed in providing durable solutions to stranded migrants in Egypt, including AVRR and resettlement. IOM is planning to facilitate exchange visits for relevant authorities to see first-hand how countries with established AVRR mechanisms coordinate these processes while upholding the rights of migrants.

Simultaneously, IOM continues to provide AVRR to an ever-growing number of migrants, including those in government custody, while strengthening reintegration capacities in the countries of origin. IOM has also greatly scaled-up its capacities to organize resettlement procedures from Egypt for an increasing caseload of refugees.

IOM is assisting the Government to upgrade its technical resources at selected entry and exit points in the country in order to: (a) better detect and combat cross-border crime, such as smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons; and (b) provide adequate facilities for migrants in transit. IOM is currently supporting the upgrading of two entry and exit points, one on the border with Libya and one on the Mediterranean coast, but plans to expand this support to other land and sea ports and potentially cover selected airports. Provided support includes technical training for officials at the entry and

exit points, as well as the renovation of facilities and the provision of equipment and vehicles.

## Iraq

IOM foresees the potential continuation of irregular migration movements, and resettlement to Europe and other countries, even after the removal of Da'esh, related to sectarian tensions in Iraq. Similarly, returns, especially from Europe, both voluntary and forced, are expected to increase based on the increase registered in 2016. In consequence, IOM will expand ongoing research and public information initiatives and build the capacity of governments to conduct operations on safe and orderly migration in coordination with receiving countries.

At the same time, labour migration to Iraq has remained a consistent trend. IOM has identified stranded migrants, potential victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants, as well migrants lacking the necessary documentation in the country. In 2017, IOM aims to increase the understanding around labour migration to Iraq, using research findings as the basis to engage with government stakeholders. The objective of this process is to potentially revise policies and procedures enhancing the rights of migrants, and harnessing the full social and economic benefits arising from migration.

## Jordan

In 2017, IOM will continue to facilitate safe and orderly migration through resettlement. IOM's Resettlement Support Centre (RSC) for the Middle East and North Africa conducts resettlement processing for the USRAP in 15 countries throughout the region. The RCS's main office is in Amman, Jordan, with various processing sites and assists refugees in the different steps of their resettlement process. The RSC plans to resettle 31,000 refugees to the United States in 2017.

IOM supports the Government of Jordan with capacity-building for officials on counter-trafficking issues and develops awareness-raising initiatives among the general public. In 2017, IOM efforts will centre on assisting and protecting victims of trafficking, and addressing issues of forced labour and smuggling by strengthening the capacity of key Jordanian actors to protect victims and prosecute traffickers to better implement the existing national anti-trafficking law.

Finally, the Migration Gateway is a new initiative launched by IOM to support the safe and dignified migration of Syrian refugees. This website provides information on legal migration opportunities for refugees and asylum-seekers in Jordan who may otherwise use irregular and dangerous migration channels. The website will continue to be updated with new information in 2017.

## Kuwait

In 2017, IOM plans to start developing a new work permit system that will increase the number of regular migration opportunities and will decrease migrant workers' vulnerability to various forms of fraud and exploitation.

IOM will continue to carry out operations providing resettlement and health support in the context of ongoing resettlement programmes.

## Lebanon

In order to ensure effective and efficient border management in Lebanon and improve migration management capacities, IOM will continue to provide support to the Government through the following: (a) refurbishment of border infrastructure at ports of entry (land, sea, air); (b) establishment of a comprehensive humanitarian border management system at land and air borders; and (c) training, capacity-building and technical assistance to the Ministry of the Interior, the General Security Directorate, the Internal Security Forces and immigration and border officials. IOM will reinforce the security of Lebanon's borders by providing technical assistance regarding more efficient procedures in document examination and registration at border posts, as well as best practices in the protection of vulnerable displaced persons and returnees against trafficking.

Lebanon hosts over one million Syrian and Palestinian refugees, 70 per cent of whom live below the poverty line. Local integration for many vulnerable Syrians is not an effective durable solution. Early estimates for 2017 are roughly 15,000 cases to be resettled from Lebanon. In these circumstances, IOM will continue to carry out health assessments and pre-departure travel health assistance for privately sponsored refugees and government-assisted refugees in 2017. This will include referrals for treatment of chronic illnesses, vaccinations and screening for tuberculosis and non-communicable diseases.

Lebanon is both a transit country as well as a final destination for both regular and irregular migrants and hosts a significant population of labour migrants. IOM will develop sustainable support structures to offer safe and dignified return options for migrants who want to return voluntarily to their countries of origin. Particularly vulnerable migrants, such as women, minors, the elderly and persons with medical needs, may be targeted for reintegration assistance in their countries of origin.

## Libya

Approximately four per cent of migrants and refugees in Libya, due to their irregular status in the country, are held in migrant detention centres. Detention centres are overcrowded, sanitary facilities are insufficient and in need of maintenance, and there are often no health facilities or recreational spaces. To ensure more humane conditions for migrants in detention centres, IOM will continue to collaborate with the Libyan authorities to improve basic infrastructures and facilities to better meet international standards.

Furthermore, IOM will continue the direct assistance provided both to migrants and IDPs through the distribution of immediately needed basic non-food and hygiene items, as well as through PSS. Additionally, IOM will continue to support the humanitarian repatriation of migrants who wish to voluntarily return to their countries of origin in a humane and dignified manner, in full compliance with international human rights standards. At-risk and vulnerable returnees will be provided with reintegration assistance. In areas of high return, IOM will look to establish community-based reintegration models to ensure the sustainability of the return for the migrants and the receiving community.



## Morocco

IOM will continue providing direct assistance to migrants in Morocco and humanitarian assistance to irregular and stranded vulnerable migrants in several regions of the country, in cooperation with the government and civil society partners. Direct support provided by IOM encompasses various forms of emergency assistance, such as food, medical referral and PSS. IOM aims to expand its PSS portfolio to complement its initial activities.

IOM will build on its experience in addressing the needs of stranded and vulnerable migrants and strengthening the capacities of governmental and non-governmental actors in Morocco and in the main countries of origin of the migrants in terms of migration management. Moreover, IOM will continue to provide travel health assistance services in Morocco through pre-departure medical checks for stranded migrants returning to their countries of origin.

IOM will also support Morocco in further developing protection mechanisms for unaccompanied migrant children and victims of trafficking with the collaboration of other key governmental partners and international agencies. Tailored capacity-building targeting public officials will continue to be required to enhance knowledge and promote best practices in this area.

Finally, IOM will further address the needs of migrants by providing referrals to protection centres to meet the needs of each individual case. IOM also aims at leading the establishment of a national referral mechanism for vulnerable migrants in Morocco. This mechanism, alongside capacity-building measures for government stakeholders and civil society actors, will help ensure the sustainability of planned interventions.

## Sudan

IOM will maintain the assistance provided through Migrant Resources and Response Mechanisms (MRRM) in the east and west of the country, including medical and psychosocial support, AVRR packages, legal aid referrals and hygiene kits. The MRRM will also conduct outreach among migrant communities and awareness-raising on the risks of irregular migration. A rehabilitation centre will serve, protect and rehabilitate victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants.

IOM will focus on improving the practices of Sudanese border and migration management authorities. This includes, in particular, capacity-building on migration management and governance strategies in order to provide platforms and mechanisms for cooperation and collaboration across government institutions. Officials will be trained on laws and procedures that enhance protection for migrants, facilitate cross-border movement, as well as identify and better address migrants' needs.

IOM will invest in counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling training, and help law enforcement entities and border management agencies to develop and implement a coordinated migration and border management system aligned with national, regional and international policy and legal frameworks.

IOM will also develop awareness-raising campaigns and enhance humanitarian direct assistance and referrals in line with IOM's 2015 Mediterranean Response Plan and the IOM/UN 2015–2017 anti-trafficking strategy for Sudan. Another important priority concerns strengthening the functions of land border posts through additional human resources and improved infrastructure, including improving data collection on migration flows, and preventing fraud and criminal activities by facilitating interconnectivity to INTERPOL and other international watch lists.

### Syrian Arab Republic

IOM continues to assist refugees resettling to the United States, Australia, Canada, Sweden and other Scandinavian countries, including family reunification. IOM's role includes coordination, health assessment and treatment, ground and air transportation to the refugees' final destination, as well as providing escorts and airport assistance at the ports of departure, transit and arrival.

In addition, IOM continues to provide repatriation assistance to vulnerable migrants stranded in the Syrian Arab Republic, including through emergency consular services, as well as vulnerability screening, direct assistance in the Syrian Arab Republic, and safe and voluntary return and reintegration to home countries for at-risk cases, such as victims of human trafficking.

Based on IOM's border management expertise, IOM will aim to support border authorities in the Syrian Arab Republic in addressing the growing challenges arising from the humanitarian crisis with large outflows of refugees and migrants, but also those related to a war zone, namely cross-border movements of foreign fighters. Within the IOM MCOF, humanitarian border management initiatives will include rapid needs

assessments to set priorities and identify infrastructure and refurbishment needs, modern equipment to be provided and necessary standard operating procedures to ensure adequate and rapid responses.

Throughout 2017, IOM aims to deliver tailored training to border officials who will also benefit from on-the-job training aimed to identifying most effective border management operations in response to the current humanitarian emergency. A customized humanitarian border management programme will also rationalize the procedures for the departure of foreign nationals from the Syrian Arab Republic, assist with the coordination of referrals of migrants to humanitarian actors, and provide equipment and support for field operations.

### Tunisia

At the request of migrants and in partnership with different governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, IOM assists stranded and vulnerable migrants in Tunisia to voluntarily return to and reintegrate in their countries of origin.

In the field of prevention of irregular migration and promotion of safe and legal migration of Tunisian youth, IOM will build upon the positive results, lessons learned and recommendations of the European Union-funded regional project, Solidarity with Children of Maghreb and Mashreq. IOM will continue carrying out activities in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Social Affairs, and Ministry of Women and Families, and local associations, to reach a larger number of youth at risk of irregular migration, and better inform them of legal and safe migration opportunities. At the request of the Ministry of Social Affairs, activities will be extended to different regions of Tunisia.

In 2017, IOM will continue to play an active role in the fight against human trafficking, in close cooperation with the National Commission against Trafficking (under the coordination of the Ministry of Justice) and in the framework of the recently adopted counter-trafficking law. In addition to providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking, IOM will strengthen the capacities of Tunisian authorities and civil society on victim identification and protection, including the provision of adapted shelter and social services. Upon request of the Ministry of Social Affairs, IOM will provide technical support to adapt two shelters for victims of trafficking, based on good practices and international standards. Prevention of and awareness-raising on trafficking will remain a priority, through joint actions with the National Commission against Trafficking on the wide dissemination of the "Not for Sale" national campaign against trafficking launched in 2016.

IOM continues to build capacities on issues related to complex and mixed migration in Tunisia and provides technical support on border management, including through technical assistance, sharing of best practices among border authorities and strengthening border facilities and advanced posts to better manage migration flows.

### Yemen

IOM migrant assistance activities in Yemen aim to facilitate safe, orderly and dignified migration through direct assistance to mobile populations entering and transiting through the country. AVRR programmes are developed for those vulnerable migrants willing to return to their countries of origin.

Initiatives planned for 2017 include operating more Migrant Response Points where vulnerable migrants can receive food, water, temporary shelter and medical assistance. The points also permit screening for specific vulnerabilities, some of which may have arisen during the migration process. Information gathered at such points also allows IOM to advocate for better services and ensure that coordinated actions are in place to reduce vulnerabilities of migrants in Yemen. Such actions are integrated into the humanitarian border management approach that IOM has developed for 2017.

In order to effectively provide assistance and protection to migrants, IOM conducts outreach activities targeting migrants and key stakeholders, including host communities, governmental actors and CSOs in Yemen. Principal topics are migrants' rights, available services and referral systems, and stakeholders' roles and responsibilities.

Integrated Border Management and Humanitarian Border Management are part of IOM's comprehensive approach to migration governance. Border management activities are planned to resume in 2017 in coordination with the Government. Given the migration context in the Horn of Africa and Yemen, border management activities will be underpinned by regional cooperation with government and civil society stakeholders in several countries.

Finally, IOM will address root causes of migration and the social, economic and cultural dimensions of internal and international mobility in Yemen. Youth employment will be a priority, including support in developing small businesses, technical and vocational training, crowdfunding for youth entrepreneurs, and the mobilization of Yemeni diaspora investors.

Assisting migrants departing Yemen.  
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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>AAP</b>	Accountability of Affected Populations
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>AVRR</b>	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
<b>CCCM</b>	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
<b>COMESA</b>	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>DDR</b>	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
<b>DTM</b>	Displacement Tracking Matrix
<b>ECCAS</b>	Economic Community of Central African States
<b>ECHO</b>	European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>EVD</b>	Ebola Virus Disease
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based violence
<b>GMDAC</b>	Global Migration Data Analysis Centre
<b>HBM</b>	Humanitarian Border Management
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
<b>IDP</b>	Internally displaced person
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>IHR</b>	International Health Regulation
<b>IBM</b>	Integrated border management
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IML</b>	International Migration Law
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>IRIS</b>	International Recruitment Integrity System
<b>LGBTI</b>	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and/or intersex
<b>MIDAS</b>	Migration Information Database Analysis System
<b>MIDSA</b>	Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa
<b>MCOF</b>	Migration Crisis Operational Framework
<b>MENA</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>MERCOSUR</b>	Southern Common Market
<b>MGI</b>	Migration Governance Index
<b>MICIC</b>	Migrants in Countries in Crisis
<b>MiGOF</b>	Migration Governance Framework
<b>MRC</b>	Migrant Resource Centre
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>NRM</b>	National Referral Mechanism
<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>OSBP</b>	One-Stop Border Post
<b>PHA</b>	Principles for Humanitarian Action
<b>PRDS</b>	Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations
<b>PSEA</b>	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>PSS</b>	Psychosocial support
<b>RBA</b>	Rights-based approach
<b>RCP</b>	Regional Consultative Process on Migration
<b>SACM</b>	South American Conference on Migration
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and reproductive health
<b>S-NFI</b>	Shelter and non-food items

<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>T&amp;TA</b>	Counter-Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance project
<b>UMC</b>	Unaccompanied Migrant Children
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UN-SWAP</b>	United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UPR</b>	Universal Period Review
<b>UPU</b>	Universal Postal Union
<b>WASH</b>	Water, sanitation and hygiene
<b>WHA</b>	World Health Assembly
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization



# MIGRATION INITIATIVES 2017

Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the principal intergovernmental organization in the field of migration.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

IOM works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.



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