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<td>Australian Cultural Orientation</td>
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<td>Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration</td>
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<td>BCP</td>
<td>Border Control Post</td>
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<td>BMIS</td>
<td>Border Management Information System</td>
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<td>BMMMA</td>
<td>Border and Migration Management Assessment</td>
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<td>CO</td>
<td>Cultural Orientation</td>
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<td>COA</td>
<td>Canadian Orientation Abroad</td>
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<tr>
<td>COMESA</td>
<td>Common Market for East and Southern Africa</td>
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<td>DCCMS</td>
<td>Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services</td>
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<td>DHO</td>
<td>District Health Office</td>
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<td>DoDMA</td>
<td>Department of Disaster Management Affairs</td>
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<td>GoM</td>
<td>Government of Malawi</td>
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<td>HTS</td>
<td>HIV Testing and Services</td>
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<td>IDF</td>
<td>IOM Development Fund</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<td>MH</td>
<td>Migration Health</td>
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<td>MoFAIC</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation</td>
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<td>MIGC</td>
<td>Migrants in Countries in Crisis</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoGCDS</td>
<td>Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare</td>
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<td>MoH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health and Population</td>
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<td>MoHS</td>
<td>Ministry of Homeland Security</td>
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<td>NCP</td>
<td>National Contingency Plan</td>
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<td>PDMS</td>
<td>Pre-Departure Medical Screening</td>
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<td>RSC</td>
<td>Resettlement Support Centre</td>
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<td>SADC</td>
<td>Southern African Development Community</td>
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<td>SCI</td>
<td>Save the Children International</td>
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<td>SDG</td>
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<td>SGBV</td>
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<td>SRHR</td>
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<td>TB</td>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
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<td>TIP</td>
<td>Trafficking in Person</td>
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<td>UMC</td>
<td>Unaccompanied Migrant Children</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDAF</td>
<td>United Nations Development Assistance Framework</td>
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<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund</td>
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<td>USRAP</td>
<td>United States Refugee Admissions Program</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>YFHSP</td>
<td>Youth Friendly Health Service Provision</td>
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ABOUT IOM

Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the UN Migration Agency leading in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. With 172 member states, a further 8 states holding observer status and offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants.

IOM works with member states and partners to facilitate safe, orderly, regular and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration challenges and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, refugees in mixed migration flows, and internally displaced persons (IDPs). The IOM Constitution recognizes the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development, as well as to the right of freedom of movement.

On the 19th of September 2016, IOM officially joined the United Nations (UN) family as a related agency, further underscoring the role that IOM plays in the field of human mobility.

PRESENT FOR 5 YEARS IN MALAWI

IOM has been active in Malawi since when it set up office in 2014 following the admission of Malawi as an IOM Member State at the IOM Member States Council in November 2013. Since then, it has contributed to the Government of Malawi’s (GoM) efforts to manage migration through a wide variety of projects and programmes. IOM’s inaugural project was to assist the government of Malawi to develop the first ever Migration profile for Malawi in 2014. In February 2018, IOM signed the Cooperation Agreement with the Government of Malawi that formalized its presence in the country through recognition as one of the Resident UN Agencies.

In Malawi, the mission has a wide range of activities, including but not limited to Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR), refugee resettlement, migration and health, combating Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and human smuggling, immigration and border management, safe migration, travel services for migrants, migration and development, emergency assistance and capacity-building on all relevant migration issues. The IOM country office is located in the Capital Lilongwe. IOM has always and continues to work within the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) whose strategic areas derive from the National Development Plan (NDP) dubbed the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III, a government framework for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
I am pleased to share with you my experience and these intense moments lived within our institution in Malawi during this reporting year. 2018 has been a year of many milestones for IOM mission in Malawi. We celebrated the signing of the cooperation agreement between IOM and the Government of Malawi.

2018 has been active for the mission in virtually all areas of migration management and continued to press on, as a team notwithstanding some of the challenges we had to put up with in order to realize our milestones. Our cooperation with our government counterparts and development partners have also been a great source of satisfaction. Within the migration management arena, it is humbling for IOM to note that the government of Malawi embraced the consultative process on the development of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) that culminated in the adoption of the GCM in 2018 IN Marrakesh, Morocco in which the Government of the Republic of Malawi was represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation among as Head of delegation for Malawi. This underscores the fact that Malawi has full understanding that migration, is a reality to be managed and not a problem to be solved. Therefore, the government has adopted the whole of government and the whole of society approach in developing migration management approaches.

At our level, success was first and foremost realized upon seeing hope for new beginnings in the faces of returning migrants, rejected asylum seekers, refugees being resettled to other countries, among others we have assisted during the reporting year.

Our annual report includes their stories as well as our achievements, which we hope will contribute in their small way to demonstrate the positive impact migration can have for migrants, communities and governments alike. As we report on the great strides and achievements made in 2018 in partnership with the Government of Malawi, our development partners and the civil society, we are also more aware than ever of the important work that lies ahead.

IOM’s key strengths have always been being a proximity organization, responsiveness and its capacity to meet new and emerging challenges. As the UN Migration Agency - we will continue to build on these strengths and continue to support the Government of Malawi, Malawian migrants and migrants in Malawi to harness the full development potential of safe and orderly migration.

Mr. Mpilo Nkomo
Head of Office
International Organization for Migration - IOM Malawi
ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2018

117 Malawians assisted to return home with reception

424 refugees provided cultural orientation

23,886 migrants and host community members reached with SRH & HIV information and services

2,067 migrants including refugees provided medical screenings and assessments

583 refugees resettled

21 Malawian returnees assisted with reintegration support

609 officials and volunteers trained in IOM’s different programmes

Baseline Assessment on TIP and Assessments on Rapid Border and Migration Management Conducted
BACKGROUND AND ACHIEVEMENTS

MIGRATION HEALTH

SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RIGHTS & HIV KNOWS NO BORDER

In Southern Africa, and Malawi in particular, populations in communities along transport and migration corridors – particularly adolescents and young people, migrants and sex workers and their clients are at a greater risk for poor sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and HIV outcomes stemming from multiple layers of vulnerability. In an effort to improve sexual and reproductive health and HIV (SRH-HIV) related outcomes amongst migrants, including migrant adolescents, young people and sex workers, IOM in collaboration with Save the Children International (SCI) and the University of the Witwatersrand School of Public Health (WSPH) is implementing a regional program dubbed “SRHR-HIV Knows No Borders” in six countries namely: Malawi, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zambia of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). In Malawi, the program is implemented in 29 Group Village Heads (GVHs) areas in the districts of Neno (6 GVHs), Mwanza (5 GVHs) and Mwami Mchinji (18 GVHs).

The project through various interventions such as trainings; review meetings; dialogue sessions; drama performances; open days; door-to-door visits; exchange visit and orientations, increased knowledge for patrons and matrons, youth leaders and advocates, health and non-health service providers, change agents and religious leaders on SRHR-HIV services so that they are able to effectively deliver and reach out to various groups with SRHR information.

Regarding the trainings, the project managed to train.

In 2018, the project facilitated trainings for 65 (34 male and 31 female) patrons and matrons in comprehensive sexuality education to equip them with knowledge on SRHR issues for them to fully support, teach and guide in-school AYPs. Cumulatively, the project has trained 102 (52 male and 50 female) teachers in 51 schools. Following the trainings, the patrons and matrons revamped 69 school clubs that are regularly meeting to discuss comprehensive sexuality issues. The trained patrons and matrons with support from youth clubs organized 3 zonal open days where they targeted a wider youth audience with SRHR information. The project also trained 30 (27 male and 3 female) religious leaders as change agents. The aim was to provide them with SRHR knowledge and skills to effectively reach out to congregants with SRHR information. As a result of the trainings, religious leaders have initiated establishment of faith-based youth discussion groups within their churches and mosques.
The project is working with already existing structures at national, district and community level to ensure sustainability of project interventions. For instance, change agents are engaging local authorities in addressing SRHR issues like child marriages, teenage pregnancies and school dropout that affect adolescents and young people. The child protection stakeholder’s forum as one of the existing forum at district level used by the project in Mchinji, change agents were accorded an opportunity to present issues that affect them to the forum. Following change agents’ presentation, the forum discussed the issues and developed an action plan. The other outcome is increased reporting on child protection issues to district social welfare office by change agents. In addition, change agents are able to refer clients for antenatal, family planning, HIV Testing Services (HTS), ART, PEP, STI screening and treatment, and Sexual and Gender Based Violence Screening Services. During the reporting period, the change agents referred 1,994 (M: 638; F: 1356) clients for SRHR services.

The project capacitated 316 (199 male and 117 female) gatekeepers that included initiators, traditional leaders, religious leaders, Area Development Committee (ADC) and Community Based Organization (CBO) members through trainings and meetings. The trainings were conducted to increase knowledge on SRHR and HIV among the gate keepers and religious leaders. The meetings provided ADC members an opportunity to discuss availability of SRH and HIV services and how they can support service provision. Following the discussions, the gatekeepers are encouraging the target group to go and access services from different service delivery points. For example, the gatekeepers in Mwanza and Neno engaged with District Health Management Team in addressing the challenge in which health service providers prioritize clients whom they get tips from thereby affecting the target group that cannot afford the tips. In addition, through these engagements, the community leaders are now appreciating the important role that change agents are playing in addressing SRHR youth related challenges. Sex workers that were previously regarded as outcasts are now being recognized as part of the community. The project also supported District Health Office to conduct 13 outreach clinics which reached 859 (M: 264; F: 595) people with HIV Testing and Services (HTS) and family planning services. Two of five clinics were moonlight and targeted sex workers.

The project conducted two national level meetings with stakeholders from government ministries and departments, UN agencies and civil society organizations that aimed to sensitize the stakeholders on the project and advocate for inclusion of migration issues in the national policies and strategies. Because of the meetings, issues affecting migrants, sex workers, adolescents and young people have been incorporated in draft national policies and 2018-2022 SRHR strategy. The meetings have also resulted in recognition of the project at national level whereby the project get invitations to national technical working groups to technically support the government on migration health issues.

During the reporting period, 59 (49 male and 10 female) parliamentary committee members were sensitized on Health; and HIV/AIDS and Nutrition to have a buy in of the project and support inclusion of migration issues in national policies and strategies. Through the meeting, project raised awareness of the parliamentary committee members on key SRHR issues affecting the youth and migrants in the affected communities. As part of the commitments, the parliamentary committee on Health agreed to take up the issue of SRH resource allocation in the upcoming parliamentary forums. The project will conduct orientation of new parliamentary committee members to raise their awareness of the project and follow-up on the outgoing parliamentary committee members’ commitments.

Achievements in Migration and Health, 2018

| 23,886 migrants and host community members reached with SRHR-HIV information and services | 13 community dialogue platforms established | 7 Advocacy forums established |
730 policy makers, influencers and gatekeeper sensitized

31 multi-stakeholder coordination forums conducted

187 Changed Agents trained on SRHR-HIV

217 Individuals from service provider organizations trained on SRHR-HIV services

51 schools that provide learners with CSE (for AYPs only)

1,121 referrals of SRHR-HIV services

MIGRATION HEALTH ASSESSMENTS

Migration Health Assessments promote the health of migrants through the initiation of preventative and curative interventions for conditions that if left untreated, could have a negative impact on the migrant’s health and/or on the public health of the host communities. The migrants’ current and past medical conditions are identified, and it is determined if the migrant’s health is stable and fit to travel. In 2018, IOM’s Migration Health (MH) unit in Malawi with support from IOM panel physicians from Nairobi, Kenya, conducted migration health assessments for refugee resettlement programs mainly for the US, Canadian, and Australian governments. Health assessments were also conducted for self-payer visa applicants to the UK. In addition to health assessments, DNA samples were also collected in collaboration with governments and laboratories in Australia. In 2018, the unit conducted migration health assessments and travel health assistance activities for a total of 2,067 clients. Table below shows the breakdown of different programs implemented in 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Migration Health Assessment Programs</th>
<th>No. of Clients</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK TB Detection Program</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee Health Assessment</td>
<td>1,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Departure Medical Screening (PDMS)</td>
<td>583</td>
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<tr>
<td>DNA sample collection (Canada, Australia, UK and Italy)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REFUGEE HEALTH ASSESSMENT

IOM conducts health assessments for refugees to evaluate the physical and mental health status of refugees and visa applicants prior to their departure at the request of the following resettlement countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and the USA. Health assessment requirements differ from country to country. Preventative and curative services include immunizations, presumptive treatment for malaria and other communicable diseases, and the management of non-communicable diseases such as hypertension and diabetes are also provided. Counselling and health education is conducted in the language that the migrants understand. When a refugee is found to have a serious medical condition, recommendations are made to facilitate arrangements for medical and social care in the destination country. When necessary, medical escorts are organized. A pre-
departure medical check concludes the health assessment process. IOM Malawi’s MH Unit conducted a total of 1,180 health assessments for refugees. In Malawi, where there is a sizeable refugee case load, but limited migration health presence, health professionals from Nairobi, Kenya supports Malawi medical missions to complete health assessments.

Figure below shows the breakdown of the number of refugees examined for the different country resettlement programmes.

**UK TUBERCULOSIS DETECTION (UKTB)**

The purpose of the UK Tuberculosis (TB) program is to detect the suspected presence of active pulmonary TB in people who are applying to travel to the UK from a country identified by the World Health Organization (WHO) as having a high incidence of TB and are planning to stay for more than six months. This often includes people applying for a UK visa for family reunification, education or employment. The program screens visa applicants for TB and facilitates access to diagnostics and treatment in their countries of origin. A medical certificate is given to all visa applicants who are found to be free of Tuberculosis.

IOM Malawi’s MH Unit conducts TB screening in Malawi. During the reporting period, a total of 300 UK visa applicants were screened under the UKTB program. Of the 300 clients registered, 143 were student visas (representing 49% of the caseload), 106 were settlement and dependents cases, 13 were family reunion cases, 15 were work visas, and 13 fell into the “others” category. The breakdown by country can be seen in figure 1 below.

**DNA SAMPLING**

At the request of the resettlement countries, IOM collects DNA samples in support of family members wishing to migrate. By collecting DNA samples on behalf of governments, IOM seeks to assist migrants that otherwise would be unable to prove family relationships as supporting documentation for migrants in Malawi is sometimes missing or unverified. The samples are couriered to labs for processing. The results are typically required to support migrant family reunification cases. In 2018, four (three male

**PRE-DEPARTURE MEDICAL SCREENING**

The Migration Health unit conducts pre-departure medical screenings (PDMSSs) to assess migrants and refugees’ fitness to travel and provide medical clearance. Clients who need medical assistance and care during travel are escorted by qualified medical escorts. In 2018, IOM MH unit conducted PDMSSs to total of 583 clients of which 306 were for USRAP, 149 for Australia, 86 for Canada, 27 for Sweden, 11 for Finland and 4 for Belgium.
and one female. DNA samples were collected for processing in Malawi.

BACKGROUND AND ACHIEVEMENTS

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

Refugee resettlement continues to be one of the key activities of IOM operations worldwide. In Malawi, IOM conducts movement operations in support of refugees’ resettlement in the country. IOM Malawi closely coordinates its operations with IOM missions in countries of arrival, and other partners including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Resettlement Support Centre (RSC), embassies and logistics organizations. In 2018, IOM Malawi facilitated the resettlement, and family reunification for 583 refugees.

The refugees are eventually resettled in either The United States of America, Canada, Australia or Europe. In the United States, 306 refugees resettled under the United States Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP). Another 149 refugees resettled in Australia, and Canada received 86 refugees. Lastly, various European countries including Sweden, Finland, and Belgium accepted a total of 42 refugees. Travel arrangements made on behalf of refugees include; obtaining exit permits and transit visa waivers; providing transportation logistics and support with departures and ensuring safe and efficient international transfers.
Figure below shows percentage of refugees who resettled to different countries.

USA 52%  
Australia 25%  
Canada 15%  
Sweden 5%  
Finland 2%  
Belgium 1%

CULTURAL ORIENTATION

An important aspect of IOM’s refugee resettlement programmes is the pre-departure cultural orientation component—the USRAP Cultural Orientation, the Australian Cultural Orientation (AUSCO) and the Canadian Orientation Abroad (COA) compliment the USRAP, Australian and Canadian Resettlement Programmes respectively. Pre-departure cultural orientation help to prepare refugees accepted for resettlement by providing them with relevant information about their host countries. It also empowers refugees by enhancing their abilities to become self-sufficient and ultimately, to better integrate in their new countries.

IOM Malawi provided extensive logistical support for refugees to appear for their interviews, medical exams, and the cultural orientation sessions that were organized by RSC, embassies or IOM. In 2018, the cultural orientation sessions were delivered to a total of 424 refugees- 208 USA bound refugees; 56 Canada bound refugees and 160 Australia bound refugees.

OTHER MIGRATION SERVICES

Given its long-standing relationships and agreements with various airlines as the lead migration agency, IOM also supports with document verification for the Government of Australia for Migrants applying for Australian visa in the country. In the reporting period, Malawi operations and movement unit conducted 4 document verifications that facilitated their smooth exit to host countries.
BACKGROUND AND ACHIEVEMENTS

ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN AND REINTEGRATION ACTIVITIES IN MALAWI

Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) is a core activity of IOM and is part of a comprehensive approach to migration management. The aim is to provide administrative, logistical and financial support, including reintegration assistance, to migrants unable or unwilling to remain in the host/ transit country and who decide to return to their country of origin. Under the Pilot action on voluntary return and sustainable community-based reintegration, the mission has provided reception support to a total of 117 Malawian returnees from South Africa of which 77% represents male and 23% represents female.

Prior to their arrival, information is shared with the Ministry of Homeland Security (MoHS) for arrangements to be made for returnees’ smooth reception as they are welcomed accordingly by IOM, family members and partners. The Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability, and Social Welfare (MoGCDSW) is also informed in advance to make prior arrangements with district Social Welfare offices in communities of return in order to ensure that assistance upon return is provided to the returnees. The offices conduct home tracing for the returning migrants and inform their families of their return. Figure below shows Demographics: AVRR Returnees

- 0 – 17 yrs. 10%
- 18 – 35 yrs. 55%
- 36 – 61 yrs. 35%

The AVRR project in Malawi aims to support returnees with sustainable reintegration that includes among others, reception, health screening, accommodation, psychosocial counselling, onward transportation to communities of return, assistance in
development of livelihood projects through tailored information and linking returnees with existing community and/or national structures. The support provided is based on a careful analysis of individual, community and structural factors to determine the levels of required intervention. One of the components of the reintegration support is the tailor made “in-kind” assistance that migrants receive to start a micro-business or an income-generating activity. This activity is critical as it addresses the social, economic, and psychosocial dimensions of reintegration. These are key in ensuring that returnees ably cope within their communities of return/origin and can thereafter make well informed decisions on migration which are not influenced by lack of economic stability as was the case before. In this case, the returnees are linked with institutions such as the Ministry of Civic Education, Culture and Community Development through the Department of Community Development to train them on business management. Some migrants choose skills development instead and opt for vocational training. Such kind of Migrant is referred / linked to Technical, Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TEVETA) for their vocational training Where TEVETA institutions are not available, the migrants are referred / linked to other institutions or individuals with particular capacity to train returnees in their communities. Migrants with health-related concerns also benefit from medical assistance.

In order to achieve sustainable reintegration, returnees are actively participating in their reintegration process and assistance which covers economic, social and psychosocial support through adequate training, counselling, networking and financial assistance. Out of the 117 migrants that returned through IOM AVRR project in 2018, 21 (19 male and 2 female) returnees have already been assisted with the individual reintegration individual reintegration assistance. An additional 24 (twenty males and four females) have already submitted their reintegration plans, and these will be supported during the second phase of individual assistance which is taking place in January 2019. All the reintegration assistance that has been provided has been on individual basis, however, returnees are being encouraged to consider the option of group/ collective reintegration assistance. Social workers in the districts have also assisted IOM with information of various community projects that could be implemented such as Poetry farming, agro-processing, cattle rearing, and vegetable growing.

The figure below indicates percentage of Malawian returnees that chose the most popular income-generating activities.

![income-generating activities](image)

Monitoring the reintegration of migrants is key to ensuring successful and sustainable reintegration. IOM AVRR staff not only ensure that the migrants are on the right path to re-establish themselves in society also assist in empowering migrants to fully participate in the social, cultural and economic life of their communities. Migrants are empowered through the different counselling sessions that they undergo as well as visitations from various social workers in their districts. Through these, they are equipped with confidence that helps them to fully participate in activities taking place within their communities. The IOM Malawi AVRR staff conduct at least one routine monitoring visit for each returnee to assess the extent to which their reintegration plan is being successfully implemented. This assessment focuses on the economic, social and psychosocial aspects of each returnee. During their monitoring visit, IOM Malawi AVRR staff assess the sustainability of the business as well as the general well-being of the migrant. Where field visits are not feasible, the monitoring is conducted over the phone. In the past few years, there has been an increase
in the number of migrants from the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa that are travelling to South Africa transiting through Malawi to look for job opportunities. Along the journey, migrants, and particularly children are at risk of various forms of harm such as injury, illness, trafficking, kidnapping as well as exploitation. The majority of migrants’ transiting through Malawi never reach South Africa as they are intercepted, arrested and detained in prisons for violating immigration laws. In recent years, there has been an alarming rise in the number of child migrants in detention. Due to limited reception and return capacity, migrants who are caught in Malawi often end up in overcrowded prisons, where they are locked up with common criminals, often beyond their sentences. During the reporting period, IOM facilitated screening for eligibility for direct assistance for a total number of 100 migrants (96 male and 4 female). A total number of 65 migrants were assisted with voluntary return.

CAPACITY BUILDING

In Malawi, IOM supports and facilitates capacity building trainings on migration management for frontline officials. The aim is to build capacity and empower government officials with skills to manage migration. In 2018, IOM facilitated the following training activities:

**Capacity Building on Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
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The MICIC Initiative is a government-led undertaking, which seeks to improve the ability of States and other stakeholders, to prepare for, respond to, and protect the dignity and rights of migrants caught in countries in situations of acute crisis. In May 2018, IOM in collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) facilitated a Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) training that sought to build the capacity of the district officials from various ministries, departments and agencies that are involved in migration management. A total number of 34 participants (24 male and 9 female) participated in training. The objective of the training was to sensitize officials from line ministries to include migrants in contingency planning, response and recovery in times of disasters and crisis so as to adequately provide them with services, opportunities and resources they need to survive in the host country.

The training also included issues of Humanitarian Border Management and participants were enlightened on the strong need to protect the human rights of migrant populations during any crisis, particularly in those that results in cross-border movements. The training participants were senior officials from districts which are prone to disasters and also host migrants.

The training assisted in raising officials’ awareness on the many challenges that migrants face in crisis situations. Based on post training evaluations, officials demonstrated increased understanding on the need to include migrants in emergency planning, response and recovery as well protecting their rights.
Orientation workshop on Inclusion of Migrants in Country’s Contingency Plans

11 male

4 female

Capacity building training on identification, referral and assistance of vulnerable migrants in a mixed migration flow

10 male

8 female

As follow on to the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) training facilitated by IOM and DoDMA that sought to build the capacity of the district officials from various ministries, departments and agencies that are involved in migration management, IOM in collaboration with DoDMA conducted an orientation workshop on MICIC initiative to humanitarian cluster leads and co-leads that take lead in the development of National Contingency Plans (NCPs) that are reviewed annually to reflect the likely impacts of changing weather patterns based on the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) seasonal forecast and other emerging criteria and considerations.

The objective of the orientation workshop was to sensitize and advocate for inclusion of migrants when developing and / or reviewing National Contingency Plan (NCP). A total number of 15 participants (11 male and 4 female) representing the following clusters Agriculture, Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Education, Water and sanitation, Transport and Logistics, Protection, Shelter and Camp Management clusters attended the orientation workshop.

The workshop was facilitated by trained facilitators from the IOM, UNHCR and DoDMA. The participants were sensitized on the need to including migrants and refugees in the country’s NCPs. During the 2018 review of the country’s NCP, IOM participated and advocated for inclusion of migrants in relevant clusters leading to consideration of migrants in the NCP.

Protecting the human rights of migrants is crucial for countries like Malawi which to a greater or lesser extent is both a country of origin, transit, or destination for migrants. IOM recognizes that the first step toward effective protection is identifying those persons or groups of persons that, due to their characteristics and/or conditions (e.g. unaccompanied migrant children, sick migrants, stranded migrants, asylum seekers) are considered to be in a vulnerable situation. Once they have been identified, it is possible to activate procedures to provide protection and assistance.

In July 2018, IOM facilitated a capacity building training on identification, referral and assistance of vulnerable migrants in mixed migration flows targeting officials from training institution and academia with the aim of advocating for inclusion in the training curriculum. The overall objective of the training was to increase the knowledge and understanding of frontline officials in the identification, referral and assistance of vulnerable migrants in mixed migration flows.

A total number of 18 officials (10 male and 8 female) from various training institutions of Immigration, prison, Social Welfare, and academic Institutions namely participated in the training. Participants gained knowledge on how to identify, refer and support vulnerable migrants in mixed migration flows. The participants pledged to share the knowledge to relevant officials in their various institutions.
Capacity building training on Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR)

| 15 male | 10 female |

IOM is an organization with a mandate to facilitate organized and humane migration helps all migrants who decided to return to their home country. In order to contribute to the increased knowledge and capacity of frontline officials on the existing mechanisms for implementation of voluntary return in Malawi, IOM in collaboration with Ministry of Homeland Security conducted a capacity building training in August 2018, on Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR). A total number of 25 participants (15 male and 10 female) attended the training. Participants were from Government Departments of Social Welfare, Immigration, Police, Prison, Refugees Department and Ministry of Labour. The training was co-facilitated by UNHCR, Refugees Department and IOM.

The training helped to identify areas in which existing standards needed to be improved in order to provide integrated and complex assistance with return to country of origin and to raise migrants’ interest in voluntary return.

Capacity building training on Psychosocial Support (PSS)

| 19 male | 13 female |

In view of this, in August 2018, IOM supported a capacity building training on protection of Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMC). A total number of 25 participants (15 male and 10 female) from Social Welfare, Immigration, prison, Police, Refugees department and Ministry of Labour. The training was co-facilitated by Ministry of Gender, UNHCR, and IOM. The training helped frontline officers to become aware of challenges of unaccompanied minors. Being from various institutions participants created a WhatsApp group as a platform of collaboration and networking.

Capacity building training on protection of Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMC)

| 15 male | 10 female |

In November 2018, IOM supported the Psychosocial Support (PSS) Training Workshop which was conducted in conjunction with Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare. Participants were District Social Welfare Officers from most migrants sending districts based on the current statistics of returnees’ that have returned, IOM AVRR project staff, and some few members of the AVRR Technical Working Group. The training was also participated by IOM Mozambique project team and two government officials from Mozambique Social Welfare Department. The training was well participated with a total of 32 (19 male and 13 female).

Children and youth migrating – whether between or within countries and whether accompanied by their relatives or not – have become a recognized part of today’s global and mixed migration flows. Nevertheless, in research and policy debates, the migration of children and youth is considered a new area of concern and focus. IOM’s work in relation to unaccompanied migrant children is, first and foremost, set in the framework of international migration law, in particular, but not exclusively, the International Convention on the Rights of the Child. It is important to note that these principles are interlinked and must be respected throughout the migration process of all migrant children.

The main objective of the training was to enhance the capacities of relevant government officials, project Staff and relevant stakeholders in providing appropriate and timely assistance and protection to facilitate the sustainable reintegration process of returning migrants, their families and communities. The participants were well equipped with psycho-social support and counselling techniques to facilitate assistance and protection of returnees and vulnerable populations especially women and children.
Cross Border Collaboration Forums

IOM Malawi and Mozambique in collaboration with Government counterparts conducted one cross border collaboration forums in May, 2018 which took place in Tete, Mozambique. The forum was participated by a total number of 45 delegates (29 male and 16 female). The delegates were represented by officials from Departments of Immigration, Police, Prison, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Homeland Security, Ministry of Health, Local Government, Social Welfare, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Civil Society (Association of People with Albinism, Malawi Network against Human Trafficking), UN Women, UNHCR and IOM.

Among issues discussed was cross border crime, including, for example atrocities meted against persons with albinism which are targeted and killed in both Malawi and Mozambique. In Tete, the forum endorsed ToR and work plan for next 6 months and activities for Mwanza and Moatize Districts were incorporated in country specific work plans that were developed.

In August 2018, Malawi delegates conducted a follow up meeting which took place in Mwanza, Malawi. The meeting was participated by a total number of 19 delegates (9 male and 6 female). During the follow up meeting in Mwanza, the delegates shared progress on implementation of actions points agreed as well as the challenges. For example, delegates from Mwanza shared the cross-border collaboration forum has helped to improve working relations between officials from Zobue (Mozambique and Mwanza (Malawi).

In September, IOM Malawi and IOM Tanzania in collaboration with their Government counterparts established a cross border collaboration meeting between the two governments which took place in Karonga district, Malawi. A total number of 35 delegates (22 male and 13 female) attended the cross-border collaboration meeting. The delegates from Malawi were from Government Departments of Immigration, Police, Prison, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Homeland Security, Ministry of Health, Local Government, Social Welfare, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UN Women, UNHCR and IOM. The delegates from Tanzanian, were from Government Departments of Foreign Affairs, Immigration, Police, Tanzania high Commission, Ministry of Health, Prime Ministers’ Office, and IOM.

The objective of the meeting was to establish the cross-border collaboration forum between Malawi and Tanzania. The outcome of the meeting was that the delegates appreciated the cross-border collaboration meeting and came up with a way forward by agreeing to have meetings every six months hosted alternatively. Delegates appreciated that the cross-border collaboration forum has created a forum for the two countries to meet and share issues of common concerns and challenges in migration management.

Construction of the dura wall at the Social Rehabilitation Centre

In 2018, IOM under its PRM funded project “Addressing Irregular Migration Flows in Southern Africa (Phase viii)” supported the government of Malawi through the Ministry Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare with the provision of construction tools and materials for the construction of the dura wall of the Social Rehabilitation Centre which will contribute to reinforce security of the shelter. The Social Rehabilitation Centre is run by Ministry of Gender as a transit centre for children who are in need of protection including UMC while waiting to be reintegrated in their communities. The Ministry of Gender supported with provision of labour while IOM provided materials and part of the labour. The dura wall will also strengthened security of the shelter making it a conducive environment for rehabilitation. Initially passers-by were passing though the premises of the shelter.
COUNTER TRAFFICKING

Among the efforts of the Malawian Government to combat trafficking in persons in response to the trafficking in persons (TIP) scourge, the Government has undertaken few studies on TIP, namely studies commissioned by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) on the situation of Children in Malawi and a Study Commissioned by UNICEF and International Labour Organization (ILO) on Child Trafficking in Malawi. Further, from 2006, the State Department has been producing annual reports on TIP for Malawi. Despite all these interventions, Malawi continues to face challenges in her efforts to combat TIP because of lack of comprehensive data on TIP to inform her policies, plans, programmes and projects. The studies, which were done before, are still limited.

The process of developing the National Plan of Action further put to the fore the knowledge gaps on TIP that exist among the various stakeholders, which challenged the planning of the interventions, hence, the plan was mainly based on assumptions and the little data that currently exists which, in most cases, is also outdated. It further revealed gaps in the knowledge of the various stakeholders who deal with issues of TIP and the capacity they have to effectively implement TIP interventions. As a result, Malawi’s response to combat TIP has been weakened by the lack of knowledge of the magnitude, trends, locations where TIP is prevalent and the weak coordination, data collection and management systems to inform policy, projects and programming. Further, the National Plan of Action for TIP needs a special baseline study that will be critical for monitoring.

Therefore, this technical assistance request to IOM to support the government by conducting a study on the context and situation in Malawi regarding the fight against Trafficking in Persons (TIP), namely in terms of Malawian reality, existing legislation and its application, ongoing and planned programs and activities. It also presents the baseline indicators for TIP and a mapping of state and non-state actors relevant to the work in this area. Lastly, it refers to the requested Technical Assistance Fiche (TA) indicating some comments.

The TA which is ongoing, will provide findings that will help in targeting the areas where TIP is prevalent. The mapping of stakeholder intervention will provide information on what is being done and by whom to avoid duplication of work. The data collected will also be key in identifying the trends as well as the districts prone to TIP and data collection statistics will be key to assist in developing monitoring and evaluation strategies, policies and programming. The technical assistance, therefore, will support all the Government efforts and reinforce the understanding of the scale of human trafficking in Malawi so that appropriate data collection is undertaken, proper reporting is ensured, proper coordination between stakeholders is provided and appropriate efforts are dedicated to curb human trafficking.

Additionally, the recommendations from the technical assistance interventions are supposed or expected to contribute to the National Plan of Action on TIP; case investigations and management; assist in monitoring and evaluation of the TIP interventions and development of TIP regulations. The technical assistance interventions will also help in providing information and data to the regional body to input into the Annual Report on trends of TIP in Southern African countries.
BACKGROUND AND ACHIEVEMENTS

IMMIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT

In 2017, the Government of Malawi through the Ministry of Homeland Security requested support from IOM to assist in installing Border Management Information System (BMIS) at eleven border posts. The installed system will be linked to the National and Interpol Alerts system which will assist to timely identify people who may want to use stolen or forged documents in order to enhance the country’s border security.

With aim of strengthening border management in Malawi, and in line with the request from the Ministry of Homeland Security, the IOM with financial support from IOM Development Fund (IDF) implementing a project called “Promoting A Regional Corridor Approach to Coordinated/Integrated Border Management in Eastern and Southern Africa”.

The project is being implemented in three countries namely, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In Malawi, the project has targeted Mchinji border post. The Mwami/Mchinji border is one of the priority border posts which is part of the Beira corridor, lies between Zambia and Malawi. It has been identified as the location for the development of a One Stop Border Post, which has yet to be established. No formal border management and migration assessment has been undertaken at Mchinji border by IOM. It is recognized that there are a number of challenges at the border including the lack of a BMIS known as the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) on the Malawian side.

Assessments and Studies conducted

In July 2018, IOM hired a consultant who conducted a study in Mchinji and Lilongwe districts on understanding the interrelationship between trade facilitation and human mobility, within a transport corridor approach in Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa (COMESA) context. The broad objective of this study is to analyze the interrelationship between trade facilitation and human mobility within a transport corridor approach, with a particular emphasis on small-scale cross border traders.

In August 2018, IOM also hired another consultant who conducted Rapid Border and Migration Management Assessment on the needs and requirements of Mwawi/Mchinji as a future One Stop Border Post (OSBP). The aim of rapid Border and Migration Management Assessments (BMMA) is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the major elements of national immigration control system as relevant to Border Control Post (BCP) functioning including legislation, policy, procedures, passport/travel documents, visa issuance, entry/exit controls, monitoring and reporting.
DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT POLICY

The Government of Malawi (GoM) has now recognized more than ever before the need for a structured mechanism on mapping, profiling and engaging the diaspora to contribute in the socio-economic development of the country. The GoM is aware of the contribution that the diaspora community has made in the socio-economic development of their countries within the continent. As a result, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MoFAIC), the government has developed the Malawi Diaspora Engagement Policy (MDEP) which has been approved at the Cabinet level and will be officially launched sometime in 2019. Through this policy, the GoM seeks to create a win-win situation whereby, the Government will fully recognize Diaspora as a key resource towards achieving its developmental goals as it seeks to fulfill the National Development Plan (NDP). As an initial step, the Government prioritized mapping and profiling of the Malawian diaspora and requested IOM to provide technical and financial support in formulating and implementing the project initiatives in selected target destination countries.

IOM, with funding support from the IOM Development Fund (IDF) has pledged to support the GoM’s endeavor to enhance diaspora engagement, starting with the extensive mapping and profiling of Malawian Diaspora in South Africa, United Kingdom (UK), and selected states of United States of America (USA) study initiative. The mapping exercise will inform the GoM on individual and collective data as well as qualitative information about the Malawian diasporas (both of individuals and associations) residing in these countries and also determine the existing skill needs and available investment opportunities in the government sectors in Malawi. As a result, it will be ascertained what skills, resources and means are available among the diaspora that could meet the shortages in the domestic market in Malawi. In view of this, IOM in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation conducted a briefing meeting for Diaspora Focal Points and relevant stakeholder. The IOM Regional Director for Southern Africa was invited by the Ministry to share knowledge on Diaspora projects, how IOM has conducted similar project initiatives in the region and elsewhere. The Ministry expressed appreciation for IOM support in committing funds to support the Government in conducting the Mapping and Profiling of Malawi Diaspora as this would assist in informing programmatic areas government could engage its Diaspora to meaningfully contribute to the development of Malawi.

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN AND NATIONAL REFERRAL MECHANISM ON MIXED MIGRATION AND IRREGULAR MIGRATION

Under the Addressing Irregular Migration Flows in Southern Africa (Phase VIII) project, IOM is trying to contribute to the efforts of the Government of Malawi to effectively manage and harness the benefits of migration by mainstreaming migration into the national development framework. As part of the project, IOM supported in the development of a National Action Plan and National Referral Mechanism on Mixed and Irregular Migration and their implementation plan to guide the management of the country’s internal, intra-regional and international migration flows. In 2018, IOM supported Government of Malawi with Technical support to finalize the National Action Plan and National Referral Mechanism on Mixed and Irregular Migration. The finalized draft documents have been presented to Ministry of Homeland Security for input. The workshop to finalize the documents took place in August 2018 and a team of six experts of which two were male and four were female from Ministry of Homeland Security Secretariat participated in the workshop. During this workshop the draft National Action Plan on Mixed and Irregular Migration was finalized and was submitted to the lead ministry, Ministry of Homeland Security for endorsement.
The Republic of Malawi was accepted as a member state of IOM during the IOM Member States Council that was held in November 2013. Subsequently, IOM set up office in Malawi in March 2014. Since 2014, IOM has been engaged in discussion with the Government of Malawi with the objective of entering into a cooperation agreement that would formalize IOM presence in Malawi through recognition as a Resident UN Agency in Malawi. Five years since the discussions were started, IOM mission in Malawi welcomed news from the Government of the Republic of Malawi, in February 2018, that the discussions and crafting of the Cooperation Agreement between IOM and the Government been concluded and that the IOM was being invited for the signing Ceremony.

Pursuant to this development, the IOM Regional Director for Southern Africa, Mr Charles Allan Kwenin was in Malawi on 19 February 2018 for the signing ceremony for the Cooperation Agreement. As IOM’s office in Malawi continues to expand, our relationship and partnership with stakeholders also continues to grow. During his visit for the signing ceremony, the Regional Director also met with other government ministries, departments and agencies, development partners, UN agencies, and Civil Society Organizations in demonstration of IOM commitment to delivering on its mandate as it supports its member state.
UN in Malawi celebrated the 73rd anniversary of the UN on 24th October. As a UN agency, IOM Malawi led by the Head of Office Nkomo Mpiro participated in the event commemorating the day. The event was hosted by the UN Resident Coordinator Maria Jose Torres and Malawi Government was represented by the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development Hon. Goodall Gondwe. Also present were Heads of UN agencies and staff members, Development Partners, Government officials, Private sector and Civil Society representatives.
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MIGRATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)
IOM Malawi enjoys a solid and fruitful partnership with the Government of Malawi, and most particularly with the following Ministries, Departments and Agencies:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- Ministry of Homeland Security
- Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare
- Ministry of Ministry of Labour, Youth, Sports and Manpower Development
- Ministry of Health and Population
- Ministry of Local Government
- Malawi Immigration Department
- Malawi Police Service
- National Development Planning Commission
- Department of Disaster Management Affairs
- The United Nations

For 5 years, IOM Malawi has also built dynamic partnerships with development partners, non-governmental organizations and private partners. Below is a listing of our donors and partners for 2018.