

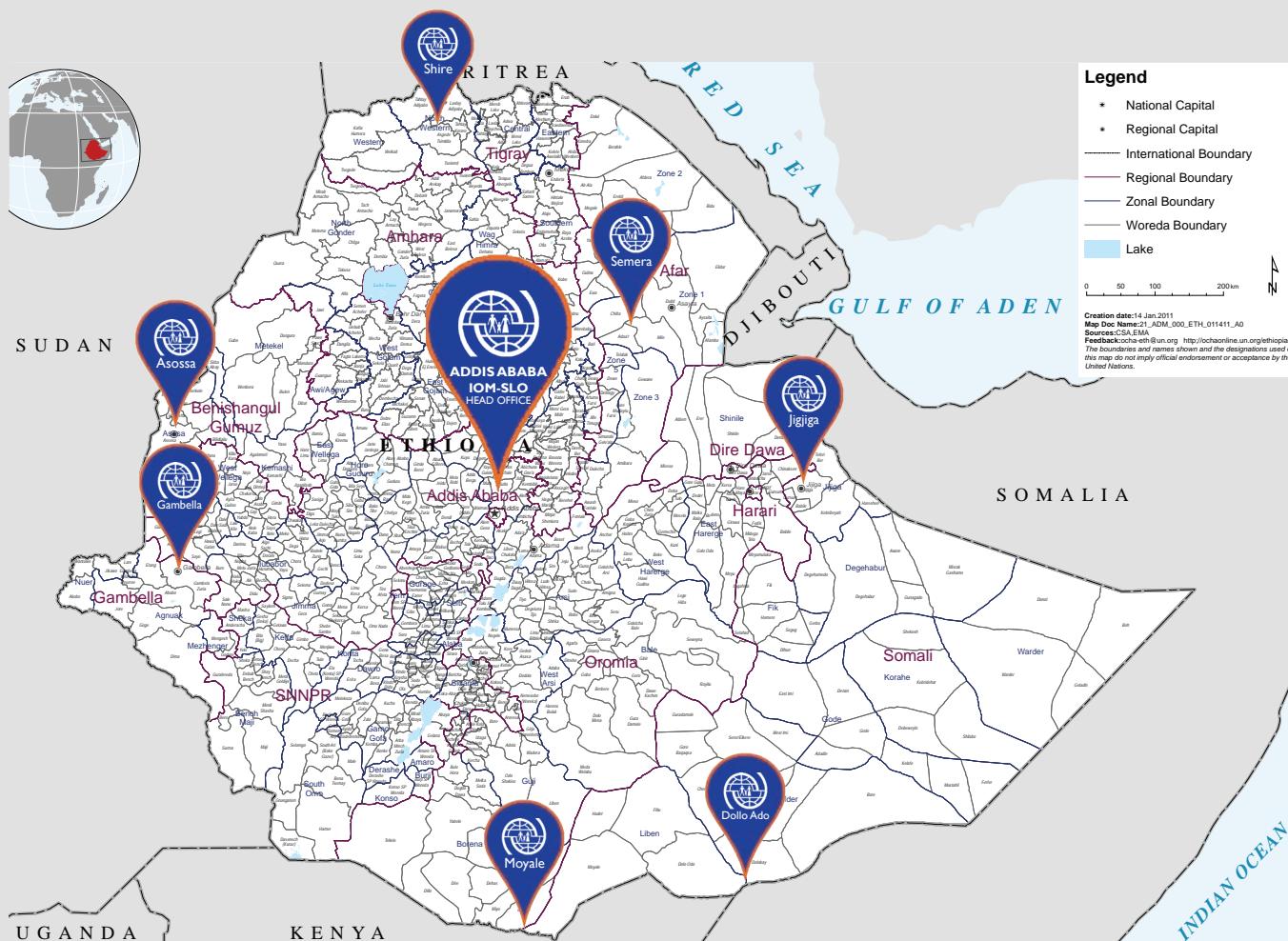
2015

Annual Report

International Organization for Migration Special
Liaison Office (IOM SLO) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



IOM PRESENCE IN ETHIOPIA



EDITORIAL

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The IOM Mission

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As the leading international organization for migration, IOM acts with partners in the international community to:

- Uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants
- Assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration management
- Advance understanding of migration issues
- Encourage social and economic development

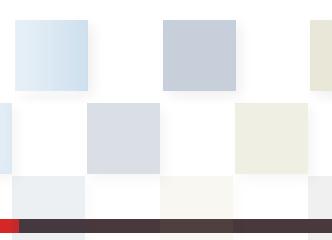
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FOREWORD



The year 2015 was replete with migration challenges.

For Ethiopia, this was predominantly owing to instability in Yemen and the continued pull factor of work opportunities in the oil-rich Gulf Cooperation Council countries (GCC). Ethiopian migrants continued to make the journey through Djibouti, across the Gulf of Aden and Yemen, and on to the GCC countries. En route, many died, disappeared or faced all manner of abuses and human rights violations. IOM responded to Government of Ethiopia requests to assist stranded Ethiopian migrants not only in Yemen, but also on the eastward and southern migratory routes. In 2015, a record 9,638 migrants were provided with Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) and emergency evacuation support. Of these, 7,541 were migrants found stranded in the middle of the Yemen crisis and evacuated into safety. The remaining were returned under AVR programs from 23 countries, with the most vulnerable cases getting reintegration support. On the domestic

front, Ethiopia was confronted with displacement occasioned primarily by the drought induced by one of the strongest ever manifestations of the El Nino phenomenon.

In a bid to minimise the incidence of irregular outward migration, IOM intensified its awareness-raising campaigns, primarily through the screening to university students of Surprising Europe III – a compilation of documentaries featuring the lives of African migrants and challenges they face in Europe, Community Conversations, and theatre tours in rural Ethiopia. This was in addition to ongoing capacity enhancement actions for the benefit of concerned authorities on the growing phenomenon of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

In addition, and as part of the Government of Ethiopia's efforts to curb irregular migration, a new Proclamation on the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (No. 909/2015) was published and took effect on 17 August 2015. This proclamation represents a cornerstone in the Government of Ethiopia response to human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants. Combined with the five year National Action Plan against People Trafficking, which also aligns to the Growth and Transformation Plan II, the Government of Ethiopia made enormous strides in 2015 to robustly tackle the twin phenomena of trafficking and smuggling that continue to spur the irregular outbound movements from Ethiopia.

The Government of Ethiopia's continued open door policy towards its neighbours has ensured that no crisis has resulted from the large numbers of refugees the country continues to so generously host. Thanks to the Government of the United States of America, some of these refugees are being resettled to new lives in the USA through the United States Government-funded and supported US Resettlement Admissions Program (USRAP). In 2015, the total number of refugees resettled through this program was 4537, and for 2016, this figure has been raised to 4064.

IOM continued to enhance partnership with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) across the continent: in southern Africa with Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), in the Horn of Africa with the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD), in East Africa with the East African Community (EAC), in West Africa with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and in Central Africa with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). These partnerships aim, among others, to give effect to the goal of the African Union of a better integrated continent and, consequently, improved development prospects, thereby addressing underdevelopment, a key driver of irregular migration within, and sometimes from the continent.

The year 2015 was also punctuated with the signing of major agreements, key consultations and meetings, as well as innovative programming to address a multitude of migration challenges. The year opened with the signing of a complementary cooperation agreement between IOM and the Government of Ethiopia on migration issues to promote economic and social development. This follows an earlier 1996 agreement – Return of Qualified African Nationals (RQAN) program – which sought to reverse the impact of brain drain on the African continent.

It is important to note that all IOM activities result from collaborative efforts. I therefore take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to all those who have partnered with us over the course of 2015 to ensure support to the Government of Ethiopia and to key continental and regional institutions that continue to grapple with myriad migration challenges.

Most importantly, I must extend my deepest gratitude to the hundreds of dedicated IOM staff throughout our offices in Ethiopia as without them, the work we do would not be possible.

Finally, the past year also saw a change in the leadership of the IOM Special Liaison Mission in Ethiopia following a six-year stint by my predecessor, Mr. Josiah Ogina. I presented my credentials to the Government of Ethiopia as Chief of Mission, and as Representative to the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the Executive Secretary of the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) and to the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

As newly appointed Chief of Mission, I look forward to building on the 2015 achievements by continuing to provide efficient, effective and inherently humane migration policy and operational solutions, and to further leverage the development potential of migration.

Maureen Achieng
IOM SLO Chief of Mission
and Representative to the AU/ECA/IGAD

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This publication presents the major activities and achievements of the International Organization for Migration Special Liaison Office (IOM SLO Ethiopia) in 2015, through its main office in Addis Ababa and seven sub-offices, in line with its commitment to humane and orderly migration benefiting migrants and society.

Ethiopia experienced a myriad of migration challenges in 2015, from the Yemen crisis which provoked mass evacuation, the continuing flight of refugees from South Sudan and Eritrea, to the El Nino phenomenon causing drought-induced internal displacement. The country also continues to be the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa, sheltering over 700,000 refugees as of the end of 2015, with numbers on the rise.

Working in partnership with the Government of Ethiopia, IOM sought to: assist disaster affected populations (IDPs, refugees, returnees and host communities); address human trafficking, irregular migration and secondary movement through comprehensive and integrated migration management; and provide health services to refugees and migrants. The office further sought to enhance research, policy development and dialogue on migration related matters, in particular through advocacy efforts focused on mainstreaming migration in policy development at the continental level through partnerships with the AU, ECA and IGAD. IOM is also the subcontracting party and project partner to the Canada Visa Application Center (CVAC) project, providing services for applicants on a range of visas and permits to Canada.

Working with the African Union, IGAD, ECA, and other UN partners, IOM has been a dedicated supporter of the AU Horn of Africa initiative against human trafficking and smuggling for which IOM serves as part of the Secretariat as well as the Joint Labor Migration Program (launched in January 2015), which aims to ease safe labour mobility across the continent. IOM continued its support to the IGAD Regional Consultative Process, which met twice over the course of 2015 on labor migration management and tackling trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. 2015 also saw the launch of the 'Annual Forum for Intra-Regional Consultations of Africa Regional Frameworks on Migration' by the African Union, African Regional Economic Communities and IOM. New National Coordination Mechanisms (NCMs) on migration were rolled out in seven countries in partnership with IGAD, including in Ethiopia; the NCM is a government led inter-agency coordination platform in charge of discussing emerging Migration issues and facilitating cooperation among relevant stakeholders with Migration related functions.

In the humanitarian sector, IOM Ethiopia led the response for Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) as 'Cluster Lead Agency', which comes with both coordination and operational responsibilities related to those displaced as a result of natural disasters, such as flooding and drought or conflict. Together with Regional level Government and the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, IOM monitored, mapped and reported on internal displacement across the country using the Protection-Enhanced Displacement Tracking and Monitoring Tool. Over 80,000 displaced people also benefitted from IOM-provided ES/NFI assistance over the course of the year through the Emergency and Post-Crisis Unit. Shelter support was also provided to over 13,000 Somali and South Sudanese refugees and more than 3,000 IDP returnees. IOM continued to advocate on behalf of displaced people in other multi-sector coordination platforms.

IOM worked in partnership with the Ethiopian Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR with the provision of transportation assistance from border points near Eritrea, Sudan and South Sudan to safe camps in Ethiopia. Assistance was also provided to relocate over 47,000 South Sudanese refugees from camps that became flooded.

The office continued to provide assistance to those unable to remain in host countries and return to Ethiopia. In 2015, IOM Ethiopia worked with the Government to effect the return of a total of 9,238 migrants through the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programme: 7'538 evacuated stranded migrants from Yemen, 1,808 voluntary returnees, and including 292 voluntary returnees who also received reintegration assistance. IOM provided post-arrival assistance, including temporary accommodation, food, transportation allowance and health care to Ethiopian returnees at the Transit Center in Addis Ababa.

In view of the new anti-trafficking and smuggling proclamation passed in August, IOM continued to support national efforts in countering Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and smuggling in close collaboration with both the National Anti-trafficking Council and the National Anti-trafficking Taskforce. IOM also assisted the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in the preparation of a new five year National Plan of Action. Continuous efforts were provided in support of the Federal Police Commission to develop victim-centered skills in investigating human trafficking cases.

IOM further expanded its work with the Government on behavior change communication to combat irregular migration. The flagship 'Community Conversations' program has led to demonstrable results across the country, including the arrest of human traffickers and smugglers, whilst 'Forum Theatre' shows and large-scale information campaigns have been effective avenues for raising awareness. New in 2015 was the addition of a pilot hotline service, which are foreseen to be expanded in 2016.

Despite migration challenges the country faced in 2015, IOM together with the Government of Ethiopia and its partners demonstrated effective collaboration and delivered creative solutions to provide critical support, assistance and protection to migrants in accessing basic needs and restoring normalcy in their lives.

IOM in ETHIOPIA

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

In Ethiopia, the IOM Special Liaison Office (SLO) works in partnership with the Government of Ethiopia, the African Union (AU), the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD), migrants, and other stakeholders to uphold the rights and needs of migrants, promote the benefits and address the challenges of migration, and mitigate the related risks to the advantage of all.

IOM SLO Ethiopia has a total of eight offices with its headquarters in Addis Ababa and seven field offices situated in key locations at the border of refugee source countries: Jijiga and Dollo Ado at the frontier of Somalia; Moyale adjacent to Kenya; Gambella bordering South Sudan; Assosa near Sudan, and Shire in close proximity to Eritrea. Broadening its services in Ethiopia, IOM also recently opened an office in Semera in the Afar region close to Djibouti; this location is strategic in addressing migration challenges pertaining primarily to migrants and repatriates coming from the Gulf States.

In essence, IOM SLO in Ethiopia provides humanitarian response to various crises including assistance to disaster affected populations (IDPs, refugees, returnees and host communities); migration management addressing human trafficking, irregular migration and secondary movement; health and migration support comprising of pre-departure medical screening for migrants and refugees; as well as services related to labour migration and human development. IOM SLO also undertakes liaison activities with various stakeholders to enhance research, policy development and dialogue on migration related matters. Its advocacy efforts focus on mainstreaming migration in policy development at the continental level through its partnership with the AU, ECA and IGAD. It is also the subcontracting party and project partner to the Canada Visa Application Center (CVAC) project, which provides services for applicants on a range of visas and permits to Canada.





ORGANIZACIÓN INTERNACIONAL
PARA LAS MIGRACIONES





Group photo of participants from IGAD Member States and representatives of transit and destination countries at the Mixed Migration Meeting held at the UN Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa. © IOM 2015

THE AFRICAN UNION, THE IGAD AND UNECA SPECIAL LIAISON

As the lead organization working on migration, IOM is engaged on the African continent through various policy related as well as operational activities. IOM works with continental and sub-regional institutions such as the African Union, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). IOM works closely with the various departments of the African Union Commission notably the Department of Social Affairs, Political Affairs, Peace and Security and Trade and Industry. It also coordinates its work with other UN agencies accredited to AU through its active membership and participation in the United Nations Liaison Team (UNLT).



New Resource Center at the IOM Special Liaison Office in Addis Ababa. © IOM 2015

IOM SLO ADDIS ABABA RESOURCE CENTER

The IOM Resource Center was established in 2012 with the aim of benefiting academics, researchers, policy makers, partners and other parties interested in issues of migration and related matters. The center is furnished with PCs for online access and has a collection of different books, reports, magazines, and other materials both on the shelf and online in the area of migration and related subjects. In 2015, the Resource Center was relocated within the IOM headquarters in Addis Ababa for easier public access. It was redesigned, renovated, refurbished and new books and other resources were added to its collection. 90% of the users are students and the other 10 % include consultants and interested persons on the issues of migration. IOM is committed to improving its Resource Center services and in expanding its collection to extend the reach of its beneficiaries and to enhance and facilitate knowledge sharing.

2015

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

The year 2015 was filled with major events that relate to migration. Below are some highlights:



IOM SCREENS SURPRISING EUROPE AT ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

FEBRUARY - As part of the awareness raising campaign, IOM screened Surprising Europe III (selected documentaries) to Addis Ababa University students on 26 February, 2015. The screening which was attended by over two hundred students featured the lives of African Migrants and challenges they face in Europe.

IOM ORGANIZES INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LAW TRAINING FOR ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS



FEBRUARY - IOM organized a two day International Migration Law (IML) training for members of the senior government officials of the national and regional state Anti-Trafficking taskforces on February, 2015, including officials from the Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs, Bureau of Justice, Bureau of Women Children Affairs and Police Commission.

IOM RELOCATES ERITREAN REFUGEES TO SAFE CAMPS



MARCH - Following the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR's request, IOM provided transportation assistance to Eritrean refugees registered at Endabagna screening centre. The operation started on 19 December, 2014.

IOM SUPPORTS THOUSANDS OF ETHIOPIANS RETURNING FROM YEMEN



MAY - IOM Ethiopia has provided post arrival assistance to some 2,061 vulnerable Ethiopians returning from war-torn Yemen including people injured in the conflict.

IOM SIGNS NEW COOPERATION AGREEMENT

JANUARY - IOM signed a new cooperation agreement with the Government of Ethiopia to work together on migration issues with a view to promoting economic and social development.

IOM RELOCATES 47,085 SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES

JUNE - Due to a major flooding of camps many refugees sought for shelter at higher grounds last year. To avoid similar incidents and in line with Ethiopia's Administration for Refugees and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR request, IOM relocated 47,085 South Sudanese refugees from the flooded camps of Leitchuor and Nip Nip to Jewii. The relocation was carried out from 8 May to 3 June 2015.

DR.TEDROS BADE FAREWELL TO IOM'S CHIEF OF MISSION, JOSIAH OGINA



AUGUST - The Ethiopian Foreign Minister, Dr. Tedros Adhanom, gave a valediction for Josiah Ogina, IOM Chief of Mission and Representative to AU, ECA and IGAD in Ethiopia, on July 30, 2015, MoFA reported.

NEW IOM SLO ETHIOPIA CHIEF OF MISSION PRESENTS CREDENTIALS



SEPTEMBER - The new Chief of Mission of the International Organization for Migration Special Liaison Office in Ethiopia (IOM SLO) and Representative to AU, ECA and IGAD, Ms. Maureen Achieng, presented her credentials to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

IOM RELOCATES 1,061 REFUGEES IN ETHIOPIA

OCTOBER - IOM Ethiopia relocated 1,061 Sudanese and South Sudanese refugees from Ashura temporary camp to the new Tsore camp in Benishangul-Gumuz region on 15 October 2015.



ETHIOPIAN OFFICIALS STUDY INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LAW



NOVEMBER - IOM Ethiopia conducted a two-day International Migration Law (IML) training on 12-13 November 2015 for 24 Senior Government Officials from seven regions and two city administrations - Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, Somalia, Harari, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS DAY MARKED WITH CANDLELIGHT VIGIL ON 18TH DECEMBER



DECEMBER: Every year, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) marks the International Migrants Day (IMD) on December 18. This year, IOM Ethiopia marked the IMD with a series of activities dedicated to the theme "I am a Migrant".

In solidarity with IOM's global observance, the event was initiated against the backdrop of a candle light vigil in remembrance of migrant lives lost in 2015, at the Addis Ababa Oromo Cultural Center attended by the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs of Ethiopia and other officials, partners, ambassadors and the public. At the ceremony, Ms. Maureen Achieng, IOM Chief of Mission and Representative to the African Union, UNECA and IGAD read out the Statement from IOM Director General William Lacy Swing to mark International Migrants Day 2015.

At the following high-level panel discussion participants were invited to share their future vision for migration: "I would like to see a future with all my countrymen finding better jobs in their own country and where they aspire to enhance their lives by working with the

opportunities within their country. I would like to see a trend where African laborers freely move in Africa to take advantage of the opportunities and to see a migration trend outside the continent through legal means where the rights and dignities of migrants are protected with different jobs and wages that are guaranteed along with reasonable work hours", H.E. Mr. Abdulfatah Abdullahi, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs of Ethiopia expressed his hopes.

Ms. Ahunna Eziakonwa – Onochie, Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Ethiopia inspired participants with her vision of a global family of cooperation: "I dream of a world as a theater - for someone who loves theater - where Hollywood, Bollywood and Nollywood can meet to transform the world of creativity and bring solutions to the human condition".

In accordance with this year's theme, a photo exhibition entitled 'I Am a Migrant', was also showcased recounting 30 migrants' stories worldwide. The Ceremony was punctuated with two contemporary dance performances

entitled 'The Migrant's Journey' and 'I am a Migrant' by the renowned Ethiopian dance group Destino.

Furthermore, the premier of the IOM Ethiopia documentary film entitled 'Back to the Motherland' was projected. The film raises awareness on the hazards of illegal migration as well as IOM's role and mission in saving migrant lives and promoting a humane and orderly migration.

IOM's 8th World Migration Report (WMR) entitled 'The World Migration Report 2015: Migrants and Cities, New Partnerships to Manage Mobility' was also launched. The report focuses on how migration affects and shapes cities as well as tackles related issues that could be beneficial to governments and policy makers worldwide in facing their respective rural exodus and urban landscape challenges. The report can be a relevant tool in the Ethiopian context where the economy is booming and growing at a fast rate begetting rural exodus, and which can be expected to rise in the upcoming years.

MIGRATION IS ESSENTIALLY AN URBAN AFFAIR

INTRODUCING THE WORLD MIGRATION REPORT 2015

MIGRANTS AND CITIES: NEW PARTNERSHIPS TO MANAGE MOBILITY



Ethiopian State Minister of Labour and Social Affairs H.E. Mr. Abdulahi Abdulfeta together with IOM Chief of Mission and Representative to the African Union, UNECA and IGAD, Ms. Maureen Achieng, launched IOM's World Migration Report (WMR) 2015, *Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility* during the International Migrants Day celebration in Addis Ababa on Friday, 18th December 2015.

This year's World Migration Report 2015 explores the nexus between migration and urban transformation, stressing that migration should be at the forefront

of urban and sustainable planning. Migration is essentially an urban affair. Increased large scale migration to cities is inevitable and primarily due to global realities such as aging societies, slow and uneven economic growth among regions in a country and among nations, environmental threats, climatic instability as well as political unrest. This unprecedented human mobility, which is markedly urban, calls forth new approaches to urban governance migration policies.

The report addresses this challenge in three ways: Firstly, by documenting how migration is shaping cities and the situation of migrants in cities. Current international discussions on migration trends and policies concentrate on the global and national level. Bringing the migration debate closer to its place of origin – the city level – will further understanding of the causes, effects, trends, dynamics and connection of rural exodus as well as urban migration and development.

Secondly, existing discussions on migrants and cities predominantly focus on the Global North. By equally probing into the livelihood of migrants in the cities of the Global South and by bringing these issues to the fore, a better understanding of migration challenges in this region of the world could gain much needed attention, enabling appropriate authorities to provide solutions.

Lastly, urban areas across the development spectrum have increasingly mobile and diverse populations to manage. Cities in developed countries are constantly replenished with international migrants that diversify their population. Whilst internal migration and, to a lesser extent, South – South migration accounts for the diversity of civic communities in developing countries. By examining both internal and international migration in cities across the development scale, essential knowledge can be gained to help address urban migration and development challenges.

The WMR 2015 also aims to decrease the aforementioned lacunae in the ongoing global debate on urbanization. Its primary contributions can be summarized as follows: Migration to cities brings both challenges and opportunities. Substantial population growth in urban areas imposes heavy pressure on infrastructure, the environment, and the social fabric of cities. Inadequately managed urban migration entails informal and unsustainable solutions. Strict border control gives rise to “transit hubs” where migrants become stranded en route to their destination. Newly arrived migrants with poor or no financial and social means are forced to settle in hazard prone areas with limited access to resources and opportunities, increasing their



already vulnerable state. Despite these hardships, migrants who make it to the city are still able to access economic opportunities and find their well-being enhanced. Urban migration remains an escape from the fragility and hazards of a rural life and offers more employment opportunities as well as better education and health. Inclusion of migrants in the work force of the host city provides benefits to both the place of origin and destination through the establishment of links.

The WMR 2015 concludes with recommendations emphasizing how migrant-inclusive urban governance is needed and how it is imperative to develop platforms for exchange, consultation and cooperation. In this light, the report can be an instrumental tool in designing urbanization policies and is relevant to the Ethiopian context where the economy is booming and growing at a fast rate begetting rural exodus, and which can be expected to rise in the upcoming years.

AFRICAN UNION, IGAD AND UNECA SPECIAL LIAISON KEY ACTIVITIES IN 2015



CONTINUED SUPPORT TO THE JOINT LABOR MIGRATION PROGRAM (JLMP)

The African Union Assembly declaration- Assembly/AU/Decl.6 (XXV) - in January 2015 adopted the Joint Labor Migration Program, a bold new initiative that promotes enhanced labor mobility within Africa and contributes to the continental vision of regional integration and inclusive development enshrined in the African Union Agenda 2063.

This initiative led by the African Union Commission brings together key international partners such as IOM, ILO, UNECA and UNDP who are jointly working towards achieving the objectives of this robust program. The

JLMP aims to create opportunities for African migrants in Africa by easing labor mobility within the continent, extending decent work and social protection to migrant workers and their families as well as protection of their rights and successful integration in their countries of destination.

Under the auspices of the AUC, IOM worked with other partner institutions to organize an information session for development partners who have interest in the joint initiative for Labor Migration Governance for Development and Integration in Africa. The session was held in February 2015 at the AUC Headquarters in Addis Ababa.

¹ A Regional Consultative Process on Migration (RCP) is a restricted information-sharing and discussion forum for states with an interest in promoting cooperation in the field of Migration.



In the following month of March of 2015, during a roundtable conference that took place in Kigali, the AUC, IOM and other JLMP partners jointly organized a special session to sensitize Regional Economic Communities and government officials to lay ground for a gradual operationalization of the JLMP. This intra-regional consultation aimed at improving the awareness and understanding of the benefits of migration and labor mobility as powerful drivers of sustainable economic and social development to countries of origin, transit, and destination as well as to migrants themselves.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE AU HORN OF AFRICA INITIATIVE

The African Union Horn of Africa Initiative (AU-HOAI) against human trafficking and Smuggling, was officially launched in October 2014 in Khartoum with a declaration and a strategy adopted at a Ministerial level.

AUC, IOM and UNHCR serve as the secretariat of this initiative which aims to enhance cooperation among concerned Member States – namely Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Egypt and their neighboring countries - and other entities in addressing the challenges of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants within and from the Horn of Africa region to different destinations.

Following the initial launch, a subsequent regional conference was held in Sharm El- Sheikh, Egypt in September 2015 to take stock of the progress countries are making and put forward activity ideas in collaboration with concerned countries.

IOM continues to support this initiative in implementing agreed outcomes and translating the Khartoum strategy into applicable activities aimed at addressing the scourge of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

SUPPORT TO THE IGAD REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE PROCESS (RCP)

The IGAD Regional Consultative Process (RCP)¹, a platform that seeks to foster regional dialogue and cooperation on migration, held two gatherings in May and October 2015.

Its fifth session on Labour Migration was held from 28th - 29th May 2015, in Kampala, Uganda under the theme of labour migration. The key outcomes of this meeting include recommendations and way forward on Labour Migration Management in the IGAD Member States; Labour Migrant Rights; Human Capital Development; Remittances and Diaspora Engagement; Regional Peace, Security and Stability; Regional Initiatives to Manage Labour Migration. The meeting called for stronger ‘information partnerships’ and deeper cooperation between IGAD Member States as well as with other regional and international actors such as IOM, ILO and other partners engaged in the management of labour migration.

The Sixth Session of the IGAD RCP took place from 28th - 29th October 2015 in Djibouti under the theme trafficking in persons (TiPs) and migrant smuggling. The meeting agreed that trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling in the IGAD region is a complex, transnational issue resulting from several push and pull factors. In order to address this complexity, the RCP meeting agreed that all initiatives to combat trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling should be anchored within a policy framework. IGAD Member States reaffirmed their commitment to accelerate the entrenchment of migration and related issues within national development discourse.

The RCP sessions in May and October 2015 were both preceded by the regular meetings of the Regional Migration Coordination Committee (RMCC) comprising of senior officials from Immigration and Ministries of Labor from all IGAD member states.

IOM prepared and presented expert papers for both meetings, the first focusing on Labor Migration dynamics from/in the IGAD Region and the second one on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of migrants. IOM and AUC are key partners of the IGAD Regional Consultative Processes.



THE LAUNCH OF THE INTRA-REGIONAL CONSULTATIONS OF AFRICA REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS ON MIGRATION

International migration has a multi-dimensional reality and is of major relevance for the economic and social development of countries of origin, transit and destination. It therefore requires coherent and comprehensive policy responses. African governments do recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development.

In order to promote inter-state dialogue and intra/inter regional cooperation on migration amongst African Regional Economic Communities, African Union and IOM launched the joint initiative on “Annual Forum for Intra-Regional Consultations of Africa Regional Frameworks on Migration” in 2015 with the support of the Swiss Government. The forum aims to promote and foster inter-state dialogue and intra/inter-regional cooperation on migration among African Regional Economic Communities (RECs), AU Member States and Partners.

The first roundtable consultation was held in Kigali, Rwanda in March 2015 under the theme “Enhancing capacities of RECs and Member States to facilitate Intra-regional Migration & Labour Mobility for Regional Integration and Economic Cooperation in Africa” and was attended by participants from Regional Economic Communities, African States, International Organizations, Civil society and academia who discussed the various prerequisites to unleash the potential of migration and labour mobility within Africa. The roundtable recommendations highlighted the need to prioritize migration issues in Africa’s development agenda and emphasized the need for speedy ratification and effective implementation of international and regional standards and frameworks on Free Movement of Persons by African Governments. The elaboration of a roadmap for the implementation of the Joint Labour Migration Programme (JLMP) and the enhancement of capacity of the labour institutions, social partners, civil society as well as other governmental stakeholders to effectively govern and facilitate free movement and labour mobility was also discussed during the Kigali Roundtable.

The second Roundtable Consultation under the theme “Enhancing Capacities of Africa’s Regional Frameworks on Migration to Facilitate Intra-Regional Labour Mobility, Free Movement of Persons and Integrated Border Management” took place in September 2015 in Accra, Ghana. The consultation brought together stakeholders

from across countries, regions and sectors who shared their experiences on important migration issues. The forum provided a platform for an all-inclusive, open, balanced and comprehensive conversation on migration issues by government officials from ministries and institutions with migration related functions and responsibilities.

As a way forward, countries, the AUC, RECs and development partners agreed to have this forum as an annual event as it will facilitate for better understanding and awareness of intra-regional mobility. The Government of Zambia graciously offered to host the next meeting in Lusaka in May 2016.

ROLL-OUT OF NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN IGAD MEMBER STATES

Migration is a cross cutting issue that requires a coherent, comprehensive and all-inclusive whole of government approach that requires a coordinated effort in its management. With this in mind, IOM in close collaboration with the IGAD Secretariat initiated the roll out of National Coordination Mechanism (NCMs) in 7 IGAD member countries as part of the joint IGAD/IOM project on “Building Regional and National Capacities for Improved Migration Governance”, a program which started in February 2015 with the support of the Swiss Government. The Concept of NCMs and whole-of-government approach to migration governance is embedded both in the IGAD Migration Action plan (2015-2020) as well as the IOM Migration Governance Framework adopted by the IOM Council in November 2015.

As a preparation towards the establishment of NCMs, a joint IGAD/IOM team undertook fact finding missions in all IGAD member states to assess existing coordination mechanisms on migration governance and came up with recommendations for the strengthening/establishment of a comprehensive, government led inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination platform. This platform is envisaged to facilitate regular discussions on Migration issues and smoother cooperation among relevant stakeholders with migration related functions. The findings of the country reports had been presented to the government stakeholders for validation during national coordination conferences on migration which has so far already taken place in Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and South Sudan.

IOM PROGRAMMATIC AREAS IN ETHIOPIA

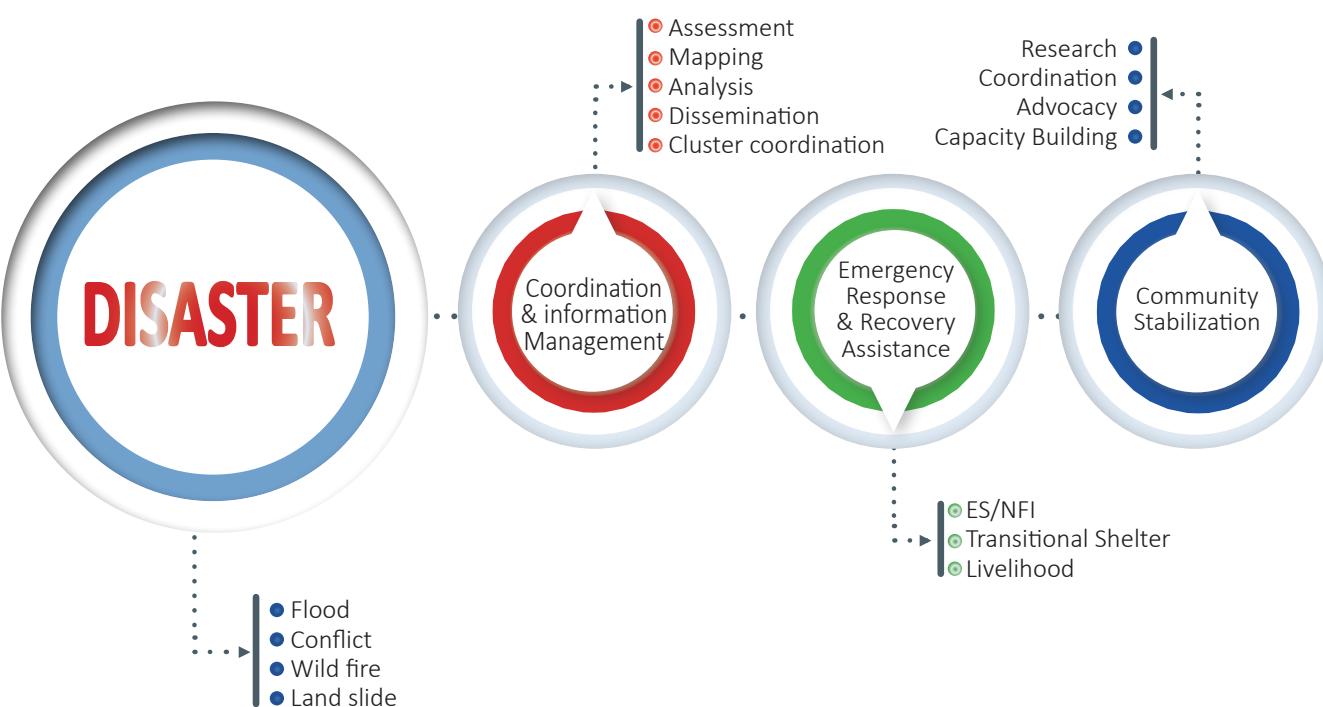
The UN Country Team in Ethiopia (UNCT), of which IOM is an active member, has aligned itself to the Ethiopian Government's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) 2011-2015 - a five-year medium term strategy for Ethiopia's overall development policy framework - in the formulation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Ethiopia. Under this alignment, UNDAF acknowledges Migration and Development as a cross cutting issue and highlights important migration dynamics, in particular in the context of employment, protection of vulnerable migrants, diaspora engagement and remittances, basic social services and Disaster Risk Management (DRM).

As part of the UNCT in Ethiopia, IOM's strategic plan is aligned to the UNDAF priorities and linked to the operational context, its strong relations with the AU and the UNECA, its liaison function and direct programming with IGAD and the national priorities of the Government of Ethiopia. Specific projects and activities are developed in close coordination with the GoE, AU, IGAD, UN agencies, Civil Society and other stakeholders. Below is a selection of projects achieved by IOM within this five-year strategy (2011-2015) and the ensuing list of activities highlights the programmatic areas of IOM Ethiopia for 2015.

EMERGENCY AND POST CRISIS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The Emergency and Post Crisis (EPC) is one of the major Units of IOM SLO Addis Ababa. The thematic operational domain of the EPC aligns with the Division of Operations and Emergencies (DOE) of IOM's global organizational structure. The Unit's humanitarian response activities in Ethiopia include gender conscious interventions for disaster affected and displaced communities in the form of provision of Emergency Shelter and Non-food

Items, internal displacement information management, capacity building, transitional shelter provision, livelihood promotion, humanitarian coordination and research and advocacy efforts on internal displacement. EPC is also responsible for coordinating the Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) cluster at national and regional level.





Non-food Items distributed to flood affected persons in Asayita, Afar Regional State. © IOM 2015

EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

IOM's Emergency humanitarian assistance consist of an array of services and projects such as the provision of Lifesaving Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFI). Through funding support from ECHO, CERF- UFE and HRF, IOM has managed to distribute a total of 14,653 standard ES/NFI kits. This has benefited a total of 80,592 disaster affected and displaced individuals in various regions of Ethiopia such as Gambella, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Afar. A total of 16 different items comprise each of the standard ES/NFI kits that aim to meet the needs of disaster affected and displaced families, including but not limited to sleeping mats, night wears, tarpaulins, mosquito nets, cooking/ kitchen essentials and water collection/ storage kits.

During ES/NFI distribution, IOM has conducted awareness raising and messaging on issues of gender based violence and prevention (GBV) and treatment methods of HIV and AIDS. Referral system for GBV prevention and response mechanisms were established in two piloted woredas of Moyale of Somali and Oromia regions through following a gender analysis study and capacity building training for woreda level officers selected from relevant sectors.

IOM continues to strengthen its logistical capacity for ES/NFI pre-positioning effort and has managed to

install one rub hall in Moyale town in collaboration with Moyale woreda of Oromia region Disaster Prevention and Food Security Office. This is the third rub hall IOM installed in addition to the ones in Gambella and Jijiga which were put in place in 2014.

As the ES/NFI cluster lead agency and drawing from lessons learned in the previous year's end use monitoring reports on usage and effectiveness of ES/NFI assistance, IOM coordinated the cluster's member organizations to adopt standard kits of ES/NFI both in terms of quality of items and minimum package of each set to maximize durability. In this regard, the Cluster member organizations have agreed to procure and distribute items such as plate, cups and jugs that are made of aluminum instead of nickel.

Furthermore, through informed ES/NFI planning and responding, IOM has managed to compile ES/NFI 4W on a monthly basis to better map resources and enhance efficient and coordinated response mechanisms. According to monthly collected information through 4Ws matrix, the ES/NFI cluster in 2015, including IOM, has managed to distribute a total of 27,596 standard kits reaching a total of 151,778 disaster affected and displaced individuals across various regions of the country.

TRANSITIONAL AND PERMANENT SHELTER



Through funding from ECHO, UNHCR, SDC and CERF-UFE, IOM in 2015 was able to support a total of 13,165 Somali and South Sudanese refugees through provision of transitional shelters and a total of 3,287 IDP returnees in Oromia region through provision of permanent shelters.

Adhering to UNHCR's Shelter Strategy (March 2014)

that recognized the need to provide life-saving shelter solutions, IOM provided culturally appropriate and acceptable structures similar to those used by refugees in their areas of origins. Prior to shelter material procurement, IOM developed and adopted a standard Bill of Quantity (BoQ) and shelter design through consultation with shelter partners and consideration of the environment and the cultural practices of beneficiaries. Local materials such as bamboo, eucalyptus poles, grasses and ropes were procured locally. Industrial materials including nails, hinges, latches and corrugated iron sheets for windows and doors were procured in Addis Ababa through a competitive bidding process. Direct beneficiaries especially women participated in wall plastering with mud during construction of their own shelters while refugee men were engaged in roof thatching. This task was in harmony with refugees' customary gender based division of labor which they practiced in their places of origin. Refugees and host communities especially youth benefited through temporary employment in carpentry works and daily labor following the continual on-job training, mentoring and tool provision.

Table 1: Transitional Shelter for Refugees

Transitional Shelter 2015				
REGION	CAMP	SHELTERS	SUPPORTED REFUGEES	DONOR
Somali	Melkadida	285	1,710	UNHCR
Gambella	Kule	875	4,375	ECHO
	Kule	436	2,180	SDC
	Kule	480	2,400	UNHCR
	Jewi	500	2,500	UNHCR
Total		2,576	13,165	

IDP Returnees in Oromia Provided with Permanent Shelters

In an effort to support the return and stabilization of conflict induced IDP returnees in Liben and Moyale woredas of Oromia region, IOM has supported a total of 427 most vulnerable households who have not been able to reconstruct a safe shelter. They were selected through a community led process and a shelter reconstruction guideline was prepared that steered community participation and local material supply mechanisms. In addition, IOM enabled local cooperatives established by host communities in each kebeles to supply local materials necessary for

shelter construction instead of outsourcing. This has contributed in facilitating positive community cohesion and mutual benefit among returnees and receiving communities.

One of the best practices in the shelter reconstruction assistance for IDP returnees in Liben woreda, was the provision of 300 square meters of land for free by the zonal administration to each of the 105 beneficiary households in Legagula kebele for shelter construction. In addition, the zonal administration covered labor and carpentry work costs and provided additional materials to assist returnees to construct durable shelter structure.

Table 2: Permanent Shelter for IDP Returnees

Sex and Age Disaggregated IDP Returnee Beneficiaries of Permanent Shelter

LOCATION		HOUSEHOLD		TOTAL POPULATION		>18 YEARS		< 18 YEARS		< 5 YEARS	
Region	Woreda	FHH	MHH	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Oromia	Liben	113	109	815	809	231	285	439	379	145	145
	Moyale	76	129	878	785	278	266	447	389	153	130
Total		189	238	1,693	1,594	509	551	886	768	298	275

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

EPC coordinated with humanitarian partners, Federal and Regional level DRMFSS (now restructured as National Disaster Risk Management Coordination Commission-NDRMCC under Prime Minister's Office) and the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, to monitor map and report regarding nationwide internal displacement situations using IOM's global tool-Protection Enhanced Displacement Tracking and Monitoring (PE-DTM). In the year 2015, using PE-DTM, IOM prepared and disseminated 12 Monthly Internal Displacement Updates (MIDU), four quarterly Internal Displacement Monitoring Reports (IDMR) and conducted four IDMR dissemination workshops to a wide range of actors including Government, Humanitarian Partners and Donor community. These periodic reports provide a wide range of information including but not limited to

sex and age disaggregated data; causes, locations and durations of displacement; sectoral needs, responses and gaps associated with the displacement; types of vulnerability and protection issues; status and intentions of return.

Following the current El Nino induced emergency, IOM has been playing a crucial coordination role in tracking drought induced displacements in Somali, Afar and parts of Oromia regions in an effort to inform humanitarian response.

A comprehensive registration and profiling of protracted IDPs in Gambella, Oromia, Somali and Afar was conducted. In 2015, IOM managed to register and profile a total of 116,852 protracted IDPs with a completion of a quarter of the total protracted caseload.

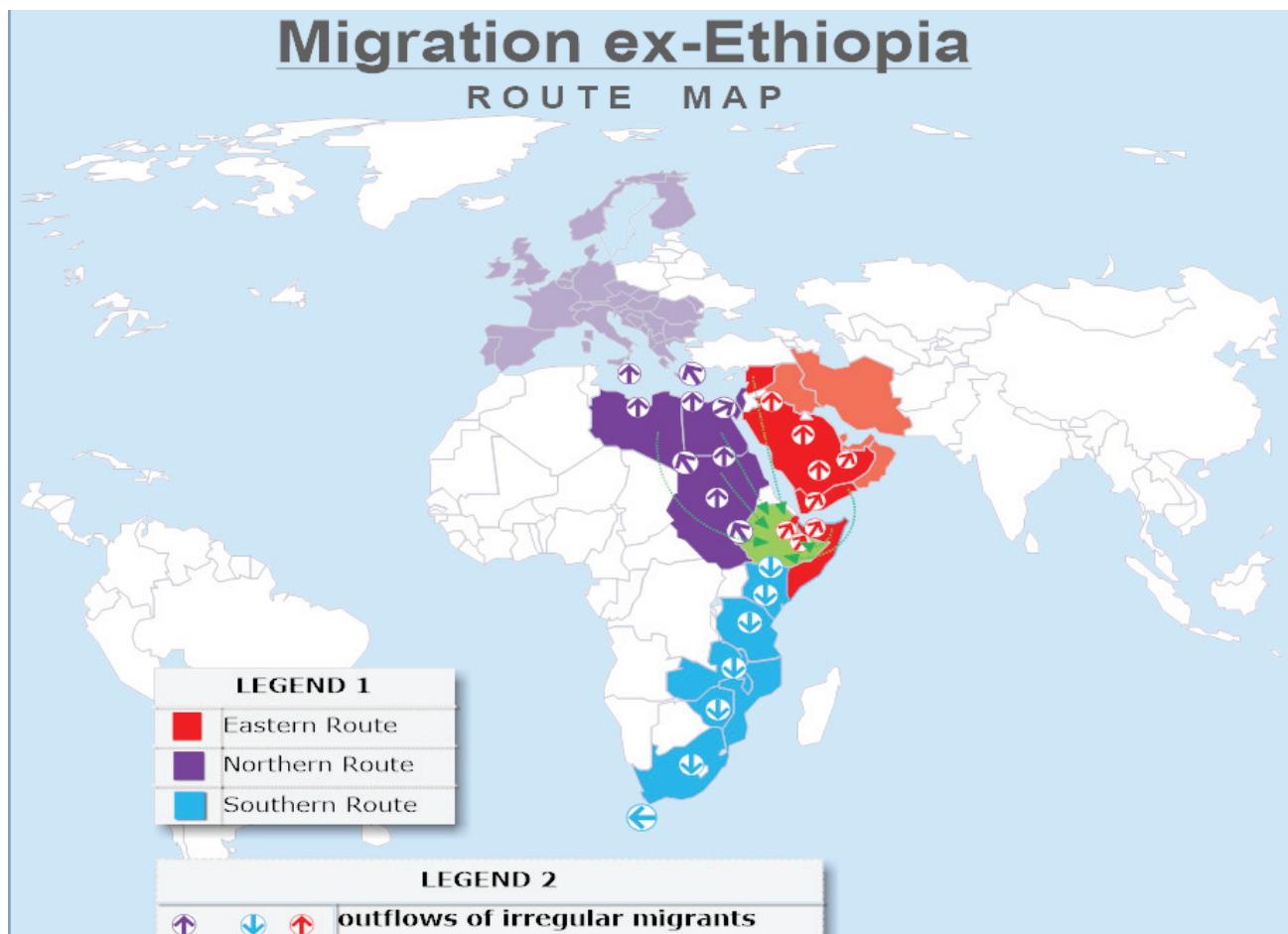


HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION AND ADVOCACY

EPC coordinates the Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items (ES/NFIs) Cluster at National and Sub-National level through organizing and chairing a monthly cluster meeting. IOM has been playing a facilitation role for the cluster member organizations to jointly identify emergency needs, emergency kit pre-positioning, beneficiary registering, jointly responding and monitoring of ES/NFI response in the country. EPC also actively participates in the Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group led by the Government

(DRMTWG), Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT), Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, Protection Cluster, Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection (CP) sub clusters. As a lead agency in tracking and monitoring of internal displacements as well as chairing the ES/NFI cluster, IOM has collaborated with government and humanitarian partners in ensuring that the country's 2016 humanitarian planning process (HRD) included the needs of internally displaced people.

Migration Management in Ethiopia



A PEEK INTO 2015 MIGRATION TRENDS IN ETHIOPIA

MAIN IRREGULAR MIGRATORY ROUTES: During the year 2015, Ethiopians continued to follow similar irregular migratory routes, with observed changes in magnitudes along each route.

THE THREE MAJOR IRREGULAR MIGRATORY ROUTES USED BY ETHIOPIAN MIGRANTS ARE:

- Southern Route: passing through Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique en route to South Africa.
- Eastern Route: via Somaliland, Puntland, Djibouti and Yemen, with intended destinations being the Gulf States, mainly Saudi Arabia.
- Northern Route: crossing Sudan, Libya, Egypt and the Mediterranean en route to European countries.

PROFILE OF MIGRANTS: Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMC) and separated children are easy targets for exploitation and abuse along the way. Reports of torture and extortion by human smugglers and traffickers

are common. Other vulnerable groups include women, the elderly, and those with health problems. While the majority of female migrants are young and often end up as domestic workers, young male migrants are often found in agricultural and construction sectors.

BAN ON LABOUR MIGRATION: The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) placed a temporary ban on labour migration in October 2013. The ban was introduced as a result of repeated reports of Ethiopian lives lost and the physical and psychological trauma suffered by Ethiopian migrants. Following the passage of the revised Overseas Employment Proclamation in December 2015, it is expected that GoE will lift the ban.

NEW PROCLAMATION ON ANTI-TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING: In August 2015, GoE passed a new anti-trafficking and smuggling proclamation with the support of IOM and UNODC. The new proclamation introduces witness and victim protection approaches as well as compensation to the victims. It also calls for the establishment of victim protection funds as well as a national anti-trafficking council and taskforce, and promotes the application of special investigation techniques and stringent measures on perpetrators, including death penalty and fines up to USD 25,000.

ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (AVRR)



Enat Abera, a returnee from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, proudly shows the chickens she received as part of IOM and the GoE's Micro Finance Reintegration Assistance in Shewarobit, Amhara Regional State. © IOM 2015

IOM SLO facilitates orderly and humane return of Ethiopian migrants, who are unable to remain in host countries and who opt voluntarily to return to Ethiopia. In 2015, IOM, in collaboration with GoE, assisted in the evacuation of 7,538 Ethiopian migrants from Yemen following the emergency crisis in that country. Of that figure, 5,106 returnees were welcomed at the airport in Addis Ababa by IOM staff and escorted to IOM's AVRR Transit Center in Addis Ababa, where they were provided with food, accommodation, non-food items (NFI), transportation to bus stations and onward transportation allowance to continue their journeys to their places of origin in Ethiopia. Through the referral mechanism that was created between the government hospitals and IOM, 246 returnees in need of medical assistance received proper medical care. Special attention was paid to vulnerable cases, particularly women and children. In total, 246 returnees were provided with emergency return assistance.

Furthermore, IOM provided lifesaving support to 1,222 stranded migrants from Djibouti, Libya, Malawi, Puntland, Somaliland, South Africa, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Yemen, and Zimbabwe, using ground and air transportation. The AVRR Transit Center provided assistance to a total of 1,189 returnees (1,134=M; 55=F), of which 332 were UMCs (331=M; 1=F), 11 (5=M; 6=F), were accompanied children, and 846

were adults (798=M; 48=F). Adult vulnerable cases were given medical treatment, referred by IOM nurses, and accompanied by medical escorts to government health centers in close proximity to their areas of origin. IOM also provided assistance to 563 UMCs (332 UMCs voluntarily returned + 231 UMCs evacuated from Yemen), who were provided with accommodation, medical assistance, individual counselling, psychosocial support including group counseling, as well as various recreational activities during their stay at the AVRR Transit Center.

In 2015, 60 victims of trafficking (VoTs) were identified and provided with rehabilitation and reintegration support by Agar Ethiopia Charitable Society, one of IOM's partner organizations. IOM also provided four reintegration trainings to stakeholders in Addis Ababa, and in the Oromia, Amhara and Tigray regions. To ensure sustainability of return, IOM provided reintegration grants to 236 returnees from various countries, including Belgium, Botswana, Egypt, Greece, Libya, the Netherlands, Norway, Sudan, Switzerland and Venezuela. IOM also provided training to members of the Network of Victim Assistance Service Providers (NoVASP) on the provision of direct assistance to VoTs. A documentary entitled "Back to Motherland" was also produced to serve as a resource for awareness raising initiatives and as a reference material for migrants.

SUMMARY DATA AVRR 2010-2015

ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN (GROUP)

COUNTRY	YEAR							Sub Total per country	%
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			
Yemen	2,979	5,290	2,924	2,165	828	172	14,358	50%	
Tanzania	613	914	-	-	598	125	2,250	8%	
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	42	26	68	0%	
Djibouti	-	-	61	371	608	789	1,829	6%	
Yemen Emergency	-	-	-	-	-	7,538	7,538	26%	
Zambia	-	-	-	-	24	2	26	0%	
Soth Africa AVR & Emergency	-	-	-	-	-	84	31	0%	
Libya	128	191	-	-	-	214	533	2%	
Syria						9	9	0%	
Somaliland	160	1,005	3	71	171	-	1,410	5%	
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	387	387	1%	
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	25	14	0%	
Puntland	486	-	3	-	-	-	489	2%	
Total	4,366	7,400	2,991	2,607	2,271	9,371	29,006		100%

AVR STATISTICS 2011-2015

Country	Year						Sub Total per country	%
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			
Luxumburg	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	0.21%
Belgium	2	4	5	9	2	22	22	2%
Canada	-	4	-	4	-	8	8	1%
Ecuador	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	0.31%
Finland	1	3	1	-	2	7	7	1%
Ireland	2	-	-	1	-	3	3	0%
Israel	10	3	23	18	14	68	68	7%
Italy	2	2	2	-	1	7	7	1%
Jordan	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	0.10%
Malta	1	1	2	-	-	4	4	0.41%
Norway	36	55	52	60	39	242	242	25%
Netherlands	3	1	4	4	3	15	15	2%
Libya	-	8	19	103	16	146	146	15%
Egypt	5	39	91	45	127	307	307	32%
Swiss	6	3	8	8	9	34	34	4%
Syria	4	1	17	1	-	23	23	2%
Turkey	5	2	-	-	-	7	7	1%
UK	5	4	1	2	-	12	12	1%
RSA	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	0.10%
Venezuela	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	0.10%
Indonesia	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	0.21%
Thailand	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	0.10%
Sudan	-	-	-	-	32	32	32	3%
Botswana	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	1%
Estonia					1			
Greece	-	-	-	-	13	13	13	1%
Total	86	132	226	257	267	968	968	100%

IOM also supported the development of the draft Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) to standardize the identification procedures and establish a formal coordination mechanism among the relevant stakeholders to ensure proper protection of victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants and to improve their access to emergency services. The members of the NRM include:

the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs; Ministry of Justice; Federal Police; Federal Small and Micro Enterprises Development Agency; IOM; UNICEF; UNHCR; ILO; UNWOMEN; Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association; and Union of Ethiopian Women Charitable Organisation.

LABOUR MIGRATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



High-level round table discussion on Labour Migration in Addis Ababa. © IOM 2015

In 2015, IOM worked in close collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs as well as relevant stakeholders to support the development of the National Labour Migration Management Assessment Report and the Training of Trainers Curriculum on Labour Migration Management. The Assessment Report is expected to be finalized in 2016. Based on the Curriculum, IOM organized in late 2015 a Training of Trainers for technical experts as well as a high-level roundtable discussion for policymakers, which also included an experience-sharing session featuring presentations by labour migration experts from Nigeria and Sri Lanka to share their experiences

and best practices in labour migration management with GoE officials. In 2016, it is expected that the trained trainers will deliver trainings in their respective regions to share their acquired knowledge with their colleagues.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IOM launched in late 2015 a mapping exercise on the Ethiopian diaspora residing in select states in the United States. This initiative will support GoE's efforts to engage the Ethiopian diaspora, working particularly in the education and health sectors, to contribute to the economic development of Ethiopia.

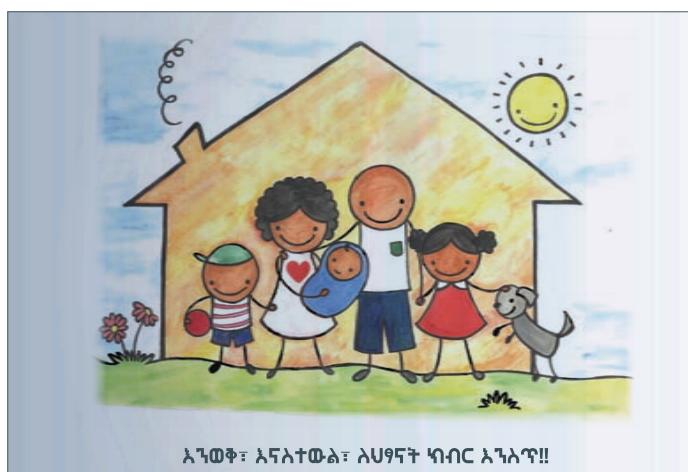
BEHAVIOUR CHANGE COMMUNICATION

In 2015, IOM SLO strengthened its support to the GoE in sensitizing communities on irregular migration through behaviour change initiatives targeting communities with limited access to the mainstream media. The Behaviour Change Communication initiatives to combat irregular migration primarily employs four key approaches: Community Conversations (CC), forum theatre shows, peer education, and mass information campaigns. In addition, in 2015, IOM newly established a hotline service as a pilot initiative in one city to respond to migration and related queries from the members of the general public and carried out a sensitization workshop targeting religious leaders.



FORUM THEATRE SHOWS

Peer education is an awareness raising tool that engages school principals, teachers, youth groups and child protection social workers to disseminate information to students, sensitizing them of the risks of irregular migration as well as empowering them to acquire necessary skills to protect themselves from smugglers and human traffickers. This program specifically targets students who are vulnerable to secondary movement and irregular migration and who are in schools, both in the refugee camps and local host communities. In 2015, education officials in the Arsi zone of the Oromia region who received the training on peer education scaled up the programs in 122 schools located in various districts.



MASS INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

As part of the mass information campaign, IOM in 2015 developed a range of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, including posters and cartoon booklets describing the risks and dangers of irregular migration along the three main migratory routes. The IEC materials were distributed in schools, refugee camps, youth centers, Transit Centers and at events, such as trainings and workshops. In 2015, IOM produced and distributed the following IEC materials: T-shirts (500), notepads (2,000), posters (9,000),



COMMUNITY CONVERSATIONS

Community Conversations (CC) provide local communities with reliable and regular information on challenges of irregular migration and enables communities to access information on alternative livelihood options, including legal labour migration channels. Through CC with the support of CC facilitators, IOM achieved the following results in 2015: communities began to "own" CC and to set clear goals for themselves to combat irregular migration, with one community coming up with such a slogan as "Kebele Free of Irregular Migration"; school drop-out rates in some target communities in SNNPR (especially in the Arsi zone) significantly decreased; and communities bonded together to report human traffickers and smugglers to the police, leading to their arrests.

Forum theatres aim to enhance community participation and action towards mitigating irregular migration challenges. These participatory theatre shows involve local youth and drama clubs in Amhara, Oromia and Tigray regions geared to audiences of all ages, from urban to rural areas. The forum theatre shows focusing on issues of irregular migration and human trafficking were staged in two zones of Oromia with 43,000 attendees (M=28,000; F=15,000), in two zones of Tigray attracting 16,800 attendees (M=10,380; F=6,420), and in one zone of Amhara with 27,000 attendees (M= 18,000; F=9,000). Audiences were also given the opportunity to share their experiences after the shows. These shows are designed to be an empowering exercise that encourages community members to analyse their options and seek durable solutions to their problems.

brochures (30,000), bags (500), stickers (3,000), and cartoon booklets (2,000) during CCs and related events in the intervention areas.



HOTLINE SERVICES

Equally important to highlight is the newly established hotline service on migration and related issues for potential migrants. IOM SLO worked closely with Dessie city's Women and Children Affairs, and with Labour and Social Affairs to pilot a hotline service with the Migration Information Centre. A three-day training was organized for a total of 18 practitioners and government focal persons. The hotline services are currently at the initial stage, and if successful, IOM will look to expand the services to other regions. In addition to these Behaviour Change Communication initiatives, IOM, in collaboration with the National Anti-Human Trafficking Council, organized a sensitization workshop to bring together 29 religious leaders from seven major religious denominations in Ethiopia to discuss global and national migration trends. Religious leaders play a strong role in Ethiopia in influencing public opinion, including on a decision whether to engage in irregular migration.

CAPACITY BUILDING

In 2015, IOM continued to support GoE, in particular the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), the National Anti-Human Trafficking Taskforce as well as the Taskforces at the regional and local levels, to coordinate and lead Anti-Trafficking in Persons (TIP) efforts at the federal and local levels. In particular, IOM's support consisted of capacity building initiatives on the planning and implementation of counter-trafficking measures as well as support to the development of a National Plan of Action (PoA) and its guidelines. Specifically, IOM supported GoE to develop a five-year TIP PoA (2015-2020) under the leadership of MoLSA and with active participation by the National Taskforce members, UN agencies, NGOs, and civil society. IOM also supported the development of guidelines for

the National and Regional Anti-TIP Taskforces, working closely with MoLSA and the National Taskforce. The National PoA paves the way for a holistic, long-term, and effective response to TiP and is aligned with the new version of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), Ethiopia's main policy document. Similarly, IOM in 2015 supported the National Taskforce and regional level Taskforces to further develop the PoA into a detailed implementation plan with annual breakdowns. The National Anti-Human Trafficking Council, to which the National Taskforce reports, has approved the 2015/2016 fiscal year plan. The process for approving the five-year detailed implementation plan is currently underway.



SPECIAL TRAINING TO INVESTIGATE HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES

In 2015, IOM also supported the Federal Police Commission (FPC) to build the capacity of the Ethiopian Police University College (EPUC) and the Regional Police Colleges to investigate human trafficking cases. Specifically, IOM, along with the FPC and the EPUC, developed a training manual and a curriculum on victim-centered investigation of human trafficking cases based on foreign best practices as well as practical experiences in the Ethiopian context. Trainings of Trainers (ToTs) for the core instructors of the EPUC, Regional Police Colleges as well as Police Commissions in four regions were carried out, with the objective of enhancing the capacity of regional police investigators and core college instructors on victim-centered investigation of human trafficking cases. The ToT was designed to enable the EPUC and Regional Police Colleges to continue training their police cadets on the topic in a sustainable manner. Furthermore, to cascade this training down to the grassroots level, IOM worked closely with the Police Colleges of the Amhara, Oromia, Tigray and SNNP regions and Addis Ababa City Administration, as well as the EPUC to train a total of 161 core instructors (145=M; 16=F) from the ranks of police officers and investigators, selected from the migration prone areas in the country.

MIGRATION PROFILE

Finally, in 2015, IOM, in close collaboration with GoE and with support from the United Nations and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), held two important workshops in late 2015 to launch a Migration Profile exercise and to establish a National Coordination Mechanism on Migration for Ethiopia. Migration Profiles are a tool, not only to facilitate and pull together migration and related data, but also to serve as a foundation for policymaking and functioning of the National Coordination Mechanism on Migration for the country. With technical support from IOM, GoE is spearheading both initiatives and it is expected that GoE will fully own them once the system and processes are set. Both initiatives are designed to support GoE in its effort to adopt a whole-of-government approach to migration, which is a cross-cutting issue affecting virtually every sector.



Validation workshop on the National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Person in and From Ethiopia. © IOM 2015

In 2015, CC facilitators' trainings were conducted for 498 government officials in 189 kebeles of Amhara, SNNP, Oromia and Tigray regions as well as refresher trainings for 205 participants in Amhara and Oromia regions. Thirteen Zones of Amhara region also benefited from consultative workshops.

In addition to this, review meetings were held in SNNP and Oromia Region with a total of 128 participants as well as national consultative meetings in Oromia region attended by government officials

Migration Operations in Ethiopia



Transportation Assistance for Eritrean Refugees at Endabaguna Camp Tigray Regional State. © IOM 2015

Refugee Resettlement and Movement Assistance

IOM facilitates the departures of refugees from Ethiopia for resettlement to the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and many European countries by providing logistic support to migrants/refugees for resettlement interviews, processing the relevant documentation and arranging safe and reliable domestic and international

transportation, as well as accommodating refugees at IOM Transit Centers. In addition, IOM Operations unit provides the logistical support to the Resettlement Support Center (RSC) based in Nairobi, Kenya who takes the lead in pre-screening, cultural orientation and USCIS interviews.

ADDIS ABABA



At the request of receiving countries, IOM provides cultural orientation assistance and classes for refugee/migrant populations who have been accepted for third country resettlement. IOM works closely with UNHCR and the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) – Government of Ethiopia, to facilitate the departures. IOM also facilitates/provides cultural orientation (CO) classes for refugee/migrant population for Canada and The Netherlands. Through CANVAC (Canadian Visa Application Center), IOM has been providing consular services that include requests for visa on behalf of migrants applying for family reunification, translations and document verification. In addition, IOM Migration Health Department conducts USRAP medical screening for the Jijiga caseload in Addis Ababa. Refugees are transported by road from the field offices to Addis Ababa.

JIJIGA

Jijiga is one of the largest and most consistent processing locations for USRAP in Sub-Saharan Africa in recent years. IOM Jijiga Operations provides logistical support for the Resettlement Support Center (RSC Africa) operated by Church World Service from Nairobi, Kenya) case processing mission as well as the United States



Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) selection missions in the neighboring city of Dire Dawa. In 2014, IOM Ethiopia received PRM approval to establish a Migrant Health Assessment Center (MHAC) in Jijiga in order to streamline medical processing for the Jijiga USRAP caseload. The clinic began activities in the third quarter of 2015. As a result of these expanded activities, the sub-office staffing increased from 12 to 21 in the past one year with an additional 15 MHAC staff anticipated. Between January and April of 2015, the sub-office provided logistical support to 1076 individuals interviewed by RSC in Jijiga; 716 individuals interviewed by USCIS in Dire Dawa; 1163 individuals transported to Addis Ababa for medical processing; and 721 individuals transported to Addis Ababa for departure to the United States.

OTHER FIELD OFFICES

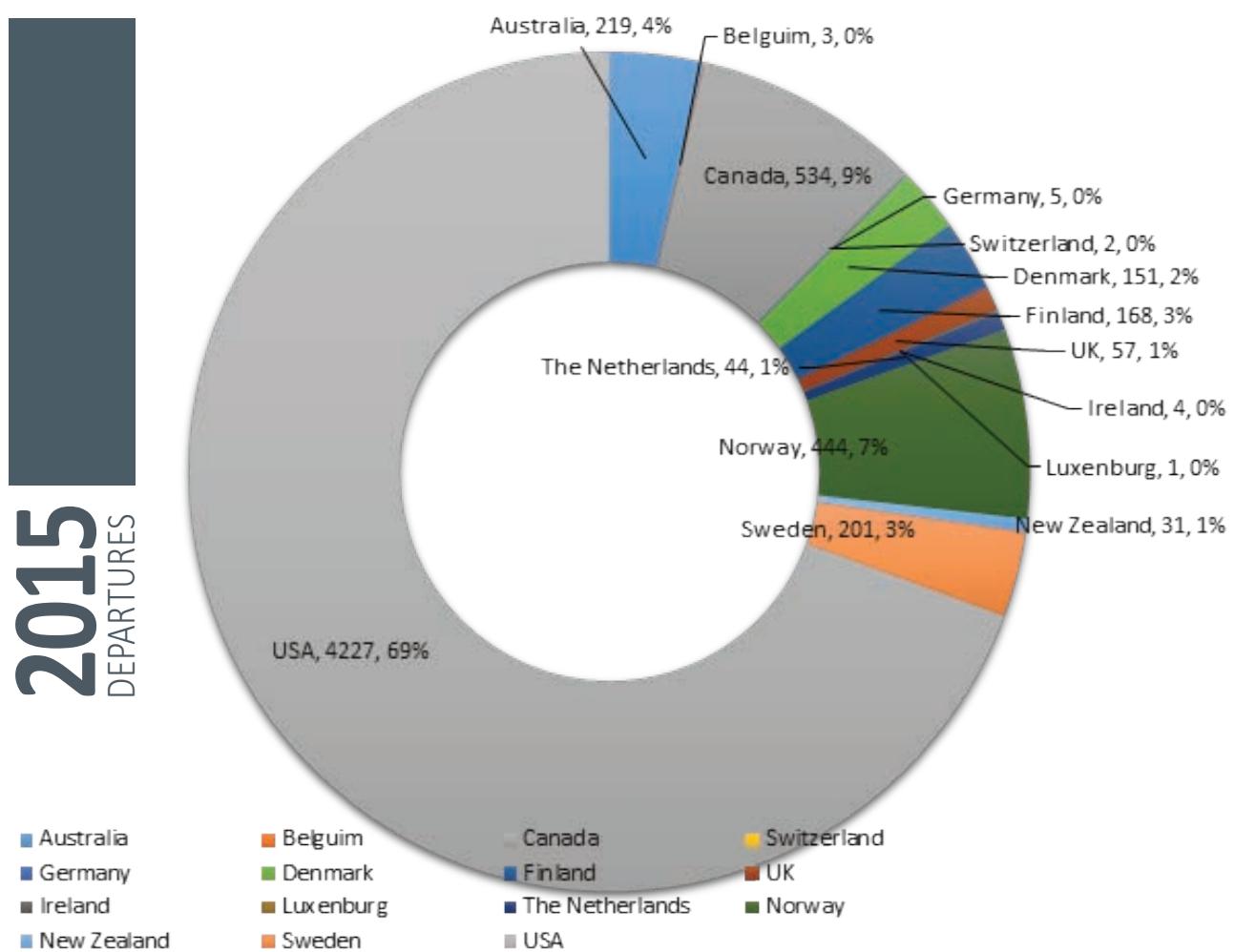
IOM also facilitates Refugee Resettlement activities in Shire, Dollo Ado and Benishangul-Gumuz. Recently established, the sub-office in Semera provided support for the resettlement program in coordination with UNHCR for a group of 500 refugees, which is likely to grow.



TRANSPORTATION AND BORDER EVACUATION

Ethiopia has hosted the largest number of refugees and asylum seekers in Africa in 2015, with a total number of 733,644 individuals (218,114 households). In close coordination with UNHCR and ARRA, IOM has been providing direct assistance, including transportation assistance and border evacuation (within Ethiopia), repatriation, health assistance, transitional shelter, and

livelihood support to refugees in Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz, Shire and Dollo Ado. In Shire, IOM is working to alleviate and prevent secondary movement of Eritrean refugees. Proceedings for departure or return of vulnerable cases is carried out under the auspices of experienced IOM migration health professionals and operational escorts.



GAMBELLA



Since the outbreak of violence in the capital of the Republic of South Sudan on December 15, 2013, IOM has been providing transportation assistance and border evacuations – onward to ARRA-assigned refugee camps - to 260,055 individuals (as of end 2015). As per IOM's Standard Operating Procedures, pre-departure medical screening and medical escorting have been provided at the entry points, as well as during the journey, with medical cases treated or referred for hospitalization. Urgent medical cases were airlifted by UNHCR helicopter and escorted by an IOM doctor.

BENISHANGUL GUMUZ



By the end of 2015, approximately 50,601 refugees from Sudan and South Sudan have entered Ethiopia's Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State. IOM has been providing both transportation and transitional shelter assistance to refugees who had been temporarily settled in four separate camps namely: Tongo, Bambasi, Sherkole

and Tsore refugee camp. By the beginning of 2015, these three refugee camps reached their maximum capacity. To accommodate the increasing number of refugees, a new refugee camp in Tsore was opened.

DOLLO ADO

Since the onset of the conflict and famine in Somalia in November 2011, IOM has been providing support to Somali refugees entering Ethiopia. As of 31st December 2015, Ethiopia hosted 210,924 refugees in the five camps Melkadida (44,896), Bokolmayo (42,427), Buramino (38,920), Hilaweyn (42,450) and Kobe (42,231). Activities are ongoing and IOM continues the provision of transportation assistance to new refugees from the reception center (Somalia/Ethiopia border) to the refugee camps in close coordination with UNHCR and ARRA and other transportation assistance, including inter-camp transportation. Sporadic voluntary return of refugees into Somalia without any assistance or record has also been identified as an increasing trend. IOM continues to track the movement of voluntary returns to complement the return intention survey conducted last year to help identify long-term solutions for Somali refugees.

SHIRE



The year 2015 has witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of Eritreans entering the Northern part of Ethiopia. The last quarter of 2014 has observed an influx reaching on average 5,000 individuals per month. IOM transported 12,364 individuals in a span of four months, from 15 December 2014 to 15 April 2015.

CANADA VISA APPLICATION CENTER



With a Service and Project Partnership agreement entered between VFS and IOM in May 2012, IOM became the subcontracting party and preferred project partner to the CVAC project. VFS provides IOM with Project Management support services for all Canada Visa Application Centers (CVACs) operated by IOM.

The CVAC in Addis Ababa was established and began operation on November 22, 2013. It provides services for applicants of Temporary Resident Visa, Study Permit, Work Permit, Permanent Resident Travel Document, Biometric Collection, Passport Transmission to CVO, and Value

added services like form filling and the like. This CVAC is also one of the 23 centers which has the capacity to capture biometrics (finger print and picture collection) of applicants. The CVAC provides single window service for all its services, including payment of fees. Services are charged and the CVAC also collects fees for the Government of Canada (GoC) accordingly.

The CVAC in Addis Ababa is fully equipped and furnished to provide quality services and has the capacity to accommodate over 20 applications daily during high seasons. It is open 8 hours a day, five days a week - excluding

declared public holidays – substantially complimenting the Canada Embassy in Addis Ababa, which only accepts applications on a two-day per week basis. Currently, the Canada Embassy in Addis Ababa neither accepts applications nor does it provide services similar to those given by the CVAC, to the exception of diplomatic passport holders traveling to Canada for Official purposes and for exceptional cases. As of the end of 2015, the total number of applicants accepted since the establishment of the CVAC on November 22, 2013 was 4,526 and visitors assisted were 16,014.

MIGRATION HEALTH IN ETHIOPIA



Provision of vaccines at Jijiga Medical Health Center . © IOM 2015

The Migration Health Division (MHD) works to meet the needs of the Government of Ethiopia in managing health-related aspects of migration. The MHD also provides health assessment, vaccination, pre-departure evaluation as well as medical assistance, including medical escorts, for refugees and other migrants with identified health issues. In 2015, the MHD conducted 14,009 examinations of which 12,750 were health assessments for refugees and migrants leaving from Ethiopia for the United States, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia. 1,199 were TB screening under the UK TB Detection Program, and 60 were medical assessments for UNHCR.

MHAC Jijiga had its soft launch in the last quarter of 2015. Of the 12,750 health assessments, 1,713 (all USRAP) were conducted at MHAC Jijiga.

The Overseas Refugee Vaccination Pilot Project for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program in 2013/2014 converted in 2015 to a regular vaccination program with expanded vaccination coverage. Vaccines administered include MMR, OPV, DTP, Td, Pentavalent, Hep B and Hib. 58,772 doses of vaccines were administered at MHAC Addis Ababa, MHAC Jijiga and in the field. First doses are given during health assessment and the next doses are given in the camps or for some refugees, when they return for repeat medical examination.

The MHD provided medical assistance to 4,350 returnees mostly from Yemen and various other countries including Djibouti, Egypt, Libya, Malawi and Sudan. Many of those assisted by MHD had either psychiatric conditions or cardiovascular disorders.

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IOM would also like to commend and thank its diligent staff members in providing assistance to vulnerable returnees, refugees and internally displaced persons. Ethiopia has experienced major migration related challenges both within the country and from abroad and IOM staff in Ethiopia responded to and rose above the challenges in the areas of communication, finance, operation and logistics. Lastly, assistance from IOM staff from different locations was invaluable throughout the migration response in the year 2015.





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