IOM Madagascar Annual Report 2016
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# Table of Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreword</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The International Organization for Migration (IOM)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM and Madagascar</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Context</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Migration Governance Framework</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Principled Migration Governance to, from and within Madagascar</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adhering to international standards and fulfilling migrants’ rights</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using evidence and “whole-of-government” approaches</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing Strong Partnerships</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabling well Governed Migration to, from, and within Madagascar</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing the mobility dimensions of crises</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe, orderly, and dignified migration</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annexes</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex 1: IOM Press Briefing Notes</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donors and Contributors</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FOREWORD

As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, the movement of goods, capital, and ideas across borders has become quicker and easier than ever before. It should therefore come as no surprise that — while migration has been a constant since the beginning of time - with profound revolutions in transportation and communications making it easier and cheaper to know about and access opportunities abroad, movements of people are taking place that correspond with the realities of a more globalized world. The vast share of this migration is safe, legal, orderly — and is not only inevitable but beneficial; the lives of countless migrants, their families and home and host communities are the better for it.

On the global stage, 2016 has been a historic year, as for the first time world leaders came together at the United Nations (UN) on the 19 September to address issues affecting both refugees and migrants during the Summit on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants. On the same day, and through the New York Declaration, leaders expressed their political will to save lives, protect rights, and share responsibility. The Declaration initiated intergovernmental negotiations that will lead to the adoption of a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in September 2018.

IOM strongly believes that we should embrace today’s reality of migration, and together seek ways to positively leverage the benefits of migration. That is, we should not focus efforts on trying to stop migration, but rather on creating conditions in which migration is a choice and not a necessity, takes place along legal channels and acts a catalyst for development. Nonetheless, it is necessary to ensure that country-level contexts and practices are taken into account, and that national migration management policies both informs and benefits and informs from global governance initiatives being developed. The role of IOM, given its largely decentralized and field-based structure, and as the leading UN agency on migration, sits at that very juncture.

In Madagascar, the support from various donors through 2016 has enabled IOM to continue to offer expertise and operational support to labour migration management and counter-trafficking efforts, as well as to take on new areas of work, including the understanding of the nexus between Migration, Environment, and Climate Change; the strengthening of national border management systems; the evaluation of drought-induced internal mobility; and the mobilization and engagement of the Malagasy diaspora for development.

As we turn the page on 2016 and head into 2017, I am happy to share with you this brief outlook of our realizations. Let me thank profusely the many individuals, institutions, ministries, and donors which contributed their diverse and all-important ways to making 2016 a plentiful year.

Daniel Silva y Poveda
Head of Office, IOM Madagascar
Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration is the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration and is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. IOM works with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration, and uphold the well-being and human rights of migrants.

More people are on the move today than at any other time in recorded history: 1 billion people – comprising a seventh of the global population. A variety of elements – not least the information and communication revolutions – contribute to the movement of people on such a large scale.

As a consequence of the scale of human mobility, IOM continues to grow, currently counting 166 Member States, with a further 8 States holding observer status, as do numerous international and non-governmental organizations.

The number of field locations increased from 119 in 1998 to more than 400 in 2016. Operational staff increased from approximately 1,100 in 1998 to more than 9,000 currently, almost entirely based in the field.

Headquartered in Geneva, IOM’s structure is highly decentralized, enabling the Organization to acquire the capacity closer to where the needs are in order to effectively deliver an ever-increasing number of diverse projects at the request of its Member States and partners.
IOM AND MADAGASCAR

Madagascar is a Member State of the Organization since 2001. In the early years of membership, IOM activities have evolved mostly around the provision of assistance to vulnerable migrants stranded in – and to those returning to - Madagascar, the realization of a study on the causes and effect of internal mobility, the implementation of a range of activities aimed at advocating for the link between Migration and Health, and on the preparation and release of the National Migration Profile.

Following the signature of a cooperation agreement between the Government of Madagascar (GoM) and IOM in October 2014, IOM opened a permanent Office in Antananarivo. This agreement has allowed for the development and implementation of programmes in the fields of migration and health, international migration law, migration and the environment, counter-trafficking, forced migration and displaced persons, labor migration, and the mobilization of the diaspora, channeled through the provision of capacity building, advisory, and technical expertise.
The year 2016 has still been one of slow recovery from the five-year political crisis (2009-2014). The country’s holding of the COMESA’s Heads of State Summit in October 2017, and the International Summit of la Francophonie in November 2016 have been unanimously saluted as successes that have put Madagascar back on the map.

In 2016, the economic situation has seen an improvement from the year before. Gradually growing, the Malagasy economy is projected to continue its growth thanks to its expansion in the tertiary sector, public works programs, and the recovery of the primary sector, followed by favorable weather conditions and higher vanilla prices. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached 4.1% in 2016, exceeding the average rate of 2.6% recorded over the past five years, according to the World Bank.

However, with 90% poverty rate, Madagascar’s development challenges remain vast. Madagascar’s education, health, and nutrition outcomes remain some of the lowest in the world, with one in two children under the age of five suffering from chronic malnutrition.

These factors have led to an increasing number of Malagasy nationals to seek opportunities abroad. As a positive agent for development, labour migration can also present challenges to ensuring that the rights of migrants are protected and migration management is concerted.

As a consequence of poor labour migration management, Madagascar still factors as an important source country for human-trafficking. The 2016 United States State Department’s Trafficking in Persons (TiP) Report declassed Madagascar to its Tier-2 Watch, indicating the high proliferation of exploitation both internally and transnationally. Within Madagascar, TiP takes the form of domestic servitude, prostitution, forced begging, and forced labor, both in rural and urban areas. Internationally, Malagasy women and men have been trafficked for sexual exploitation, as well as exploitation in textile factories and in the fishing industry.

Effective and efficient immigration and border management remains essential to ensure border security, reinforce the fight against transnational organized crime, and enhance protection of vulnerable migrants. With thousands of kilometers of coast line, effective immigration control, and border management remains a challenge in Madagascar.

The health of migrants should be closely monitored and promoted under public health strategies. The potential health hazards associated to migration are evident in the South Western Indian Ocean region. The Island States are currently experiencing an increase in migration trends which offers many benefits to businesses but also presents a unique set of challenges to sending and receiving states, as well as to migrants.
In Madagascar, it is estimated that more than 100,000 people move from rural areas to the capital city, Antananarivo, every year. Unplanned urbanization impacts local development capacities, and it is estimated that between sixty to seventy percent of all settlements in the capital comprise of informal constructions in slum-like conditions.

Inter- and intra-regional mobility between rural areas are not well documented but has received increasing attention in the last year, with concerns focusing on environmental degradation reported to be caused by new settlements, unregulated mining activities, and other forms of natural resources exploitation; and more generally on local capacities of social inclusion.

Madagascar remains one of the most economically impacted countries in the world from natural disasters and one of the most likely to be negatively affected by climate change. In 2016, the “Grand Sud” of Madagascar continued to suffer from a prolonged drought, and food insecurity has driven migration from the area.

Given its socio-economic realities, relative isolation in the Indian Ocean, diverse geography, fragile natural ecosystems, and its largely porous coastline, Madagascar presents complex migration challenges and opportunities today and for the future.
THE MIGRATION GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

We live in an era of unprecedented mobility. Realizing the benefits and full potential of migration requires planned, well-managed and well-governed approaches to human mobility. That said, migration is a complex and broad field of work, and there is no single convention or framework presenting a coherent, comprehensive and balanced approach to migration governance which is also practical, concrete and concise.

The IOM Migration Governance Framework sets out the essential elements to support planned and well managed migration. It relies on existing commitments, non-binding declarations and statements. It focuses on the governance and management of migration from the point of view of the State as the primary actor, but does not propose one model for all States. Rather, it presents a “high road” or ideal version of migration governance, to which States can aspire, and for which IOM can provide support and assistance so that a State can determine what it might need to govern migration well and in a way that fits its context.

IOM’s view is that a migration system that successfully promotes humane and orderly migration for the benefit of migrants and society, is one that: (i) adheres to international standards and fulfils migrants’ rights; (ii) formulates policy using evidence and a “whole of government” approach; (iii) engages with partners to address migration and related issues; as it seeks to (1) advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society; (2) effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises; and (3) ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly, and dignified manner.

These elements are principles (i, ii, iii) that form the necessary foundation for migration to be well governed and are objectives (1, 2, 3) for migration, and related policy, law and practice.

This annual report is structured around these principles and objectives and it provides a snapshot of the activities implemented by IOM Madagascar to support and enable their fulfilment.

Supporting Principled Migration Governance to, from and within Madagascar

Adhering to international standards and fulfilling migrants’ rights

Humane and orderly migration requires compliance with international law. Through strategic cooperation with the Government of Madagascar (GoM), UN Agencies, civil society, the private sector, and the media, IOM puts the protection of migrant rights and the well-being of migrants and of their host and origin communities, at the very center of its interventions in Madagascar.

IOM did so through consistent advocacy and the provision of technical advice on international standards and principles pertaining to migrants’ rights and wellbeing to senior government officials and operational partners alike. Through 2016, IOM continued to hold periodical bilateral meetings with Ministers and other senior-
level officials from the key ministries and public institutions involved in migration governance, as well as frequent work sessions with officials and mid-level managers in the same ministries and institutions.

These contributed to an increased awareness to the consideration of migration rights amongst the priorities for action, and for the inclusion of related norms and indicators that would integrate safe and orderly migration into public policy, and in particular, in the field of labour migration.

IOM participated to numerous national platforms and coordination groups, led by the GoM, UN agencies, or the diplomatic community, where it provided expertise and capacity-building on issues pertaining to international migration law and to upholding migrants’ rights.

IOM sought to mainstream the promotion of migrants’ rights and their protection in its own initiatives. Capacity building sessions and training workshops conducted through 2016, all included first time sensitization or knowledge refresher on the essentials of international standards and principles relevant to the sub-set topic of migration governance covered by the training, including standards and principles pertaining to labour migration, migration and development, TIP, migration and health, and humanitarian response.

The provision of direct assistance to the beneficiaries of the Emergency Assistance Fund for Victims of Trafficking (VoTs), and for stranded migrants to be able to return home, was guided by the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) and focused on participation, empowerment, equality, non-discrimination, and accountability.

Lastly, raising awareness on existing international legal standards and sharing best practices in their fulfillment was central to IOM’s participation, and sponsorship in conferences and events. This goes to show in IOM Madagascar’s public information and external communications, which targeted a broad and diverse audience, including Malagasy students, the media, and the general public.

**Using evidence and “whole-of-government” approaches**

Migration governance must be based on facts and a well-founded analysis of the benefits and risks associated to diverse and context-specific migration trends. However, migration cannot be understood as an isolated reality. It must be considered in its complex relationship and interaction – both with positive and negative effects – on labour markets, economic and social development, the industry, commerce and trade, social cohesion, health, education, law enforcement, foreign policy, or humanitarian policy. Good migration governance therefore relies on whole-of-government approaches, whereby all ministries and public entities with responsibilities touching on the movement of people are pro-actively engaged and implicated.

In Madagascar, despite a growing knowledge base on migration trends made available with IOM support in recent years, information gaps continue to hamper adequate evidence for policymaking on migration. Through the year 2016, IOM
continued providing quality research and assessment support to national stakeholders.

In September 2016, IOM published the first study report on the diaspora with its Study on the Profile of the Malagasy Diaspora in France (Etude sur le profil de la diaspora Malagasy en France). Its findings and recommendations form a foundation for the development of the National Policy on Diaspora Engagement, which has been initiated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Madagascar’s National Labour Migration Assessment (Etat des Lieux sur la migration de travail à Madagascar) was released in November 2016. The research was designed and implemented in close coordination with the Ministry of Employment, which oversees labour migration governance in the country, and its findings and recommendations will form the basis of the National Blueprint to be developed by labour migration stakeholders in early 2017.

IOM, together with the National Disaster Risk Management Authority (Bureau national de gestion des risques et catastrophes – BNGRC) conducted in December 2016 a rapid assessment of drought-induced mobility in Southern Madagascar, whose findings will inform the implementation of humanitarian and development response by the humanitarian community and national partners in the “Grand Sud”, and in the Androy region in particular.

IOM continued to support multi-sectorial dialogue and coordination efforts pertaining to sub-set topics of migration governance, and most notably the Technical Working Group on Labour Migration, led by the Ministry of Employment; the Technical Working Group on Migration, Environment and Climate Change co-led by the Ministry of Environment and IOM; and the Technical Advisory and Consultation Group of Border Management Stakeholders co-led by the Ministry of Public Security and IOM.

**Developing Strong Partnerships**

By their very nature, migration and mobility implicate multiple actors: States and their neighbors, subnational authorities, local communities, migrants and their families, diaspora, employers, and unions to name only a few. In addition, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) may also have a mandate that touches on migration. Therefore, governing
migration well requires partnerships to broaden the understanding of migration, and to develop comprehensive and effective approaches.

Through 2016, IOM has expanded partnerships between the Organization itself and a broad range of national and international stakeholders, as well as supporting the establishment of partnerships amongst key stakeholders on sub-set topics of migration.

As regards to the executive branch, IOM has enjoyed dynamic working relationships with key governmental counterparts, including the Prime Minister’s Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Employment, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Youth. IOM has maintained contacts with a range of public or semi-public entities such as the BNLTEH, BNGRC, the Economic Development Board of Madagascar (EDBM) and the Comité National de Lutte contre le VIH/SIDA (CNLS).

IOM supported the participation of several senior government delegates to regional and international events, which increased the exposure of Madagascar’s country-specific migration-related challenges and opportunities. This included participation to a study tour to Mauritius on labour migration in February 2016;
the 2nd Intra-Regional Forum on Migration in Africa, held in Kampala, Uganda in May 2016; to the ACP-EU Dialogue on Remittances, held in Brussels, Belgium in July 2016; and to the annual SADC Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) held in Gaborone, Botswana in August 2016.

As the leading UN agency for Migration, IOM fulfils its responsibility towards the UN Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) and key UN agencies that have a mandate that touches on migration, through participation and active engagement of the various senior management and technical-level coordination mechanism and platforms of the UN System in Madagascar. IOM continues to chair the UN informal Technical Working Group on TiP, which brings together IOM and UN agencies working on TiP and other related phenomenon such as child sexual exploitation, forced labour, and gender based violence (GBV).

IOM also sought to expand partnerships with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Under its respective projects, IOM had the opportunity to interact substantially with CSOs working in the fields of protection of migrants’ rights, child protection, and promotion of women’s rights. IOM has worked with private sector representatives and unions, notably in the implementation of its labour migration initiatives.

Enabling well Governed Migration to, from, and within Madagascar

Advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society

Poverty, lack of opportunities, education, or other basic services, are only some of the factors that can push individuals to migrate. Those who are pushed to migrate – unlike those who chose to migrate – may be more likely to do so under undesirable or dangerous conditions, which can have negative effects for the migrants themselves, as well as for communities of origin, transit, and destination.

Counter-trafficking Programme:

IOM’s counter trafficking programme contributes to the GoM and CSOs’ efforts to improve national capacity in coordinating anti-trafficking responses, protecting victims of trafficking, and prosecuting traffickers.

In 2016, IOM held several bilateral meetings with lead national counterparts, including members of the BNLTEH, the Prime Minister’s Office, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Social Affairs, to establish the roles and responsibilities of institutional partners in ensuring justice and assistance to victims of trafficking. Partners identified the six regions which will see the roll out of the programme activities through 2017 – 2019.

In addition, IOM coordinated with the Ministry of Social Affairs for the development of the first manual and of a Training of Trainers (ToT) module dedicated to in-service Law Enforcement Officials and members of the judiciary, focusing on prosecution and adjudication of TiP cases. IOM held discussions with the Ministry of Social Affairs to determine sustainable scenarios for the provision
of assistance to identified and referred VoTs, including medical, psychosocial care, shelter, food and clothing, and legal assistance.

IOM continued to provide emergency assistance to VoTs, including emergency medical assistance as needed, shelter, onward transportation to city of origin, psycho-social assistance, and economic reintegration support.

After years of domestic servitude in Saudi Arabia, Malala came back to Madagascar where she realized her dream of opening a grocery shop with the support of IOM’s counter trafficking project.

**Labour Migration Programme:**

IOM works closely with relevant ministries, and under the leadership of the Ministry of Employment, to strengthen Madagascar’s labour migration management, by enabling the practical implementation of labour migration frameworks and by supporting Madagascar’s capacity on bilateral labour migration engagements.

During the IOM-facilitated Study Tour for seven Malagasy officials to Mauritius in March 2016, the delegation had the opportunity to meet, review and exchange with a range of Mauritian government officials, with Malagasy workers in Mauritius, and with representatives of the private sector on the institutional and administrative frameworks governing labour migration in the country; as well as identifying opportunities for strengthened cooperation amongst the two countries on the topic.
The National Labour Migration Assessment was released in November 2016 during a high-level event presided by the Minister for Employment. This assessment provides essential information to better apprehend, regulate, and govern labour migration, by identifying deficits and loopholes in the existing institutional, legislative, and policy frameworks in Madagascar. The assessment also proposed concrete recommendations at the national level in order to maximize the benefits associated to labour migration, as well as to prevent the risks and abuses that may derive from it.

IOM supported regular consensus-building meetings of stakeholders through the Technical Working Group on Labour Migration, and organized a two-day capacity building workshop on Bilateral Labour Agreements (BLAs) development and formalization in September 2016. Participants were familiarized to the existing SADC BLA Guidelines and presented with a synthesis of international scientific research and best practices identified by international organizations, including IOM and ILO. Participants concluded the workshop with a roundtable discussion during which they exchanged on the development of a country-specific annex to the SADC Guidelines to promote and meet the protection needs of the Malagasy migrant workers, and balance the needs of the receiving and sending countries.

Diaspora Engagement Programme:

In support to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IOM implements activities that aim to establish the necessary basis of trust and bonds for a sustainable and productive engagement and mobilization of the Malagasy diaspora for national development.

Through 2016, IOM held regular consultation sessions with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on diaspora engagement and mobilization, to share and discuss experiences and practices of different States in their strategies and national policies on diaspora.

Between March and July 2016, IOM and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs partnered with the Forum des Organisations de Solidarité Issues des Migrations (FORIM) to conduct the first comprehensive profiling of the Malagasy Diaspora in France. Respondents to the study – members of diaspora associations, and individual members of the diaspora – enabled FORIM to draw the profile of the diaspora, and presents qualitative and quantitative information on the socio-demographic and socio-economic profile of the diaspora; on its priorities and expectations; its current and potential contributions to national development; and existing hindrances to those contributions.

The study findings were presented and discussed during an interactive session co-organized by IOM and the Malagasy Ministry for Foreign Affairs, held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, France in September 2016. The session was attended by Fance’s Ambassador to Madagascar, local delegates from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and about 100 members of the Malagasy diaspora.
**Migration and Health Programme:**

Health is a basic human right and an essential component of sustainable development. Being and staying healthy is a fundamental precondition for migrants to work, to be productive and to contribute to the social and economic development of their communities of origin and destination.

The migration cycle can also expose migrants to health issues including increased vulnerability to communicable diseases, mental health issues, occupational health and safety conditions and negative sexual and reproductive health outcomes.

IOM’s work and advocacy in Madagascar focuses on ensuring that the issue of migration is taken into account and streamlined to public health frameworks. Pursuant to the work implemented by IOM in the last years under the “Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa (PHAMESA II)” project, and its ongoing cooperation with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), IOM supported the organization of the 2016 edition of the HIV and Hepatitis Colloquium in the Indian Ocean, held in Antananarivo in September 2016.

Dr. Aden Warsama, Migration Health Officer at IOM in Djibouti, who attended the HIV and Hepatitis Colloquium and made a presentation about his study entitled “Irregular Migrants and Vulnerability to HIV Infection: Rapid Health Assessment among Ethiopian Migrants Transiting in Djibouti”.

In the context of the 15th Edition of the Colloquium, IOM coordinated with the CNLS and facilitated a session on impacts of migration and migrants as key population of concern with a presentation of selected literature and research pieces on sex workers and internal migration in Kenya; HIV and mobility programming in Ghana; and HIV response in the mining sector in South Africa.
Migration, Environment, and Climate Change Programme:

In close cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, and in consultation with relevant national stakeholders, IOM seeks to increase knowledge and awareness about the relationship between migration and environmental change, including climate change in Madagascar, to inform the formulation of related national policy and operational planning.

In September 2016, IOM launched an 18-month regional project implemented from Madagascar that sees the participation of Mauritius, Mozambique, and Namibia, as well as that of the SADC and the IOC as regional normative stakeholders. Stakeholders gathered through the Technical Working Group on Migration, Environment, and Climate Change laid out the workplan for activities to be implemented through 2017 including the holding of a capacity building session on the interdependence between Migration, Environment, and Climate Change, the realization of a national assessment and in-depth study of a particular issue linking migration and environmental degradation in Madagascar, and the facilitation of a national dialogue to take stock of these findings.

Addressing the mobility dimensions of crises

Crises have significant and long-term effects on migrants and society. Therefore, concerted action by the international community is required to: prevent and prepare for crisis, support migrants, displaced persons and communities affected by crisis in accordance with humanitarian principles, and promote durable solutions to end displacement.

Emergency and Post Crisis Programme:

As Madagascar is regularly affected and will continue to be affected by natural disasters, IOM seeks to provide actionable and timely information on disaster-related population displacement in the country, as well as support prevention and adaptation strategies to reduce incidences of displacement from occurring.

Drought induced mobility from and within the “Grand Sud” in particular has been raised more and more frequently by local and national stakeholders as a concern through 2016. In order to obtain more accurate information on migration trends in the “Grand Sud”, IOM in close coordination with the BNGRC, mandated in December 2016 an expert to evaluate the mobility dimensions caused by the drought, and the relationship

Cover of the study conducted by IOM Madagascar in the Androy region and in Fort Dauphin in December 2016.
between drought-induced displacement and the wider humanitarian response.

This rapid assessment research conducted in the Androy region and in Fort Dauphin marks the first time that mobility was considered to be a key indicator of the humanitarian crisis. The preliminary results were presented to humanitarian stakeholders after the field assessment, and contributed to raise the profile of IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tools which improve data collection on drought-induced displacement, and direct humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable communities that remain behind.

Safe, orderly, and dignified migration

Migration systems need to be designed to ensure that policy objectives are met and that they operate with efficiency and effectiveness. Maintaining the integrity of migration and mobility schemes requires an ability to detect and prevent irregular migration and to prohibit illegal cross-border activity.

Under its global agreement with UNHCR and resettlement countries for the resettlement of refugees, IOM assisted in the safe and dignified resettlement from Madagascar of Pakistani and Afghan refugees, including through the provision of travel health assistance, facilitation of travel, and document issuance services. IOM also provided safe and dignified voluntary return options to foreign Congolese and Ghanaian nationals stranded in Madagascar.

IOM Madagascar continued to implement on behalf of the British Government the United Kingdom Tuberculosis Detection Programme (UKTBDP), which screens UK-visa applicant for stays longer than six months for active or recent tuberculosis, in order to reduce possible negative health impacts on the receiving country.

Immigration and Border Management Programme:

IOM is increasingly called upon by its Member States to support their response to the complex challenges of border management. In Madagascar, IOM works under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Security to build the capacity of frontline immigration officials and to streamline border management components to overall national security sector controls.

In August 2016, IOM facilitated a training workshop on the inspection and identification of fake and falsified travel documents with the participation of border police (Police de l’Air et des Frontières – PAF), units of national police specialized in investigations and document fraud detection, and officials from the protocol and visa departments at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Participants were familiarized with IOM’s Passport Examination Procedure Manual and the international norms and standards concerning the security of travel documents, with particular attention to ICAO norms, and trained on the use of verification equipment when processing documents. Eight verification equipment kits were handed over to the police upon the completion of the training.

In September 2016, IOM kickstarted a project funded by the Peace Building Fund (PBF), under which IOM will implement the border component of a wider Security Sector Reform (SSR) initiative, bringing together UNDP, IOM, UNICEF, the
OHCHR, and UNFPA. The first meeting of the Technical Advisory and Consultation Group of Border Management Stakeholders co-led by the Ministry of Public Security and IOM took place in December 2016 with representatives from the Ministry of Public, PAF, Gendarmerie, Customs, National Civil Aviation Authority (Aviation Civile de Madagascar – ACM), the Ports Authority (Agence portuaire, maritime et fluviale – APMF), and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Participants were presented with the outline of activities to be rolled out over 2017, including the holding of a capacity-building session on concepts and practices of integrated border management; the realization of a stock-taking exercise on border management practices in the country; and the facilitation of a study tour to expose national stakeholders to benefits and limitations of integrated border management in specific country-contexts, with a view to pilot two integrated border management spaces in Madagascar.

During a 5 days training on inspection of fraudulent and falsified travel documents, that took place in July 2016, the participants had the possibility to test the skills they acquired by taking part to an exercise at the Ivato International Airport. The exercise simulated a passport control where the facilitator asked some participants to play the role of passengers in possession of fraudulent documents.
ANNEXES

Annex 1: IOM Press Briefing Notes

www.iom.int/news/malagasy-officials-visit-mauritius-study-labor-migration
www.iom.int/news/iom-madagascar-build-border-management-capacity
www.iom.int/90-world-day-against-trafficking-persons
www.iom.int/news/iom-partners-profile-malagasy-diaspora-france
www.iom.int/fr/news/etablissement-du-profil-de-la-diaspora-malagasy-en-france
www.iom.int/news/iom-trains-malagasy-officials-bilateral-labour-agreements
DONORS AND CONTRIBUTORS