

Migration Initiatives 2015

Middle East and North Africa

Migrants and Cities



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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Middle East and North Africa



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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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



William Lacy Swing
Director General



MIGRANTS AND CITIES: NEW PARTNERSHIPS TO MANAGE URBAN MOBILITY

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

NEW PARTNERSHIPS FOR INCLUSIVE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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

MIGRANTS AS RESOURCES AND PARTNERS IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

World Migration Report 2015

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

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

Annotations

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

IOM STRATEGY

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

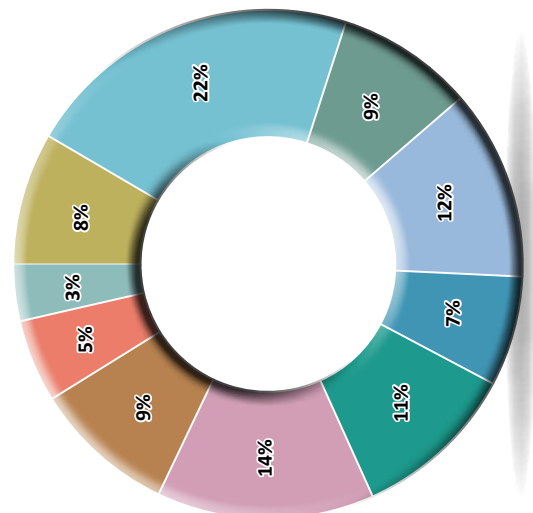
1. To provide secure, reliable, flexible and cost-effective services for persons who require international migration assistance;
2. To enhance the humane and orderly management of migration and the effective respect for the human rights of migrants, in accordance with international law;
3. To offer expert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

⁶ Although IOM has no legal protection mandate, the fact remains that its activities contribute to protecting human rights, having the effect or consequence of protecting persons involved in migration.

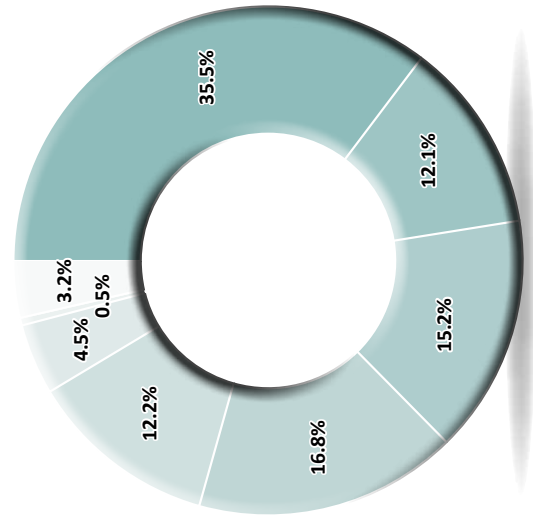
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

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

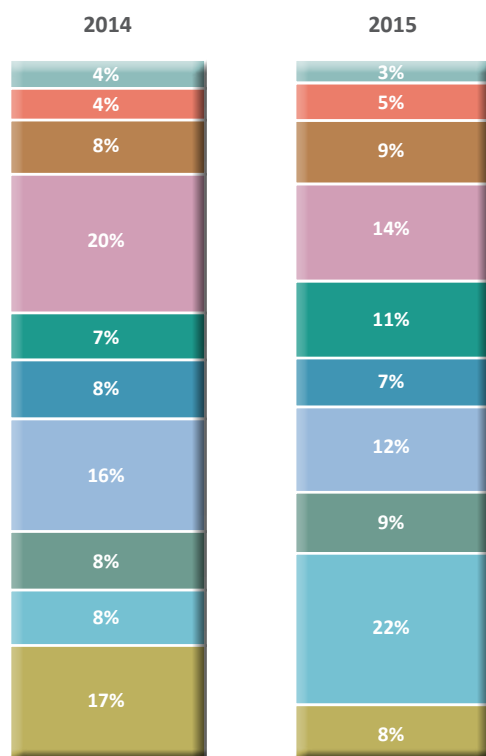
Total funding requirement by region	USD
East and Horn of Africa	142,550,000
West and Central Africa	363,790,000
Southern Africa	147,375,000
Middle East and North Africa	204,485,000
Central and North America and the Caribbean	118,360,000
South America	177,345,000
Asia and the Pacific	233,745,000
South-Eastern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



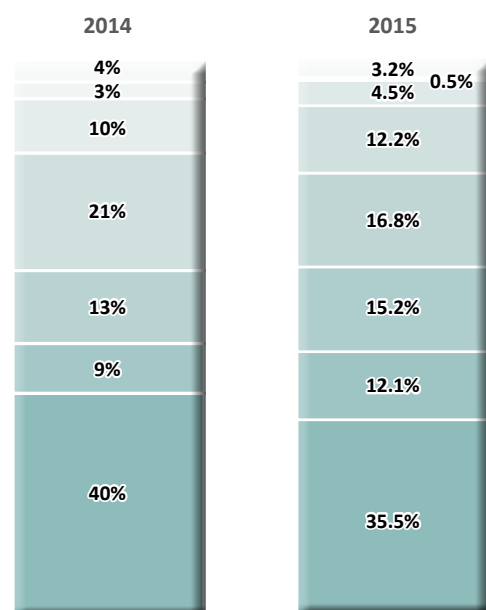
Total funding requirement by Programmatic area	USD
Emergency, Operations and Post-crisis	597,138,000
Migration Health	205,336,000
Immigration and Border Management	256,185,000
Migrant Assistance	283,150,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	203,831,000
Migration Policy and Research	76,242,000
Migration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



COMPARISON OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2014 AND 2015



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



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

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

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



REGIONAL STRATEGY

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

THE MIGRATION CONTEXT IN THE REGION

Migration has long shaped the Middle East and North Africa, with countries in the region often simultaneously representing points of origin, transit and destination. Demographic and socioeconomic trends – in particular, high rates of unemployment, internal and international conflict, and, in some cases, environmental pressure – are among the multitude of factors that influence migration dynamics in the region.

In recent years, many countries in the region have undergone significant political changes; in many cases, the situation remains fluid. Transitional environments in the region are dynamic and often unpredictable, as political competition takes place amidst institutional upheaval and shifting public opinion, posing significant challenges for socioeconomic development.

The migration context in the Middle East and North Africa can be broadly characterized as consisting of three closely interrelated patterns: (a) forced migration and internal displacement as a result of multiple, acute and protracted crises across the region, particularly in Iraq, Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic; (b) complex irregular migration flows, driven by a mix of economic and other factors, within and transiting through the region, particularly to and through North Africa and towards Europe, as well as towards Gulf countries; and (c) the movement of (regular and irregular) labour migrants both within and from far beyond the region, with Gulf countries acting as the principal magnet for migrant labour.

Migration dynamics in the Middle East and North Africa are, therefore, complex in nature, encompassing movements within, from, through and to the region. Depending on the motivations and conditions of their migration, migrants may be exposed to a range of risk factors, abuses, exploitations and other vulnerabilities. Movements are often irregular, following precarious routes and mediated by traffickers and smugglers, putting migrants at enormous risk. Migrants frequently experience serious human rights violations and exploitation, both en route and in the countries of transit or destination. Moreover, given the presence of migrant populations in many countries in the region, crises impact not only the nationals of such countries, but also international migrants, who often face specific vulnerabilities when caught in a crisis, as was evident in Libya in 2011 and, more recently, in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq.

At the same time, regular migration flows have served to open up livelihood and professional opportunities for migrants and host communities alike, with, in many cases, migrants bolstering labour markets with needed skills and contributing to remittance flows, alleviating poverty and supporting development in communities of origin. There is also growing attention to the role of Arab expatriate communities, specifically those outside the region. Expatriates have expressed and in some cases demonstrated increased interest in investing their time, skills and resources in support of democratic transitions and socioeconomic development in their countries of origin. By contrast, where crises or policy changes in destination countries force migrants to return home, countries already grappling with social, economic and political fragility are faced with the additional challenge of reintegrating returnees.

Forced Migration and Internal Displacement

Acute and protracted crises have led to unprecedented levels of displacement that threaten to overwhelm both national and international response capacities. By mid-2014, more than 6.5 million Syrians had been internally displaced in the Syrian Arab Republic, and nearly 3 million Syrians had registered for international protection in neighbouring countries, with the total number of Syrians having fled to neighbouring countries likely to be significantly higher. More than half of those displaced are children.¹ Following years of relative instability, Iraq's security situation has deteriorated significantly as a result of violent clashes between Iraqi Security Forces and armed groups, including the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham. Violence resulted in more than 1.6 million internally displaced individuals in the first eight months of 2014 alone.² Meanwhile, 458,911 Yemenis returned from Saudi Arabia between June 2013 and June 2014, with a rate of up to 7,000 individuals a day. In a country already struggling with poverty and food insecurity, localized conflict and internal displacement, returnees and their families have acute humanitarian needs and face a loss of livelihoods, and remittances, which had previously

¹ UNHCR, "Syria Regional Refugee Response." Available from <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>.

² IOM, "IOM Iraq Mission: Displacement Tracking Matrix." Available from <http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>.

supported families and communities back in Yemen.³ In the case of Libya, the tenuous political situation erupted in renewed violence in mid-2014, leading to internal and cross-border displacement, once again, affecting international migrant workers in the country, with repercussions felt in bordering countries and in the migrants' countries of origin. Furthermore, insecurity coupled with an increased demand for smuggling services, facilitated the work of people smugglers operating on the Libyan coast.

Complex Migration Flows

Instability and conflict, high rates of unemployment and underemployment (particularly among the youth), and perceived and actual socioeconomic opportunities abroad also contribute to irregular migration within, through and from the region, often towards Europe. At the same time, some countries in the Middle East and North Africa represent important points of transit along irregular migration routes. Indeed, macro-structural factors, in some cases combined with conflict, continue to compel vast numbers of migrants to leave their origin countries in the Middle East and sub-Saharan Africa and attempt dangerous journeys in search of security and better economic opportunities. They are often exposed to exploitation and abuse at the hands of smugglers and traffickers. As their initial resources are depleted, migrants become stranded en route or in-country, with limited access to livelihood, essential services or long-term solutions. Prolonged and arbitrary detention of migrants is a grave concern in some countries, as is the sudden and intense increase in migrants crossing the Mediterranean from North Africa by boat. In the first eight months of 2014, more than 100,000 migrants had arrived on the shores of Italy alone, a figure thrice the number of migrants who reached Italy from North Africa from January to December 2013. As far as the number of arrivals in Italy are concerned, the top countries of origin are Eritrea, the Syrian Arab Republic and Mali, followed by Gambia, Nigeria, Somalia, Senegal, Egypt and Pakistan, illustrating the geographic diversity of individuals leaving or transiting from North Africa. As of September 2014, nearly 3,000 migrants were reported to have perished during their journey across the Mediterranean according to IOM estimates based on migrant survivors' statements, and government and media reports.⁴

Labour Migration

Countries in the Middle East and North Africa are among the most important destinations for millions of migrant workers and contractual labourers, originating predominantly from South Asia, South-East Asia, the Arab region, and the Horn of Africa. In some countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the share of contractual workers of the overall population may exceed 87 per cent.⁵ In the Mashreq and Maghreb, there are also important labour-exporting countries, and intraregional migration still holds some significance. Labour migration continues to benefit both destination and origin countries in the region, with migrant workers helping to address labour market shortfalls in their host countries while relieving pressure on labour markets and contributing to economic activity and poverty reduction in origin countries through the remittances sent to their families and communities. Parallel to these positive dynamics exist challenges within the labour mobility systems in the region. The rapid expansion of labour mobility to GCC countries has resulted in strained labour market and immigration infrastructure. Many countries of destination in the region do not have adequate labour market assessment systems in place nor integrative programmes that effectively link labour mobility policy to supply–demand dynamics within national labour markets. In addition, the abuse and exploitation of migrant workers remain serious and ongoing concerns in the region; trafficking in and exploitation of migrant domestic workers, for example, continue to escalate. The majority of migrants are employed in marginal, low-status and inadequately regulated sectors of the economy that offer little security, while restrictive labour policies enshrined through the Kafala system in the Middle East and GCC countries have kept migrants in positions of vulnerability, dependent upon their sponsors and often not in possession of their identity documents.

IOM'S CAPACITIES AND PARTNERSHIPS IN THE REGION

IOM employs approximately 1,500 staff and has offices, often with numerous sub-offices, in 12 countries across the Middle East and North Africa.⁶ Across the region, IOM covers the full breadth of its programmatic areas, including movement, emergency and post-crisis migration management; migration health; labour migration and migration and development; counter-trafficking and migrant assistance, return and reintegration assistance for stranded migrants; immigration and border management; and migration policy and research. The Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa possesses dedicated expertise in the areas of immigration and border

³ IOM, "Yemeni migrants returned from Saudi Arabia through the Border Crossing Point of Al Tuwal, Hajjah," 30 June 2014. Available from www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/2014-07-01-Yemeni-Migrant-Snapshot.pdf.

⁴ IOM, "IOM Assists Probes into the Deaths of Hundreds of Migrants Lost this Month Off the Coast of Malta," Press Briefing Note 23 September 2014. Available from www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/news-and-views/press-briefing-notes/pbn-2014b/pbn-listing/iom-assists-probes-into-the-deat.html.

⁵ IOM, *World Migration Report 2013: Migrant Well-being and Development* (Geneva, 2013) Available from <http://www.iom.int/cms/wmr2013>.

⁶ The IOM MENA Regional Office covers Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. IOM has offices in Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen.

management; counter-trafficking and migrant assistance; labour migration and migration and development; emergency and post-crisis migration management; and migration policy and research.

Partnerships are central to IOM's way of working. IOM endeavours to bring its migration perspective and expertise to processes and strategies relevant to migration, with an emphasis on the role of migration in development and humanitarian issues. At the country level, IOM Country Offices are integrated in UN Country Teams and UN Humanitarian Country Teams, thus ensuring synergies and coordination at the level of strategy, operations and fundraising.

As the principal intergovernmental organization at the regional level, the League of Arab States (LAS) is an important partner for IOM. Joint activities focus on building the capacity of LAS Member States in various aspects of migration, as well as the promotion of spaces for dialogue and exchange on migration among governments in the region. IOM–LAS cooperation was formalized through a memorandum of understanding in 2000, while more recently IOM has also started to participate in the UN–LAS General Cooperation Mechanism.

As an outcome of the Arab States Regional Coordination Mechanism, LAS, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA) and IOM established and now co-chair the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region, which includes all UN agencies working on migration-related issues in the Middle East and North Africa.

In 2013 IOM established the Migration Task Force for the Eastern African Migratory Route and North Africa (MTF–NOAH). This inter-agency coordination mechanism, jointly led by IOM, UNHCR, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (Nairobi) and the Danish Refugee Council, will work closely with humanitarian partners and government authorities across the region, at the central, local and regional levels, to promote a human rights-based approach to ensure the protection of people moving in mixed and complex flows along the North-Eastern African migratory route and in North Africa.

IOM also works with GCC countries, both as part of the Abu Dhabi Dialogue (a process for cooperation on labour migration between Gulf countries and 11 labour-sending countries in Asia) and on a bilateral basis, to build capacities and provide technical and policy advice on the effective management of labour migration from the recruitment process through to employment; countering human trafficking and other human rights abuses; and the successful voluntary return and reintegration of workers in need of assistance and wanting to return home. IOM is also part of the Bali Process, which seeks to combat people smuggling and human trafficking. Iraq, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic participate in this process.

IOM will continue cooperation with the Arab Labour Organization to facilitate dialogue on intraregional labour migration, including irregular migration, in the Middle East and North Africa.

IOM and civil society organizations (CSOs) cooperate on a broad range of migration issues. CSO partners in the region include non-governmental organizations, advocacy groups, migrants' organizations, trade unions and professional associations, media organizations, research institutes and universities, and philanthropic foundations. Furthermore, IOM forges partnerships with private sector actors in areas of mutual interest, combining valuable resources, experience, knowledge and skills. In the past, successful partnerships involved information exchange in best practices, in-kind contributions and direct financial support.

PRIORITY AREAS

IOM's regional strategic priorities derive from IOM's mandate, as enshrined in the IOM Constitution and the IOM Strategy⁷ as adopted by the IOM Member States. IOM's regional strategy also considers and integrates the outcomes of regional and global processes in the field of migration, in particular the conclusions of the second UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.⁸

IOM's objectives for the region are to:

- (a) Contribute to enhanced capacity, knowledge and dialogue on migration, migration management, and migration policymaking among States, civil society and other stakeholders in the region;
- (b) Contribute to safer, protected, and regular migration, in full respect of the human rights of all migrants, and with a view to improving development outcomes of migration for migrants and societies in countries of origin and in countries of destination;

⁷ The IOM Strategy document is available from www.iom.int/cms/constitution and IOM document MC/INF/287; the 12-point Strategic Focus is highlighted at www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/about-iom-1/mission.html.

⁸ The UN Secretary General's 8-Point Agenda for Action was presented at the second UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013: (a) Protect the human rights of all migrants; (b) Reduce the costs of labour migration; (c) End exploitation of migrants including human trafficking; (d) Address the plight of stranded migrants; (e) Improve the public perception of migrants; (f) Integrate migration into the development agenda; (g) Strengthen the migration evidence base; and, (h) Enhance migration partnerships and cooperation.

- (c) Contribute to improved preparedness for and responses to the migration dimension of humanitarian crises, with a focus both on vulnerable mobile populations and affected communities.

IOM works towards these objectives through its operations, direct assistance to migrants, support and technical assistance to governments, and research and advocacy. The following section outlines the activities IOM undertakes in the region, in furtherance of its objectives, in three general programmatic areas: (a) migration management; (b) operations, emergencies, transitions and post-crisis; and (c) migration policy, law and research.

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

Migration Management

Improving migration management in the Middle East and North Africa in the long term requires comprehensive measures and a rights-based approach. To this end, IOM will be carrying out a range of activities, including the following:

- (a) Promoting human rights and working to strengthen the rule of law in migration and border management, as well as building national capacities to combat the exploitation of migrants in all its forms, especially severe human rights violations;
- (b) Fighting xenophobia, discrimination and social exclusion of migrants through awareness-raising and capacity-building activities for governments, civil society actors and host communities;
- (c) Protecting and empowering migrants in need by providing them with targeted direct assistance, including shelter, medical care, psychosocial counselling, legal aid, educational and training opportunities, microcredit schemes and other forms of integration or reintegration support;
- (d) Promoting alternatives to detention and supporting migrants in detention through training for authorities; legal, medical and psychosocial aid to migrants; and other programming designed to support migrants' rights;
- (e) Providing durable solutions and humanitarian alternatives to deportation, including through the provision of voluntary return and reintegration assistance to migrants who are unable or unwilling to remain in host countries and wish to return voluntarily to their countries of origin. This also extends to refugee repatriation schemes for those who can safely return home;
- (f) Challenging exploitative practices and advocating the full application of international human rights standards through dialogue on migration management issues with and among destination, transit and origin countries;
- (g) Determining and documenting the true extent and face of migrant exploitation through research on human trafficking, human rights violations and other abusive practices, to ensure evidence-based programming, policy and dialogue;
- (h) Facilitating intra- and interregional dialogue between origin, transit and destination countries on all aspects of migration;
- (i) Supporting governments of countries of origin and destination to develop policies and programmes on labour mobility that reflect their broader labour market and economic development objectives;
- (j) Engaging with Arab expatriate communities that can provide support and assistance to humanitarian and development challenges in their communities of origin.

Migrants' access to health in the Middle East and North Africa is hampered by a range of factors, with potentially negative consequences for migrants, their families and the societies in which they live and work. In line with the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17),⁹ IOM will continue to work with governments, civil society and the private sector to ensure the physical, mental and social well-being of migrants by:

- (a) Ensuring that governments develop migrant-inclusive health policies and programmes, including making sure that migrants have access to preventative health care at a reasonable cost and that services take a migrant-friendly approach, taking into account potential challenges relating to language, mobility and availability;

⁹ WHA Resolution 61.17 and the operational framework on migrant health agreed at the 2010 Global Consultation on Migrant Health.

- (b) Facilitating, providing and promoting migrants' equitable access to comprehensive health care, including through pre-departure health assistance and information for migrants on health issues and access to health services in the destination country;
- (c) Raising awareness of migrants' health issues among governments, regional organizations, civil society and migrant groups, and strengthening the technical, operational and coordination capacities of States and other stakeholders to develop and implement migrant health initiatives;
- (d) Facilitating and conducting research on migrants' health issues to ensure evidence-based programming, policy and dialogue.

Domestic labour markets in many countries in the region are under significant pressure. Economic growth has not kept pace with population growth, and economies have not diversified sufficiently to provide appropriate opportunities for increasingly well-educated new labour market entrants, leading to both regular and irregular migration. Working with countries of destination to better align their labour mobility programmes to reflect their real labour market needs and with countries of origin to develop both training and mobility systems that better meet national and regional labour demand, IOM strives to maximize the development potential of migration for the region by promoting socioeconomic development, which includes the development and implementation of safe and regular labour migration schemes and the promotion of remittances, skills and know-how transfer towards productive ends. Specifically, the Organization aims to:

- (a) Address youth unemployment and underemployment in at-risk communities through activities that enhance their employability in local and foreign labour markets and which promote local socioeconomic development, thereby offering viable alternatives to migration;
- (b) Work with States and the region's substantial expatriate communities to better facilitate and encourage expatriates' engagement in development initiatives in their home communities;
- (c) Develop the capacity of governments to mainstream migration into development planning and design labour migration systems, in line with labour market needs and operated more efficiently between partners in countries of origin and destination;
- (d) Protect the most vulnerable, exploited and trafficked migrant workers through the provision of comprehensive direct assistance;
- (e) Reduce costs, human rights violations and abuses of migrant workers by promoting ethical and efficient recruitment, including by supporting the establishment of networks to better monitor the recruitment process and provide employers with clear options for ethical recruitment, as well as by building the capacities of public employment and training systems to effectively match international supply and demand.

Humanitarian crises, political instability and transitional processes in the Middle East and North Africa are challenges to peace and security across the region, impacting the capacity of countries to prevent cross-border criminality while ensuring the facilitation of regular migration and the protection of migrants' rights. IOM's immigration and border management programmes, together with organizations working in the area of counter-trafficking, promote a rights-based approach to regular and irregular migration while upholding the integrity of borders. IOM will build government capacity in this regard by:

- (a) Supporting comprehensive migration and border management assessments that examine administrative, regulatory and operational issues relevant to migration and border management. IOM will also assess beneficiary governments' training and infrastructural needs, including through the identification of the most urgently needed information technology equipment at key border points, as jointly identified with counterparts;
- (b) Designing and delivering country- and regional-level training for beneficiary governments based on specific training needs;
- (c) Offering technical expertise to provide quality policy advice at the request of governments, with a view to enhancing beneficiary States' capacities in the areas of migrants' rights and border management, including rescue at sea;
- (d) Promoting and facilitating dialogue and coordination among relevant agencies and authorities at the national and regional levels aimed at enhancing information exchange on regular and irregular migration and establishing internationally recognized rights-based best practices in managing migration;

- (e) Offering support and technical expertise to border agencies and policymakers to establish reliable automated border management information systems and make empirical and aggregated data on emigration and immigration in the country available to all relevant border actors. In addition, IOM will promote and facilitate timely information-sharing among ministerial departments dealing with migration issues by assisting governments in the installation of a customizable data collection system accessible by all border agencies and interlinked with national and international alert lists, to ensure that all border movements are in line with national security and migration policy;
- (f) Assisting governments and partner agencies in adopting a humanitarian border management model by fostering a “preparedness culture” to better cope with the challenges of crisis scenarios. In particular, IOM will assist requesting countries in building analytical planning capacities to prepare and react to possible crises; developing standard operating procedures to save valuable time in the initial stages of crisis response; and delivering tailored training to border guards to enhance the knowledge and skills required to provide rapid and effective response to migration crises;
- (g) Offering technical expertise to respond with sustainable and feasible solutions to the needs of governments through the provision of services and technical support.

Operations, Emergencies, Transitions and Post-crisis

Much of the Middle East and North Africa is marred by conflict, ranging from continuous instability to full-scale international and non-international armed conflict. Applying IOM’s Migration Crisis Operational Framework,¹⁰ IOM will continue to combine its humanitarian and migration expertise to optimize preparedness, emergency response, and transitional and post-crisis programming more broadly for the benefit of a range of vulnerable mobile populations, as well as affected communities, by:

- (a) Working to enhance emergency preparedness and response by undertaking capacity-building in the area of disaster risk reduction; monitoring and analysing potential and developing crises to provide early warning; building and maintaining institutional channels to share up-to date, relevant information and coordinating with response partners; and assisting in the organization of contingency planning;
- (b) Assisting, protecting and advocating on behalf of groups facing heightened vulnerability during crises, including international migrants caught in crises, trafficked persons, unaccompanied migrant children, medical cases, pregnant women and the elderly;
- (c) Assisting in the transfer of migrants, refugees and displaced persons in need of international migration services, including medical assessment and counselling, documentation, cultural and pre-departure orientation, language and skills training, and transportation and logistics;
- (d) Delivering targeted humanitarian assistance and ensuring protection through camp management, monitoring of needs, tracking of population movements, and life-saving emergency assistance (such as shelter, non-food items, and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities) to affected populations in both camps and urban settings;
- (e) Seeking durable solutions for displaced populations that take into account both the displaced and communities, including through conflict mitigation, peacebuilding and transitional justice programming;
- (f) Promoting stability during a period of transition through interventions in the form of quick-impact income-generating activities, enhanced service delivery and the provision of psychosocial support to affected populations;
- (g) Promoting longer-term stability and socioeconomic development through measures such as the promotion of democratic reform, good governance and the rule of law;
- (h) Investing in community development and livelihood support to promote community stabilization in displacement- and return-affected communities, by creating sustainable employment and self-employment opportunities;
- (i) Working with government and non-governmental partners to assess the linkages between environmental factors and internal and international migration;
- (j) Mainstreaming core IOM areas of response into crisis response, with a focus on humanitarian border management, counter-trafficking and assistance to vulnerable migrants.

¹⁰ For more on the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework, visit www.iom.int/cms/mcof.

Migration Policy, Law and Research

The complex nature of migration in the Middle East and North Africa requires comprehensive policy responses, based on intra- and inter-State coordination. IOM will also help to address gaps in the evidence base and the paucity of reliable data and information on migration stocks and flows in the Middle East and North Africa. IOM contributes to more collaborative, informed and coherent policymaking on migration in the region by:

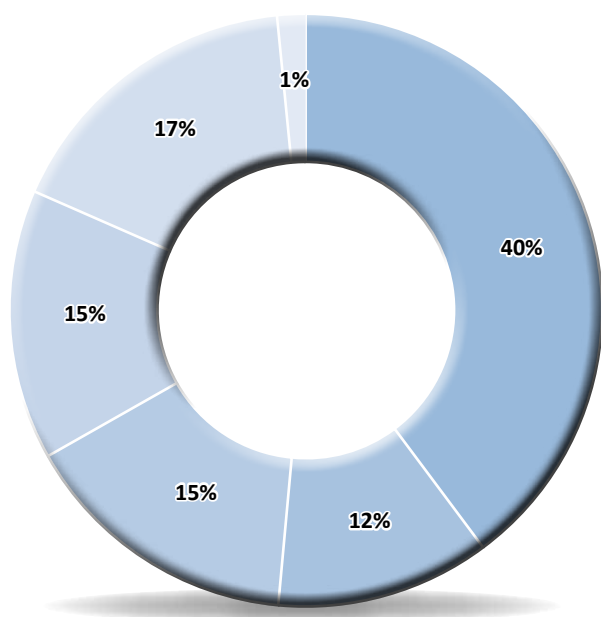
- (a) Increasing knowledge and acceptance of the legal instruments that protect migrants' rights, as well as promoting the ratification and implementation status of these instruments;
- (b) Supporting States in developing and/or amending migration policies and legislation to conform to international migration law, in order to manage migration more effectively and in a manner consistent with international legal principles;
- (c) Working with existing regional consultative processes on migration, in particular the Abu Dhabi Dialogue, and engaging with partners, such as the LAS, to promote regional inter-State dialogue and cooperation on migration;¹¹
- (d) Engaging with policymakers from migration and other policy sectors to connect the region's experiences with relevant global policy processes, particularly with regard to the post-2015 Development Agenda and in the context of World Humanitarian Summit 2016;
- (e) Promoting and facilitating information exchange and undertaking research to help national, regional and international development partners carry out evidence-based advocacy, policy development and programming, including with IOM's inter-agency partners in the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region and MTF-NOAH;
- (f) Generating, monitoring and analysing primary data on migration-related phenomena and building capacity in data collection and data management systems, including as a member of the Steering Committee of the Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey.



¹¹ In their final declaration at the Regional Consultative Meeting on International Migration and Development in the Arab region, in preparation for the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, LAS Member States "emphasized the importance of establishing a regional consultative process on migration in the Arab region within the framework of the League of Arab States."



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



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

Country	USD
Regional Programmes	12,600,000
Algeria	1,700,000
Egypt	21,200,000
Iraq	24,000,000
Jordan	5,335,000
Lebanon	12,250,000
Libya	20,000,000
Morocco	7,400,000
Sudan	23,600,000
Syrian Arab Republic	53,900,000
Tunisia	9,400,000
Yemen	13,100,000
Total funding requirement	204,485,000

Programmatic area	USD
Emergency, Operations and Post-crisis	81,350,000
Migration Health	23,930,000
Immigration and Border Management	31,300,000
Migrant Assistance	30,180,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	34,550,000
Migration Policy and Research	3,175,000
Total funding requirement	204,485,000

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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The Middle East and North Africa is witness to significant challenges, and the development of appropriate responses must continue to be adaptable to change. Conflict and civil wars continue to escalate in the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and, recently, Libya, posing enormous challenges, not only to these countries but also to the surrounding region, especially when migrants are caught in crises and are in need of urgent emergency assistance. IOM will continue to monitor and respond to the emerging needs of affected populations in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Tunisia and the Syrian Arab Republic. IOM will continue to work with UNHCR and other relevant counterparts to organize and assist with the transfer of migrants, refugees and displaced persons in need of international migration services, including resettlement and repatriation assistance.

In addition, IOM will promote stability during a transition period through quick-impact, income-generating activities and enhanced service delivery for the most vulnerable migrants and host communities, while continuing to enhance emergency preparedness and response. Also in a transitional context, IOM will support governments in stabilizing at-risk communities and enhance migration management, helping to establish preconditions for smooth transition processes and sustainable recovery, including through the EU-funded programme, Stabilizing At-risk Communities and Enhancing Migration Management to Enable Smooth Transitions in Egypt, Tunisia and Libya (START).

IOM will continue to work with partners and governments to coordinate approaches and responses to humanitarian affairs, information management, and disaster risk reduction and adaptation, including through its participation in the preparatory works for the Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction and in follow-up to the second Arab Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,500,000
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The ongoing conflict and civil unrest across the region has significantly affected national public health systems in many countries where the health needs of conflict- or disaster-affected populations far exceed existing capacities and resources.

In line with the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM intends to continue supporting ministries of health to improve the health and well-being of migrants, mobile populations and cross-border communities by:

- Ensuring evidence-based programming and policy development by conducting situational migrant health needs assessments at the subregional level to gather evidence and strengthen the knowledge base on the health of migrants;
- Ensuring equitable access to migrant-friendly and comprehensive health service delivery and providing capacity and operational support to local health authorities on non-communicable diseases and communicable diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, and maternal and child health care;
- Sustaining operational and technical support to health authorities in implementing tuberculosis prevention, treatment and care in emergency settings. Lessons learned and gained from the IOM tuberculosis projects among Syrian refugees and Iraqi internally displaced persons will be critical in supporting similar programmes in other conflict or disaster-affected countries. These activities will support the operationalization of the 2014 World Health Assembly resolution "Global tuberculosis strategy and targets on prevention, care and control after 2015" (WHA67.1);
- Supporting regional coordination to strengthen regional institutions and multisectoral partnerships to address the health vulnerabilities of migrants and of migration- and crisis-affected populations.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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Immigration and border management and humanitarian border management remain priority areas across the region, to allow border services to perform basic border control functions.

IOM remains committed to strengthening the capacities of governments in the region to manage their land borders more effectively and enhance national and regional security. Tailored training to enhance the knowledge and skills of border officials at both the operational and decision-making levels will ensure a rights-based approach to border and migration management. Addressing humanitarian border management needs will remain a high priority

for the entire region, and this will be done by assisting government counterparts to improve preparedness for sudden changes in cross-border movements, protect human rights and ensure the continued maintenance of the national security and economies of States affected by migration crises. International cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination of irregular migration remains critical. To this effect, implementing an integrated approach to immigration and border management will contribute to the effective delivery of both services and security at borders. IOM will continue to promote and facilitate cross-border and international cooperation initiatives to facilitate regular movements and curb all forms of transnational crimes, with a particular focus on the use of forged passports, identity fraud, trafficking of human beings and smuggling of migrants.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,500,000
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Migrants remain in diverse need of assistance across the region. Sustainable, innovative and effective responses are needed to protect those on the move, including stranded migrants, trafficked persons, and unaccompanied and separated children.

IOM will continue its efforts to protect the rights of migrants, reduce human trafficking and ensure safe migration for all. In 2014 IOM created the inter-agency task force MTF–NOAH to promote a human rights-based approach to ensure the protection of people moving in mixed and complex flows along the North-Eastern African migratory route and in North Africa. Through coordinated efforts, IOM will work on key outputs, which will include the development of new policies, programmes and knowledge.

IOM will also ensure that migrant workers are protected against abuse, exploitation and human trafficking through a multifaceted approach. IOM will provide direct assistance to the most vulnerable migrant workers. Specific focus will be given to the mainstreaming of anti-trafficking responses within regional humanitarian responses to ensure that the needs of trafficked and exploited migrants caught in crises are equally addressed.

The Organization will further take action to reduce the incidence of xenophobia that results in the exclusion of and discrimination against migrant workers, largely through awareness-raising activities.

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

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	4,000,000
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Labour migration plays a critical role in the development of the region, which has some of the most important countries of origin and destination. Furthermore, with political instability in recent years playing havoc with the economies of some countries where foreign direct investments and major industries such as tourism have declined, the role that Arab diasporas play in development through remittances and knowledge exchange has gained an increasing profile among governments throughout the region. As such, IOM aims to build the capacities of Government institutions to better engage with and leverage diaspora support for sustainable development by: (a) implementing training workshops, undertaking research to develop diaspora profiles and understand where and how diaspora engage in development; and (b) supporting governments in the development and implementation of diaspora engagement strategies that align with their broader economic development plans.

The Organization continues to work on innovative migration and development projects, such as the development of crowdsourcing platforms and virtual return programmes, to enhance opportunities for diasporas to engage in development.

IOM will continue to work closely with regional and national partners to build the capacities of governments of both countries of origin and destination; to support the effective management of labour migration and promote the basic rights of labour migrants within the recruitment and employment process, as well as to ensure that governments develop labour mobility policies and programmes that are in line with their broader social and economic development objectives. Through intraregional and cross-regional research, as well as through training programmes and the implementation of innovative pilot projects that test new partnerships, IOM will support the capacity of governments, CSOs and regional bodies to better manage labour mobility in the region.

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

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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IOM is a partner in the Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey, a regional programme

of coordinated international migration surveys carried out at the request of national statistical offices of selected countries of the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean. The surveys will provide unique and comparable data on migration dynamics in the region and on the links between migration and development.

The Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region, co-chaired by UNESCWA, the LAS and IOM, aims to strengthen knowledge on migration in the Arab region through the production of a biannual report that provides a comprehensive and multidisciplinary analysis of migration trends and their economic and social consequences in the Arab region for policymakers, researchers and practitioners. The 2015 report will have the theme “Migration, Displacement and Development in a Changing Arab Region.”

The Organization aims to establish an online platform for research on migration in the Middle East and North Africa to serve as a forum to facilitate information exchange among practitioners, researchers and academics in the region.

As follow-up to the 2013 UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, and in cooperation with the LAS and upon the request of its Member States, IOM aims to establish a State-driven, non-binding and informal forum to foster policy dialogue and cooperation on migration in the region.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Academia

ALGERIA

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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HIV prevalence in Algeria is low. Considering that mobility is a key contributing factor to the spread of HIV, the Government has identified migrants as a priority at-risk population in the fight against HIV/AIDS. In this context, IOM will work with the Algerian Ministry of Health to support the implementation of the country’s national strategic plan against sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS and facilitate improved access to health care, including HIV prevention, care, treatment and support services, among migrant populations in Algeria. Within the framework of the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), this activity seeks to: (a) strengthen the capacity of health-care providers to give quality and culturally sensitive health services, including HIV/AIDS services, to migrants; and (b) enhance outreach, health promotion information and referrals through the

establishment of a network of community health workers.

IOM will continue to support health assessments and travel health assistance services for government-sponsored refugees bound for the United States and other host resettlement countries.

Target populations

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

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,200,000
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Poor economic conditions and the lack of employment opportunities cause certain rural regions in Algeria to continue to experience high levels of emigration in the form of both internal rural-to-urban migration and, in some cases, irregular migration to international destinations. The phenomenon is particularly prevalent among the youth, and it serves to exacerbate the economic decline of these regions as the population base and labour force diminish.

To reverse this trend, Algeria’s Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is engaged in a strategy for the sustainable economic development of rural regions through projects that provide employment opportunities and improve land management strategies for sustainable and economically viable agricultural projects. In this proposed project, IOM will work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to improve economic and employment opportunities in the province of Khenchela and by improving the agricultural infrastructure and building the capacity of the local community to engage in productive and sustainable agricultural practices.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

EGYPT

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	5,000,000
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IOM will continue to engage in facilitating refugee resettlement to third countries and family reunification for refugees, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. The main countries of resettlement will be Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The assistance IOM provides includes casework management for US resettlement information provision, cultural

orientation, documentation and logistics support. The Organization also supports the voluntary repatriation of refugees.

IOM has long supported the Egyptian Government's efforts to stabilize communities prone to irregular or unplanned outbound migration. The Organization will continue to work with government partners to coordinate approaches and responses to potential crises, information management, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and to monitor return migration and map vulnerable communities.

IOM will also enhance emergency preparedness and response by working with relevant partners to provide early warning mechanisms; build and maintain institutional channels to share up-to-date and relevant information; and enhance coordination and contingency planning.

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

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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Within the framework of the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA 61.17), IOM will continue to work with the Ministry of Health to promote better health and well-being among migrants transiting through Egypt, by (a) strengthening Government and non-governmental capacities to deliver quality, migrant-friendly, health-care services; (b) assisting national authorities in responding to health needs in migrant-dense areas; and (c) building capacities of civil society partners in supporting health-care services in holding or reception facilities.



The Organization's community health volunteer network will continue to be expanded to provide community awareness and support.

IOM will support the national referral mechanism for victims of trafficking by supporting the referral process through outreach activities, training for health-care providers on the health needs of victims of trafficking, and building the capacity of referral centres through the provision of equipment and technical training.

The Organization will also expand its support to resettlement countries through the provision of health assessments and travel health assistance for government-sponsored refugees. In addition, IOM intends to collaborate with Egypt's Ministry of Health through technical capacity-building programming for relevant national programmes, such as those for basic health care and tuberculosis, as guided by the WHA resolution "Global strategy and targets for tuberculosis prevention, care and control after 2015" (WHA67.1).

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

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM continues discussions with Egypt's Ministry of Interior to develop customized interventions aimed at strengthening the administrative, regulatory and operational frameworks of migration governance and building the capacities of border officials in the field and at Headquarters. IOM seeks to enhance the skills and knowledge of border officials to better manage migrants' flows and curb transnational crimes such as smuggling of migrants and human trafficking. Fighting identity and travel document fraud at borders will be addressed by developing and institutionalizing a customized training curriculum on passport examination procedures and by providing high standard, in-house-developed training tools to establish a pool of high-skilled trainers to support the ministry's training capacities.

IOM will also support the Government by upgrading border posts in strategic areas. Proposed interventions will include the refurbishment and renovation of existing structures and the provision of essential equipment to strengthen the capacities of the State to respond more efficiently to the challenges of migration and border management.

By promoting an integrated border management model, IOM seeks to enhance cross-border and regional cooperation to promote and facilitate joint rapid responses to the challenges of migration that directly involve Egypt and its neighbouring countries.

IOM may build on recommendations and lessons learned from developing community policing programmes to assist in the security sector reform.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,000,000

IOM continues to work with government authorities and civil society to reinforce the provision of direct humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants, including health care, and of protection to vulnerable migrants, migrants in custody and victims of trafficking. Through the assisted voluntary return and reintegration programme, IOM will continue to assist stranded migrants throughout Egypt who are able and willing to return to their home countries.

IOM will work to reduce the vulnerability of children and youth to irregular migration by preventing unsafe migration and trafficking, and by increasing protection in origin countries; protecting adults and unaccompanied migrant children in destination countries; and ensuring durable solutions, including opportunities for safe migration.

IOM will also support the Government's efforts to combat human trafficking by strengthening the legal capacities of law enforcement, prosecutors, lawyers, community-based organizations and NGOs to investigate and prosecute trafficking cases, as well as protect victims of trafficking; strengthening links between law enforcement and victim assistance agencies to improve victim protection and promote better access to legal advice and counselling; and providing legal and other forms of assistance to victims of trafficking.

IOM will work with partners to build the capacity of the Government and NGOs in upholding international human rights standards in all their migrant-related work.

IOM will work with local communities in remote border areas to promote income-generating projects as positive alternatives to irregular migration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

11,500,000

In an effort to provide positive alternatives to irregular migration, as well as to help address domestic labour market pressures, IOM continues

efforts to better manage labour migration in coordination with the Government of Egypt. IOM will continue to strengthen national capacities to analyse and respond to international labour market demands and introduce quality assurance mechanisms that improve the labour-matching process for employers and job-seekers.

IOM will promote sustainable livelihoods and social cohesion by facilitating regular labour migration channels for Egyptian youth; raising awareness of the risks of irregular migration; enhancing local skills through education and vocational training; strengthening protection systems; and facilitating dialogue and cooperation among origin, transit and destination countries to support and expand regular labour migration channels.

In order to harness the development potential of migration, IOM will also engage with Egyptian expatriate communities to support initiatives for local economic development, including stimulating entrepreneurship, commerce and trade. Among other activities, IOM will aim to identify how expatriate communities could add value to Egypt's development agenda, which expatriate communities could potentially advance Egypt's agenda, the strategic priorities that would best benefit from the involvement of Egyptian expatriates, as well as support migrant-led development initiatives.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

200,000

In 2015 IOM seeks to build on its efforts to strengthen regional coordination and dialogue to better understand irregular migration flows and subsequent migrant vulnerabilities from a regional perspective through the recently established MTF-NOAH initiative, a regional inter-agency task force that includes UNHCR, OHCHR, the Danish Refugee Council and the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (Nairobi). The task force aims to promote a human rights-based approach to ensure the protection of people moving in mixed and complex flows along the North Eastern African migratory route and in North Africa.

IOM will work on information-sharing and dialogue among concerned government counterparts; support the collection, compilation and dissemination of relevant data; and undertake innovative research, including photojournalism, and the development of related audio-visual material.

IOM will provide technical assistance to the newly established National Coordinating Committee for

Combating and Preventing Irregular Migration in drafting new legislation on migration and prepare and implement a national action plan.

IOM will provide technical assistance to the Egyptian Government in the facilitation of an interregional dialogue, including the African Union-led dialogue on irregular migration. The dialogue includes four African Union Member States, namely, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Academia

(capacity-building, on-the-job training, vocational and business development training, toolkits and in-kind grants), thus contributing to community stabilization in areas with significant populations of internally displaced persons and returnees. Proactive training and seminars on effective community policing and response continue to be a major priority in enhancing stability and security in Iraq. Community support structures, such as community management teams, women empowerment groups and youth empowerment groups, have been specifically created by IOM to better administer socioeconomic development initiatives and increase communities' participation in an immediate, efficient and coordinated manner.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

IRAQ

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	10,000,000
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IOM remains dedicated to providing emergency life-saving assistance to populations affected by natural or man-made disasters across Iraq, through the delivery of non-food items and transportation and displacement-tracking services primarily aimed at saving and preserving the lives of the most vulnerable population groups – Iraqi returnees, internally displaced persons and host communities, and Syrian refugees in Iraq.

IOM works closely with the UN Country Team and with local, regional and national authorities, and other partners.

Through various employment and income-generation schemes, IOM also provides training and services

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,500,000
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IOM will continue to implement its health assessment and travel health assistance programme for government-sponsored refugees and self-payer immigrants to resettlement countries such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States.

To contribute to collaborative efforts in enhancing access to life-saving primary preventive and curative health-care services for conflict-affected internally displaced persons, IOM intends to sustain the delivery of health-care services through static clinics and a mobile team that will focus on tuberculosis detection, referrals for treatment and awareness-raising in selected IDP camps in the Kurdistan region. These are



implemented in close partnership with local health authorities, WHO and other Inter-Agency Standing Committee Health Cluster partners.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,000,000

IOM will continue to implement durable capacity-building activities in border management to improve the migration management capacities of the Government of Iraq. In doing so, IOM will keep enhancing the Government's abilities to facilitate regular migrant flows and fight and prevent irregular migration. To this end, the Organization will provide technical assistance to relevant ministries, institutions and agencies regarding more efficient procedures and techniques in document examination and migrant registration at border posts, as well as best practices in the protection of vulnerable internally displaced persons and returnees against migrant smuggling and trafficking.

In particular, IOM plans to strengthen the training curriculum and the strategy of the Ministry of Interior on immigration and border management. In this regard, IOM will not only assist the ministry in the institutionalization of counter-trafficking courses within its immigration training centres, but will also continue implementing capacity-building initiatives in anti-trafficking policy development, standards of procedure, victim identification, and protection and referral mechanisms. Furthermore, the Organization will support the Government in developing an adequate data protection legal framework for Iraq, focusing both on the ministry's needs in terms of border information collection, analysis and processing, and the necessity to uphold international standards in ensuring the privacy of individuals.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

5,000,000

IOM continues to support and coordinate with the interministerial Central Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons in its endeavour to establish a task force to combat trafficking in persons in Iraq. Part of this continued support includes raising awareness of trafficking to further reinforce laws and the provisions for victim assistance stipulated in the country's new anti-trafficking law.

An additional part of IOM's response is realized in the assisted voluntary return and reintegration of Iraqis. This is achieved by means of a coordinated partnership with the private sector that aims to

deliver a range of employment and self-employment opportunities and job-matching services for returnees, pre- and post-departure, ensuring long-term sustainability and reintegration.

Furthermore, the Organization continues to support and work with the Bureau of Migration and Displacement and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Kurdistan regional government, in order to advance job placement assistance and support to Iraqi nationals returning voluntarily from host countries back to Iraq.

With the lessons of 2014 in mind, IOM aims to furnish even greater partnerships and advance the institutional knowledge of both private and public sector opportunities to bolster its reintegration and employment mechanisms.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

4,000,000

IOM will continue to improve the Iraqi Government's capacities to strengthen the link between migration and development in the country. To this aim, IOM plans to further support the Government through institution-building, so that government officials will have the adequate means to engage the diaspora in the socioeconomic development of Iraq.

To achieve this, IOM will further provide technical support to the Ministry of Migration and Displacement. Such support will include the drafting of standard operating procedures, outlining job descriptions and facilitating strategies.

Moreover, IOM will continue to enhance the Government's capacities in properly managing labour migration. A labour market assessment is planned to be undertaken throughout Iraq; once completed, it will feed into the development of assistance schemes for internally displaced persons and returnees, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. As an outcome of the assessment, IOM will also continue to assist the Government of Iraq in drafting a national labour migration policy tailored to the specific needs of the Iraqi labour market.

IOM renews its pledge to work with children in contact with the law in Iraq. IOM is committed to supporting the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Interior in improving the State's support given to children who pass through the legal system. This includes pre-incarceration assessments; monitoring and evaluation of children within the legal system; and post-incarceration follow-up to ensure

sustainable socioeconomic reintegration, reform and a stop to recidivism.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

IOM continues to carry out initiatives to build the institutional capacities of the Government of Iraq and other relevant stakeholders in migration research and training. The overall aim is to sponsor an evidence-based approach to migration policymaking and bridge the gap between academia, policy and practice by collaborating with selected universities in Iraq and abroad.

An integral part of migration policy research in Iraq lies in IOM's humanitarian information coordination and in the effectiveness of the Rapid Assessment and Response Teams deployed across Iraq. Through this mechanism, IOM effectively designs and carries out assessments and research programmes focusing on various migration-related topics in Iraq. The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, which monitors and regularly tracks the locations of vulnerable displaced persons, as well as their needs and vulnerability levels, remains the foundation for providing life-saving response and post-crisis assistance.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

JORDAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

650,000

IOM will continue to respond to the needs of Syrian refugees in Jordan through emergency transportation, pre-registration and reception services to newly arriving refugees. Since July 2012, IOM has transported over 400,000 Syrian refugees from border areas to camps.

IOM will also continue to support Jordanian host communities in mitigating the consequences of increased population flows on the environment. Foreseen initiatives include the organization of capacity-building workshops with local governments to better manage the current and expected effects of increased populations in certain governorates.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,230,000

IOM will continue to provide health assessments for government-funded resettlement programmes and self-paying migrants bound for major traditional resettlement countries (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States). In addition, IOM will conduct health assessments for refugees being resettled to new destination countries, mostly in the EU. IOM's assistance ranges from general health assessments, radiology and laboratory diagnostics, treatment of infectious diseases of public health importance (e.g. pulmonary tuberculosis), DNA sampling and testing, mental health assessments, immunization and other related public health activities.

In response to the ongoing Syrian crisis, IOM will continue to support the Ministry of Health in meeting the health needs of Syrian refugees in Jordan through the provision of measles and polio immunization and fit-to-travel assessments upon arrival, as well as of awareness-raising, case detection and management of tuberculosis among Syrian refugees, in close coordination with UNHCR, WHO and other health partners.

As a new initiative, IOM plans to strengthen and complement the Ministry of Health's existing immunization programme through the provision of routine immunization services in remote areas of Jordan hosting Syrian refugees. One of the identified critical gaps has been the inadequacy of available information about the populations who reside in those areas, including Syrian refugees, Jordanians and other nationalities, and the challenges that primary health-care service providers face in reaching these populations.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,500,000

Since July 2011, the Jordan–Syria borders have been under pressure to open up to receive a huge number of Syrian refugees, and UNHCR estimates that the total population in Jordan will have reached 700,000 by the end of 2014. The Jordanian border guards were called upon to provide humanitarian border management, including direct assistance to migrants, in particular women, children and the elderly, who arrived exhausted following days of travelling by foot. They also dealt with the injured, the sick and those with special needs. At the same time, the border guards had to maintain their core duty of keeping borders secure and curbing irregular border crossings (as done by, e.g. smugglers and terrorists).



Since the beginning of the crisis, IOM has extended logistics support to border guards through the provision of vehicles to help ensure the safe and humane transportation of refugees, as well as capacity-building under an EU-funded project. For 2015, IOM plans to continue strengthening the technical capacity and rapid response capability of Jordanian border guards working along the Jordan-Syria border through technical assistance, provision of necessary equipment and tailored training to strengthen both their knowledge and skills.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	780,000
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IOM will focus its migrant assistance activities in a number of areas: the first element involves strengthening the capacity of the Government (in particular, law enforcement authorities, the Counter-Trafficking Unit and border officials) to fully implement legislative requirements and international standards for combating smuggling and trafficking in persons. This initiative also involves the identification of the most vulnerable groups and the provision of direct assistance to non-returning populations (i.e. Syrians), and/or assisted voluntary return and reintegration for stranded migrants who want to

return home and do not have international protection concerns (i.e. non-Syrian trafficked migrants).

Human trafficking, especially underage marriage and child labour, is an increasingly alarming problem. IOM plans to carry out awareness-raising sessions and a nationwide media campaign to sensitize authorities and the general public to the dangers of trafficking and how to report suspicious behaviour.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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There are currently an estimated 1.5 million migrant labourers in Jordan, but only some 290,000 of these are documented. Assisting migrant labourers in Jordan requires advocacy on several levels:

- (a) IOM will conduct research on remittances in Jordan to support remittance services for migrant labourers in the country. IOM will work with the embassies of sending countries and the Jordanian Government to define recommended policies to make such

transactions easier and more economically beneficial to migrant labourers.

- (b) IOM will conduct information dissemination activities through small businesses (such as supermarkets) in sending countries about working conditions, the risks that migrant labourers face, labour rights and laws, and how to seek help in Jordan, in order to target migrant labourers who do not travel through official channels and are therefore unlikely to be informed.
- (c) IOM will build on its longstanding partnership with the Ministry of Labour and the Counter-trafficking Unit to advocate for applying the law in cases of salary disputes or overworked labourers; monitor whether employers are paying domestic workers through bank accounts or in cash; strengthen the effectiveness of labour inspectors by encouraging visits not just to factory workers, but also to domestic workers; and evaluate the performance of inspectors. These activities will involve meetings and negotiations with concerned officials, as well as capacity-building initiatives.

Target populations	
Governments and regional bodies	
Migrants and vulnerable populations	

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	75,000
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IOM is currently working with the Government on several research proposals, which include a mapping and assessment of local NGOs and CSOs in Jordan to gain a comprehensive picture of which issues are currently being addressed by local NGOs, who these NGOs partner with, and, in particular, what gaps exist when it comes to assisting victims of human trafficking.

Target populations	
Local NGOs and CSOs	

LEBANON

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	7,000,000
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IOM will continue to assist Syrian refugees accepted by governments for resettlement to third countries from Lebanon, by providing services such as medical screening, facilitating the issuance of travel documents, and providing cultural orientation and transportation, as requested. Additionally, IOM will

continue to assist in the transit and/or evacuation of third-country nationals and the resettlement of non-Syrian refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic or Lebanon onwards to final destinations.

Target populations	
Migrants and vulnerable populations	

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM will continue to provide health assessments and travel health assistance for government-sponsored refugees and self-paying immigrants bound for third countries in North America, Europe and elsewhere.

Alongside its work to support Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees and host communities, IOM's health team will engage in initiatives related to health assistance under counter-trafficking programmes through capacity-building for government and NGO partners, and direct health assistance to victims of trafficking.

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

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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In the context of the Syrian crisis, IOM will continue to support the Lebanese Government in implementing and further developing a humanitarian border management plan to respond to the challenges of managing large influxes of displaced persons and migrants fleeing the crisis. The plan aims to ensure the right balance between cross-border movement facilitation and security in cases of humanitarian crisis by creating ad hoc task forces involving government authorities and technical experts from partner agencies; conducting needs assessments on existing emergency management capacities; providing customized training to border officials; developing standard operating procedures on national border management procedures; developing joint capacity-building initiatives with partner agencies involved in crisis response; and rehabilitating or refurbishing border posts. IOM will support the Government in increasing its preparedness to respond to crises, improving responses and providing post-crisis durable solutions.

The Organization will continue discussions with national authorities to provide mid- and long-term technical support aimed at strengthening migration governance through interventions in administrative, regulatory, security and operational frameworks. IOM will provide equipment to enhance the capacities of

the Lebanese training centre for reinforcing airport security and organize regional events in the field of passport and identity fraud. IOM will also assist the Government in upgrading the border management information system with biometric solutions.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,000,000
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IOM continues to promote the human rights of migrants in Lebanon and protect them against exploitation, exclusion, discrimination and xenophobic treatment, while supporting the fight against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in the region. To support these objectives, IOM will: (a) strengthen the capacities of the Government, criminal justice agents and civil society to combat trafficking and exploitation; (b) protect the most vulnerable migrant workers by providing them with direct assistance, which may include assisted voluntary return; (c) empower migrant workers through better awareness of their rights, to help protect themselves from trafficking and exploitation; and (d) reduce the incidence of xenophobia towards the exclusion of and discrimination against migrant workers through awareness-raising activities. Activities will take a regional approach – that is, building on regional policy dialogues – while being tailored to national situations.

Building on initial assessments conducted in 2014, IOM will conduct counter-trafficking and anti-smuggling initiatives targeting Syrian refugees and other groups whose vulnerability to trafficking and migrant-smuggling have escalated drastically as a result of the Syrian crisis and the current situation in the country.

Target populations

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

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	750,000
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The Syrian crisis has had an enormous impact on the Lebanese economy. The impact of the mass influx of Syrian refugees on Lebanon’s economy and labour market is considerable, and some 170,000 Lebanese are expected to fall below the poverty line. IOM aims to work with Lebanese authorities to build government capacity in policy and programme development to mitigate the negative impact and potential social conflict that can result from the situation. Given the current challenges, it is important that Lebanon mobilizes the resources of its expatriate community while also adapting its labour migration policy to the current situation. IOM will assist the Government in engaging expatriate communities to share their skills, knowledge and other resources,



either remotely or through temporary return processes. This will include the temporary return of qualified nationals to fill identified gaps and assist in addressing the humanitarian needs of both vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees. IOM will develop a strategic committee on diaspora engagement, exploring opportunities for government and other stakeholders to map, communicate, and work with Lebanese expatriates to promote trade, investment and economic development. The committee will involve public and private sector representatives and will guide research and strategy relating to policies and programmes aimed at harnessing diaspora investment and expertise.

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

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM seeks to engage universities and research organizations in producing research on migration-related topics, including on migration and development, which will be used to assist the Government of Lebanon in shaping its policies. To strengthen the evidence base for humanitarian health assistance, the Organization will pursue research on understudied topics, such as non-communicable diseases in emergencies, in collaboration with high-profile academic partners.

Target populations	
Governments and regional bodies	
Local NGOs and CSOs	
Academia	

LIBYA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	6,000,000
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IOM recognizes that the condition of migrants in holding centres remain dire, with migrants suffering from overcrowded conditions, lack of sanitation and the spread of diseases. In addition to its usual return operations, the Organization seeks support for the safe and dignified evacuation of those who wish to return home, in order to ease the situation in the centres and enhance the situation for the remaining migrants through the distribution of non-food items.

IOM is engaged with civil society, with a view to enhancing its capacities to prepare for and respond effectively to migration and humanitarian crisis scenarios. The Organization is therefore planning to organize tailored capacity-building activities in camp coordination and camp management for internally displaced persons, emergency and disaster preparedness, and humanitarian border management, to facilitate response to possible mass-displacements. IOM will also continue to support CSOs in strengthening their capacities to establish networks and provide emergency assistance, such as non-food items, shelter, health and psychosocial support, to vulnerable groups of migrants. IOM will further support relevant Libyan Government ministries in dealing with CSOs in order to strengthen a public-private partnership in health and social care.

IOM is planning to support the safe return of up to 70,000 internally displaced persons to their homes once the security situation allows for it. Further effort would include capacity-building and vocational training, business development support and psychosocial support.

In complementing other initiatives for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in Libya, IOM will focus on the reintegration of disengaged combatants through the provision of psychosocial support, vocational skills development, community-based projects and community stabilization activities, such as building the capacities of CSOs in mediation, networking and enhancing dialogue among the youth, local leaders, social activists and conflicting parties.

The Organization intends to also provide community stabilization interventions in the southern part of Libya, which was the most affected during the crisis and still suffers from a lack of security. Such programming includes the identification of needs in coordination with relevant authorities, and working with the communities to identify priority areas, such as enhancing primary health-care systems, rehabilitating water supplies and renewable energy systems.

IOM will also continue to support Libya in its upcoming election(s) by building upon the out-of-country voting efforts undertaken in 2012 and 2013 in the 13 countries most relevant to the Libyan diaspora. IOM is engaged in related discussions, in coordination with the High National Election Commission, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and the United Nations Development Programme.

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

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,000,000
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IOM has carried out a comprehensive programme to address psychosocial needs in crisis-affected communities. Core activities included establishing psychosocial centres in Tripoli, Benghazi and Misurata, and organizing a course in crisis response in partnership with Tripoli University, which has, to date, trained over 30 professionals to respond to crisis situations. IOM intends to continue the delivery of integrated psychosocial support services through the establishment of more community-based psychosocial centres in other priority areas severely affected by the crisis; the inclusion of psychosocial responses to families of missing persons, gender-based violence, and ex-combatants and their families; and the provision of psychosocial activities to the increasing number of Syrian refugees and migrants located in several holding centres in Tripoli and other parts of the country.

IOM will continue to provide fit-to-travel checks for migrants returning to their countries of origin under assisted return and reintegration programmes.

To support the operationalization of the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM intends to collaborate with the Ministry of Health in strengthening the capacities of health authorities in providing primary health care, particularly for at-risk migrant and mobile populations, focusing its efforts on contributing to better health of migrant communities through sustainable prevention and care services, specifically addressing HIV/AIDS, malaria, hepatitis and tuberculosis.

There is still a need to build the capacity of government authorities in providing rapid-response health-care services in targeted locations to reduce preventable mortality and morbidity and to mitigate risks in relation to reproductive health, tuberculosis and malaria, while encouraging health-seeking knowledge and behaviour among at-risk migrants and host communities. IOM will also seek to conduct targeted training in human trafficking for health officials, as they are often some of the first responders.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	5,000,000
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IOM will continue developing the capacities of the Libyan Government to strengthen migration and border management governance at the strategic

and operational levels. In particular, cooperation with the Libyan Ministry of Interior's Department for Combating Illegal Migration will continue to enhance the skills and capacities of border officials in migration management and the rightful treatment of migrants in holding centres. IOM will also provide technical assistance, for example, by developing guidelines and best practices, as well as standard operating procedures for the use of transit, reception and retention centres, drawing lessons learned from internationally recognized best practices, which may be contextualized to Libya.

IOM will continue to provide technical support to enhance infrastructure in migrant retention centres, which will build on the accomplished installation of the IOM-developed biometric registration system in 6 out of 19 data centre infrastructure management holding centres for irregular migrants. These centres are accessible to international organizations and provide a multifaceted solution for the identification and registration of irregular migrants, and the profiling of vulnerable migrants in need of tailored support and assistance.

In collaboration with relevant Libyan authorities, a short- to mid-term strategic action plan will be developed to enhance migration management in Libya by identifying migration priorities for the Government that will guide the development of future policies and programmes addressing Libya's national needs.



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The Organization will also continue to work, in close coordination with the EU Border Assistance Mission to Libya, on enhancing the capacities of the Libyan Ministry of Interior, the Coast Guard and other related agencies and ministries, through targeted interventions relating to training, technical expertise and the refurbishment and rehabilitation of border infrastructure, including the provision of specialized technical equipment.

IOM also intends to expand its work in the area of humanitarian border management, in particular assessing the capacities and needs of Libyan migration and border authorities to better manage massive cross-border movements of internally displaced persons, stranded and vulnerable migrants within and towards neighbouring countries, including the necessary support to governments in providing assistance to migrants in humanitarian crisis situations.

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

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,000,000
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IOM has undertaken key capacity-building initiatives in Libya, in support of the needs of migrants and challenges associated with mixed migration flows to the country, through the conduct of training in counter-trafficking and irregular migration, on addressing migration management through the development of legal channels, and on migrants' rights and needs. In 2015 the Organization intends to further train and build the capacity of authorities to identify and meet the needs of different types of migrants in a consistent manner, across ministries and departments, including those working in the areas of law enforcement, social affairs, labour, health, internal security and local government. This will include the roll-out of standard operating procedures for supporting vulnerable migrants, together with the development of new tools, such as national plans of action.

With the aim of addressing the complex flows of migrants (including those smuggled, trafficked or arriving on their own through irregular means) that have different needs and require tailored support on a case-by-case basis, IOM seeks to create a "rapid response fund" to better address the diverse needs of vulnerable migrants in Libya.

IOM further plans to undertake a mapping exercise of the situations of migrants, their journeys to Libya and beyond, and the costs, motivations and challenges involved, in order to better customize appropriate responses in the country and the wider region, especially as regards the movement of some migrant

communities across the Mediterranean and into the EU.

Such a cycle of capacity-building activities would target CSOs, to enable them to address mixed flows with tailored responses related to protection, shelter, water and sanitation, health care, and return and reintegration, focusing on the most vulnerable migrants, such as victims of trafficking, unaccompanied migrant children and the disabled. Emphasis will be put on the sustainability of these interventions, as CSOs will learn to identify areas of intervention, develop referral mechanisms and take them to potential partners in the international community for their support.

Target populations	
Governments and regional bodies	
Migrants and vulnerable populations	

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,500,000
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Labour migration played an important role in the Libyan economy even prior to the uprisings. Foreign labour, in the form of both highly skilled professionals and low-skilled workers, is still needed today to meet the country's labour market needs. IOM will continue to support the Ministry of Labour and other relevant authorities in identifying obstacles to efficient recruitment and effective migrant protection. IOM will support the Government's efforts to monitor labour market needs and enhance its capacity in job-matching.

IOM will continue these activities, with a focus on updating national legislation, policies and action plans governing the recruitment and employment process for labour migrants. Interministerial and inter-State cooperation on labour migration management will be supported and enhanced.

With the aim of supporting Libya on its way to recovery, it is crucial that the Government engages its expatriate communities in sharing their skills, knowledge and other resources through short- or long-term return migration, to equip their compatriots with skills in key areas such as infrastructure, development, governance and health care. IOM will undertake further efforts to encourage expatriate communities to invest in the development of their home country through the provision of financial and human resources to support infrastructure or activities in particular areas.

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

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM will continue its support for enhancing migration management in Libya and, in particular, for addressing gaps that have emerged from the post-conflict context. IOM seeks to provide further support to the Government in enhancing existing migration-related legislation and policies through continued support to the interministerial task forces on policy and legislation, who will examine and put forth recommendations to improve the current migration-related framework.

To enable evidence-based policymaking, IOM also seeks to strengthen Libya's efforts to collect and share information on irregular migration by organizing regional workshops to facilitate dialogue, collaboration and coordination for comprehensive and customized responses to the needs of migrants, host communities and countries alike.

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

MOROCCO

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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With the ongoing influx of Syrian refugees via Algeria and their non-recognition as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the Syrian population requires continuous emergency assistance, such as non-food items, shelters, medical referrals and psychosocial support, among others. IOM aims to provide assistance to these vulnerable persons, who are often women and children.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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With the Government lacking sufficient health assistance capacity for migrants in the country, IOM will continue to reduce migrant vulnerabilities by providing direct assistance to migrants. IOM will provide professional psychological support to irregular and regularized migrants in Morocco and returning Moroccans, with a special focus on victims of trafficking.

Guided by the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM will support the Government and civil society to improve their capacity to respond to the health needs of irregular and regularized migrants in Morocco.

IOM will facilitate health assessment and travel health assistance services for government-sponsored refugees moving to resettlement countries.

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

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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Following the report by the Moroccan Human Rights Council and the High Instructions of King Mohammed VI in September 2013, Morocco has started moving towards a more comprehensive approach to migration governance that completely addresses the needs related to national security with a more human-rights based migration policy for migrants and nationals and are in line with international standards. IOM aims to support the Government of Morocco by conducting a training needs analysis and developing a tailored immigration training package, as well as by enhancing border operations with the development of standard operational procedures for orderly border management which will address passenger screening, interviewing techniques, international standards on immigration detention and non-custodial measures, and best practices for the identification and repatriation of irregular migrants.

Such activities would allow Moroccan border guards to strengthen their capacity to respond to the challenges at the borders, with a specific focus on particular challenges at the eastern border.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM will continue to provide humanitarian support to irregular and vulnerable migrants in Morocco by working with civil society partners to provide direct assistance to and assist these migrants to return home voluntarily, as well as facilitating their reintegration into their countries of origin.

The Organization will also focus on the continuously challenging issue of trafficking in persons by providing training to government officials and civil society to promote victim protection and the prosecution of perpetrators, as well as by providing technical

assistance for the establishment of a legal framework. In particular, IOM will seek to address the needs of victims of trafficking by providing direct assistance, such as shelter, medical and psychosocial assistance, and legal aid.

Furthermore, recognizing the complex migratory flows in the region, IOM will foster intraregional dialogue between government and civil society actors in the field of irregular migration and migrants' rights. Finally, the Organization will work with parliamentarians, journalists and schools to sensitize the different groups against racism and xenophobia and deconstruct prejudices.

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

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,500,000
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IOM will continue to facilitate the local socioeconomic insertion of young marginalized Moroccans in regions prone to irregular migration by ensuring a reduction in school dropout rates, facilitating reinsertion into schools and providing vocational training and referral services to the private sector for internships and jobs.

The Organization will continue to assist returning Moroccan migrants, with a special focus on unaccompanied minors, in reintegrating into society and accessing education or finding employment.

The Organization will provide training to government entities to ensure language and cultural training for family reunification purposes.

IOM will continue to implement initiatives to facilitate the engagement of the Moroccan diaspora in investment, development and entrepreneurship initiatives in their communities of origin, and of qualified members of the diaspora to support identified sectors in Morocco.

The Organization will also continue to implement migration and development projects that aim to integrate migration into development planning at the national and local levels, to ensure that policies are developed to mitigate the potential negative effects and take advantage of the potential benefits of migration.

Finally, IOM will assist the Government of Morocco in developing its integration programming, with emphasis on training and job-matching for low-skilled regularized migrants in Morocco who have been

able to obtain a residence card following the recent amnesty grant.

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

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM will work with the Government of Morocco in policy and research, including through the production of an extended Migration Profile, and in national and regional statistics and planning procedures for the collection and analysis of reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policy development. Furthermore, the Organization will collaborate with the Government to mainstream migration into the national development plan.

In addition, IOM will work on further analysing its internal data on beneficiaries and making the analysis available to the Government of Morocco, to contribute to decision-making processes.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

SUDAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,500,000
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IOM facilitates refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in close collaboration with receiving countries, UNHCR, the Sudanese Commissioner of Refugees, the Alien/Immigration Department and the Airport Authority. This includes the provision of pre-departure orientation, documentation and logistics support. These activities are fully funded by resettlement countries.

IOM continues to provide community improvement projects in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), infrastructure and livelihoods to populations with high mobility, such as displaced persons, pastoralists, irregular migrants, and returnees and host communities in the South Kordofan, West Kordofan, Blue Nile, Abyei and Darfur regions. In addition, the Organization supports social cohesion initiatives to promote peaceful co-existence in communities in the South Kordofan, West Kordofan, Blue Nile, Abyei and the Darfur border regions (East and South Darfur) with South Sudan that are at risk of or are prone to conflict.

Following efforts in 2014, IOM will continue to roll out the Migration Crisis Operational Framework in Sudan, training government entities, represented Member States and partners on its functionality in Sudan.

In 2015 the second phase of support to the National Election Commission will be ongoing, with a special focus on training officials of the National Election Commission at the State level. Training for civil society will ensure the participation of mobile populations, such as pastoralists and displaced persons.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,800,000
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IOM will continue to work with the Sudanese Government's Ministry of Health and partners in addressing the health and well-being of many types of mobile populations, such as internally displaced persons, trafficked persons, refugees, returnees and migrant workers, among others, during all phases of the migration process and during crisis situations. IOM will also work with partners and key stakeholders in increasing migrants' knowledge and awareness of the care for and prevention of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis and, where needed, ensure access to early diagnosis, treatment and referral services.

The Organization conducts health assessments, pre-departure medical screening, fit-to-travel checks for self-payer immigrants and government-sponsored refugees bound for resettlement countries such as Canada, United Kingdom and the United States.

Guided by the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM plans to support the provision of emergency primary health-care services and psychosocial support for conflict and disaster-affected populations, returnees, including their surrounding host communities.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	10,000,000
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IOM's focus aims at strengthening the capacity of relevant law enforcement and border agencies in establishing orderly migration management and effective border control. Activities will also include the development of a comprehensive training curriculum on border management and passport examination procedures.

The Organization will continue to build the capacity of the Government of Sudan to fight transnational

organized crime, perform data collection and analysis on migration trends, to inform evidence-based migration policy; mainstream human rights into border management practices; and strengthen the implementation of travel document examination procedures and the use of relevant technologies to curb cross-border crimes such as irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

IOM will also provide its expertise in humanitarian border management to improve the capacities of the Government of Sudan to be prepared to successfully and rapidly respond to migration crises, to effectively manage borders during crises and establish post-crisis durable solutions. IOM intends to support the Government's ongoing efforts to ensure that border control posts are well equipped to efficiently cope with external threats, thus contributing to the internal security of the country and the protection of migrants.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	5,000,000
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IOM will focus on reducing migrant exploitation, particularly by combating migrant smuggling, trafficking in persons and kidnapping from and through Sudan, as the country continues to be a main crossing point en route to the Middle East and Europe (via Egypt or Libya).

The Organization will continue to assist migrants and host communities affected by high mobility within the corridors of complex migration routes in eastern Sudan and Khartoum. It will also address humanitarian needs of vulnerable and irregular migrants, enabling them to uphold their dignity and make informed choices regarding migration. Specialized protection support will be given to victims of rape, trafficking and other abuses including torture, as well as unaccompanied children, in line with international and IOM standards for care and counselling.

Currently, reintegration assistance is provided to Sudanese nationals returning to Sudan from the United Kingdom, Europe and neighbouring countries. This helps returnees to start a new life, with a view to sustainable return.

Returnees from crises abroad, in countries such as the Central African Republic, Libya, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic, are extended support, including emergency support upon arrival. Where needed and possible, IOM will also look to support the voluntary return, repatriation and reintegration of stranded migrants in Sudan.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	4,000,000
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IOM recognizes the invaluable role that the Sudanese diaspora can play in supporting the social and economic development of Sudan through investment, return, skills transfers and the establishment of knowledge and trading networks.

Through collaboration with relevant national and local authorities, IOM will support the participation of the Sudanese diaspora in development initiatives within the Eastern region of Sudan. The Organization intends to support the Government in this initiative by facilitating an interministerial dialogue between the Government and civil society and through the proactive participation of Sudanese diaspora representatives who would be able to inform the development of a strategy and roadmap for sustainable collaboration among the diaspora, Government and civil society actors in Sudan.

In addition, IOM will continue its Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals programme to link Sudanese in the Netherlands with development opportunities in their countries of origin.

IOM also intends to support government capacity-building in labour migration management, aiming to address labour market gaps in areas and sectors critical to recovery and further development, while providing technical support in the field of migration management for the development of labour migration policies, programmes, legislation, and procedures, to support the management of labour mobility conducive to Sudan's continued economic development.

Target populations

Diaspora

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM will continue to work with the Government on its legal procedures regarding irregular migrants. As part of its work with South Sudanese nationals in Sudan, IOM will continue to advocate for the regularization of their status in Sudan. In particular, IOM will support the Government of Sudan in the registration of all South Sudanese interested in staying and working in the country based on an agreement reached between the two governments and to link the registration with Sudan Civil Registration. Given the current conflict in South Sudan and the continuous flow of arrivals from the country, these efforts are all the more important in light of the estimated number of South Sudanese who have been in Sudan since the separation of the two countries.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	43,000,000
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IOM's response to the crisis continues in 2015 through the provision of emergency assistance to internally displaced people and affected host communities, in particular through the distribution of core relief items, shelter and WASH interventions, as well as early recovery assistance, such as cash for work.

Maintaining a large presence in the field and building capacities of local implementing partners will continue to remain strategic priorities.

IOM will also continue to repatriate stranded migrants in cooperation with receiving countries, relevant embassies and UNHCR. This effort will include the provision of documentation and transportation assistance. IOM will also sustain its resettlement assistance for non-Syrian refugees.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs



Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	6,000,000
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Health assessments and travel health assistance will continue to be provided for government-funded and self-paying migrants bound for Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

With the protracted conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, fitness-to-travel health checks are conducted for migrant workers and other third-country nationals who decide to return to their respective countries of origin.

IOM aims to increase the capacity of formal and informal actors to provide psychosocial support to those affected by the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic and neighbouring countries, particularly the youth. The strategic aims for the year are to keep building capacity within the region, support the centres to be established for the returnees and foster psychosocial support and dialogue. The Organization further aims at the establishment of an expert team to be affiliated with national actors working on the peace and reconciliation process in the Syrian Arab Republic at the national level.

In a situation of protracted conflict, and in the presence of the relevant authorizations, IOM will capitalize on human resources built through capacity-building initiatives, coordinating the provision of direct psychosocial intervention based on needs identified through the established partnership.

Access to life-saving and emergency primary healthcare services will continue through the establishment of primary health-care units; provision of medical equipment and supplies; and the procurement of mobile clinics to extend IOM's outreach programme.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,500,000
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IOM's response to the ongoing crisis will aim to support border authorities in facing increased challenges resulting from humanitarian crises, for example, the massive outflow of refugees or migrants. Within the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework, humanitarian border management initiatives, which particularly address the most urgent needs during crises, could include rapid needs assessments, as appropriate, to set priorities and identify infrastructural and refurbishment needs (e.g. what modern equipment needs to be provided), and develop standard operating procedures that could be initiated to ensure adequate and rapid responses to the challenging situation, with particular

focus at the border. In 2015 IOM aims to deliver tailored on-the-job training to border officials to be conducted at both headquarters and border posts, specifically aimed at identifying the most effective border management operations in consideration of the current humanitarian emergency. A tailored and contextualized humanitarian border management programme would also rationalize the procedures for the exit of third-country nationals out of the Syrian Arab Republic, assist with the coordination of referrals of migrants to humanitarian actors, and provide equipment and support for field operations.

IOM can also assist in tracking migrant flows through a biometric registration system, provide emergency consular services, assist with the return of third country nationals, and assist with the development of DRR strategies.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,400,000
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Since the outbreak of the conflict in March 2011, IOM has evacuated and repatriated almost 4,500 vulnerable stranded migrants from over 41 countries. IOM assistance to vulnerable stranded migrants reached all 14 Syrian governorates, with the highest numbers in Aleppo, Damascus and rural Damascus. As the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic continued to increase in its complexity, almost 70 per cent of stranded migrants evacuated by IOM reported they had little access to food security and health-care services. The situation remains dire, and many lack diplomatic representation in the country, are displaced, have lost their documents or have had them withheld, and have been subjected to abuses, including human trafficking – these are particularly true of migrants working in the domestic household sector. IOM estimates that 6,800 out of 120,000 migrants in the country are extremely vulnerable and affected by the crisis. IOM continues to identify pockets of stranded migrants in need of assistance, including those in hard-to-reach and besieged areas in the Aleppo Governorate. IOM will continue to work to ensure that the most vulnerable returning migrants receive access to reintegration packages; and will continue to provide capacity-building and technical assistance to partners in anti-trafficking and assistance to vulnerable migrants.

In 2015 IOM will continue to build the capacities of national institutions and local community-based organization mandated in counter-trafficking, with the aim of understanding the scope of human trafficking and associated protection concerns in crisis contexts, such as in the Syrian Arab Republic to ensure that responses are evidence-based; building/enhancing the capacity of stakeholders to identify victims and to provide direct assistance; conducting

subsequent training of trainers sessions; and strengthening cooperation at the national level to identify victims and provide them with appropriate and comprehensive direct assistance.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

TUNISIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,000,000

To enforce and enhance national actors to better respond to migration crisis, IOM will focus on disseminating the new Migration Crisis Operational Framework adopted by IOM, which addresses migration crises transversely while respecting humanitarian reform.

To better organize the assistance provided to people rescued at sea, preliminary discussions were held between partners and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to present the standard operating procedures for assistance, referral and protection activities on Tunisian territory. Through training and coaching, as well as technical and operational support, IOM's overarching aim is to operationalize these standard operating procedures for more predictable and protection-sensitive management of people rescued at sea and other vulnerable migrants, involving all relevant national and international stakeholders. Tunisian authorities and other CSOs will be the direct beneficiaries, while irregular migrants (including smuggled migrants, stranded migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and other vulnerable individuals rescued at sea, who may be victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors or women at risk) will be the indirect beneficiaries. The project will be implemented jointly with UNHCR, and is funded by the Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development.

In the context of the ongoing conflict in Libya, IOM has been assisting a large number of third-country nationals transiting through Tunisia to return home, and is expecting the need for transport/evacuation assistance to continue as international migrants fleeing Libya reach Tunisia.

Similarly, IOM and UN partners are seeking co-funding for a UN Human Security Trust Fund project to promote community resilience and social cohesion at the Tunisia–Libya border, including emergency preparedness capacity-building for local stakeholders.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

UN/IOs/INGOs

Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

200,000

Migrants in the region and in Tunisia are among the most affected by the lack of access to health services. Linguistic or cultural differences, a lack of affordable health service or health insurance, administrative hurdles, legal status and the fact that migrants often work extremely long hours, are among their key barriers. It is a priority for IOM to maintain, sustain and develop the migration health initiatives.

Guided by the 2008 World Health Assembly (WHA61.17) Resolution on Health of Migrants, IOM, through its different projects focusing on migrants' protection in Tunisia, is actively committed to promote migrants' health and intends to continue and extend its reach in addressing youth and family mental health, providing medical assistance to vulnerable migrants in Tunisia, empowering the Ministry of Health and the health sector in addressing the health needs of migrants, delivering appropriate treatment to migrants rescued at sea and victims of trafficking, and extending its family health assessment.

In the framework of the EU-funded START project, IOM is planning a joint study with the Ministry of Health about migrants' health, including an assessment of the available health care services for migrants, particularly focusing on unaccompanied migrant children. This theme is widely integrated into the mobility partnership signed between the EU and Tunisia.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

UN/IOs/INGOs

Academia

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

3,000,000

IOM intends to continue offering technical support, including the provision of and capacity-building in the use of current border management equipment and participation in high-level fora on border management. More strategically, IOM will also provide support in defining the long-term needs of the Tunisian Government; providing technical assistance to address the most urgent needs at the Libya–Tunisia border within a humanitarian border management framework; and developing a modern border management information system. This would significantly contribute to the collection and processing of reliable and timely statistical migration data, which would then assist in the formulation of strategic and tactical intelligence to inform proactive migration policies in Tunisia. In this respect, IOM is seeking to formalize its collaboration with the

Ministry of Interior, as well as identify possible synergies and strategic partnerships with a variety of well-established partners, including Interpol, with whom IOM signed a cooperation agreement in March 2014.

In addition, while running the Canada Visa Application Centre in Tunisia, IOM is looking forward to collaborating with more countries to facilitate and support regular migration initiatives.

Target populations

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

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,000,000
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The increased numbers of boats departing for European shores from its neighbour, Libya, have called for increased and multifaceted responses, including direct assistance to migrants in Tunisia and assisted voluntary return and reintegration to their home countries. With an estimated 1,300,000 Tunisians living in Europe, IOM further offers AVRR services to Tunisia through various programmes. IOM aims to extend these programmes in the future and seeks for continued support to maximize the availability of assistance and the number of migrants supported.

IOM is also actively combatting human trafficking in Tunisia, and has supported the development of the new national legal framework on trafficking in persons. In terms of prevention activities, the Solidarity with the Children of Maghreb and Mashreq (SALEMM) project raises youth awareness on the risks of irregular migration, including human trafficking and the opportunities for safe migration. IOM also plans to reinforce institutional capacities on human trafficking and enhance its efforts in delivering direct assistance to victims of trafficking.

In addition and at the request of the Government, IOM is planning to increase the number of Migrant Resource Centres, in order to inform potential migrants of their rights and of opportunities for regular migration.

Target populations

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

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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As an implementing partner in the Youth, Employment and Migration Programme, IOM's work in Tunisia has a strong focus on development issues impacting the country. IOM has worked to stabilize and provide an economic stimulus to communities through the implementation of community projects. IOM is also a partner in the micro-credit/coaching entrepreneurship programme, which aims to promote the development of small businesses and commerce in Tunisia.

The Organization continues to work and coordinate with Tunisian diaspora communities to promote the engagement of Tunisians abroad in local development, including through support for entrepreneurship and social and political engagement.

Recognizing the historical importance of labour migration for Tunisia, as well as the role labour migration can play in alleviating domestic labour market pressures and supporting consumer growth through remittances, IOM will continue to work with government counterparts to build capacity in effective policy and the management of labour migration programmes to make migration work for Tunisia's development.

Relating more specifically to youth empowerment, IOM intends to establish a dialogue between youth, civil society, and local and national authorities on issues of migration and development, in order to include youth in the decision-making process at the local, regional and national levels, and engage youth as a consultative partner.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector
Academia
Diaspora

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM aims to assist the Government in supporting the creation of an institutional platform promoting inclusive national consultations with all stakeholders and supporting a national action plan on migration. Within the migration and development framework, IOM plans to study the impact of remittances on local development. Likewise, IOM plans to conduct research on the impact of migration at the household level, with a specific focus on women. The results of the research will create better understanding of the migration context, the root causes of migration and

its social and economic impact, to guide policymaking and programming on migration.

IOM will support the Tunisian Government's growing interest in developing bilateral and multilateral agreements on mobility and will assist the Government in the implementation of such agreements.

Target populations

- Governments and regional bodies
- Local NGOs and CSOs

YEMEN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,000,000
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The ongoing conflict in the Al-Jawf Governorate between the Al-Islah and Al-Houthi has led to the displacement of thousands of families from various districts within Al-Jawf. The number of internally displaced persons is expected to rise over the next months as the conflict, which began in mid-July 2014, continues to escalate and expand.

In August 2014, IOM in Yemen published a needs assessment report on conflict-induced internally displaced persons in Al-Jawf Governorate. The IOM report points to internally displaced persons' limited access to food, decent shelter, safe water and sanitation services within Al-Jawf due to its marginalized status. So as to better respond to the soaring needs of internally displaced persons, IOM plans to scale up WASH, shelter and non-food item distribution activities in target districts across Al-Jawf, expand geographically within the governorate and re-engage in emergency food distribution to vulnerable displaced populations and host communities.

IOM intends to build contingency stocks of WASH, shelter and hygiene kits at its local warehouses, to address the expanding needs of governorate residents not able to safely return home. IOM will also engage in community resilience by building their capacities to more effectively respond to the latest surge in internally displaced persons in Yemen.

Target populations

- Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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Improving migrants' access to health care and promoting their well-being is to uphold a basic human right that is also in the best interest of all countries and communities. Yemen continues to face tremendous migration challenges, both in addressing the massive influx of third-country nationals from the

Horn of Africa who intend to find work in Yemen or transit through Yemen in order to reach richer Gulf countries, as well as the hundreds of thousands of Yemeni migrants expelled from Saudi Arabia, many of whom arrive in Yemen with dire health needs. Throughout 2015, complementing its humanitarian efforts, IOM will continue building the capacity of Yemen's Ministry of Public Health and Population and other relevant partners in addressing the health needs of migrants, Yemenis and third-country nationals, notably in the implementation of the WHO Resolution on the health of migrants and its subsequent operational framework in the areas of:

- (a) Monitoring migrants' health;
- (b) Policy and legal framework affecting migrant health;
- (c) Developing migrant-sensitive health systems;
- (d) Partnership, networks and multi-country cooperation.

Target populations

- Governments and regional bodies
- Local NGOs and CSOs
- Academia

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,800,000
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IOM will pursue its support to the Government of Yemen in migration and humanitarian border management through a broad range of activities. These will include the establishment/refurbishment of government-run migrant reception facilities close to the main landing points of irregular migrant flows from the Horn of Africa, and the development and pilot of a basic migrant registration system to better monitor in- and outflows for purposes other than security. To this end, the EU-funded 2010 border assessment will be updated to reflect the most recent developments.

IOM will also reinforce government border management and reception capacities through the identification and piloting of a viable referral system for vulnerable migrants, including unaccompanied minors, women and victims of trafficking, in addition to the current referrals of asylum-seekers and refugees.

The establishment of a database to track migration flows through Yemen and identify critical passages and vulnerabilities is a recognized critical need to inform an effective, nationwide migration governance approach. To this end IOM plans to liaise with Yemeni authorities, coastguards and other regional and international actors in pursuance of the 2013 Sana'a Declaration on Asylum and Migration.

Target populations

- Governments and regional bodies
- UN/IOs/INGOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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IOM's counter-trafficking efforts in Yemen will continue to focus on the following key areas:

- (a) Prevention – Awareness-raising efforts targeting migrants, host communities, and community centres on the importance of safe migration and possible risks involved with irregular migration;
- (b) Protection – Screening to identify and assist extremely vulnerable migrants, such as victims of trafficking, torture, rape, and unaccompanied migrant children through the provision of safe accommodation, medical services and immediate material needs, as well as the coordination of travel arrangements with relevant embassies and reception/reintegration support in the countries of origin, whenever possible, to ensure the availability of assisted return and reintegration for stranded migrants, with a focus on the most vulnerable groups;
- (c) Partnerships – Facilitating the UN Country Team Inter-agency Working Group, and supporting the National Technical Committee Against Human Trafficking;
- (d) Capacity-building – Awareness-raising, legislation and training of the Government and civil society to support the implementation of a national Country Team strategy, corresponding legislation and the development of an effective national referral system.

Target populations

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

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM plans to continue providing assistance to Yemeni returnees from the region and further afield, in support of longer-term, sustainable reintegration or skills re-orientation, service delivery and micro-finance management and remittance flows.

IOM also intends to pursue and build on existing qualitative and quantitative research on labour mobility in and around Yemen, migrant communities abroad and the socioeconomic impact on communities of origin of large numbers of Yemeni returnees. This research is intended to fill critical information gaps, to inform national labour migration policies and contribute to more effective programme development. The research will build on the current return data being collected by IOM at border crossing points with Saudi Arabia, the Central Statistics Office's ongoing labour market survey; and household income and expenditure surveys (which includes a component on remittances).

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	800,000
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IOM plans to assist the Government of Yemen in creating a migration governance roadmap embracing a holistic and long-term approach to managing migration flows.

IOM also intends to pursue the recommendations of the Sana'a Declaration, an outcome of the Regional Conference on Asylum and Migration held in Sana'a in November 2013. Significantly, the recommendations go beyond mixed migration and into migration governance issues. IOM will help establish a plan of action for the implementation of the recommendations and for regular regional government consultations among the signatories of the Sana'a Declaration.

Articulating the composition of migrant flows within Yemen, including migrants engaged in the rural sector, the service industry and domestic workers, remains a priority. Equally, updating the mapping of Yemeni migrant communities, and corresponding financial and other services flows will better inform policymakers and Yemeni consulates of required services and protection needs.

IOM plans to complement its capacity-building efforts by updating and translating a number of salient IOM publications on migration management and data protection into Arabic.

Target populations

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

ACRONYMS

CSO	Civil society organization
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
LAS	League of Arab States
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MTF–NOAH	Migration Task Force for the Eastern African Migratory Route and North Africa
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Africa
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

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Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the principal intergovernmental organization in the field of migration.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

IOM works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.



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