2016 - 2019
IOM REGIONAL STRATEGY
EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental body, IOM acts with 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.
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ACRONYMS

ACBC  African Capacity Building Centre
ACP  African Caribbean and Pacific
AfDB  African Development Bank
AIR  African Institute for Remittances
AU  African Union
AUBP  African Union Border Programme
AUC CIDO  African Union Commission - Department of Citizens and Diaspora Organizations
AVRR  Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
BMIS  Border Management Information System
CDC  Centre for Disease Control
COMESA  Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DTM  Displacement Tracking Matrix
EAC  East African Communities
EAPCCO  Eastern African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization
IASC  Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDMC  Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IGAD  Inter-governmental Authority on Development
ILO  International Labour Organization
IHR  International Health Regulation
IOM  International Organization for Migration
JLMP  Joint Labour Migration Programme
LMIS  Labour Market Information System
MCOF  Migration Crisis Operation Framework
MIDA  Migration for Development in Africa
MIDAS  Migration Information and Data Analysis System
MIDEth  Migration for Development in Ethiopia
MIGOF  Migration Governance Framework
MoH  Ministry of Health
MPSS  Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MRC  Migrantion Response Centre
OSBP  One Stop Border Posts
PHAMESA  Partnership on Health and Mobility in Eastern and Southern Africa
PoC  Protection of Civilians
RECS  Regional Economic Communities
RCMM  Regional Committee on Mixed Migration
RCP  Regional Consultative Process
RMPF  Regional Migration Policy Framework
SDG  Sustainable development Goals
TMP  Talent Mobility Partnership
UNCT  United Nations Country Team
UNEP  United Nations environment Programme
UNICEF  United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNDP  United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR  United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH  Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHA  World Health Assembly
WCO  World Customs Organization
IOM’S GOAL IN THE REGION

TO CONTRIBUTE TO EFFECTIVE, FLEXIBLE AND COMPREHENSIVE MIGRATION MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS IN EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH STATES, REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS, INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES, COMMUNITIES AND MIGRANTS.

The region is diverse, complex and rich in resources, with great potential for economic and social growth, yet also burdened by extreme poverty, inequality, corruption, climatic and environmental disasters and conflicts. Peace and stability frequently share borders with conflict and instability. The region hosts some of the largest displaced, refugee and migrant populations in the world, as millions seek better opportunities along northern, eastern and southern routes within and out of Africa.

Migration is central to globalization, population stabilization, transition and increasingly development. Remittances, diaspora investments and the generosity of neighbors hosting displaced populations often provide for economic and social safety nets against national instability. At a time of unprecedented recorded global migration, the Regional Strategy offers a framework to address orderly, humane migration and protection of vulnerable populations alongside development, health, security and resilience.

Concurrently IOM is adapting to global developments and has introduced innovative institutional guidance mechanisms such as the Migration Governance Framework and the Migration Crisis Operational Framework to protect migrants in crisis.

IOM is also reinforcing its Gender Policy with attention to the feminization of migration and mitigating and eliminating its negative impacts such as female sexual exploitation and abuse, and the socio-economic inequalities of human mobility. IOM is aligning its strategy with the IOM Results Based Management governance structure and reporting in line with the Sustainable Development Goals related to migration.

This Regional Strategy offers a strategic overview of IOM’s planned activities in East and Horn of Africa in 2016-2019; and a unifying guide for IOM to “act locally and think regionally”.

FOREWORD

The region is diverse, complex and rich in resources, with great potential for economic and social growth, yet also burdened by extreme poverty, inequality, corruption, climatic and environmental disasters and conflicts. Peace and stability frequently share borders with conflict and instability. The region hosts some of the largest displaced, refugee and migrant populations in the world, as millions seek better opportunities along northern, eastern and southern routes within and out of Africa.

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This Regional Strategy offers a strategic overview of IOM’s planned activities in East and Horn of Africa in 2016-2019; and a unifying guide for IOM to “act locally and think regionally”.
IOM has been operational in the East and Horn of Africa since 1984, and opened its first office in Kenya in 1993. Since then, IOM has expanded its presence in the region dramatically.

The IOM Regional Office in Nairobi today coordinates IOM activities in 10 countries in the region: Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Ethiopia hosts the IOM Special Liaison Office for the AU and other African multilateral bodies. Following the most recent membership of Eritrea (2015), IOM is committed to strengthening its technical support and operations in that country.

IOM’s unique migration portfolio and broad operational base allows it to work directly with migrants and communities, as well as with governments, regional and international multilateral partners, UN counterparts, civil society, private sector and diasporas on practical migration solutions for Africa. IOM has in recent years become the lead convener of migration dialogue and cooperation on migration governance in the region.

The Regional Office ensures that its activities at the country level contribute to IOM’s regional and global goals of managing migration in humane and orderly ways and to the mutual benefit of migrants, communities and states.
Migration flows in East and Horn of Africa

The East and Horn of Africa region remains a major global hotspot of mixed migration, mostly forced and irregular within and across borders, directly affecting other African regions, Yemen, the Gulf States and Europe.

The mixed flows are multidirectional and include refugees, asylum seekers, displaced and stranded persons, unaccompanied and separated children, migrant workers and trafficked persons and smuggled migrants.1

The region is host to some of the largest, longstanding refugee and displaced person populations in the world. In June 2015 there were an estimated 3 million refugees and more than 8 million displaced persons, mostly internally displaced. South Sudan had 1.5 million internally displaced, and more than 730,000 dispersed in surrounding countries; in Somalia more than 2 million persons were displaced within the country, and more than 1 million had fled to countries such as Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Djibouti and Yemen.

Ethiopia and Kenya continue to host most of the refugees, mostly from South Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea.2

New flows are occurring, for example hundreds of thousands of Burundian refugees have fled their homes following political unrest in 2015; and older displacements, including from outside the region such as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Yemen, still require durable solutions. Thousands of migrants are also returned forcibly from outside Africa, for example from Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

The causes of forced migration are many and complex: protracted and recurrent conflicts, fragile peace agreements, localized instability, scarce natural resources, poverty, poor livelihood opportunities and climate and environmental changes.

Droughts, floods and other environmental hazards are increasing in intensity and frequency due to climate change, causing havoc with local economies and mass human displacements. For example:

In 2015 Ethiopia suffered the failure of the two main rainy seasons that sustain over 80 percent of its agricultural yield (employing 85 percent of the workforce); and the traditional livelihood and production systems of pastoralists in the arid and semi-arid lands of Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda have been regularly disrupted, compelling millions of nomadic persons to seek alternative life styles and seriously affecting the economies of countries such as Kenya with a high dependency on pastoralist produce.

The health implications of such large-scale displacements can be disastrous, particularly in countries with weakened or devastated health systems. The 2014 West African Ebola experience demonstrated how high population mobility across porous borders can exacerbate outbreaks of disease in countries with disrupted health systems and insufficient health workforces.

These developments have also given rise to serious migration-related criminal practices, such as trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. Hundreds of thousands of people resort to smugglers to cross the Gulf of Aden or the Red Sea; many are stranded en route, without means and often in poor health; many are trafficked along the way.

A chronic lack of employment and livelihood opportunities, particularly in rural areas, drives many from their homes and into risky migratory ventures, often ending in forced labour and labour exploitation. The situation of women, children and youth remains critical, including the increasing incidence of sexual exploitation and abuse closely linked to human trafficking, both internally and across borders.

1. See IOM’s definition of ‘mixed migration’ at www.mixedmigrationhub.org/about/what-mixed-migration-is/.
The public systems and resources to protect and assist such persons remain inadequate.

Along migration corridors to Europe, Yemen, the Arabian peninsula, and southward within Africa, local communities are seriously affected by the large influx of displaced persons, refugees, stranded persons and other persons of concern.

National security and protection services are over-stretched by the urgent need to provide basic humanitarian assistance and transportation to thousands of irregular migrants while addressing the rise of transnational criminal networks, including those working out of migrant and host communities. An emerging concern is the vulnerability of displaced persons to recruitment into violent extremism.

Recognizing the threat of mass irregular and forced migrations for regional development, stability and security, the AU, regional RECs, governments and international partners have identified as highest priorities the need to manage migration crises, provide humanitarian assistance to migrants, refugees and displaced persons, and protect the rights of vulnerable persons.

The AU has also endorsed the new Global Health Security Agenda and is looking to regional governments to link their health and migration policies with this Agenda.

At the same time, migrant remittances to the region are high, with Kenya ($1.6bn) and Ethiopia ($0.6bn) among the top 10 remittance recipients in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2015, although the costs of remitting also remain higher than in other global regions.¹

Recognizing the enormous potential of their human resource abroad, the AU and RECs have set themselves the goal of easing remittance transactions and strengthening African diaspora engagement for development in the region.

For the longer term, the AU and regional partners have set themselves the target of freer intra-African movement across borders to stimulate trans-continental labour mobility alongside intra-African trade.

The AU’s development plan Agenda 2063 calls on states to introduce an African Passport and abolish visas for all African citizens by 2018.

Free movement is reflected in the visions and principles of all key African instruments such as the Abuja Treaty (1991) which established the African Economic Community, the Migration Policy Framework for Africa (2006) and the Free Movement Protocols of the RECs, of which three cover the East and Horn of Africa region (COMESA, EAC and IGAD).

GLOBAL IOM PRINCIPLES

ADHERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS (HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER EQUALITY, NON-DISCRIMINATION, ACCESS TO PROTECTION). IOM GENDER EQUALITY POLICY 2015-2019

- SDG 5: Gender equality, non-discrimination and empowerment of all women (particularly Target 5.2 to eliminate trafficking as a form of violence against all women and girls).
- SDG 8: Inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all (particularly Targets 8.7 and 8.8 to protect labour rights and safe, secure working environments also for migrant workers, particularly women migrants).
- SDG 16: Just, peaceful and inclusive societies, including participatory decision-making, rule of law and capacity building of institutions at all levels (particularly Target 16.2 to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children).
- SDG 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development (particularly SDG Targets 17.3; 17.16; 17.17; and 17.18 to mobilize financial resources from multiple sources; multi-stakeholder partnerships, public-private-civil society partnerships for development; and capacity building for reliable, disaggregated data).
- SDG 10c: To reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5% by 2030.

EVIDENCE AND WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT APPROACH (RESEARCH, DATA, POLICY DIALOGUE AND CAPACITY BUILDING)

- SDG 16: Just, peaceful and inclusive societies, including participatory decision-making, rule of law and capacity building of institutions at all levels (particularly Target 16.2 to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children).

PARTNERSHIP (AU, RECS, RCPs, INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES, CIVIL SOCIETY, PRIVATE SECTOR, DIASPORAS, DONORS)

- SDG 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development (particularly SDG Targets 17.3; 17.16; 17.17; and 17.18 to mobilize financial resources from multiple sources; multi-stakeholder partnerships, public-private-civil society partnerships for development; and capacity building for reliable, disaggregated data).

The rationale of the Regional Strategy is to ensure a more unified, integrated approach by IOM in pursuing its goal and strategic objectives across the region and tying these to the Organization’s global objectives. Regional programming is an effective way of addressing a phenomenon as complex, dynamic and inter-national as migration. It strengthens IOM’s capacities to support African efforts towards greater regional security, stability and development.

The guiding framework for this Strategy is IOM’s results-based Migration Governance Framework (MIGOF), which defines the principles and objectives underpinning the Organization’s global activities. The MIGOF principles ensure that IOM projects give primacy to international standards, particularly human rights, gender equality, protection of children and families; are based on sound research and data; promote productive policy dialogue and whole-of-government approaches; and involve the partnership of other key stakeholders such as the AU, RECs, RCPs, international organizations, migrants, communities and private sector.

The guiding principles and objectives are in accord with the regional frameworks and protocols of the AU, IGAD and other RECs and RCPs. They also reflect the migration targets in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), principally SDG Target 10.7, to “facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”.

The Principles are integral to all IOM activities and link IOM’s work at country, regional and global levels, as reflected in the Strategic Areas of Intervention below. They also represent objectives in their own right, with measurable outcomes for IOM to assess its performance, for example:

- Technical support on rights-based migration governance across the region can lead to national laws and practices that better protect vulnerable migrants (Principle 1);
- Improved research and mapping of migration and displacement flows can inform better targeted responses and durable solutions (Principle 2);
- Inter-agency coordination mechanisms (such as National Coordination Mechanisms) can contribute to a more whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to migration governance (Principle 2);
- Partnerships can help operationalize universal agreements, for example IOM’s Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa (PHAMESA) across 11 countries helps implement the World Health Assembly (WHA) Resolution 61.17 on the Health of Migrants (2008)) (Principle 3).

Pursuant to its global Principles, in 2016-2019 IOM will intensify its advocacy for migrant rights across the region (Principle 1). It will fill critical data gaps through targeted research on gender, youth, migrant smuggling, human trafficking and migrant health, and through expanded mapping of South-South migration by means of migration observatories (Principle 2). IOM will continue to reinforce the AU’s pursuit of whole of government, whole of society and common regional approaches to migration governance (Principle 2). It will also continue to strengthen regional and inter-regional partnerships around migration (Principle 3).

4. The Migration Governance framework (MIGOF) adopted by the IOM Council in November 2015 is the cohering framework for all IOM planning, implementation and monitoring of outcomes of its work, and forms the basis of IOM Annual Reports.
5. The SDGs are outlined in the Sustainable Development Summit 2015 Outcome Document “Transforming our world - the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.
Regional and Inter-regional Partnerships

IOM remains committed to strengthening the capacities of, and partnerships with, the African Union, the RECs, and the RCPs. The guiding references in pursuing common regional approaches to managing migration are the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework (RMPF) and Migration Action Plan 2014-2018, which serve to implement the AU’s Migration Policy Framework and guide states in their own country strategies.

IOM country offices also participate in joint programmes with host governments and their partners, and work closely with UN Country Teams (UNCTs), UN funds, programmes and specialized agencies, often co-leading on multilateral initiatives such as refugee repatriation with partners like UNHCR. In 2016-2019 IOM and UNHCR will co-lead the Mobility pillar of the UN’s Great Lakes Regional Strategy to implement the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of Congo, in Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi in the region, coordinated with relevant RECs.

IOM assists and supports the IGAD-RCP on migration aimed at promoting a common position of IGAD Member States and the African Union per the AU’s Migration Policy Framework. IOM also gives technical support to the COMESA-RCP on free movement and visa regimes; and contributes to the operationalization of the EAC Common Market Protocol for the free movement of people and labour.

IOM has positioned itself as the lead convener of regional dialogue and cooperation on migration management, at one level by promoting the government-led Regional Committee on Mixed Migration (RCMM) and at another level by launching in 2015 the Inter-regional Consultations towards Facilitating Free Movement of Persons in Africa (Acaccra Forum) among the African RECs, at the behest of the AU. Partnerships with the regional institutions will be expanded and intensified in 2016-2019 through greater joint programming, joint monitoring of migration dynamics and exchange of experts.

In 2016-2019 IOM will seek to expand its partner base to include more private sector, diaspora and civil society, and will contribute to multilateral solutions beyond the region, such as co-leading with UNHCR the Mobility pillar of the UN’s Great Lakes Regional Strategy to implement the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the DRC and the Region.

Mixed Migration and the Tools to Support Comprehensive Migration Responses

IOM tailors its responses to the challenges of mixed migration with appropriately mixed and comprehensive solutions. Recognizing that the symptoms or impacts of migration cannot be addressed without also addressing causes, longer term outcomes, or the “full ecosystem” of migration, IOM’s interventions combine direct assistance and protection of migrants with migration policy, legislation and programmes, training and capacity building of government officials and other stakeholders, information to migrants and host communities, and partnerships and cooperation.

In support of this comprehensive approach, IOM has promoted and established some common tools and mechanisms across Africa to support governments, migrants and other stakeholders in more integrated approaches to managing mobility and borders across the Continent:

1. National Coordination Mechanisms within Government – to coordinate the multifarious partnerships and processes on migration management at national levels.

2. Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) – IOM’s comprehensive framework for factoring migration into the many phases and facets of crisis management; and ensure that crisis-affected migrants receive due care, support and access to rights and entitlements. MCOF is a well-tested model for integrative, multi-agency approaches to migration management in general.

3. African Capacity Building Centre (ACBC) – a centralized capacity building facility hosted by Tanzania and promoted by the AU as a support mechanism for trans-African harmonization of migration and border management, for example through cross-border training.

4. Migration Response Centres (MRCs) – owned by governments and supported technically by IOM and partners, to register and assist vulnerable migrants and communities through care, counselling, referrals and other services; currently located at strategic locations in Djibouti, Somaliland, Puntland and Ethiopia (and Yemen). MRCs are also essential support mechanisms in emergency or crisis situations; and help collect data on irregular movements.

5. Regional Committee on Mixed Migration (RCMM) – a multi-state entity that engages regional governments annually to discuss multilateral approaches to refugee and migration management. At the national level, Mixed Migration Taskforces coordinated by IOM and UNHCR help coordinate migration management and streamline humanitarian responses among member states.

6. Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – a well-tested and applied mechanism to monitor and collect core data on displacements and human mobility in difficult operational settings; in use in many countries worldwide, including Burundi, Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan. The data are used by governments, NGOs and international agencies for migration risk assessment.

In 2016-2019 IOM intends to strengthen governments’ capacities to respond to complex migration inter alia by utilizing these tools and facilities for improved data on migration, stronger technical and policy making expertise, closer partnerships and better protection of migrants and their human rights (especially women, children and youth in vulnerable circumstances).

7. Members of the RCMM include: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Somaliland, Puntland, Sudan and Yemen. Observers include South Sudan, Egypt, Libya, IGAD and the AU.
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND AREAS OF INTERVENTION

This strategy identifies nine priority areas of intervention for East and Horn of Africa within IOM’s 3 Global strategic Migration Governance objectives.

1. Migration and Development
   - The positive contributions of migration for inclusive growth and development have long been recognized by the AU and all African regional integration processes. From 2016, these contributions will inform the migration targets of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). IOM is already working with governments to adjust their development plans to include the migration-related SDG targets and create national-level baselines.

   IOM will expand its work with African diasporas abroad as potential agents of development in support of the African Union Commission’s inclusion of diasporas as partners in the development of Africa and the AU’s designation of the African diaspora as its “sixth region”. IOM will support the efforts of the AUC’s African Citizens Directorate (CIDO) to strengthen relations between diaspora and homeland governments; and help more states in the region devise national strategies for diaspora engagement. IOM has undertaken some diaspora mapping and outreach work in Kenya, Rwanda and Somalia, and proposes to expand this to Ethiopia and others in the region.

   IOM’s longstanding Migration for Development (MIDA) programme has supported sectoral development through the return of diaspora skills. Together with UNDP, the Migration for Development in Ethiopia (MIDEth) and the MIDA FINNSOM South Central Somalia projects have returned hundreds of diaspora professionals for short term assignments to strengthen critical sectors such as health and education in their countries of origin. In 2016-2019 IOM will extend these programmes to more countries, and explore ways to link such returns to private sector and infrastructural projects and involve African diasporas more in community stabilization and development programmes.

   IOM also partnered with the AU Commission and the World Bank to establish the African Institute for Remittances (AIR) in 2014, aimed at reducing the high transaction costs of remittances in Sub-Saharan Africa while leveraging remittances for socio-economic development outcomes. IOM has supported the operationalization of the AIR through the IOM Development Fund project and will assist with an appropriate resource mobilization and sustainability strategy for the AIR over the next four years. A number of governments in the region are also receiving technical assistance within the framework of the ACP-EU Migration Action, an IOM implemented, EU funded programme. These efforts to reduce the costs of remittances will help strengthen migration policies that advance the wellbeing of migrants and their families and communities. They reinforce the aims of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development and contribute to achievement of SDG Target 10c (to reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5% by 2030).

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE 1.1
Migration plays a stronger role in the development efforts of Governments and their partners at community, national and regional levels.

OUTCOMES:
1.1.1. Governments are integrating migration and diasporas into their national development strategies and are implementing migration-related projects that help foster sustainable development and reduce poverty.
1.1.2. Diasporas are increasingly participating in voluntary programmes and mechanisms that encourage and facilitate their return and/or investment in home countries in the region.

1.2 Labour and Intra-regional Mobility
The African Union and all African RECs recognize that regional economic integration and development depend on circulation of people and capital, goods,
services and technology. IOGM will work with ILO to assist governments in setting up market information systems (LMIAs), allowing for the prioritization of social security, qualifications and skills, and harmonize their border management practices. IOGM and ILO helped Uganda develop a labour market information system (LMIA), now considered by the EAC as a model for other countries; the second phase of this LMIA is planned for 2016-2019.

IOGM will work with ILO to assist governments in setting up market information systems and border management tools and systems developed and utilized to accelerate implementation of regional protocols on free movement.

1.3 Migration and Health

Good health of communities in Africa is crucial for the social and economic development, growth and prosperity of the Continent. Yet Africa’s huge burden of diseases such as HIV, AIDS, malaria and TB continues to hamper efforts to reduce poverty and promote gender equality. Health systems in most parts of the region are too weak to provide equitable care particularly in migration-affected communities. Many states have not yet taken action to implement the 2008 World Health Assembly (WHA) Resolution 61.17, and still lack a plan for a national migration health agenda. Migrants often have limited access to health services due to a range of legal, economic, language, social and cultural factors.

In conflict and post conflict countries such as South Sudan and Somalia, dealing with the health needs of the displaced is only a part of the general need to (re) build robust national and local health care systems. In transit and destination countries like Djibouti, where hundreds of thousands of people from Ethiopia waiting to cross to Yemen and Gulf Countries and many others fleeing or returning from crisis-ridden countries, higher education in Africa share the aim of knowledge, skills and expertise which was declared malaria free.

In 2016-2019 IOGM will contribute to the MOH, IOM will continue to provide direct health assistance and health promotion to migrants in mixed flows and crisis-affected communities to reduce morbidity and mortality along migration corridors. In partnership with the non-health sector, IOM will also advocate and determine evidence of health that affect the health conditions of migrants, with a focus on women, adolescent girls and other vulnerable migrants. IOGM will help strengthen migrant health needs by age, region and gender and the wider set of forces shaping the conditions of daily life. These changes are implemented by Governments in the region to address labour market shortages.

IOGM will also help strengthen capacities of national health systems in migration-affected areas. Building on its experiences such as the East and Southern regional Pharmacy programme, IOGM will continue to support the integration of migrants into national health schemes, giving regard to migrants’ right to health and promoting migrant-sensitive health services.

Further priorities for IOGM in 2016-2019 will be the extension of its longstanding TB programme, particularly tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment and the expanded vaccination programme for MSF bound refugees.

In the wake of the 2014 Ebola epidemic in West Africa, a new global health security agenda has been endorsed by concerned national and international health and development partners and its longstanding TB programme, particularly tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment and the expanded vaccination programme for MSF bound refugees.

IOGM will promote more cross-sectoral research and data collection on migrant health with the IOM diaspora programme piloted in the AU, which identifies trans-border cooperation and migration as high priorities for global health security. IOGM will continue delivering health-related vulnerabilities of migrant populations and communities along migration routes are reduced through strengthened access to health services throughout the region.

IOGM will work in close coordination with the AfDB will help assess the impact of these efforts on specific populations and regions.

IOGM will also support the implementation of the AfDB’s Strategy for Fragile and Conflict-Affected States. Through its health activities IOGM will continue to work in coordination with other stakeholders to build on the efforts that have been made in countries with fragile and conflict-affected states.

IOGM will enhance its cross-sectoral approach to health care and in particular to health systems, giving regard to migrants’ right to health and promoting migrant-sensitive health services.

1.3.2 Governments have strengthened capacities to deliver more equitable public health care to migrant and vulnerable communities and coordinate with the Global Health Security Agenda. Through its health activities IOGM will enhance the role of women on the boards of national health agencies, as they should also be at the forefront of efforts to advance women’s rights and equality, since women not only bear the greatest disease burden but are also primary care givers.

IOGM will also strengthen synergies with the IOM diaspora programme focused on building effective health workforces.

There continues to be a chronic lack of disaggregated health surveillance data to identify migrant health needs by age, gender, migration category and status. This contributes to migrants being overlooked by governments and development partners and perpetuates their marginalization and vulnerability. In 2016-2019 IOGM will promote more cross-sectoral research and data collection on migrant health with special focus on women, youth, the aged and children in vulnerable circumstances (see also Principle 2).

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE 1.3

Health-related vulnerabilities of migrant populations and communities along migration routes are reduced through increased access to health services throughout the region.

OUTCOMES:

1.3.1 Improved regional and cross-sectoral networking on migrant health is contributing to the sustainabilization of migrant health systems in the region.
2.1 Humanitarian Needs and Durable Solutions for Displacement

Direct assistance and protection to vulnerable migrants and communities in emergencies or post-crisis situation is an essential first response for all national, regional and international agencies dealing with the large-scale displacements and humanitarian crises in the East and Horn of Africa. They can pre-empt more serious socio-political challenges further down the track, including famine, pandemics, trafficking of persons and community destabilization. Migration crisis management is a first priority for the AU and regional states, who are guided in their legal and policy building by The Kampala Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (2009).

In 2016-2019, within the framework of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), IOM will continue monitoring humanitarian needs and providing assistance to vulnerable populations in emergencies and displacement contexts (including conflicts and natural disasters) in the region.

In coordination with humanitarian partners, IOM’s immediate response activities include: the provision of emergency shelter and non-food items (ES/NFIs); management and coordination in camps and camp-like settings; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; transportation assistance including emergency evacuations; health and psychosocial support; and information management. IOM is adhering to the IASC Gender Marker in CAP applications and other humanitarian appeals and funding mechanisms.

Technical assistance to governments and service providers for humanitarian border management will ensure that migrants have access to emergency consular services; referral systems for persons with special protection needs; and safe evacuation to return home, which is often the most effective method of protection for migrants caught in crises (see also thematic objective 3.3).

IOM will strengthen its work with partner agencies on early identification and implementation of comprehensive durable solutions to displacement. In line with the IOM “Humanitarian Policy - Principles for Humanitarian Action”, it will continue to participate actively in the UN-led Technical Working Group on Durable Solutions for Displaced Persons, and tie its work on returns and reintegration to the durable solutions agenda.11

IOM will expand the use of its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) throughout the region as a tool to manage displacement. It will continue to participate in a multi-year project to track human mobility using the DTM across West, Central, East and North Africa. This will help enable consistency of approach to understanding and addressing displacements in Africa. In Eritrea, the newest IOM Member State, IOM will seek to add value to the work of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), supported and hosted by the non-governmental Norwegian Refugee Council. (See also Principle 2.)

In collaboration with UNHCR and other agencies of the UN Country Team in Uganda to implement the Refugee and Host Populations Early Warning and Response Framework (ReHoPE) Framework.

Drawing lessons from its engagement with UNHCR and other international partners in the working group on durable solutions for the Great Lakes Region, IOM will continue to pursue multi-agency solutions for the East and Horn of Africa region, also to bridge the traditional gap between humanitarian assistance, development and durable solutions. (See also Thematic Objective 2.2).

Thematic Objective 2.1

Vulnerable migrants and communities affected by emergencies or crises have safe access to immediate protection and assistance and longer term durable solutions as appropriate.

Outcomes:

2.1.1 Improved and coordinated regional repatriation and reintegration, returns and relocation and local integration solutions are available to persons displaced by crises, as appropriate.

2.2 Root Causes of Forced Migration

Forced migration remains a high priority for all governments and partner agencies dealing with migration in East and Horn of Africa. IOM’s Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) outlines 15 sectors of operational response to crisis migration and the situation of refugees, displaced persons, other vulnerable groups and affected communities before, during and after a crisis. All of these are in operation across the region to ensure that immediate emergency assistance, protection and durable solutions are complemented by longer term support for transition, recovery, peace building and community stabilization in the region.

In 2016-2019 IOM will step up its Disaster Risk Reduction work in Ethiopia and EAC countries in support of the Yaounde 2015 Africa Global Drive to Apply the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and as an integral part of IOM’s MCOF. The Compendium of IOM Activities in Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience (2013) offers state of the art approaches to mobility and disaster risk reduction to practitioners, policy-makers and migration communities. It is based on IOM’s extensive experience over recent years in supporting at least 23 million individuals exposed to, or affected by, natural hazards.

IOM’s health service delivery through mobile and static clinics will be integrated with disaster risk reduction interventions to enhance health resilience in disaster affected areas. IOM will build upon the South Sudan and Somalia experiences of Rapid Response Teams and partnership with Ministries of Health (MOH) to create a roster of trained staff for deployment to areas exposed to humanitarian emergencies.

IOM will sharpen its focus on transition, stabilization and peace-building initiatives in the region, building on the methodology developed in Somalia to identify “drivers of instability” in consultation with, and closely engaging, community counterparts. The inclusion of all segments of society builds trust and ownership for refugee communities, and others at risk, including women and child ex-combatants.

Environmental rehabilitation and infrastructural development schemes will offer employment opportunities for returnees.

IOM will foster more public-private partnerships as an important means of mobilizing resources to assist vulnerable migrant and host communities and support for community reconstruction, in order to mitigate social and economic stresses that lead for example to gender violence or other displacements.

1 For example, since 2012, IOM has been distributing mobile health units to assist migrants and migrants who have been affected by violence. IOM’s predecessor agency, UNHCR, is the internationally recognized leader in humanitarian protection and its role in the field in regard to humanitarian crises.
IOM will ensure that the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is utilized throughout the region to help manage displacement before it becomes a further destabilization factor for both the displaced and local communities.

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE 2.2 Governments and communities have strengthened capacities to mitigate chronic vulnerability and forced migration resulting from crises, disasters or other emergencies through preparedness, adaptation, resilience and risk management practices.

OUTCOMES: 2.2 Governments are able to make informed decisions based on improved information to mitigate or reduce forced migration flows, causes and impacts.

2.2.1 Programmes to strengthen affected communities’ and authorities’ capacities to transition and recover from natural and man-made crises are expanded to major affected areas.

2.2.3 Governments and communities have strengthened capacity for disaster risk reduction and community stabilization.

2.3 Migration, Environment and Climate Change

In the East and Horn of Africa, environmental considerations play an increasingly important role in migration management policy-making. The displacements caused by environmental and climatic changes are expected to continue over the next few years, including from the lingering effects of El Niño in 2015 and further anticipated devastation of La Niña in 2016-2017. IOM’s dedicated work in this area, both from HQ and the field, is to ensure that migration is addressed in the strategy documents of the IGAD Regional Consultative Process on Migration (RCP). The draft African Union Strategy on Climate change also recognizes the link between mobility and climate change. Most recently, in the Decision on Africa’s Engagement in the Global Climate Negotiations, a multi-agency technical group including inter alia the AUC, NEPAD, IDB and UNEP was tasked to develop concrete proposals and projects that avoid duplication and ensure unity of purpose for Africa, in line with Agenda 2063.

IOM will support this initiative and join the AU in working with governments to factor migration into their adaptation and risk management planning.

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE 2.3 The vulnerability of populations affected by environment and climate change is reduced, and their resilience to the effects of climate change enhanced through improved systems to manage disaster-induced migration.

OUTCOMES: 2.3.1 Governments factor migration as an adaptation strategy into their national legislation key countries.

2.3.2 Vulnerable communities in remote locations have better access to support services; are empowered to manage their adaptation to environmental change, and demonstrate enhanced coping mechanisms and resilience to climate change.

3.1 Irregular Migration, Counter Trafficking and Smuggling

Irregular forms of migration, including trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling and irregular maritime movements, are top priority concerns of all regional governments and RECs in their migration, human rights and development strategies. Irregular migration is seen as a serious threat to the wellbeing and human development of migrants, families and communities, and to national and regional development efforts.

The 2006 Ouagadougou Action Plan on Human Trafficking, especially Women and Children, the AU Migration Policy Framework for Africa, the Kampala Convention, and the Action Plan have particularly identified the critical situation of women and children victimized by traffickers. Comprehensive international and cross- regional responses to trafficking and smuggling have also been at the center of discussions within consultative forums, such as the AU Horn of Africa Initiative, IGAD-RCP as well as the Khartoum Process.

In the East and Horn of Africa region, victims of trafficking are exploited in a range of industries including agriculture, construction, domestic work, entertainment, forestry, fishing, mining, and textiles. Their exploitation takes various forms, including forced prostitution; forced marriages; engagement of children in armed conflicts and militia groups; forced begging; and forced labour.

Most states have incorporated into their national legislation key provisions from the UN Protocols on trafficking and smuggling, in accordance with international and regional standards. Policy and training tools such as checklists and indicators will help regional bodies move from dialogue to concrete and practical harmonization of approaches. These will be reinforced with cross- border workshops and joint training of officials from neighboring countries and/or the same region, as already offered through the ACBC. Exchange programmes for law enforcement officials will also be pursued to improve cross-border investigations, and identification of victims and perpetrators at borders.

All of these activities and strategies reinforce efforts to manage migration better for development outcomes as well as for improved human rights for migrants, irrespective of their legal status. (See also Thematic Strategic Objective 3. Ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner

IOM, by providing standard operating procedures (MRCs) in strategic locations and strengthening the use of mobile response teams. IOM will continue to enhance the legal, policy and institutional capacities of all states in the region to prevent, prosecute and punish trafficking and smuggling, in accordance with international and regional standards. Policy and training tools such as checklists and indicators will help regional bodies move from dialogue to concrete and practical harmonization of approaches. These will be reinforced with cross-border workshops and joint training of officials from neighboring countries and/or the same region, as already offered through the ACBC. Exchange programmes for law enforcement officials will also be pursued to improve cross-border investigations, and identification of victims and perpetrators at borders.

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Objectives 1.1, 1.3, 3.2 and 3.3.)

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE 3.1

Stronger, more coordinated regional, inter-regional as well as national systems are in place to combat irregular migration, trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, and to protect and support affected migrants.

OUTCOMES:

3.1.1 Governments have strengthened their capacity and cross-border cooperation aimed at preventing migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons, prosecution of criminals and the protection of vulnerable migrants.

3.1.2 Comprehensive awareness raising strategies addressing irregular migration are developed /available with particular focus on community level and border regions.

3.1.3 Major border posts have improved capacity for the detection of smugglers and traffickers as well for the identification and referral of irregular migrants, including vulnerable migrants.

3.1.4 Facilities to protect and support vulnerable migrants, including stranded migrants, victims of trafficking and unaccompanied migrant children are strengthened and expanded.

3.2 Voluntary Return and Reintegration

Voluntary Return and Reintegration, including assisted voluntary return (AVRR) continues to be an indispensable part of a comprehensive and rights-based approach to migration governance. It aims at orderly and humane return and reintegration of migrants unable or unwilling to remain in host countries and wishing to return voluntarily to their countries of origin but without the means to do so.

AVRR offers a dignified, often cost-effective Africa-wide option to avoid detention and forced return for both the migrants and the governments. It can help save lives of those victimized by traffickers, smugglers or other criminal migration agents.

It can also be an important plank in a country of origin’s development strategy. In the East and Horn of Africa region, AVRR has become a key instrument to assist migrants who are stranded during their journey because of sudden conflicts or are detained because of their irregular status. They often include victims of trafficking, unaccompanied migrant children and migrants with severe medical conditions.

In 2016-2019 IOM will continue to promote a comprehensive approach to AVRR that includes counselling prior to return about the situation in the country of origin, a broad range of activities such as the sending and receiving side and host communities and the family of the returnee.

Reintegration assistance will remain key to the sustainability of return migration as it encompasses economic, social as well as psychosocial reintegration measures that also take into account the needs of host communities.

IOM will seek to build strong partnerships to assist returning migrants in terms of their economic, social and psychosocial wellbeing, while strengthening the absorption capacities of host communities and preventing tensions that could lead to the irregular re-migration of returnees. These will engage a broad range of actors, including male and female migrants, civil society and governments in both host and origin countries, at all stages of migration from pre-return to reintegration.

In 2016-2019, as part of IOM’s broader Migrant Smuggling and Criminal Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons programme in the region, IOM will continue strengthening MRCs to deliver humanitarian assistance and specialized services to voluntary returnees with vulnerabilities, such as the sick, elderly, pregnant women, and unaccompanied or separated children, and build the capacity of governments and other key stakeholders to sustain such facilities and services.

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE 3.2

Voluntary return and reintegration options are more accessible and available to migrants unable or unwilling to remain abroad, as humane and dignified alternatives to forced returns in accord with international human rights principles.

OUTCOMES:

3.2.1 Mechanisms to inform, support and deliver specialized services to voluntary returnees, especially those with vulnerabilities, are expanded throughout the region.

3.2.2 Reintegration mechanisms are expanded and strengthened to include social and psychosocial support and extend to the local communities.

3.2.3 Cooperation between relevant stakeholders on return and reintegration is strengthened between governments within the region and with other destination regions.

3.3. Migration and Border Management

Well-functioning and transparent immigration and border processes, supported by integrated IT-based management information systems, are key to facilitating legal forms of international migration, promoting trade and economic growth across borders, and ensuring national and human security.

IOM will work with states and international stakeholders to extend and operationalize One Stop Border Posts (OSBP) in the region; and will help the RECs implement their OSBP legislative frameworks and protocols. One-stop border posts, which combine customs and immigration work in one location at international borders, now exist in some 27 countries in Africa.

IOM and the World Customs Organization (WCO) will jointly operationalize the OSBP Source Book, the new manual for setting up and managing OSBPs across Sub-Saharan Africa, and develop standard training curricula, tools and operating procedures.

IOM will also support immigration authorities by operationalizing a suite of e-registration systems that facilitate the movement of bona fide travelers through on-line applications for passports, visa and residence permits. Such systems can be used to register migrants, border communities and other mobile populations, to facilitate legal residency and enable data capture and analysis.

As part of its strategy to strengthen Border Management Information Systems (BMIS), IOM will expand the installation and use of Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) in OSBPs.

In response to transnational security threats and criminality, IOM will foster a coherent border management approach that addresses immigration intelligence and investigations, document forgery and forensics, and maritime patrolling, while protecting and supporting migrants. With the regional governments, the ACBC and international and regional law enforcement entities such as Interpol and the Eastern African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO), IOM will help promote multi-party cooperation on sharing best international practices in immigration and border management.

In times of crisis, measures need to be in place at borders to address complex mixed migration flows such as large-scale displacement of civilians due to environmental disasters or health crises. IOM will continue to promote humanitarian border management, piloted in Djibouti, to ensure that border management practices take due account of vulnerable migrants and their special needs (see also Thematic Objective 2.1).

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE 3.3

Migration management at borders across the region is strengthened to facilitate safe, orderly and humane cross-border mobility while protecting national security.

OUTCOMES:

3.3.1 Stronger regional cooperation, collaboration and synergies on immigration and border management issues.

2. Increased capacity of Governments for integrated border management approaches at land and sea border posts that protect both border safety and security and the rights of migrants.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>GLOBAL OBJECTIVES</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.1 Migration and Development</td>
<td>Migration and its benefits play a stronger role in the development efforts of states and their partners at community, national and regional levels</td>
<td>1.1.1 Government is integrating migration and diaspora into their national development strategies and are implementing migration-related projects that help foster sustainable development and reduce poverty. 1.1.2 Diasporas are increasingly participating in voluntary programmes and mechanisms that encourage and facilitate their return and/or investment in home countries in the region.</td>
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<td>1.2 Labour and Intra-regional Mobility</td>
<td>Greater facilitation and regulation of cross-border labour mobility benefits migrant workers as well as countries of origin and destination.</td>
<td>1.2.1 Joint labour migration exchanges are implemented by Governments in the region to address labour market shortages. 1.2.2 More widespread availability of labour market information systems and border management tools and systems developed and utilized to accelerate implementation of regional protocols on free movement.</td>
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<td>1.3 Migration and Health</td>
<td>Health-related vulnerabilities of migrant populations and communities along migration routes are reduced through increased access to health services throughout the region.</td>
<td>1.3.1 Negative health outcomes of migration are mitigated by quality health service delivery, (including out-reach) and assistance in EHA. 1.3.2 Governments have strengthened capacities to deliver more equitable public health care to migrant and vulnerable communities and respond to the Global Health Security agenda. 1.3.3 Improved regional and multi-sectoral coordination on migrant health is contributing to the sustainability of migration health responses in the region.</td>
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<td>2.1 Humanitarian Needs and Durable Solutions for Displacement</td>
<td>Vulnerable migrants and communities affected by emergencies or crises have safe access to immediate protection and assistance and longer term durable solutions as appropriate.</td>
<td>2.1.1 Improved and coordinated regional repatriation and reintegration, refugee resettlement and local integration solutions are available to persons displaced by crises, as appropriate.</td>
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<td>2.2 Root Causes of Forced Migration</td>
<td>Governments and communities have strengthened capacities to mitigate chronic vulnerabilities and forced migration resulting from crises, disasters or other emergencies through preparedness, adaptation, resilience and risk management practices.</td>
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### Strategic Objective 1
1. Advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society

### Strategic Objective 2
2. Effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises

### Global Objective
3. Enhance the security and well-being of migrants and their communities

#### Migration, Environment and Climate Change
- The vulnerability of populations affected by environment and climate change is reduced, and their resilience to the effects of climate change enhanced through improved systems to manage disaster-induced migration.

- Governments have strengthened their capacity and cross-border cooperation aimed at preventing migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons, prosecution of criminals and the protection of vulnerable migrants.

- Comprehensive awareness raising strategies addressing irregular migration are developed/available with particular focus on community level and border regions.

- Major border posts have improved capacity for the detection of smugglers and traffickers as well for the identification and referral of irregular migrants, including vulnerable migrants.

- Facilities to protect and support vulnerable migrants, including stranded migrants, victims of trafficking and unaccompanied migrant children are strengthened and expanded.