Southern Africa
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Our beneficiaries....
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. 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.

Against this backdrop, the IOM Regional Office for Southern Africa is supporting governments in the region to face the challenges associated with these complex and mixed patterns of migration in order to promote humane and orderly movement across the region.

IOM Southern Africa remains committed to working with governments, regional bodies, donors and other key partners to encourage social and economic development through sound migration policies, assist in meeting the growing challenges of migration management, and to advance understanding of migration trends.

In collaboration with all stakeholders in Southern Africa and globally, we look forward to jointly working towards achieving our goal of a well-managed, well-organized, and well-regulated migration for the benefit of all.

Mr. Josiah Ogina
Director, IOM Regional Office for Southern Africa
Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration is the principal intergovernmental organization in the field of migration. Currently, IOM counts 165 Member States. A further 8 states hold observer status, as do numerous international and non-governmental organizations. IOM’s programme budget for 2015 exceeded USD 1.5 billion funding approximately 1,980 active programmes and more than 9,282 staff members serving 401 field offices in more than a hundred countries.

All countries part of IOM’s Southern African region are also IOM Member States, which provides a unique opportunity for a comprehensive regional partnership approach. IOM has a long history of working in the Southern African region and has played a critical role in advancing the rights of migrants, establishing a regional policy dialogue on migration, developing migrant-friendly policies, building the capacity of governmental and non-governmental stakeholder on migration management, and reducing HIV/TB and other communicable diseases in migration communities. In addition, it has provided leadership on migration issues by coordinating the efforts of various partners at national and regional levels.

By the mid 2015, more than 243 million people globally were estimated to be migrants, of which 20 million were estimated to be in Africa. At the same time, some 65.3 million people worldwide were considered to be displaced due to conflicts. Nearly three million refugees were in Africa, roughly 20 per cent of the world’s refugee population. Southern Africa has long history of intra-regional migration whose patterns have been changing dramatically in the last two decades. It is a region characterized by both legal and undocumented cross-border flows, labour migration and displacement due to conflict and natural disasters. It estimated that there are five million people on the move in Southern Africa, many of whom are vulnerable populations such as women, unaccompanied children and victims of human trafficking.

In response to such complex migration movements, IOM’s interventions focus on the following areas:

- Migrants assistance
- Emergencies and transition
- Labour migration and development
- Immigration and border management
- Migration health
- Regional cooperation

In addition, a number of cross-cutting issues, such as data collection and research, are being addressed within each of these six priority areas.
Migrants, and particularly migrants in an irregular situation, are highly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, and during their journey, they risk injury and violence at the hands of smugglers and other criminal groups.

IOM works with governments and civil society to protect and assist migrants in need, including those who have been trafficked, exploited, and abused, with a focus on assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR). Beneficiaries of protection services include victims of trafficking, unaccompanied migrant children (UMC), stranded migrants, migrants in detention, as well as those facing other forms of vulnerabilities. Lack of adequate shelter facilities for vulnerable migrants has led to high number of migrants in detention. In order to address this challenge, IOM has supported the construction and refurbishment of shelters and has facilitated trainings for service providers to increase their capacity in providing protection services to vulnerable migrants.

Other interventions in the area of migrants assistance have included:

- Support to governments and civil society organizations in the development of screening and referral mechanism, ensuring that service providers have access to screening and referral tools, as well as the knowledge and skills to appropriately screen and refer the identified vulnerable migrants;
- Assist national governments in collecting and analyzing data to strengthen evidence-based programming;
- Prevention of abuse and exploitation of vulnerable migrants;
- Conduct research to ensure informed decision making amongst policy makers and migration practitioners;
- Support to awareness-raising initiatives on counter-trafficking, safe migration and social cohesion targeted to both specific communities and the general public.
To ensure sustainability, IOM encourages cooperation and coordination amongst relevant key stakeholders at both national and regional level to establish a comprehensive response to address the challenges of migration and provide protection to vulnerable migrants. This has been achieved through the establishment of multi-stakeholder forums, steering committees and technical working groups. In addition, IOM and partners such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and international organizations such as Save the Children have worked closely to promote more efficient cross-border cooperation.

Main achievements in the area of migrants assistance in 2015:

Protection
- 1,465 migrants referred to IOM
- 1,135 migrants assisted while in detention
- 610 migrants returned through AVRR
- 115 Victims of trafficking identified and assisted

Shelters
- Four shelters improved (1 in Zambia, 1 in Malawi and 2 in DRC)
- 9 shelters assessed for improvements (3 in Mozambique, 3 in Zambia, 3 in Namibia)

Screening and referral mechanism
- One set of model tools for referral and assistance developed in Zambia
- One Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) drafted for tracing, reunification or alternative care placements of unaccompanied and separated migrant children in South Africa

Prevention
- 3 assessments carried out to better inform governments of mixed migration situation in their specific countries
- 4 awareness raising programs conducted on human trafficking and migrants' rights

CASE STUDY
Assisted return of Angolan refugees from DRC and Zambia

Angola has been experiencing a decade of rapid economic growth, thanks in large part to its booming natural resources industries after years of civil war. This has increasingly made it a sought after destination by migrants from the sub-region, and notably former Angolan refugees in neighbouring countries. Following the peace agreement in 2002, over 400,000 Angolan refugees have been assisted to return and reintegrate in Angola under the voluntary repatriation program (Volrep) implemented jointly by the Government of Angola (GoA); host countries; UNHCR and IOM between 2003 and 2007. As of 30 June 2012, the UNHCR issued an advisory note that the cessation clause may be invoked to terminate the refugee status of Angolan refugees.

By then, over 100,000 former Angolan refugees had been estimated to still be remaining in countries of southern and central Africa. While many former Angolan refugees in the DRC and Zambia have access to local integration - as durable solution - others are registered for voluntary repatriation. As part of this initiative carried out by IOM, 2,000 former Angolan refugees from DRC and Zambia were provided with a safe and orderly transportation up to their intended final destination within Angola.

CASE STUDY
Building the capacity of Zambia prisons service to protect the rights of vulnerable migrants

IOM worked closely with the government of Zambia to uphold the basic human rights of migrants in Zambian prisons through improving the capacity of the country's prisons service to manage data on vulnerable migrants in detention using electronic platforms. Efforts were also made to strengthen the capacity of prison officials to identify, assess and refer vulnerable migrants in Zambian detention facilities to protective services through various trainings. Some migrants who have completed their sentence sometimes remain in detention due to limited options for their return.

Since its development, the revamped data system has been deployed at seven locations, including the Immigration Head Quarters, Kabwe; Medium Security Prison, Kabwe; Medium Security Prison, Kabwe; Kamwala Remand Prison, Lusaka; Kamfinsa Prison, Copperbelt amongst others.
Labour migration has been increasingly playing a significant role in the development of Southern Africa. Economic downturn and unemployment at home are a push factor for those seeking opportunities within the formal and informal sector outside their home countries. These labour migrants include both undocumented and documented migrants, as well as highly-skilled and semi-low skilled ones. IOM has been implementing a number of interventions designed to enhance capacity within the region to manage labour migration for the benefit of migrant workers and their families, as well as countries of origin and destination. IOM continues 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 level.

IOM has provided technical assistance to governments in Southern Africa and has contributed to the negotiation of bilateral labour agreements and the development and implementation of a range of temporary labour migration programmes. In addition, public campaigns on safe migration have been conducted to encourage South-South labour mobility within Southern Africa.

IOM has also progressively strengthened the capacity of government officials, social partners, and civil society organisations to more effectively manage labour migration in order to contribute to sustainable development efforts within the region. One key aspect of this work has involved assisting governments and other key stakeholders to ensure the protection of the fundamental human, labour and social rights of migrant workers and their families through the creation of rights-based labour migration mechanisms.

Key to these initiatives is the IOM-funded development programme ‘Developing a Roadmap to Facilitate South-South Labour Mobility in Southern Africa’, which addresses the changing nature of migration and long-standing challenges to ensure that the rights of workers crossing borders within Southern Africa are protected.

IOM has worked with various issue-based, political and professional network diaspora partners in South Africa, Mozambique and Zambia. In Zimbabwe, over 200,000 migrant workers were assisted in at IOM reception centres in 2015, in addition to more proactive engagement with the African diaspora to promote national and regional economic integration and development.

Through these partnerships, IOM provided technical support and information-sharing through surveys and facilitating contributions to national policy dialogues.
CASE STUDY

Facilitation of circular mobility between Mauritius and Italy

In 2012, the governments of Mauritius and Italy signed an agreement to facilitate the circular migration of Mauritian seasonal workers to Italy. IOM supported the implementation of a pilot project that would introduce a positive approach to regulated and voluntary mobility as an alternative solution that could prevent irregular migration.

The mechanism of circular migration allowed Mauritian beneficiaries gain exposure and experience in their respective sectors (fishing, aquaculture, organic agriculture and tourism) during their temporary stay in Italy. Upon their return in Mauritius, 100 beneficiaries were granted start-up capital in an effort to help them capitalize on their acquired skills to start small businesses. By the end of this project which has been supported by the European Union, 11 home-grown businesses were established by the beneficiaries of the circular migration program with the support of IOM.
My name is Williams and I am a migrant too. I am from Burkina Faso but I travelled to South Africa from Cameroon, where I had lived for five years before moving to South Africa in 2009.

I migrated to South Africa by myself so that I could learn English. In my country we speak French and a variety of other native tongues so I was never expected to speak much English but I recognised the benefits of learning a global language. South Africa was just close enough for me to catch a quick six hour flight and immigration control was easy and efficient.

However, my experiences here have not always been pleasant. I was mugged within a few days of landing in the country, I am still limited by language barriers as many locals assume and expect that I understand their language and times I have found it difficult to mix with the local South Africans as I sense that I am not always welcome. Furthermore I miss my country’s diversity in local foods and culture which have made adaptation a little bit harder.

Despite these challenges I have been able to overcome the harsh foreign environment and achieve great success in my time here. I now not only speak English fluently, have a solid group of friends (some of whom are South African and others are from all over the African continent) and a part-time tutoring and teaching job at my university, but I have also completed two degrees in Electrical Engineering.

I am very excited about my achievements and I look forward to securing a good job in my field soon. Although being a migrant in a foreign land can be difficult I think it is beneficial because both nations become exposed to different ways of thinking and you get to meet people from many backgrounds.

I also find that migrants are very driven to work hard and do good work largely because they are in a foreign country and if you fall there often aren’t any safety nets to catch. That’s also why I think organisations like the IOM are so important because immigrating can be very hard especially because they provide access to important information about the challenges someone may face when migrating to a foreign country. The IOM is especially equipped to facilitate easy migration and handle any problems as well thus making migrants feel more comfortable in their new home country.

“Adapting to a foreign environment can be difficult without the assistance of others”
Southern Africa is vulnerable to a variety of natural and man-made disasters including floods, drought, disease, epidemics, food and energy insecurity, and political unrest. IOM works in community-based disaster risk management, community stabilization, disaster risk reduction, and camp coordination and camp management with a focus on protection and directing efforts towards resilience. This is key to improve crisis preparedness, build resilience in cases of crisis and post-crisis, optimize crisis response, facilitate recovery post-crisis, and prevent forced displacement. These interventions help 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.

Many countries in Southern Africa are facing one of the worst droughts in recent history. Although the peak of El Niño weather phenomenon has subsided, its effects on the countries are set to continue. Approximately 40 million rural people and 9 million urban poor (18% of the total population in SADC) live in drought-affected areas. The current drought is impacting sectors such as food security and agriculture, water, health and nutrition, livelihoods, and migration.

IOM missions in the region have been involved in Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) capacity building to tackle the underlying factors of vulnerability and build the resilience of communities to natural hazards in order to prevent forced migration. In addition, IOM has built the capacity of national stakeholders involved in disaster management and prevention; contributed to the global knowledge base on the relationship between migration and environmental change, including climate change; and provided assistance to Internally Displaced People (IDPs) through integration services (in their current community, in another camp or province) or voluntary return to their place of origin. Government in the Southern African region are increasingly supportive of disaster risk reduction initiatives focused on building the resilience of communities chronically affected by conflict and natural disasters.
Malawi: Since January 2015, heavy rains have affected 15 districts in the country, resulting in the internal displacement of approximately 230,000 people. The Government of Malawi declared a state of disaster mid-January, and a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team was deployed to support the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) in assessing the situation throughout the country.

Zimbabwe: The Government of Zimbabwe has declared a state of disaster in rural areas hit by severe drought, with more than 2.44 million people affected.

Lesotho: The Government of Lesotho has declared a state of emergency in December 2015 with more than 725,000 people affected by the worst drought the country has experienced, and left facing hunger.

Mozambique: The country is planning to respond to a possible two-fold increase in food insecurity, which could affect up to 1.8 million people. The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) estimates that close to 600,000 people are currently in crisis requiring urgent food assistance.

Namibia: The country is facing a food insecurity emergency affecting 400,000 people, a number that could rise over time.

**PRIMARY RESPONSE SECTORS**

- $2 million funding for CCCM projects
- $7.6 million for funding for safety and security
- $1 million funding for repatriation projects
- $3.6 million funding for community stabilization projects
- $5.3 million funding for humanitarian assistance projects.

**REGIONAL SNAPSHOT**

Democratic Republic of Congo: Conflict and instability continue, resulting in protracted IDP situations and refugee flows to neighboring countries.
IMMIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT

Southern Africa’s porous borders make targeted interventions difficult due to a lack of information about cross-border flows. Border agencies – notably customs, border police and immigration services - are primarily responsible for facilitating the movement of people and goods at points of entry and exit, as well as detecting and regulating people and goods attempting to cross borders illegally. Efficient border and immigration management policies and structures, supported by professional, well-trained customs, border and immigration officers, facilitate and foster enhanced movement management at borders and prevent irregular migration, with the ultimate objective of combating organized crime networks and protecting the rights of these vulnerable persons.

Immigration and Border Management (IBM) activities in Southern Africa have principally been focused on building capacities at the national level. In Angola, Botswana and Zimbabwe, IOM’s assistance has focused on assisting governments to develop their migration policies. This has been done through preparatory migration management trainings, with particular emphasis on border management issues. IBM activities in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Mozambique have also been focused on increasing the capacities of governments, in particular immigration authorities, to manage the challenges of migration at the border.

IOM continues to work with the international community and with development partners to ensure that border management practices respond to current needs, which include expanding trade and economic growth. Throughout 2015, IOM provided assistance, including through the African Capacity Building Center (ACBC), to develop and refine the multi-stakeholder One Stop Source Book (OSBP). IOM’s work in the area of immigration and border management aims at developing improved policy, legislation, administrative structures, operational systems and the human resource base necessary to respond more effectively to diverse migration and border challenges, and to institute good migration governance.
African Capacity Building Centre (ACBC)

ACBC’s mandate is to provide technical assistance and training in the field of border management information systems, notably through IOM’s own Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) program. At the request of interested states, ACBC conducts border assessments and provides recommendations on comprehensive migration policy development, aligned with the AU and regional economic communities’ strategic priorities in the field of migration and mobility.

In 2015, ACBC has supported SADC countries on IBM programming and assessments. Namibia invited ACBC to facilitate and attend meetings with various donors and the Namibian border and Immigration counterparts. IOM and ACBC’s main objective was to foster development partner interest in immigration and border management for the government of Namibia. Zimbabwe also invited ACBC to conduct an assessment at selected borders (i.e. Beitbridge and Chirundu), focusing on policy framework and day to day operations of border crossing points. ACBC also hosted a workshop on IBM programming, which included a general overview of migration patterns in the Southern African region, a focus on Zimbabwe’s own migration challenges and an overview on transnational organized crime linked to migration.

CASE STUDY

Technical cooperation for improved migration management in Zimbabwe

IOM worked closely with the Government of Zimbabwe to improve migration management systems in the country. At the policy level, efforts focused on strengthening the capacity of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Migration (IMCM) led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to enable it to develop a strategic plan on migration as well as coordinate migration interventions undertaken by different line ministries.

As a result, IMCM took steps towards the formulation of a 4 year National Migration Strategic Plan and adopted its Terms of Reference. At the operational level, this initiative supported the establishment of a Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) in Beitbridge, a Reception and Support Centre whose purpose is to provide information and services that enable migrants to make informed decisions.
My name is Zintle and I am a migrant too. I was born and raised in Swaziland and immigrated to South Africa in 2013 to pursue a tertiary degree in the field of medicine.

I have only lived in South Africa for three years but it already feels like home. I travelled three hours by car from my home town in Swaziland to arrive in Pretoria. I was very excited to come study here because my study course was not offered in my home country. Because Swaziland is confined within South Africa’s borders and the journey is so short, moving to South Africa was a relatively easy process.

I had also been to South Africa numerous times during my youth and I have family members who stay here, so I was very familiar with the country and I had a good idea of what to expect.

As I came here on a study permit, my school work has been my main focus. I am currently enrolled at one of the best universities on the continent and I am very happy here. I like the environment and the people are nice. Although I do struggle with the language barriers; there are so many languages here and I don’t speak any of them, I have still been able to integrate with the community. It often does not even feel like I have left Swaziland. South Africa feels just like home to me now.

I believe that the work the IOM does is very important. Sometimes being a foreigner in a new country can be intimidating and knowing that there are organisations like the IOM to help guide you in a new environment is very comforting.
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. Initiatives in the area of migration and health are aimed at addressing the health vulnerabilities and challenges faced by migrants and migration-affected communities by responding to their health needs throughout the migration process. The primary objectives of IOM’s work in the countries of Southern Africa are to improve migrant access to health and improve health outcomes for migrants.

Partnerships for health

In 2015, IOM has continued implementing the second phase of the four-year bi-regional programme "Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa (PHAMESA II)", which aims to contribute to the improved standard of physical, mental and social wellbeing of migrants and migration-affected populations in East and Southern Africa. PHAMESA II is being implemented in countries that are among the most significantly affected by migration and by HIV, tuberculosis (TB), malaria and other communicable diseases. The overall goal of PHAMESA II is to enable populations to substantially contribute to the socioeconomic development of their host and home communities.

IOM provides technical support to SADC Member States’ Ministries of Health through the SADC Secretariat. IOM is part of all SADC’s health-related technical working groups and forums. All the SADC key health related initiatives and strategies include migration and population mobility as a key aspects. These include: the SADC draft Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHRS) strategy; the SADC Code of Conduct on TB in the Mining Sector; two regional Global Fund initiatives (TB and malaria) include migrants as target populations. IOM delivers training workshops and provides on-going technical support and mentorship on migrant-sensitive service delivery to health and relevant non-health service providers. The IOM capacity building material used for health care workers mainstreams gender issues, and in addition, IOM has a specific gender manual on health. Access to migration-sensitive services by migrants and migration affected communities is improving in selected sites in the SADC region.
In the context of 14th Regional Colloquium taking place in the Seychelles, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and IOM Mauritius co-organized a satellite event entitled “AIDS in the City”. The event was aimed at strengthening the capacity of mayors and other city leaders to respond to AIDS under the “Fast-Track Cities Initiative”, raise the awareness on the changing international development environment, develop a set of urgent actions in order to achieve the 90-90-90 targets by 2020, to end the AIDS epidemic in cities by 2030, and to adopt the Fast-Track Cities Declaration and explore practical action for its implementation in the Indian Ocean cities with high HIV burden.

**REGIONAL SNAPSHOT**

**Mozambique** is one of the eleven countries in the region implementing PHAMESA II, together with Project PFUNEKA implemented by the community-based organisations Pfuka Lixile. IOM Mozambique has trained 39 change agents responsible for community-based HIV and TB education, prevention and impact mitigation in the community and at a local secondary school. During 2015, 17 peer educators were trained in human, sexual and reproductive health rights, contraceptives, adolescence/puberty, and gender-sensitization (particularly focusing on gender and domestic violence).

**Madagascar** is covered by the regional PHAMESA project through technical staff based in Mauritius. Two workshops took place in Madagascar in 2015, one involving migration health Focal Points from all countries of the Indian Ocean Community (IOC) on the development of a migration health sub-regional strategy/action plan. Later in 2015, a workshop was held with Madagascar Focal Points to review and validate the country-section of that document.

**Zambia**, through PHAMESA, has engaged local authorities through the Zambia Local Government Association on mainstreaming health and HIV into district planning processes and working towards the development of national HIV strategic framework in three border districts: Sesheke, Kazungula and Chililabombwe. Migrants and mobile populations are recognised as a key populations for the HIV response in Zambia, and included in the national AIDS Strategic Framework as a population needing special focus. This framework will review the social impact mitigation of capital projects to include migrants and also improved resource accountability.
Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) was established in 2000 to facilitate dialogue and cooperation among governments in the Southern African region and contribute to regional migration management. MIDSA has created a platform for migration to be discussed in an informal setting and identify, shape and work towards the achievement of shared goals. MIDSA further raises awareness on challenges and best practices, and has to date put different aspects of migration management on the agenda, including but not limited to migration and health, human trafficking, border management, and facilitated movement of persons in light of regional economic integration and trade liberalization.

The third Ministerial Level MIDSA Dialogue was held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, from 7-9 July, 2015. Jointly organized by IOM, UNHCR, UNODC and Save the Children, and with the support from the US State Department Bureau of Population, Migration and Refugees (PRM), the meeting aimed to foster dialogue among ministers responsible for Home Affairs in the SADC region on improving the region’s coordinated response to mixed and irregular migration. Participants from all 15 SADC countries discussed topics related to migration management, with a particular focus on protection of unaccompanied migrant children (UMC), Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR), Alternatives to Detention and Statelessness. MIDSA 2015 particularly sought to highlight the need to improve protection of unaccompanied migrant children, which was identified as a priority area at a senior officials meeting in 2014.

The regional action plan to address mixed and irregular migration was adopted by ministers of member states at the 2015 MIDSA with a request to the SADC Secretariat to align the plan with ongoing initiatives. MIDSA concluded with the Regional Action Plan being endorsed as a relevant and feasible framework to develop a common regional approach to respond to, and address the complex challenges of irregular and mixed migration.

In addition, IOM continued to work closely with regional organizations such as COMESA, SADC and IOC on various areas of common interest related to migration.
ACP-EU INITIATIVE

The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) – European Union (EU) Migration Action is an initiative of the ACP Secretariat and the European Commission funded by the European Union under the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) and implemented globally by IOM.

The Action provides technical assistance support on five thematic areas: visas; remittances; readmission; trafficking in persons and; smuggling of migrants. The Action is comprised of three components: (1) provide demand-driven technical assistance to governments and regional organizations for a maximum of sixty working days for a migration expert deployment; (2) provide direct funding to Non State Actors (NSA); (3) data collection, analysis, information dissemination, peer to peer meetings with experts and beneficiaries in order to inform the ACP-EU Dialogues on Migration and Development.

The Action remains open to requests for technical assistance support from the governments within the Southern Africa region and regional organization in the five thematic areas mentioned above.

REGIONAL SNAPSHOT

In 2015, The European Union Migration Action received five requests for technical assistance from the Southern Africa region:

1. The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) submitted the first request to support the full implementation of visa protocol among its member states.
2. Namibia submitted the second technical assistance request to support the harmonization of the visa manual and the Namibian Immigration Control Act.
3. Zambia submitted the third technical assistance to support the remittances component of the development of the diaspora policy.
4. Madagascar, through the Diaspora Directorate under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, submitted the forth technical assistance request to support the design and implementation of a cash transfer pipeline strategy.
5. Zimbabwe, through the Ministry for Macro Economic Planning and Investment Promotion, submitted the fifth technical assistance support to the remittances component of the development of the diaspora policy. The objective of the technical assistance is to develop a remittances mobilization strategy which will contribute towards reducing the costs of sending money and channel remittances into productive investments.
Madagascar: Etat des lieux sur la traite des personnes à Madagascar

Madagascar is both a source and destination country for human trafficking. Men, women and children are forcibly taken specifically to work as forced labour and prostitutes. This study provides clear and accurate information on the national legal and institutional framework and the countries of destination of Malagasy migrant workers in relation to trafficking. It presents the prevalence and forms of trafficking to and from Madagascar; and finally details the responses to trafficking as well as the available assistance, and access to justice for victims of trafficking.

Regional strategy for Southern Africa 2014-2015

The Regional Strategy for Southern Africa 2014-2016 presents a framework articulating the role of the IOM in the region and offers a holistic approach that focuses on the following two priorities: first, the fact that various aspects of migration challenges are inter-related and second, that there is an increasing need to tackle migration problems from a regional level rather than a country-by-country approach.

Regional strategy for Southern Africa. 2014-2015. Annual update of country programmes

The Regional Strategy for Southern Africa 2014-2015 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.
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