



Regional Office for Southern Africa

IOM Southern Africa - Regional Newsletter
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Welcome Note by the New Regional Director, Mr. Josiah Ogina

As the incoming Regional Director of the IOM Regional Office for Southern Africa, I would like to welcome all readers of our newsletter.

Change of leadership is always a good time to look back, take stock of what has been accomplished to date and build upon past achievements, while at the same time recognize the need to undertake new initiatives and develop new visions.

Building on over 30 years of experience with IOM, mostly in field office positions in Africa, I have great admiration for the achievements made by our Member States and IOM missions in this region, which fall under many different thematic areas.

Many countries in Southern Africa have been significantly improving their socio-economic status over recent decades and years—even if many challenges and gaps still remain—and the region as a whole enjoys relative political stability.

It is also impressive to note that all countries in the region have become IOM Member States, with some having joined only in recent years, including Botswana, Mozambique, and Namibia and, more recently, Madagascar and Malawi. This certainly reflects growing recognition of IOM and forms an excellent foundation for a regional partnership approach in tackling migration issues.

Notwithstanding these promising developments and increased regional coordination, challenges still remain, , for example, high levels of poverty and the uneven distribution of economic resources, social issues including gender-based violence (GBV), health challenges, high unemployment rates among youth and other groups, and problems related to governance issues. These challenges demonstrate that the assistance and support of development partners is still much needed in the region.

The factors above provide a unique opportunity for enhancing our joint work in addressing migration-related issues and challenges in Southern Africa. In this regard, allow me to briefly outline IOM's vision for the coming years, which, building on our past achievements in this region, focuses on three perspectives.

First, without diminishing IOM's strength in operational emergencies in other regions, IOM Southern Africa can continue to shift our focus towards developing longer-term, sustainable and holistic approaches to migration management. This could, for example, mean further enhancing our joint efforts in developing labour migration models that create better opportunities and optimise the developmental benefits for both countries of origin and destination.

Second, though migrants in need of protection as well as national Governments remain the two main beneficiaries for IOM interventions, we have started to increasingly focus on a regional approach, be it to assist in the harmonization of standards or provide a platform for relevant migration-related debates leading to better cooperation. The Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) is an excellent example of a regional migration mechanism and the fact that it is increasingly driven by Member States provides a good foundation for the future success of this and other regional initiatives.

And finally, from an internal IOM management point of view, we will further improve the monitoring and evaluation component of our project work through the recent adoption of a Results-Based-Management approach. This should not only allow us to better target our interventions in the future but also improve our reporting on results and achievements.

In conclusion, I am convinced that Southern Africa holds much potential for Member States and Intergovernmental Organizations to work together and find solutions and innovative ways to manage migration for the benefit of all. In an increasingly globalized and mobile world, I would like to encourage all partners in the field of migration management to work together for the benefit of migrants and to enhance responses to migration challenges in the region. I look forward to a fruitful cooperation in the coming years.

(Please also visit our website at <http://ropretoria.iom.int>)



Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa: Ministerial Meeting Held in Zimbabwe, July 2015

The third Ministerial-level Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) was held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, from 7-9 July 2015. The theme of the meeting was "Addressing Mixed and Irregular Migration in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Region: Protection of the Unaccompanied Migrant Child".

Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for immigration from all 15 SADC Member States participated in the meeting, representing: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



A key outcome of the meeting was a Statement signed by SADC Ministers responsible for immigration endorsing the Regional Action Plan as a relevant and feasible framework to develop a common approach to respond to and address the challenges of irregular and mixed migration. Furthermore, Ministers recommended that SADC Member States individually and collectively prioritize the sections of the Action Plan pertaining to the protection of unaccompanied migrant children and to begin the implementation of the proposed actions, as well as pursuing preliminary work on statelessness, alternatives to detention and return pending the formal adoption of the Action Plan by SADC.

MIDSA was established in 2000, with the overall objective of facilitating dialogue and cooperation among SADC Member States and contributing to improved regional migration management. MIDSA is a platform for migration to be discussed in an informal setting – identifying, shaping and working towards the achievement of shared goals. MIDSA further raises awareness on challenges and best practices, and has to date put different aspects of migration management on the agenda, including the protection of vulnerable migrants, refugees and asylum seekers travelling in mixed and irregular migratory flows.

(For further background information on MIDSA, including the 2015 Ministerial Statement and other documents, please visit our website at: <http://ropretoria.iom.int/regional-cooperation>)

Migration Forecasts and Trends in Southern Africa

Current migration trends in Southern Africa need to be assessed against the following global developments: First, we are living at a time of unprecedented human mobility. Migration is increasing steadily, within countries as well as across borders and regions, and populations worldwide are becoming more mobile and more inter-connected. Migration figures are difficult to estimate but are likely to have reached 1 billion globally. Second, Africa will have the largest population growth of any region in the world between now and 2050. Of the projected 2.4 billion person increase in the global population between 2015 and 2050, 1.3 billion will be in Africa. Between 2015 and 2050, half of the world's population growth is expected to be concentrated in nine countries: India, Nigeria, Pakistan, DRC, Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Indonesia and Uganda, listed according to the size of their contribution to the total growth; thus, the central and eastern Africa are expected to see a massive population growth.

In addition, the 'types of migrants' that are traveling are changing, becoming less identified as a homogenous group and shifting toward mixed migration flows, especially in Africa. For example, the eastern and southern Africa regions have experienced a significant rise in mixed and irregular migration flows in recent years. These flows, that mostly originate from the Horn region, particularly Ethiopia and Somalia, consist of refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants, and victims of trafficking, including women and children. The large majority of these migrants attempt to reach their destinations through established smuggling and trafficking networks. Human rights violations and lack of protection of migrants inclusive of forced family separation, gender-based violence, detention, extortion, and torture, are well documented and continue to be an unfortunate reality for all types of migrants in these flows. Insecurity, lack of

economic livelihood, and drought/crop failure continue to be some of the push factors that motivate migrants to follow high-risk migratory routes as they seek better opportunities.

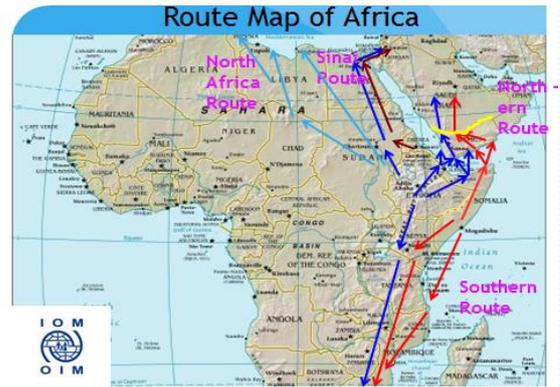
The most common routes of migration flows with origin in Africa are the following three:

Northward to the Mediterranean region and on to Europe following a route from the Horn of Africa, particularly Ethiopia and Eritrea to Sudan and Egypt or Libya: the plight of migrants taking this route has been documented by various actors, who have reported inhumane treatment by smuggling rings operating in the Sahara desert. These flows are joined by similar movements from West Africa, and, more recently, the troubled Middle East Region. Maritime arrivals to the European Union (EU) for 2015 alone are estimated to be around 200,000.

Eastward to the Middle East, often with the intention of reaching Saudi Arabia, normally through Djibouti and Northern Somalia across the Gulf of Eden: this route is likely to be the most monitored of the three with regular reports on the profile and experience of migrants being released by the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat based in Nairobi as well as UNHCR.

Southward to Southern Africa, particularly intending to reach the Republic of South Africa travelling through countries in the Great Lakes and the SADC region: an estimated 20,000 migrants from the Horn take this route every year. These numbers are only a fraction of the total number of migrants trying to reach South Africa who originate from countries in the region itself, such as DRC, Malawi, Tanzania and most significantly Zimbabwe. While the treatment of migrants on this route is considerably less inhumane compared to other routes, reports have been consistent in showing patterns of extortion, abandonment, physical abuse, and, to a certain extent sexual violence.

An increasingly worrying trend in the irregular and mixed migration patterns of the region has been the rise in unaccompanied children. All three major mixed migration routes in the region described above have witnessed more children making these perilous journeys without adult accompaniment.



In drawing projections and forecasts for the migration trends in the Southern African region, let us look at the most recent developments in the 'northward' and 'eastward' routes described above:

Saudi Arabia has erected a 1,800 KM fence along its border with Yemen to stem the flow of migrants into the country. A similar measure has been taken by Israel on its border with Egypt. Additionally, Saudi Arabia deported 170,000 Ethiopians, 30,000 Somalis, and 84,000 Yemenis in the first quarter of 2014 alone. The eastern route is also currently witnessing return migration with migrants leaving Yemen and heading back to Djibouti and Somalia.

The EU is engaging the African Union (AU), as well as individual source/transit countries in the Horn and North Africa, in an attempt to curb irregular migration. The dialogue is carried out under the Khartoum Process and the AU's Horn of Africa initiative. The AU, EU and concerned member states are expected to hold a meeting in Malta in November 2015 to reveal a plan. The European Commission has allocated €1.8 billion from the EU to set up an "Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa".

Additionally, both the Mediterranean and Gulf of Aden crossings have become increasingly dangerous for migrants due to heightened risks of drowning as a result of reckless smugglers and the conflict in Yemen. IOM's Missing Migrants Project calculates that 2,987 migrants have perished in the Mediterranean this year, almost three quarters of the 4,093 migrants who have died worldwide in 2015 to date.

Through the closing of borders, both in Saudi Arabia and Israel, and the conflict in Yemen, the

eastern route has already witnessed a reduction in the number of migrants. The risks in the Mediterranean coupled with the resources that EU plans to pour into the Horn of Africa region are likely to decrease the use of the northern route in the foreseeable future as law enforcement action will possibly impede the operations of smugglers. At the same time, long term development interventions such as livelihood support and employment creation are likely to yield significant results only in the medium to long term.

Consequently, it is expected that the outflow migration will continue from the Horn area. With reduced possibility to pursue the northern and eastern routes, migrants may increasingly resort to the south. This means there will likely be increase migration into the SADC region with South Africa as a primary intended destination. As countries are ill prepared to address massive flows, this will likely cause severe strain on migration management capacities in the region. A proactive and comprehensive response is thus an immediate need.



Enhancing Immigration and Border Management in Southern Africa

IOM's work on Immigration and Border Management (IBM) spans the globe, with IOM programmes supporting governments to achieve the balance between addressing security concerns on the one hand, and facilitating the cross border movement of migrants and bona fide travellers on the other. IBM activities are directed at helping governments create policy, legislation, administrative structures, and operational

systems, and also provide the human resources necessary to respond effectively to diverse migration challenges and to institute appropriate migration governance.

IOM is actively supporting a number of IBM initiatives throughout Southern Africa, most extensively in the DRC, where IOM has supported the implementation of various projects designed to enhance the capacity of the Government of the DRC to manage its borders through support to infrastructure development and capacity building.

Through funding from IOM Development Fund (IDF), technical support is currently being provided to the Governments of Angola and Botswana in order to develop the respective countries' migration policies. In Zimbabwe, IOM is supporting the efforts of the Government to strengthen leadership on migration management, through assistance in the development of a multi-sectoral National Immigration Policy, and by enhancing the capacity of migration management authorities on Integrated Border Management through comprehensive border assessments and focused capacity building trainings. In Mozambique, with funding from the U.S. Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), an IOM-supported project has recently commenced, to support the Government of Mozambique to protect its national borders and combat transnational organized crime, through building capacity in integrated border management at key air and land border points in the southern region of the country.

Border Management plays an important role in the Southern African Region. SADC Guidelines for Coordinated Border Management have been drafted, recognising that a transition from a Free Trade Area to a Customs Union and on to a Common Market requires effective controls of the internal borders and, eventually, of the external borders of the Common Market. In the context of MDSA SADC revised the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), which was developed with IOM's support and was approved for the period 2015-2020. The RISDP outlines the full development agenda for SADC in the coming five years, and provides ample scope for IBM-focused interventions, notably in addressing the challenges of irregular

migration in the region, including migrant smuggling.

In July 2015, IOM's Regional Office in South Africa welcomed its newest Thematic Specialist, Elizabeth Warn, who specializes in Immigration and Border Management and will cover the countries of Southern and East Africa. Through the acquisition of this new thematic specialist, IOM will seek to expand its programmatic and project portfolio, assisting governments to meet their migration governance challenges, and promoting comprehensive, transparent and coherent approaches to immigration and border management processes, involving all countries in the migration continuum.

The IOM Development Fund Supports Member States in Southern Africa

The IOM Development Fund (IDF) was established in 2001 to support Member States in their efforts to strengthen migration management capacity. The Fund contributes to the harmonization of migration management policies and practices with national development strategies through priority projects that are identified by Member States in coordination with IOM offices worldwide. Financial support for IDF projects comes from Member States and private donors that make un-earmarked contributions to IOM. With an initial budget of USD 1.4 million, IDF now allocates more than USD 7.7 million per year, which reflects a growing recognition of the Fund as a valuable resource in bridging critical resource gaps.

In recent years, IDF has supported a number of projects in Southern Africa, ranging from facilitating South-South labour migration, combatting human trafficking, and increasing migration management capacity and protection of vulnerable migrants. In addition to identifying the most urgent requests in terms of need, equitable allocation of the funds within the region is a core management principle.

Below are a few examples of how IDF funding has supported Member States in the Southern Africa region.



Botswana

With funding from IDF, IOM recently launched an 18-month project to support the development of a national migration policy, the development of which is a specific objective outlined in the current National Development Plan (NDP 10). Botswana has become a transit country for documented and irregular migrants trying to reach South Africa, a source country for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour, and a destination country for various migrant types, including asylum seekers, economic migrants, tourists, students and victims of trafficking. The Government currently lacks a coherent framework for managing this high level of human mobility and has requested IOM assistance in the development of a national policy. The IOM mission in Botswana and the Southern Africa Regional Office are providing guidance and technical support to the Government of Botswana through facilitation of trainings for members of the multi-stakeholder policy group and the assignment of an expert to conduct research and prepare the initial draft of the policy in close coordination with the Government.

Madagascar

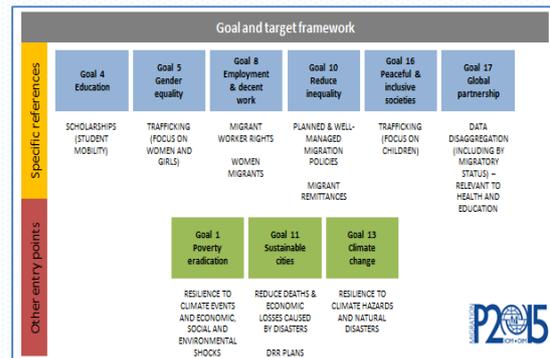
In the context of a political and post crisis transition, IOM utilized IDF funds to establish its presence in Madagascar by leading efforts to combat human trafficking, a national priority identified by the Government. At a time when bilateral and multilateral donors imposed sanctions and limited support to strictly humanitarian needs, IDF allowed the new mission to provide much needed technical and financial support to the Government of Madagascar. With seed funding from IDF, IOM

demonstrated its counter-trafficking expertise and leadership among stakeholders as well as its ability to effectively provide assistance to victims. To date, the project has strengthened coordination structures and dialogue among key stakeholders, increased the availability of reliable information on human trafficking within and from Madagascar, and raised awareness among the general public on the dangers of irregular migration.

Zimbabwe

The Government of Zimbabwe faces multiple and complex migration issues characterized by high levels of brain-drain, cross-border mobility, human trafficking and smuggling, mixed migration flows and irregular migration. With support from IDF, IOM is providing technical support to strengthen the Government’s migration management through the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Migration (IMCM), which coordinates migration issues across all government ministries. IOM’s technical support to the IMCM has not only laid a solid migration management foundation in Zimbabwe, but has also enabled the Government to re-evaluate its migration management approach. IOM support to the IMCM has led the committee to host quarterly migration management coordination meetings, spearhead a review of a national labour migration policy, as well as develop a National Migration Management Strategic Plan of Action (2015-18). In order to significantly reduce the prevalence of irregular migration from Zimbabwe, IDF also supported the establishment of a Migrant Resource Centre, which serves as a one-stop centre providing safe migration information to migrants. Between September 2014 and June 2015 alone, the Migrant Resource Centre provided safe migration information to more than 16,600 migrants.

(For more information about IDF, please visit the global IOM website and IDF link at: <https://www.iom.int/iom-dev-funds>).



Global IOM Developments

Since 2014, IOM has engaged in a process of preparing a new global strategy, “the Migration Governance Framework” (MiGoF). The strategy has been further developed during 2015 in consultation with Member States and international partners, and is expected to be presented to the IOM Council in November 2015 for adoption. MiGoF is based on five overarching themes and includes broadly defined indicators that will allow IOM to better monitor and measure its achievements.

Along with MiGoF, IOM has established a results-based management (RBM) approach for project management to ensure that project-related work, including planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation, are done in a well-targeted, coordinated and results-oriented manner, both at the national and regional level, and in line with the global targets. This approach will also ensure evidence-based reporting to our donor agencies.

IOM’s global strategy, MiGoF, is also the overarching framework that will guide our work within the newly established 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. It was with great satisfaction to see that in 2014-15, during the negotiations for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—the successor framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)—UN member states have acknowledged the importance of migration in development, which is now thoroughly enshrined in a number of goals and targets (in particular highlighted in target 10.7 on ‘migration policies’, target 8.8 on ‘migrant workers’ rights’, targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2 on human trafficking related issues, and other targets).

Global calendar of events, 2015-2016

United Nations General Assembly, New York, September 2015

Adoption of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), Turkey, 14-16 October 2015

GFMD is the main intergovernmental forum dealing with migration and development and was initiated in 2006. The Forum has become a space for discussion between countries of origin and destination enabling them to find common ground. As of July 2014, Turkey took the chairmanship of the GFMD and will host the summit meeting in October 2015.

Conference on Migrants and Cities (CMC), Geneva, 26-27 October 2015

For the CMC, IOM will bring together global/regional organizations and partners as well as national representatives and local authorities to debate mobility management at local level and advance the discourse of the socio-economic well-being of migrants and their inclusion in communities and societies in which they live. The conference will demonstrate the significant role local and city institutions play in the management of human mobility and its challenges as well as take stock of various local programmes and initiatives. The conclusions and recommendations of the Conference will benefit and feed into the work of relevant global processes on urbanization and sustainable local development.

World Humanitarian Summit (WHS), Istanbul, Turkey, 23-24 May 2016

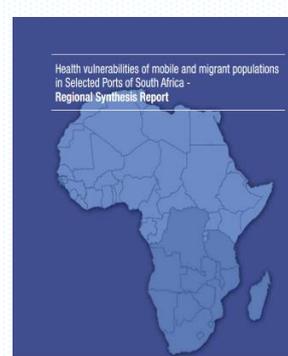
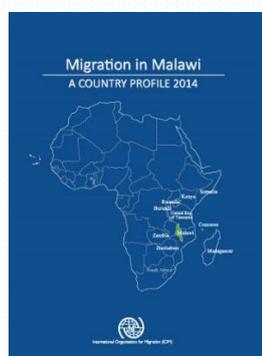
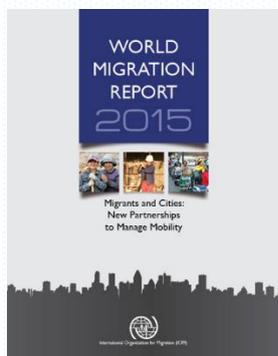
The World Humanitarian Summit is the culminating event of a two-year consultative preparatory process, led by UN-OCHA, that took place in all regions worldwide and reached out to the local and grass-root levels.

It is the first summit of this kind, with the aim of making humanitarian action more effective by bringing together key actors to discuss future humanitarian challenges, including those related to conflicts and natural hazards. IOM has been actively involved in the all regional consultations.

Habitat III, the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, Quito, Ecuador, 17-20 October 2016

Habitat III is building on the discussions held at HABITAT I in 1976 (Vancouver, Canada) and HABITAT II in 1996 (Istanbul, Turkey), and seeks to assess the accomplishments to date, identify new and emerging challenges, secure renewed political commitment for sustainable urban development and elaborate of a new "urban agenda". The conference will result in a concise, forward-looking and action-oriented outcome document. In May 2015, IOM became a member of the UN Task Team for Habitat III and is actively involved in preparations for the Conference.

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The IOM Regional Office for Southern Africa is based in Pretoria, South Africa. The Office covers 15 countries in the region. IOM offices and presence has been established in twelve of them including Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Namibia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius (also covering for Comoros and Seychelles), Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In total, there are 17 offices and sub-offices, and over 300 staff in the region.

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