Countries covered by IOM Southern Africa:

- Angola
- Botswana
- Comoros
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Lesotho
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mauritius
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Seychelles
- South Africa
- Swaziland
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Cover photo:

IOM and UN-Habitat Mozambique emergency response shelter construction: A displaced family looks out of a shelter, in Macia, Mozambique. © IOM
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IOM mapping exercise in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): Young girl at the Bweremana displacement site, North Kivu, DRC. © IOM
FOREWORD

Southern Africa is a region characterized by high mobility, with an increasing number of regular and irregular migrants moving within and to/from outside the SADC region to find employment and economic opportunities in both formal and informal sectors.

To meet the social and economic challenges of globalization, people are becoming increasingly mobile within and across borders. With more people travelling faster and more often, either in search of better opportunities or for reasons of human safety, in Africa, this mobility affects, - and often overwhelms, - existing policies and systems, not only those related to migration and development but also in other policy domains such as human security and public health.

One important feature related to migration in Africa is the vast inter-regional movement by refugees, undocumented migrants and seasonal labourers. In the Southern African region, such migration flows involve more than four million economically active persons and an unspecified number of undocumented migrants, including many vulnerable populations such as women and children.

Along with this influx of economic migrants in search of job opportunities, the region is also experiencing a surge of organized crime syndicates rapidly expanding their activities and spheres of influence across national borders, in order to open markets for trafficking in weapons, drugs and human beings.

Such complex and mixed patterns of migration pose a number of common challenges for migrants and receiving communities, including humanitarian concerns, legal and human rights implications, law enforcement capacities, national and regional security, as well as strategic issues around inter-country cooperation for collaborative solutions. It is critical to address these complex issues in a sustainable results-oriented manner that serves the best interests of both migrants and host communities in the region.

It is against this background that International Organization for Migration (IOM) Southern Africa has developed this Regional Strategy for the period 2014–2016, which outlines specific areas of interventions that are tailored to current migration dynamics and priorities in the region. This strategy is also presented in a results-based management approach with a detailed monitoring and evaluation framework.

IOM Southern Africa remains committed to working with governments, regional bodies, donors and other key partners to uphold the human dignity of migrants, encourage social and economic development through sound migration policies, assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration management, and to advance the understanding of migration issues and trends. In collaboration with all stakeholders in Southern Africa and globally, we look forward to jointly working towards our goal of achieving well-managed, well-organized, and well-regulated migration for the benefit of all.

Bernardo Mariano Jr.
Regional Director for Southern Africa
THE STRATEGIC APPROACH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) **Rights-based approach.** The prioritization of the basic human rights of all migrants is a core component of all programming within this strategy, including capacity-building and support to policy development. In particular, interventions related to the management of mixed migration flows – to provide greater protection to vulnerable migrants – directly focus on protecting the rights of migrants and the reduction of migrants’ vulnerability.
(c) **Prioritization of mobile and vulnerable populations.** In line with the rights-based approach, IOM’s work in the areas of counter trafficking, migrant assistance, emergency response and disaster risk reduction continues to prioritize the most vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, the elderly and unaccompanied minors.

(d) **Gender equality and women’s empowerment.** A focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment is central to the rights-based approach promoted by the Regional Strategy for Southern Africa. This is a cross-cutting issue that is important throughout all interventions.

(e) **Sustainability.** Given that Southern Africa has an increasing number of middle-income countries, it is essential to promote sustainability within projects, particularly by equipping governments at the policy and operational levels with the resources to sustain targeted interventions.

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**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;\(^1\)

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;

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\(^1\) 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.
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.

THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IOM’S CAPACITY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

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

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

KEY AREAS OF INTERVENTION 2014–2016

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

Migrant Assistance

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

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

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1**

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

**Labour Migration and Development**

Labour migration has been increasingly recognized as playing a significant role in the development of the Southern Africa region. In this regard, it has been widely noted that there is a need for governments to harmonize policies and standards through bilateral and regional agreements. It is within this context that Article 5 of the 1992 SADC Treaty refers to the need to “develop policies aimed at the progressive elimination of obstacles to the free movement of capital and labour, goods, and services, and of the people of the region generally, among Member States”, within the broader context of regional integration and labour mobility. Based on this treaty, a SADC Regional Action Plan on Labour Migration (2013–2015) was developed at the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) in 2012 and formally approved by SADC Ministers of Labour and Home Affairs in 2013. The action plan prioritizes data collection and management systems, social benefits and health services, remittances, policies and legislation governing labour migration, and the protection of the rights of migrant workers. A Regional Labour Migration Policy Framework has been developed to address these identified priority areas with IOM support.

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

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2**

IOM will work to ensure that migrant workers are better protected through the development and implementation of labour migration and diaspora policies and/or strategies at the national and regional levels. IOM will also work collaboratively with SADC and IOC Member States to establish and implement inter-State and interregional frameworks governing South–South labour mobility in order to better facilitate labour mobility. IOM will partner with governments and civil society, including migrant associations, to look for innovative ways to harness the resources of transnational communities, diaspora associations and diaspora members more effectively for the socioeconomic co-development of their countries of origin and residence.

**Immigration and Border Management**

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

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

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3**

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

**Migration Health**

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

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

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4**

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

**Emergencies and Transition**

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

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

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5**

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

**Regional Cooperation**

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

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6**

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

**Organizational Effectiveness (Monitoring and Evaluation)**

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

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7**

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

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

**Strategic Objective 1:** The rights of vulnerable migrants are upheld in Southern Africa.

1.1. Vulnerable migrants enjoy increased protection by State and non-State actors through protection systems in the region.

1.2. Governments demonstrate a sustainable commitment to protecting vulnerable migrants.

**Strategic Objective 2:** Well-organized migration benefits migrant workers and the development of countries of origin and destination.

2.1. Migrant workers are better protected through the development and implementation of labour migration policies and strategies.

2.2. Governments are meaningfully engaging their diaspora for development purposes.

**Strategic Objective 3:** Immigration and border management is strengthened to facilitate migration through open and secure borders.

3.1. Improved border safety and security across the region through improved immigration and border management policies and operations.

3.2. Improved regional cooperation and collaboration in addressing border management and migration challenges.

**Strategic Objective 4:** Standard of physical, mental and social well-being of migrants and migration-affected populations are improved.

4.1. Improved monitoring of migrants’ health to inform policy and practices.

4.2. Policies and legislations make provisions for the health needs and rights of migrants and migration-affected communities in line with international, regional and national commitments.

4.3. Migrants and migration-affected communities have access to and use migrant-sensitive health services in countries of origin, transit and destination.

4.4. Strengthened multi-country/sectoral partnerships and networks for effective and sustainable response to migration and health challenges.

**Strategic Objective 5:** Forced migrants and communities at risk are protected and are more resilient during all phases of natural and man-made crises.

5.1. Affected communities and governments are better prepared for and effectively respond to natural and man-made crises.

5.2. Affected communities are able to transition and recover from natural and man-made crises.

**Strategic Objective 6:** Stronger intra- and inter-regional coordination on the management of migration flows among Member States and RECs.

6.1. National and regional strategies, policies and legislation on migration management are harmonized among Member States.

6.2. Coordination on migration management among RECs is strengthened.

6.3. Comprehensive migration data collection and management tools/systems are developed, utilized and shared among Member States.

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

### Four Levels of Results

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regional Programmes 2014–2015

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

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

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

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

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

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

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

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

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

Immigration and Border Management

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

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

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<tr>
<th>Funding requirement (in USD)</th>
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IOM will provide protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants who have been stranded, trafficked, exploited and exposed to other types of risks. IOM will work with national governments and regional institutions to develop evidence-based migration policies and practices to protect the rights of migrants based on international good practices. The overall objective of the programme is to support governments in the SADC region to manage migration in a humane and orderly manner, with a specific focus on upholding the rights of vulnerable migrants. The
desired outcome of this work is for governments to demonstrate sustainable commitment to protecting vulnerable migrants and for migrants to have greater confidence in the migrant protection systems in the region. IOM will also work to strengthen mechanisms for regional migration policy dialogue on the protection of vulnerable migrants in the Southern African Development Community.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
UN/I0s/INGOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

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

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

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

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

**Funding requirement (in USD)** | **300,000**
---|---
IOM will continue to increase collaboration with the African Union, SADC, COMESA, IOC and other partners to strengthen the regional response to migration flows and cross-border population movements. Further, IOM will continue to work closely with the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa States (MIDSA), the regional consultative process on migration (RCP) for SADC Member States established in 2000, as well as the newly established RCP for COMESA Member States, to promote inter-State and intraregional dialogue and cooperation on migration in Southern Africa. An essential aspect of this objective will be building on the success of MIDSA, with the aim of implementing recommendations made at the Ministerial level held in 2013 and ensuring that regional governments view MIDSA as useful, dynamic and action-oriented.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES 2014–2015

**ANGOLA**

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

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

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

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

**Target populations**
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

**Funding requirement (in USD)** | **1,500,000**
---|---
IOM will work with the Government and local communities to improve the well-being of migrants...
and migration-affected populations by identifying specific areas of vulnerability for migration health, such as border regions most affected by irregular migration and informal mining, or key transport corridors and peri-urban settlements in major cities. IOM will conduct participatory assessments and research in such places, directly involving local communities, to identify the social determinants of health vulnerability, support the Government in formulating relevant responses, and raise the evidence required for the development of policies addressing key migration health concerns.

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

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

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Immigration and Border Management

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 1,500,000 |

Since the beginning of the economic boom, Angola has been facing an increase in complex migration trends, including an intensification of mixed migration movements. This has posed tremendous challenges to the Angolan Government for effective management of the country’s extensive and porous borders, especially in consideration of the still limited cross-border cooperation with the neighbouring countries.

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

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Migrant Assistance

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 2,000,000 |

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

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

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

**Target populations**

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

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## Labour Migration and Human Development

**Funding requirement (in USD)** 1,000,000

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

**Target populations**

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

---

## Migration Policy and Research

**Funding requirement (in USD)** 600,000

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

**Target populations**

Governments and regional bodies

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## Migration and Environment

**Funding requirement (in USD)** 50,000

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

**Target populations**

Governments and regional bodies

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## Botswana

**Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis**

**Funding requirement (in USD)** 500,000

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

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

**Target populations**

Governments and regional bodies

Local NGOs and CSOs

---

## Migration Health

**Funding requirement (in USD)** 300,000

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

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

**Target populations**

Governments and regional bodies

Local NGOs and CSOs

Media
**Immigration and Border Management**

**Funding requirement (in USD)** | **300,000**
--- | ---

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

**Target populations**
- Governments and regional bodies

**Migrant Assistance**

**Funding requirement (in USD)** | **1,500,000**
--- | ---

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

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

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

**Labour Migration and Human Development**

**Funding requirement (in USD)** | **500,000**
--- | ---

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

**Target populations**
- Governments and regional bodies
- Local NGOs and CSOs
- Media

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**

**Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis**

**Funding requirement (in USD)** | **13,000,000**
--- | ---

IOM’s emergency operations in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo aim to assist vulnerable migrants, such as internally displaced persons.
IOM will continue to implement the Displacement Tracking Matrix, an IOM survey tool, to produce data on and maps of the situation in displacement sites. IOM will also implement the biometric registration programme, which was launched in 2014, with the aim of improving collection of data on internally displaced persons.

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

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

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

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**Migration Health**

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 4,000,000 |

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

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

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

IOM’s recent and ongoing projects include the establishment of a health centre for returnees from Angola and the delivery of training and capacity-building activities to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the fight against sexual and gender-based violence. Ongoing support to protection cases, mostly internally displaced persons, who need medical assistance, is provided.
IOM will also continue to support health assessment and travel health assistance for Government-funded refugees and self-paying immigrants bound for Canada, the United Kingdom and other resettlement countries, where required.

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<td>Migrants and vulnerable populations</td>
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### Immigration and Border Management

| Funding requirement (in USD) | |
|-----------------------------|
| 12,000,000                  |

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

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

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

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

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<td>UN/IOs/INGOs</td>
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### Migrant Assistance

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 2,000,000 |

IOM assists the voluntary return and (re)integration of former Angolan refugees from neighbouring countries. The Organization further supports the reintegration of unaccompanied minors returning from the Netherlands. IOM is also conducting activities aimed at facilitating the return of expelled Congolese migrants from various neighbouring countries.

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

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<td>Migrants and vulnerable populations</td>
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### Labour Migration and Human Development

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 10,000,000 |

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

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

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

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

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

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<td>Migrants and vulnerable populations</td>
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<td>Private sector</td>
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Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD) | 2,000,000
--- | ---

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

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

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD) | 100,000
--- | ---

As part of its work in complex emergencies and its efforts to promote disaster preparedness and response, IOM will continue to build trust and cooperation with partners by sharing information and conducting simulation exercises at the national and regional levels while developing effective response capabilities. The Organization also applies its comprehensive migration management approach to the complex linkages between climate change, the environment and migration.

Through its activities, IOM helps to reduce the vulnerability of populations exposed to environmental risk factors; assists populations on the move as a result of environmental causes; and builds the capacities of governments and other actors to face the challenges of environmental migration. In close cooperation with other partners, IOM will continue to support such activities in line with governments’ strategies in Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Indian Ocean Commission (IOC): official signing ceremony of the cooperation agreement between IOM Mauritius and IOC in November 2013, which was followed by a first regional workshop among the 4 IOC member states with the main objective to reflect upon further coordination of national and regional migration. © IOM

**Migration Health**

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 200,000 |

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

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

**Target populations**
- Governments and regional bodies
- Local NGOs and CSOs

**Immigration and Border Management**

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 500,000 |

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

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

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

**Target populations**
- Governments and regional bodies
- Local NGOs and CSOs

**Migrant Assistance**

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 740,000 |

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

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

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

**Labour Migration and Human Development**

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 100,000 |

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

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

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

**Target populations**
- Governments and regional bodies
- Local NGOs and CSOs
Migration Policy and Research

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 100,000 |

IOM aims to enhance comprehensive information on migration by implementing research activities for all island States in the Indian Ocean. The approach proposed by IOM, with support from the governments of South-east Indian Ocean island States, is to build the capacities of government counterparts to include the issue of migration in national and regional statistics and planning tools to facilitate the collection and analysis of reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policy development on migration. Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles have developed National Migration Profiles with financial support from the IOM Development Fund, which constitute the foundation for the development of national migration strategies. IOM’s assistance was requested by the Government of Mauritius to lead towards the development of a national migration and development policy for Mauritius.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration and Environment

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 415,000 |

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

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs

MOZAMBIQUE

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 2,500,000 |

IOM’s emergency operations and disaster risk reduction programmes will continue to concentrate on emergency preparedness and response capacities; community recovery and stabilization; and disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. To strengthen the capacity to learn from and improve preparedness, emergency response and resilience, the programme will increase camp coordination camp management and disaster risk management training targeting emergency responders, including the police and social service actors responsible for the protection of displaced populations, and emergency coordination mechanisms at the district and municipal levels. IOM will also support basic infrastructure for temporary transit sites to provide minimum standards for displaced populations and support the Mozambican Government’s initiatives to plan evacuations and improve population services.

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

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

### Migration Health

**Funding requirement (in USD)** | **1,500,000**
--- | ---

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

The first area focuses on working with health and social service providers, as well as migration-affected communities, to build their capacity to implement community mobilisation programmes and build partnerships in strengthening migrant-sensitive health systems. In the second area, IOM will advocate with duty-bearers to strengthen the policy and legal framework for migration and health, especially tuberculosis and HIV. Two specific outputs envisaged are:
- (a) strengthened partnership with the Ministry of Health to implement aspects of World Health Assembly Resolution 61.17 on the health of migrants and
- (b) enhanced coordination among key policymakers to address HIV and tuberculosis vulnerabilities of cross-border migrant workers.

A third area will focus on gathering and monitoring information/data on migrant health, including in areas such as the relationship between population mobility and malaria, especially in border areas. IOM will continue to strengthen the knowledge base on the social determinants of health in migration-affected communities.

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

### Migrant Assistance

**Funding requirement (in USD)** | **1,500,000**
--- | ---

IOM’s work concentrates on:
- (a) providing direct protection assistance to victims of trafficking and stranded migrants,
- (b) building protection-sensitive systems and processes for the management of mixed migration.

The trafficking component focuses on three activity areas:
- (a) capacity-building of prosecutors and other law enforcement officers to understand human trafficking, especially in terms of anti-trafficking legislation in Mozambique;
- (b) strengthening the quality of services and direct assistance provided;
- (c) community empowerment to prevent and respond to human trafficking.

The second area focuses on responding to increasing mixed migration flows, including irregular migration of Mozambicans to Southern Africa. This includes developing a national plan of action, establishing protection-sensitive reception mechanisms, revision of legislation and policy for the protection of mixed migrants, building migrants’ understanding of their rights, and establishing and supporting domestic and regional coordination mechanisms.

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

### Labour Migration and Human Development

**Funding requirement (in USD)** | **1,500,000**
--- | ---

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

The first area focuses on implementing the diaspora engagement strategy, developed in 2014 within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in partnership...
with the Instituto Nacional para as Comunidades Moçambicanos no Exterior, and includes mapping of the global diaspora and maintaining the diaspora website and database.

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

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

**Migration Policy and Research**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>500,000</th>
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</table>

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

**Target populations**
- Governments and regional bodies

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**NAMIBIA**

**Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>2,500,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

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

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

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IOM assessment of health vulnerabilities in informal settlements in Okahandja, Namibia. © IOM
Migration Health

**Funding requirement (in USD)** 2,500,000

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

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

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

Immigration and Border Management

**Funding requirement (in USD)** 5,000,000

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

IOM aims to implement the Border Residency Card focusing on: (a) developing specific regulations to guide the implementation of a 1996 agreement between Namibia and Angola; (b) increasing awareness of border residents of changes related to the transition from the border pass to the Border Residency Card; (c) drafting a comprehensive and up-to-date list of border residents; and (d) establishing technical parameters of the Border Residency Card and passenger processing.

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

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

Migrant Assistance

**Funding requirement (in USD)** 1,500,000

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

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

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

Labour Migration and Human Development

**Funding requirement (in USD)** 500,000

Labour migration has been increasingly recognized as playing a significant role in the development of the SADC region. For regional agreements to have effect, it has been widely noted that governments need to harmonize policies and standards. In this regard, IOM aims to comprehensively assist the Namibian Government to better regulate, manage and
monitor labour migration by identifying gaps in the institutional framework, legislation, data and policies and by identifying proposed solutions in the country.

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

**Target populations**
- Governments and regional bodies
- Migrants and vulnerable populations

## Migration Policy and Research

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

**Target populations**
- Governments and regional bodies
- Migrants and vulnerable populations

## Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

**Funding requirement (in USD)** | Funded
---|---

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

**Target populations**
- Migrants and vulnerable populations

## Migration Health

**Funding requirement (in USD)** | 1,500,000
---|---

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

The Ripfumelo project covers South Africa’s Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Gauteng and Kwa Zulu Natal Provinces. Interventions focus on farming and mining communities and aim to develop sustainable responses to migration and health by working with
and capacitating partners at all levels. Ripfunelo works in partnership with the South African Government at the local, district and provincial levels, as well as with private sector, civil society organizations and academic institutions.

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

**Immigration and Border Management**

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 2,000,000 |

IOM will continue to work in partnership with the Government of South Africa to manage migration by strengthening immigration and integrated border management, in order to facilitate the safe movement of migrants. Interventions will include building the capacity of South African Government officials and other stakeholders to manage migration and institutionalize inter-agency exchange of information. Owing to the nature of migration, a coordinated multilateral approach is integral in optimizing efforts to manage migration in the region. IOM will therefore seek to create opportunities for the Government of South Africa to collaborate with other governments on the issue of migration management in the region.

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

**Labour Migration and Human Development**

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 3,200,000 |

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

**Migrant Assistance**

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 1,500,000 |

IOM will continue to work with the Government and other key stakeholders to strengthen capacities to manage migration. Interventions will include the establishment of a national migration management forum and the profiling of unaccompanied minors. Also planned are interventions focusing on strengthening the Government’s and key stakeholders’ capacity to investigate and prosecute cases of trafficking in persons, particularly in the fishing sector. This will be done through high-level roundtable discussions, consultative national workshops and the development of standard operating procedures for the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases. IOM will work in partnership with South Africa’s National Prosecuting Authority, the South African Police Service, the Department of Labour, the Department of Social Development, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, the Department of Home Affairs and the Border Control Operational Coordinating Committee, the US Embassy in South Africa and the US Government’s Department for Homeland Security.

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

**Migration Policy and Research**

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 700,000 |

IOM plans to work with the Government of South Africa to undertake a migration profiling exercise that will begin in 2015. The migration profile document will be used to inform future developments in South Africa’s migration policy. In addition, findings from the profiling exercise will inform government planning by providing information about migration that can...
be utilized by government at the national, provincial and municipal levels. The research project will be complemented by capacity-building activities for government agencies on collecting, analysing and reporting migration-related data.

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

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

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

ZAMBIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

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

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

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

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD) 1,750,000

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

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

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

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

IOM Zambia: voluntary repatriation programme of former Angolan refugees; IOM staffer assists an Angolan refugee child to embark on airplane. © IOM
Immigration and Border Management

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 1,220,000 |

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

IOM supports the Government of Zambia, in particular the Ministry of Home Affairs Department of Immigration, Prisons Service and the Police, towards improved immigration and border management, as well as enhanced management of migration-related data. In 2015 IOM intends to continue to build the capacity of the Government of Zambia and other stakeholders in these areas, particularly focusing on improving the management of migration data and the deployment of computerized border management systems.

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

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<th>Target populations</th>
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<td>Governments and regional bodies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Migrants and vulnerable populations</td>
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Migrant Assistance

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 1,000,000 |

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

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

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

Labour Migration and Human Development

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 1,250,000 |

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

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<tr>
<td>Governments and regional bodies</td>
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Migration Policy and Research

| Funding requirement (in USD) | 18,500,000 |

COMESA’s thirty-first meeting of the Council of Ministers, held in Kampala, Uganda on 19–20 November 2012 endorsed the concept of establishing a COMESA RCP and granted authority to proceed with the launch of the COMESA RCP in June 2013. With support from IOM, the COMESA RCP was formally launched in September 2013 in Lusaka, Zambia. The COMESA RCP will be one of the interregional political dialogues formed with migration as a pillar within a broader framework with other complementing pillars, such as trade and justice. The RCP will also be a process within a regional trade/economic body that has a mission and responsibilities to formulate binding agreements in many areas. The potential for the COMESA RCP to directly influence multilateral agreements will be especially strong among RCPs, given its positioning within a regional common market. Although the COMESA RCP itself may not
be empowered to pursue binding agreements, its positioning within COMESA will provide additional weight, and a direct path, for the recommendations and the practices it comes to promote. IOM intends to continue to support COMESA in convening the second COMESA Regional Consultative Process on Migration Dialogue in 2015, providing an informal forum for continued discussion on bilateral agreements, which can lead to recommendations on formal actions.

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

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

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

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

With the adoption of the Migration Crisis Operational Framework by IOM Member States, IOM will continue collaborating with the Government of Zimbabwe in developing post-crisis interventions for migration-affected communities, including internally displaced persons, third-country nationals and returnees. IOM will focus on providing community stabilization assistance in these migration-affected areas that are emerging from the impact of various natural and other displacement shocks and socioeconomic challenges and are therefore vulnerable to future disasters. IOM will facilitate the reintegration of internally displaced persons through the implementation of durable solutions and their equal participation in the recovery of Zimbabwe. IOM will coordinate with central and local government authorities in utilizing a community-based planning approach as a means for prioritizing and implementing these community-stabilization projects in migration-affected areas. Operations activities will also include resettlement movements for a caseload of 500 refugees and migrants.

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

**Migration Health**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>5,500,000</th>
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IOM will continue to support the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare in coordinating and managing various migration-related health challenges and in developing national strategies that address health vulnerabilities among migrants and migration-affected communities.

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

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

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

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

**Target populations**
- Governments and regional bodies
- Migrants and vulnerable populations
- Academia

**Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>10,000,000</th>
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IOM will focus its interventions on disaster mitigation, prevention, and preparedness. In 2015 IOM will coordinate with partners on enhancing the capacity of the Government of Zimbabwe, particularly the Department of Civil Protection (provincial- and district-levels Civil Protection Committees), and at-risk communities to prepare for, mitigate and recover from the impact of natural disasters.

With the adoption of the Migration Crisis Operational Framework by IOM Member States, IOM will continue collaborating with the Government of Zimbabwe in developing post-crisis interventions for migration-affected communities, including internally displaced persons, third-country nationals and returnees. IOM will focus on providing community stabilization assistance in these migration-affected areas that are emerging from the impact of various natural and other displacement shocks and socioeconomic challenges and are therefore vulnerable to future disasters. IOM will facilitate the reintegration of internally displaced persons through the implementation of durable solutions and their equal participation in the recovery of Zimbabwe. IOM will coordinate with central and local government authorities in utilizing a community-based planning approach as a means for prioritizing and implementing these community-stabilization projects in migration-affected areas. Operations activities will also include resettlement movements for a caseload of 500 refugees and migrants.
Immigration and Border Management

**Funding requirement (in USD)** | 1,000,000
---|---

IOM will work to strengthen the capacity of migration management authorities in Zimbabwe through ongoing support to cross-border migration forums and holistic technical assistance to the Department of Immigration. IOM will also engage the Ministry of Home Affairs in conducting comprehensive border management assessments to assess the capacity of regulatory, administrative, information management and operation frameworks. IOM will provide technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of national border agencies through the installation of border management information systems, development of standard operating procedures, conduct of training, as well as the building of national training capacity by drafting and standardizing the national immigration and border management training.

**Target populations**
Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

**Funding requirement (in USD)** | 2,000,000
---|---

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

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

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

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

**Target populations**
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD) | 500,000
--- | ---

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

IOM will support the Government towards the engagement of the Zimbabwean diaspora to harness financial and human capital resources for national development and will initiate this after conducting a profile of the Zimbabwean diaspora in South Africa and the United Kingdom.

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

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

Migration Policy and Research

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

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

Target populations
- Governments and regional bodies
- Diaspora

ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>Camp coordination and camp management</td>
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<tr>
<td>COMESA</td>
<td>Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil society organization</td>
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<td>IOC</td>
<td>Indian Ocean Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIDSA</td>
<td>Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>SADC</td>
<td>Southern African Development Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>RCP</td>
<td>Regional consultative process on migration</td>
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<td>REC</td>
<td>Regional economic community</td>
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</table>
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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.