



# INTRODUCTION

IOM's humanitarian activities are carried out within the framework and partnership of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), which includes the UN, international organisations, NGOs and the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement. As such, IOM fully supports and actively participates in the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP). This compendium is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of IOM projects included in the 2012 CAP. IOM projects are part of the appeals for **Afghanistan, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Niger, Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Yemen.**

IOM responds to humanitarian crises, whether natural or man-made, with the provision of transportation and humanitarian assistance to people in emergency situations as well as post-emergency activities. While emergency evacuation may involve international movements, post-emergency assistance generally relates to the provision of shelter, NFI, health, and livelihood assistance, and domestic movements of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and persons affected by natural disasters. IOM also implements post-emergency reconstruction initiatives as there has been an increased focus on developing the capacity of governments to tackle migration-related issues that often arise from emergency situations, such as human trafficking and irregular migration.

Within its capacity as Cluster Lead Agency for Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) in natural disasters, IOM is working towards improved humanitarian coordination, leadership, more predictable and reliable provision of aid, and more effective partnerships between UN and non-UN humanitarian actors.

In order for IOM to continue to respond in a timely manner to humanitarian crisis, the IOM's Governing Council approved the establishment of the IOM Emergency Response Fund in December 2011. The purpose of this funding mechanism is to reinforce IOM's operational and emergency response capacity. The mechanism will be primarily used to cover the cost of international transport for migrants affected by emergencies. This Fund will strengthen IOM's internal response capacity and will allow IOM to provide immediate mitigation relief to the growing displacement consequences of natural or man-made disasters.

In order to implement IOM's projects included in the 2012 CAP – in Afghanistan, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Niger, Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Yemen – IOM is seeking some **USD 202 million**. We trust that the donor community will continue to recognize the importance of timely and adequate responses to these emergency needs and provide the support which will allow IOM to efficiently continue its operational response to crisis-affected populations.

Donor Relations Division  
IOM

# AFGHANISTAN

## BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

IOM Afghanistan is the deputy coordinator of the Inter Agency Emergency Shelter and NFIs (ES&NFIs) cluster and leads the country's interagency IDP Task Force on Natural Disaster (ND) induced IDPs (with UNHCR leading the same Task Force's branch for Conflict Induced IDPs). Within the national inter agency coordination framework, it is the responsibility of IOM to work in coordination with other agencies through the ES&NFIs and Protection clusters, the National IDP Task Force and PDMCs (Provincial Disaster Management Committees) and to provide all these forums with data on ND induced IDP and affected households. In order for IOM to keep fulfilling this role there is a need to strengthen its database and to establish staff in non accessible areas dedicated to working with data management of natural disasters.

In the backdrop of continued violence and an intensified conflict in 2011, there is an ongoing need to assist victims of natural disasters. Drought, already affecting more than 3 million Afghans in 14 provinces, will be an aggravating factor in 2012 by continuing to displace families who will need emergency assistance. Natural disasters such as floods, harsh winters and landslides may affect an additional 1 million Afghans. IOM responded to spring floods and has started to assist drought affected populations, and as one of the lead NFI distributors, IOM will fill a major gap in NFIs, emergency shelter kits and winterization kits for 2012. IOM also proposes to establish new sub offices to reach inaccessible provinces, and to preposition stock piles of assistance for the most vulnerable populations during the coldest months of the year.

IOM is one of the leading agencies in Afghanistan in facilitating return and reintegration of Afghan returnees in close cooperation and coordination with governmental and international stakeholders, including the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) of Afghanistan. IOM seeks to contribute to safe return of vulnerable undocumented Afghans from Iran, by providing immediate post-arrival humanitarian assistance at the two border crossings with Iran, and seeking to prevent returnees from being homeless or IDPs around the border areas. IOM will assist also undocumented Afghans affected by a new legalization scheme implemented by the Government of Iran in August 2011. Afghans granted an Exit Permit (EP) must return to their place of origin to apply for a work permit before completing the legalization process in Iran. 1.4 million Afghans were granted EPs, and IOM and MoRR predict that about 700,000 will return by the end of August 2012. IOM will assist MoRR in providing clear information to returnees, in addition to post-arrival assistance to vulnerable Afghans including transportation, short-term accommodation, and family NFI kits, as well as medical assistance and family tracing for EVIs.

Afghanistan also faces a large challenge in access to education: educational facilities are destroyed daily, resulting in damages to the educational system and a lack of access to basic education. The literacy rate in Afghanistan is 43% for men and 12.6% for women, and approximately half of school-aged in Afghanistan are estimated to be out of school with significant gender and provincial disparities. The Afghan government requires strong support to address these critical education needs. The Ministry of Education has requested that IOM manage repairs for 73 schools affected by conflict or natural disasters, where lack of emergency repairs makes it very difficult for children to continue studying. IOM also seeks to provide quality conditions for teaching, including proper safe and secure facilities for school aged children and youth during emergencies; to strengthen the education sectors' emergency preparedness; and to empower local communities and education authorities in central and local target areas to plan, manage and sustain education in emergencies.



© IOM 2008 - MAF0297, IOM distributes winter kits to IDPs in Maslakh Settlement, Herat province, Afghanistan

## IOM PROPOSALS FOR FUNDING: AFGHANISTAN 2012 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR/CLUSTER	CAP REFERENCE	FUNDS REQUESTED
Humanitarian Coordination, Strategic Planning and Information Management in the Emergency Shelter & NFIs (ES&NFIs) Cluster in Afghanistan	Coordination	AFG-12/CSS/45812	\$1,134,000
Shelter and NFIs Humanitarian Assistance to Natural Disasters in Afghanistan	Emergency Shelter	AFG-12/S-NF/45818	\$4,727,037
Immediate Post-arrival Assistance to the Vulnerable Undocumented Afghan Returnees from Iran	Protection	AFG-12/P-HR-RL/45343	\$8,575,001
Emergency Repairs for Conflict Affected and Natural Disaster-Affected Schools	Education	AFG-12/E/45680	\$5,519,301

**TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED: \$19,955,399**

# CHAD

## BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

As of October 2011, more than 85,000 Chadians nationals fled violence and political turmoil in Libya and have returned to their home country. Upon arrival they are met by communities struggling with food insecurities, malnutrition, epidemics, price inflation, and inter-communal conflicts. This is often worsened by degradation of the environment, and with survival strategies of host communities that often depend on climate conditions with frequent natural disasters such as floods. The general lack of economic opportunities, particularly in the Sahel belt, but also in other regions of Chad, results in high poverty levels and can contribute to and reinforce vulnerabilities in the communities. There are still 288,000 Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad and 75,000 Central African refugees in the southeast of the country. Chad also has 131,000 IDPs, 50,000 former IDPs who have returned to their areas of origin, and another estimated 30,000 IDPs who are ready to return to their homes but are prevented by a lack of basic social services, rule of law and a functioning justice system in return areas.

There is an urgent need to address protection needs of vulnerable returnees and other persons arising from irregular migration, trafficking in persons, and increased incidence of violence against women and girls. Given the economic strains on local communities, impoverished families are often forced to seek alternative ways to gain their livelihoods. This often leaves no alternative than trusting intermediaries to locate employment. Women and children in particular, but also men, are at risk of physical violence including slavery and human trafficking for exploitation in agriculture, fishing, mining, domestic servitude and forced prostitution. Children are exposed to additional risks due to practices such as child marriage, child labour and child trade. IOM will provide assistance to identified vulnerable persons through community based schemes, and to raise awareness of the immense risks of irregular migration by providing information regarding living conditions in countries of destination and the phenomena of trafficking in persons.

There is also an urgent need to address the interaction between the psychological and social needs emerging from the return and reintegration process. The hardship and violence experienced in Libya and during the often protracted and difficult flight, as well as the disruption the forced return has brought to their life and family structures, are creating emotional vulnerabilities that necessitate the immediate provision of direct psychosocial support. Psychological vulnerabilities are aggravated by severe economic pressures, as many Chadian migrant workers who previously sent remittances to support their families will now require support themselves. This loss of remittances is likely to also bring about deteriorating economic conditions and worsen the human security situation in Chad. Mental health and psychosocial well being will be a major factor contributing to returnees' capacity to restore livelihoods and reintegrate into communities in a fragile humanitarian situation. The current migrant influx to Chad intensifies the pressure on the already overstretched health system and strains the capacity of the mental and public health care givers. IOM has started to provide psychological first aid and group support sessions, and aims to ensure access to mental health and psychosocial care for Chadian returnees and other vulnerable persons in their local communities in order to support the return and reintegration process.



© IOM 2011 – Evacuation of Chadian nationals from Libya.



© IOM 2011 – Evacuation of Chadian nationals from Libya.

## IOM PROPOSALS FOR FUNDING: CHAD 2012 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR/CLUSTER	CAP REFERENCE	FUNDS REQUESTED
Protecting vulnerable returnees and other persons at risk from interrelated threats	Protection	CHD-12/P-HR-RL/48029	\$416,765
Direct Psychosocial Care for Vulnerable Population in Areas of High Return	Health	CHD-12/H/48030	\$243,425

**TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED: \$660,190**

# CÔTE D'IVOIRE

## BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

The recent post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire resulted in a situation of armed conflict that generated thousands of IDPs in the Lagunes and Moyen Cavally regions, located in the southern and western areas of the country. At the peak of the crisis in April 2011, there was an estimated 600,000 IDPs. Although there has been a gradual improvement in the security situation, allowing hundreds of thousands of IDPs to return to their places of origin, the protection needs of the estimated 25,864 IDPs remaining in 35 sites across the country remains a major issue. Although improved conditions have allowed many IDPs to return, there are still many political, security and financial challenges that make it difficult for the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to implement its agenda for the protection of vulnerable IDP populations.



© IOM 2011 – IOM staff assisting with shelter construction.

With decreasing humanitarian aid going to existing sites, and the imminent government plan to close all sites, sustainable return and reintegration for those remaining in sites is urgently needed. The requested funds will serve to provide basic services in the active camps and support the search for alternative and sustainable solutions for the remaining IDPs. IOM, as Cluster Co-Lead for Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), will mobilize resources and ensure effective coordination of basic assistance and protection, including the fight against HIV/AIDS, and identify and provide solutions to service gaps. IOM will monitor camp conditions to prevent the risk of forced evictions, and will find solutions through ongoing advocacy with local and national authorities, landowners and local residents. Anticipating activities related to the return, resettlement and reintegration of displaced persons still in camps, IOM will help with planning and transportation for returns, preparing sites for return, and ensuring the official handover to the owners of the sites rehabilitated.



© IOM 2011 – IOM staff interacting with beneficiary children.

While the decrease in IDP populations is due in part to an improved security situation, a major factor is also forced evictions as private owners try to regain their property. Due to unavailability of government shelter capacity, IDPs also settled in a variety of private properties, including schools, churches, and empty private land. IOM proposes to register IDPs living in target sites to allow for monitoring and evaluation of the longer-term effects of the program on families. IOM will organize a sensitization campaign to inform the residents of target sites of the return and relocation options and encourage them to participate in the program. IOM will then provide for rehabilitation of houses or construction of transitional shelters, in addition to small infrastructure improvements, in order to guarantee minimum access to basic social services for returning families and their communities.

Rural land issues have long been a source of interethnic friction in Côte d'Ivoire, remaining a priority in the wake of the recent crisis and a major obstacle to the success of the transition and reconstruction. Provisions in the legal framework for the resolution of land disputes remain poorly understood, leading to a lack of information on the type of documents an owner may hold, confusion over the rights held by an owner, and unresolved disputes in the transmission of property rights. The laws are also minimally implemented, due to weaknesses in land registry administration and the lack of inventory of land titles held by individuals. IOM will conduct investigations into property rights in the communities of origin, identify potential conflicts and develop strategies to address them, thus assisting in the return of the displaced and facilitating rehabilitation through permanent and transitional shelters.

## IOM PROPOSALS FOR FUNDING: COTE D'IVOIRE 2012 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR/CLUSTER	CAP REFERENCE	FUNDS REQUESTED
Ensuring shelter for vulnerable people most affected by the crisis to strengthen their sustainable resettlement and reintegration in return areas	Shelter / NFI	CIV-12/S-NF/47156	\$1,524,750
Support for CCCM partners through coordination, technical assistance/information management, camp management and capacity building	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	CIV-12/CSS/47073	\$494,340
Return and reintegration assistance for returnees (IDPs, Migrant Workers & Refugees) to ensure the security of rural land	Early Recovery	CIV-12/ER/47158	\$982,080

**TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED: \$3,001,170**

# DJIBOUTI

## BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

Every year, tens of thousands of migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, IDPs, and other vulnerable communities make the hazardous journey from their place of origin through the North East region of Somalia, Puntland, Djibouti across the Gulf of Aden and onwards. There are various motivations for this mixed migration movement, including ongoing conflict, flight from persecution and human rights violations compounded by the current drought causing further food insecurity, famine, and the desire to access better economic opportunities. Since 2009, Djibouti has become a major point on this migration route and thousands of irregular migrants now use Djibouti as both a country of destination and transit on their journey to the Arabian Peninsula.

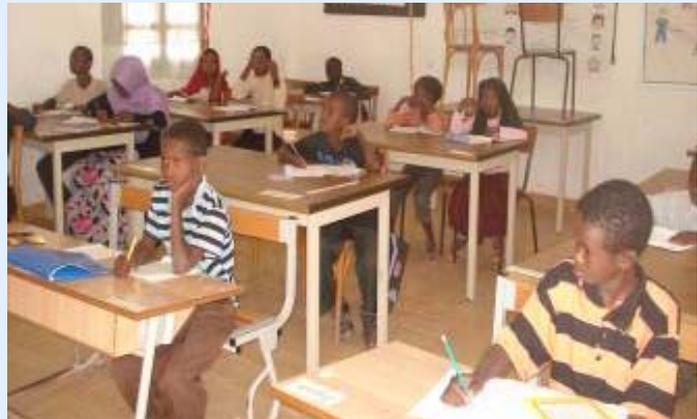
Recently, Djibouti has witnessed an increasing flow of migrants and asylum seekers from the Horn and Eastern Africa (mainly Somalia and Ethiopia), owing to the critical situation in these countries. The situation has worsened during recent months due to increased food insecurity in Ethiopia, brought on by drought and food shortages in the country, and the breakdown of law and order in Somalia. Migrants in migrant detention centres face unsanitary and unhygienic conditions, which increases disease transmission and contributes to other health problems. IOM proposes to focus on improvement of protections for vulnerable migrants travelling to and through Djibouti.

The large number of irregular migrants, who often arrive in Djibouti in dire conditions, poses a humanitarian and health challenge for the local authorities, especially at the points of departure to Yemen and onwards. As a response, IOM established a Migrant Response Centre (MRC) and, in coordination with UNHCR and their local partners, IOM began consultations to finalize the drafted Standard Operating Procedures for a referral system of victims of human trafficking and extremely vulnerable migrants.

A recent IOM counter trafficking project in Djibouti, the first in the country, identified Ethiopian and Somali victims of trafficking in Djibouti, many of which are children exploited for domestic and other forms of labour, sexual services and street begging. The response to human trafficking in Djibouti has only just begun and is in its very first stages. In light of the increasing number of migrants crossing the border and the lack of capacities to deal with border management and health challenges that are posed by this influx, the government of Djibouti has urgently requested the provision of infrastructural and technical support concerning immigration and border management to the Ministry of Interior to aid managing the high flow of migrants and asylum seekers from neighbouring countries and humanitarian emergency assistance to those in extremely vulnerable situations or potential victims of trafficking.



© IOM 2011 – IOM staff leading a group discussion with victims of human trafficking in Obock



© IOM 2011 – Literacy class for migrant students in Obock

## IOM PROPOSALS FOR FUNDING: DJIBOUTI 2012 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR/CLUSTER	CAP REFERENCE	FUNDS REQUESTED
Improving protection of vulnerable migrants travelling to and through Djibouti	Multi-sector: Refugees and Migrants	DJI-12/P-HR- RL/47874	\$2,500,000

**TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED: \$2,500,000**

# HAITI

## BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

Nearly two years after the January 2010 earthquake, despite a considerable reduction in the total population since the onset of the emergency, around 515,819 IDPs remain in 707 camps due to a lack of durable housing solutions. Other earthquake affected populations have moved back to homes or have taken refuge in damaged or weak shelters. These earthquake affected populations are residing in areas that are vulnerable to floods and mud slide and their shelters are at risk of being damaged by the weakest gust of wind or heavy rains. As Haiti experiences heavy tropical storms and hurricanes annually, emergency preparedness is essential in order to protect the most vulnerable populations. The humanitarian

crisis in Haiti is particularly devastating given that many people already lived in poverty even before the January 2010 earthquake, and have since fallen into even more severe vulnerability.



© IOM 2011 (Photo: Leonard Doyle) – Two women in Corail in front of their homes.

Closing camps is a priority of the newly installed Government of Haiti and indeed the humanitarian community. However, although most IDPs are willing to return they do not have the means necessary to do so. A series of obstacles related to the availability of shelters, financial means to return, and/or access to land in communities of origin or elsewhere—all impeded the return process. That said, in coordination with the Government of Haiti, the humanitarian community has been scaling up efforts to identify durable housing solutions that address these various obstacles. Shelter actors have collectively constructed over 100,000 T-Shelters in the earthquake-affected zones, and return actors have been successfully closing large and highly visible camps through the provision of rental housing subsidies and return packages that provide for yellow/red-house repair, *inter alia*. That said, durable housing solutions will require access to income in order for the over 80% of renters currently living in IDP camps to continue paying their rent once outside of a camp. Increasing access to livelihoods will provide IDPs with the requisite means to finance their own housing solutions.

The return, though rendering improvement, is time consuming, and camp evictions increase as pressures mount to close even more IDP sites two years after the earthquake. A coherent response is required from CCCM partners in order to promote the voluntary return and decommissioning of camps through the provision of durable housing solutions and livelihood opportunities. As current return projects focus on the largest camps (1000+ households), IOM seeks to target medium and small camps in order to prevent the pull factor of small/medium-camp dwelling families from moving to the over-crowded large camps. As the Emergency Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster lead, IOM will engage local actors to assume the management of those camps that are still open. In 2010, IOM began capacity-building of Government Civil Protection staff (DPC) in Camp Coordination and Camp Management activities and responsibilities, thus enabling the Government staff to take on increasing roles in CCCM. This process will continue in 2012 with the objective to hand over the CCCM responsibilities to the Government.

Camp Management Operations (CMO) teams will continue to maintain a minimum of CCCM coverage while durable housing solutions are found. Camps require tents, hygiene kits and other NFIs, in addition to ongoing surveillance, protection and possible relocation of extremely vulnerable populations. The problem of gender based violence (GBV) in camps is particularly appalling and requires concerted action with local and national authorities and civil society organizations to step up referral, assistance and redress mechanisms. IDPs also continue to experience abuse, violence, and neglect. In 2011, there was a marked increase in the use of violent coercive measures and intimidation to evict IDPs from camps, including arson, malicious denial of access to services and restricted freedom of movement. At present there is a lack of resources to follow up on the volume of cases requiring attention. IOM and its partners have strengthened operational relations and standard operating procedures to reduce response time and improve referrals and quality of service provided to IDP victims; additional funding is required to provide referral and service provision in a timely and expedient manner particularly to those living in the 200 camps currently threatened with eviction.

Whilst the number of people living in IDP camps has decreased considerably, the 2012 hurricane season will pose similar challenges and risks as during 2010 and 2011. These unique and dangerous challenges include continuing displacement, a major shortage of space in evacuation shelters, and near complete deforestation of the country and the accordant increase in the risk of floods. A nationwide cholera outbreak that began in October 2010 – resulting in at least 457,582 cases and 6,477 deaths – also continues to pose very serious risks to public health in Haiti, aggravated by flooding, heavy rains and standing water. It is projected that 2012 will continue to see ongoing sporadic outbreaks of cholera in vulnerable areas, affecting those with the most limited access to water and sanitation services and who additionally lack access to rapid and quality cholera treatment options. IOM proposes to respond to this critical need by continuing the monitoring and implementation of community based cholera prevention and treatment.

As efforts to support return and reintegration initiatives scale-up, there is a critical need to address health and psychosocial barriers to return. Even though the acute phase of the emergency has passed, there are ongoing effects of prolonged displacement, a slower than anticipated recovery, an overall damaged health system and a diminishing presence of international partners providing health care and psychosocial assistance. This has created an environment of increased health vulnerability of populations living both within and outside of IDP settlements. IOM seeks to reduce health risks and ensure access to required basic health and psychosocial services within the overall “continuity of care” strategy. Sanitary assistance is one of the most important interventions in the current humanitarian WASH response in Haiti. However, some programming providing temporary shelter solutions did not include the requisite support to provide for sanitation solutions. Of those already constructed an estimated 60% lack access to any kind of sanitation facilities. IOM seeks to up-grade 8,000 of those temporary shelters by providing basic water and other sanitation services.



© IOM 2011 (Photo: Leonard Doyle) – Young women inside a camp in Haiti.



© IOM 2011 (Photo: Leonard Doyle) – An IOM officer monitors a line of people waiting to be registered in Champ de Mars, Port au Prince.

## IOM PROPOSALS FOR FUNDING: HAITI 2011 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR/CLUSTER	CAP REFERENCE	FUNDS REQUESTED
NFI emergency pre-positioning and distribution	Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Shelter	HTI-12/S-NF/45848	\$3,105,900
Facilitation of IDPs return to neighbourhoods through provision of transitional shelters with community infrastructure rehabilitation	Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Shelter	HTI-12/S-NF/45216	\$4,350,000
Emergency preparedness and response in extremely vulnerable areas	Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Shelter	HTI-12/CSS/45353	\$2,175,000
Support and Assistance for Sustainable Return and Relocation of IDPs within the Framework of CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Shelter	HTI-12/CSS/45457	\$13,611,150
Livelihoods support for IDPs Households to Return to Communities	Early Recovery	HTI-12/ER/45461	\$2,500,000
Addressing Health and Psychosocial Barriers to Return and Reintegration for IDPs	Health	HTI-12/H/45205	\$1,213,740
Community Based Cholera Response in IDP Camps and Vulnerable Rural Communities	Health	HTI-12/H/45213	\$1,180,770
Direct assistance facilitation for the most vulnerable IDPs	Protection	HTI-12/P-HR-RL/45202	\$2,000,000
Provision of basic WASH services in T-shelters in return and relocation areas WATER	Sanitation and Hygiene	HTI-12/WS/45165	\$1,575,000

**TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED: \$31,711,560**

# KENYA

## BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

The 2011 Horn of Africa Drought was declared a national disaster by the Government of Kenya in June 2011, and its impacts have been exacerbated by crop failure and livestock mortality, extremely high food prices, reduced coping capacity, and widespread acute malnutrition. This is the most severe food security emergency in the world today, affecting more than 7 million people in the sub-region and approximately 3 million people in Kenya, with the number of persons requiring food and non-food assistance estimated to increase to 3.75 million by February 2012. The limited response put in place so far is inadequate to prevent further deterioration, and the needs of a significant number of IDPs still residing in camps remain unaddressed.



© IOM 2008, MKE0225 (Photo: R. Ogola) - IOM staff hand over food supplies at an IDP camp.

Northern Kenya is an arid and drought-prone region inhabited by nomadic pastoralists, with a scarcity of livestock, water and pasture fuelling conflicts. Regional ethnic and political conflicts, weakened governance structures, porous borders, and ineffective security systems sustain an environment of lawlessness and impunity. To safeguard themselves from attacks by armed groups, communities have resorted to acquiring arms. This is making cattle raids more dangerous and sophisticated, with increased reports of cross border militia presence and recruitment. IOM proposes to support the promotion of peaceful coexistence among and within communities, with special attention to pastoralist youth, alternative livelihood options, natural resource management, and promotion of safe migration.

The short rains season in recent years brought especially adverse affects for pastoralist communities in North Kenya, with excess livestock mortality of 15-30 percent, and as high as 40-60 percent in some localized areas. Pastoralist women are significantly affected by these climatic shocks, which have worsened women's social protection mechanisms and economic options. IOM proposes to respond to the livelihoods needs of 40,000 of those identified to be the most vulnerable, of which 60% are women and 40% are men. Northern pastoralist zones are also especially vulnerable to communicable disease outbreaks, due to displacement and reduced access to health care services. There were several disease outbreaks in 2011 in refugee camps and drought affected areas, and further outbreaks are expected in 2012. IOM proposes to intensify its emergency response and strengthen preparedness; further increase capacities to address reproductive health in remote rural areas; and organize health education activities

Human trafficking is an increasingly significant area of concern. Armed conflict and insecurity, coupled with drought and food insecurity, have precipitated increased migration into Kenya, especially from Somalia. The closure of the Kenya-Somalia border in January 2007 led to movements of irregular migrants and asylum seekers who are vulnerable to abuse and human trafficking. Those who have been trafficked or smuggled are often subjected to sexual abuse, harassment and inhumane treatment by the traffickers. IOM proposes to promote protection and assistance through counter trafficking efforts and psychosocial assistance, to reduce vulnerabilities and to strengthen the target communities' resilience and coping mechanisms.

## IOM PROPOSALS FOR FUNDING: KENYA 2012 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	CAP REFERENCE	FUNDS REQUESTED
Promoting protection and assistance for refugee and host communities in Northern Kenya and urban settings through counter trafficking efforts and psychosocial assistance	Multi-Sector Assistance to Refugees	KEN-12/MS/44625	\$1,702,134
Enhancing protection and assistance for women, girls and boys vulnerable to trafficking among IDP, pastoralist and peri-urban migrant communities through capacity building and psychosocial assistance	Protection	KEN-12/P-HR-RL/44772	\$1,665,720
Mitigating resource-based conflicts among pastoralist, host and local communities through strengthening youth capacity to build resilience and to adapt to climate change	Early Recovery	KEN-12/ER/44773	\$2,847,264
Urgent Livelihoods Recovery to Mitigate the Impact of Environmental Degradation and Climate Change in Northern Kenya	Agriculture and Livestock	KEN-12/A/44779	\$2,375,310
Provision of emergency and mid-term assistance to strengthen health system in areas of communicable disease control and reproductive health; ensuring timely and effective response to outbreaks of waterborne diseases and increase access to essential reproductive health services in Northern Kenya (East & West)	Health	KEN-12/H/44862	\$2,380,712

**TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED: \$10,971,140**

# LIBERIA

## BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

As the security situation in Côte d'Ivoire remains fragile, and the humanitarian community transitions from emergency to recovery, Third Country Nationals (TCNs) and Returning Liberian Migrants (RLMs) in Liberia remain extremely vulnerable. A majority of the TCNs and RLMs have not received any form of assistance from the humanitarian community since leaving Côte d'Ivoire; only a few have received limited food and accommodation assistance from host families, friends, or UNHCR. The Contingency Plan for this crisis states that IOM is responsible for the facilitation of the return of TCNs and RLMs to Liberia in an orderly and dignified manner, from their point of entry and temporary settlement to their final destinations. Though the policy strategy developed by Liberia towards refugees has enabled TCNs and RLMs to receive a share of food, medication and other essential survival resources, it is not intended to address their protection needs.

Many RLMs require support from humanitarian partners to return home, since they are far from their counties of origin and lack financial means to transport their families. TCNs require support since they do not possess the requisite travel documents to return to Cote d'Ivoire, do not fit the criteria to receive repatriation from UNHCR, and also do not meet requirements to obtain regular immigrant status in Liberia. Since the inception of the crisis, IOM has registered 1,270 TCNs (741 Women, 529 Men) and 5,132 RLMs (3,052 Women, 2,080 Men), with children constituting 42% of those registered and 68% of those transported. A majority of the TCNs and RLMs are women and children, with high levels of vulnerability to various forms of gender based violence and sexual exploitation as they search for food, water and other items necessary for survival. Based on IOM assessment data and local information, IOM estimates a total of 2,000 TCNs and 8,000 RLMs remaining along the borders that are in need of protection and transportation assistance. IOM will organize and coordinate the return of these remaining TCNs and RLMs, through strengthened information campaigns and advocacy, continued registration, protection and transportation assistance, coordination of movement activities with partners and relevant authorities, and provision of reintegration packages. IOM will continue to advocate with relevant actors for the distribution of food and non-food items required by migrants before their return home.

As the crisis shifts from emergency to recovery, more consistent attention is also being focused on host communities whose livelihoods were severely taxed as a result of the influx of refugees, RLMs, and TCNs. Human resources and logistic capacities are weak in affected border areas, leaving these regions susceptible to continued irregular movements of persons and goods. Weakened socio-economic conditions also prompt many to migrate further into the country or across borders into Cote d'Ivoire or Guinea in search of livelihoods. Host communities need to be protected from additional shocks during the recovery process in order to prepare for long term development and stabilization, and in this context, it is important to address human trafficking, irregular migration and related abuses. Beginning with a pilot project in 2009-2010, IOM has identified and assisted victims of trafficking, and trained law enforcement officers and religious and community leaders in identifying and addressing human trafficking. IOM and the Trafficking in Persons Secretariat of the Ministry of Labour continue to receive cases of trafficking through the National Referral System. IOM proposes to provide direct support to 150 victims of trafficking, including medical, psychosocial, return and reintegration assistance. IOM also will work with local and international partners to increase awareness of human trafficking and irregular migration, build capacity of law enforcement officers and reinforce the referral systems for trafficking cases.

## IOM PROPOSALS FOR FUNDING: LIBERIA 2012 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	CAP REFERENCE	FUNDS REQUESTED
Protection and Transportation Assistance To Third Country Nationals And Returning Liberian Migrants	Protection	LIB-12/P-HR-RL/48991	\$390,000
Protection of Vulnerable Border and Host Communities from Human Trafficking and Irregular Migration	Protection	LIB-12/P-HR-RL/49022	\$267,587

**TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED: \$657,587**

# NIGER

## BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

The 2011 political and social crisis in Libya prompted the return of more than 100,000 natives of Niger who fled the violence. The massive and abrupt return of Niger nationals has posed an extra burden on the communities of return. Niger, ranked among the lowest in the world on the Human Development Index, has been subject in recent years to recurrent food security crises and floods, prompting the displacement of thousands of people from rural areas to urban areas. Most fleeing the violence in Libya have therefore returned to undeveloped areas vulnerable to food insecurity and with where unemployment rates are the highest, joining large groups of local job seekers.

Simultaneously, the transfer of remittances from Libya has ceased and is felt acutely by communities since many localities are economically dependent on the monetary transfer of the migrants. Given high unemployment and dependent on loss of remittances, coupled with low local capacities of adaptation and reintegration, their return could render thousands vulnerable and have a highly destabilizing impact, as well as lead to remigration efforts. This may lead, as in the past, to displacement of mostly women and children from rural to urban areas where many will be living in very precarious conditions and struggling to find means to survive.

Without economic prospects returning Nigeriens are faced with an increasingly hostile environment, left to tend to their traumatic experiences, uncertain futures and difficult reintegration process on their own. Adequate responses are needed to support returnees and their communities, and the government has prioritized the issue of the socioeconomic reintegration of returnees and host communities through the launch an appeal. IOM therefore proposes to support the Nigerien Government's efforts to respond to the crisis. In particular, IOM seeks to manage the resulting mass return migration that is taking place, which could jeopardize both immediate and long term political and socio economic stability. Based on the findings of a rapid needs assessment in the main areas of return, IOM will address returnees' immediate needs including more vulnerable host communities and with particular attention to women in order to improve their socioeconomic prospects, whilst enhancing origin communities' capacities to absorb and retain returnees.



© IOM 2011 - MNE0007, Stranded migrants fleeing Libya.



© IOM 2011 - MNE0004, Migrant children at a transit centre.

## IOM PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING: NIGER 2012 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR/CLUSTER	CAP REFERENCE	FUNDS REQUESTED
Promotion of durable solutions for Nigerien returnees from Libya through their Socio economic reintegration and Community stabilization in areas of high return	Early Recovery	NIG-12/ER/46899	\$923,900

**TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED: \$923,900**

# PHILIPPINES

## BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

Massive flooding that began in May 2011 affected at least six provinces in Central Mindanao and neighbouring regions. The population of Mindanao continues to be affected by the triple factors of insecurity, natural disasters and poverty. Heavy rains and severe weather have caused repeated flooding in central and southern Mindanao, displacing the population twice or even three times in some areas. The recurrent flooding has damaged agricultural land, social infrastructure and livelihoods, and reversed gains in early recovery. This is against the background of a four-decade-long conflict between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and *Moro* armed groups as well as sporadic clan fighting. People are more vulnerable as a result of years of repeated displacement, degradation of basic social services, chronic poverty and underdevelopment.



© IOM 2011 - Flood victims trying to salvage belongings in Iligan.

An estimated 698,000 displaced, returnees and local community members remain in need of emergency relief and livelihood support. Led by IOM, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster in Mindanao is assessing and addressing the needs of these displaced and returning populations, as well as caseloads from previous conflict and natural-disaster induced displacements. The robust partnership among cluster members and other humanitarian partners has contributed to improvements in data collection and site management mechanisms, allowing for a more effective response; however, the cluster has been unable to profile all identified sites due to budget shortfalls and ongoing security concerns. Strengthened information management is needed to ensure a targeted response to specific humanitarian needs while avoiding duplication and redundancies. This will ensure inter-cluster convergence, a rapid response and informed policy initiatives that facilitate durable solutions. IOM will continue monitoring, needs assessments, and mapping; expand information management activities to all regions and Mindanao provinces; and strengthen partnerships to identify existing gaps.

Using the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), the CCCM cluster was able to identify needs in terms of organizing site management committees, improving shelter and repairing basic facilities towards better health and safety for IDPs. The DTM has been instrumental in identifying the specific needs of vulnerable groups; however, a lack of site management mechanisms in over half of the assessed sites makes it challenging to track down critical humanitarian needs. This gap also prevents IDPs from determining their own specific needs and robs them of a sense of agency in prolonged displacement situations. There is a need to support local government units in managing the huge surge of IDPs, to ensure better, timely and targeted delivery of humanitarian assistance. The CCCM support currently being provided barely begins to address the full magnitude of needs, highlighting a need to continue to provide needed CCCM support to the IDP sites still hosting families who await durable solutions.

Both returnees and IDPs have ongoing humanitarian needs that are expected to endure over the long-term and may even increase, given the persistence of root causes of displacement such as potential for natural disasters and localized clan feuds. Based on interviews with local officials, affected families are expected to stay in evacuation centres for a prolonged period of time and will require improvement of basic living conditions through provision of NFIs, identified a priority need both inside and outside the camps. Joint assessments on the ground report a lack of food, water and access to basic WASH facilities in the evacuation centres and in the flood-affected communities. Living conditions inside IDP sites also do not meet minimum standards, since most of these sites are crowded and without sufficient WASH facilities. Emergency shelter repair support and temporary shelter provision is necessary for families whose flood-affected houses are unliveable under current conditions. Due to limited resources, agencies are currently only able to meet a fraction of their targets. IOM intends to address this gap by targeting a larger portion of the communities affected by natural and conflict-induced disasters, through an expanded provision of emergency shelter, WASH and non-food item support.

## IOM PROPOSALS FOR FUNDING: PHILIPPINES 2012 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR/CLUSTER	CAP REFERENCE	FUNDS REQUESTED
Information Management System for Provincial Profiling and Monitoring of IDPs, Returnees, and Host Communities	CCCM	PHI-12/CSS/44194	\$750,000
Provision of Emergency Shelter Assistance and Essential Non-Food Item Support to Conflict and Natural Disaster-affected Populations	CCCM	PHI-12/S-NF/44259	\$1,300,000
Improving Humanitarian Condition in IDP sites in Selected Provinces in Mindanao	CCCM	PHI-12/S-NF/44269	\$800,000

**TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED: \$2,850,000**

# SOMALIA

## BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

The drought in the Horn of Africa, which has now been declared a famine by the United Nations in at least five regions of Somalia, has put 3.7 million of people in Somalia at risk. As a result, drought-affected Somalis are forced to flee. It is estimated that 30% of 1.46 million reported to have been displaced in Somalia live in Mogadishu. In such a congested environment, life-threatening but preventable diseases can easily spread. Children die every day because of lack of life-saving drugs at medical facilities combined with lack of clean water. Vulnerable IDPs lack income opportunities to sustain themselves despite often unsafe journeys from their homes in search of better livelihoods. Coping mechanisms in a desperate situation like the current one in Somalia may result in desperate measures such as street begging, transactional sex or early marriages because families can no longer feed their daughters.



© IOM 2011 (Photo: Brendan Bannon)

The ongoing food security crisis has led to skyrocketing food prices, a reduced coping capacity, and severe malnutrition. The waste situation in sporadically established IDP settlements is overwhelming for the environment, and having direct effects on human health for both IDPs and local communities. In order to mitigate the outbreak of life-threatening but preventable diseases, reduce the environmental hazard, and minimize the need for IDPs to resort to desperate measures or migrate, IOM proposes livelihood support through enhancing community sanitation, to address both environmental health conditions and allow the most vulnerable IDPs to earn income. IOM has engaged in consultations about this proposed project with the Livelihood Cluster and the Water and Sanitation Cluster, which have strongly supported the initiative.

The combination of economic collapse, escalating conflict, drought, and human rights violations in the Horn of Africa has compelled migrants to seek safety and employment in countries outside the region. Thousands of migrants make their way to the Gulf States through Puntland and Somaliland every year. Every year, tens of thousands of migrants from Somalia and Ethiopia arrive in Yemen from the Horn of Africa, fleeing situations of conflict, instability, drought and poverty. The journey is perilous due to poor health and sanitary conditions, drowning, or fatal injuries at the hands of smugglers, yet the number attempting to cross to Yemen has increased significantly. The capacity authorities and of Migration Response centres are weak, and there is no national or regional policy to regulate mixed migration issues in Somalia.

Very limited facilities are in place to handle issues arising from complex mixed migration flows. IOM is addressing these concerns through the Mixed Migration Task Force (MMTF), co-chaired by IOM and UNHCR, which has developed a comprehensive coordinated response to the protection and humanitarian needs of migrants and asylum seekers transiting through Somalia. The MMTF also supports coordinated emergency response through direct assistance in specific urgent situations, assessments, studies and assisted voluntary returns. However, these initiatives require strengthening in order to effectively address challenges arising from mixed migratory flows. IOM also proposes to enhance the protection of these vulnerable migrants through the realization of their human rights and improving access to emergency services and support.

## IOM PROPOSALS FOR FUNDING: SOMALIA 2012 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	CAP REFERENCE	FUNDS REQUESTED
Addressing Mixed Migration Challenges by Improving Protection of IDPs, Asylum Seekers and Others through Advocacy, Awareness and Outreach, Basic Services, Livelihood and Capacity Building	Protection	SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48187	\$2,000,000
Emergency Livelihood Support through Community Waste Management and Environmental Health Improvement	Agriculture and Livelihoods	SOM-12/ER/48241	\$2,300,000
Improved Response and Protection of Migrants and other vulnerable groups traveling through Somalia to the Gulf States and other countries	Protection	SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48336	\$750,000

**TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED: \$5,050,000**

# SOUTH SUDAN

## BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

Following a referendum on secession, South Sudan declared independence on 9 July 2011. As South Sudan moves ahead in the process of institution building and developing basic services and infrastructures, spontaneous and government organised return movements are expected to continue and tribal conflicts are likely to displace communities, posing challenges for reintegration. South Sudan faces a multilayered post-conflict environment with serious information gaps, increasing dissatisfaction caused by a feeling of isolation and abandonment amongst vulnerable groups, security issues posed by armed combatants, militias and an unstable political environment.

The Government of South Sudan acknowledges that developing strong and effective governing institutions is a long-term process, and that its institutions will continue to look to international and national partners for the delivery of emergency services for the medium term. The ability of South Sudanese institutions to lead, coordinate and engage with the humanitarian operation in the country is impeded by serious capacity and resource constraints. Therefore, it is envisaged that capacity development activities in 2012 will focus on basic organisational strengthening, based on clear prioritisation and synchronisation of efforts. IOM proposes to focus on the establishment of a Juba based information hub and institution-wide communications system, creating an emergency alert system between RRC field offices and HQ.

South Sudan faces extreme food insecurity, affecting nearly 50 percent of the population. The UN FAO estimates that 1.2 million people will be severely food insecure in 2012, particularly in areas experiencing dramatic inflows of returnees and IDPs. Many in the camps lack access to land, have exhausted their resources, and rely entirely on external assistance and food distribution. Women are among the most vulnerable due to an inability to find work and earn income. IOM proposes to establish community gardens, directly benefiting 1,500 and indirectly benefiting around 10,000 dependents and community members. Providing an opportunity for food production and/or income generation will empower and enhance coping mechanisms and reduce human security risks.

In South Sudan, only 13% of the population have access to primary health care, one of the lowest rates in the world. South Sudan also has one of the highest maternal and childhood mortality rates. In spite of extensive efforts by IOM and other actors, access to quality health services remains limited due to the unstable political situation, the vast area and low density of population. Mobile clinics have responded to many initial needs; however, due to longer periods of displacement and the lack governmental health structures and staff in impacted areas, IOM plans to convert some mobile clinics into temporary semi-static structures such as tents and provide permanent staff to further improve health care coverage and build on governmental capacity in anticipation of the early recovery and development phase.

Emergency situations usually occur in remote areas which have poor access to established logistical hubs, where transport and fuel is scarce and where availability from local sources is crippling expensive. Logistical improvements are also needed to ensure the timely deliver of emergency relief to increasing numbers of returnees from Sudan and in response to escalations in violence. IOM has the proven capable to rapidly establish advanced field logistical centres providing common transport services and storage facilities. IOM proposes to provide efficient and cost-effective relief delivery of emergency items by providing a coordinated, free-to-users transportation services for all international humanitarian actors in the Republic of South and to ensure supply and provision of emergency fuel to humanitarian actors in areas where the fuel shortage is critical.

Following the declaration of Independence on 9 July 2011 a 9-month transition period was allowed for South Sudanese residing in Sudan to legalize their stay or move out of Sudan. Since October 2010, an estimated 343,000 Southerners have returned. An estimated 250,000 still remain in Sudan, however, and are prevented from return due to ongoing conflicts and lack of road access during the rainy season. It is expected that these 250,000 South Sudanese will return by the end of March 2012, and 100,000 will require transport assistance. An additional 100,000 have been internally displaced in South Sudan for over 3 months, and some households have exhausted their resources and will be unable to fund their own return. IOM aims to provide transport and assistance at transit points, medical screenings and treatment, coordination systems, and the establishment of a return framework.

Additionally, as the humanitarian partner that procures, stores, and distributes the largest quantity of NFIs in South Sudan, IOM is well positioned to provide early procurement, pre-positioning and distribution of life-saving NFIs and emergency shelter in key logistics hubs. The returns of large numbers of people to areas where there are limited resources have created conflict with host communities especially when land allocation has been delayed. Timely interventions in relation to reintegration are needed to ensure stability in areas of high return. IOM proposes a pilot programme in order to adopt a comprehensive approach to the reintegration agenda, a tracking system to support the response of the humanitarian community and WASH assistance to vulnerable populations affected by high levels of returns and emergencies.



© IOM 2010 - MSD0275 (Photo: Andreea Campeanu)  
Dinka girl carrying water in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State.



© IOM 2010 - MSD0261 (Photo: Andreea Campeanu). Equipment is provided for women to learn tailoring in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State.



© IOM 2010 - MSD0396 (Photo: Siv Steffen) - An IOM health education session in Yubu IDP camp, South Sudan.

## IOM PROPOSALS FOR FUNDING: SOUTH SUDAN 2012 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR/CLUSTER	CAP REFERENCE	FUNDS REQUESTED
Strengthening Human Security and Reintegration in Western Bahr el Ghazal State	Protection	SSD-12/P-HR-RL/46007	\$651,846
Tracking of returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Sudan	Protection	SSD-12/P-HR-RL/46030	\$1,200,000
Humanitarian common logistic services in the Republic of South Sudan	Logistics	SSD-12/CSS/46053	\$6,635,855
Provision of Emergency NFIs and ES materials to IDPs, returnees, and Host community members	NFI and Emergency Shelter	SSD-12/S-NF/46154	\$6,075,000
Coordination of NFIs & ES Cluster in South Sudan	NFI and Emergency Shelter	SSD-12/S-NF/46168	\$350,000
Emergency Assistance for Vulnerable and Stranded Returnees in South Sudan	Multi Sector (Emergency Returns and Refugees)	SSD-12/MS/46192	\$45,903,000
Community gardens to improve food security for the most vulnerable returnees	Food Security and Livelihoods	SSD-12/A/46287	\$2,340,625
Provision of safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion to vulnerable persons in areas impacted by high levels of returns and emergency wash supplies to affected population by emergencies in South Sudan	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	SSD-12/WS/46342	\$5,264,974
Provision of primary health care services in WES	Health	SSD-12/H/46467	\$1,296,042
Capacity building initiative for the Government of South Sudan's Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM) and Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC).	Coordination and Common Services	SSD-12/CSS/46583	\$1,616,770

**TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED: \$71,334,112**

# SUDAN

## BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

Sudan continues to face significant humanitarian needs, both ongoing and linked with the recent independence of South Sudan and a number of significant unresolved CPA issues, including oil, debt and the status of Abyei. Conflicts between government forces and rebel groups in Darfur, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States continue to cause displacements, impede the restoration of livelihoods and leave refugees, IDPs, and returnees in need of protection and assistance.

Darfur is among Sudan's least developed regions, where decades of civil war and conflict led to the disruption of economic and social infrastructure with the consequence

of limited livelihood opportunities, food insecurity and aid dependence. Livelihoods in the rural areas have changed due to the large scale of displacement, climate

change, blocked migration routes, reduced access to land, and diminishing natural resources. Additionally, returnee populations experience limited or no capacity to subsist in rural areas, having lost or never known farming and livestock rearing techniques. IOM proposes to support ongoing and future return processes in a sustainable way, as it is critical to encourage the diversification of livelihood strategies beyond dependence on subsistence agriculture. This will ease the reliance on food aid and lead to greater food security. IOM also proposes to address the lack of adequate water sources to support both human and animal consumption as well as irrigate land for crops, a need documented through village assessments carried out by IOM since 2007.

Following the secession of South Sudan in July 2011, Sudan amended its laws to require South Sudanese to either adjust their status and acquire residency documents, or return to South Sudan. However, to date there are no procedures for acquiring South Sudanese nationality documents or Sudanese residency documents in Sudan. IOM and UNHCR therefore propose to work jointly with the governments of South Sudan and Sudan to ensure that South Sudanese in Sudan have the necessary documentation to legally remain, and to ensure they do not become stateless persons through denial of nationality by both Sudan and South Sudan.

As returns to South Sudan continue in 2012, stranded and vulnerable IDPs returning to South Sudan require transportation assistance. This assistance has been sporadic throughout 2011, and the government lacks a comprehensive, organised plan to provide regular, scheduled transportation. IOM aims to provide transportation for 10,000 persons at the Kosti way station, to allow for the establishment of a regular movement plan; build the capacity of relevant government actors to manage regular movements from Kosti and elsewhere; and establish a joint movement management process whereby the Government of Sudan, Government of South Sudan and UN/IOM take joint responsibility for funding the movement of a targeted 30,000 persons.

There are also 2.2 million IDPs currently displaced of which 1.9 million are currently displaced in Darfur. IOM has had a tracking system up and running since 2005, focusing on the return of South Sudanese. It is vital that this system continue and that information on return movements are shared with colleagues in South Sudan to support adequate preparations for returns. IOM proposes the expansion of this system to include tracking the return of IDPs caused by ongoing conflict in Sudan. There is an urgent need to get accurate baseline information about IDP populations in Darfur, particularly in urban and pre-urban areas, to enable humanitarian actors to respond appropriately to needs.

The East of Sudan currently hosts some 86,524 (44,494 female, 42,030 male) refugees, predominantly of Eritrean descent. The protracted nature of this caseload has resulted in a second and third generation of around 47,000 'Sudan-born' refugees. UNHCR estimates that approximately 2,000 persons seek asylum every month mainly from Eritrea. New arrivals lack access to education and employment, and Sudan's strict encampment policy causes concerning numbers of young persons to resort to smugglers in an attempt to reach the Middle East or Europe in search of a better quality of life. In particular, unaccompanied minors, women and the disabled are considered to be at considerable risk during these journeys. IOM proposes to work with UNHCR to address these issues, in part through review of the region to determine the scope of the problem, conducting meetings and workshops, and building the capacity of local police, health and social workers.



© IOM 2010 - MSD0281 (Photo: Andreea Campeanu), Dinka returnee collecting water from an IOM borehole.



© IOM 2008 - MSD0243 (Photo: Monica Inroga Samaja) - IOM assisting vulnerable community members, prior to airlifting them.



© IOM 2008 - MSD0211 (Photo: Mario Samaja) - IOM staff assisting vulnerable migrants to disembark from the aircraft.

## IOM PROPOSALS FOR FUNDING: SUDAN 2012 UN AND PARTNERS WORK PLAN

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR/CLUSTER	CAP REFERENCE	FUNDS REQUESTED
Registration and Verification of IDP Displaced in Urban and Semi-urban Areas in Darfur	Coordination and Common Services	SUD-12/CSS/46679	\$1,508,700
Supporting the transportation of vulnerable and stranded South Sudanese returnees to South Sudan	Returns and Early Reintegration	SUD-12/MS/46696	\$9,730,000
Village Assessments in Sudan	Returns and Early Reintegration	SUD-12/MS/46698	\$2,311,200
Tracking of return and displacement in Sudan	Returns and Early Reintegration	SUD-12/MS/46700	\$2,043,700
Livelihoods Approaches to Aid Dependency and Self-Reliance in the Transitional Areas and Darfur	Food Security and Livelihoods	SUD-12/A/46715	\$4,000,000
Addressing protection and citizenship needs of South Sudanese communities at risk of Statelessness in the Republic of Sudan	Protection	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46813	\$1,053,000
Meeting Water Scarcity - Integrated WASH Approaches for Durable Solutions in the Three Areas and Darfur.	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	SUD-12/WS/47336	\$6,120,000
Addressing human trafficking, kidnapping and smuggling of persons in the East of Sudan and Khartoum	Refugee Multi Cluster	SUD-12/MS/47380	\$913,110

**TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED: \$27,679,710**

# YEMEN

## BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

Yemen is the poorest country in the Arabian Peninsula facing chronic underdevelopment, scarcity of basic social services, chronic underdevelopment, and severe gender disparity. Furthermore, Yemen continued to face political and security instability countrywide throughout 2011. Among them are chronic hostilities between Government of Yemen forces and the Houthis since 2004, leading to widespread displacement and destruction of basic services, infrastructure, and livelihoods in northern Yemen, including essential health facilities. The ongoing political crisis also resulted in increased smuggling activities throughout 2011, with smugglers becoming more ruthless. This situation is anticipated to worsen throughout 2012.



© IOM 2011 - IOM providing assistance to migrants stranded in Hodidah prison.

As a result of the country's deepening political crisis, Yemen has become host to unprecedented numbers of irregular migrants with acute protection needs, notably women and children. Each year, increasing numbers of migrants and asylum seekers undertake hazardous journeys from the Horn of Africa and across the Gulf of Aden to Yemen. Irregular migrants often arrive dehydrated, malnourished, and dying, further increasing the burden on existing basic resources and social service. Increased border controls leave growing numbers stranded near Saudi Arabian borders with no means to pursue onward travel or return to their country of origin. The response capacity of Yemeni authorities is overwhelmed. IOM proposes a comprehensive multi-layered approach to migrant protection focusing on life-saving humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants and humanitarian assistance for emergency voluntary return, as well as broader capacity building and migration data management.

The health of Yemeni people suffers from access to and availability of health care, as well as unmet needs of the basic social determinants of health including nutrition and education. This situation is worsened in conflict affected areas such as Al-Jawf and Abyan. Al-Jawf has consistently ranked as one of the poorest regions in Yemen; basic services, always almost non-existent, were further disrupted by conflicts. Abyan is the most impacted by recent armed clashes leading to the displacement of thousands of families. IOM, the only member of the UN Country Team working directly in Abyan and Al-Jawf, has coordinated efforts with other humanitarian partners to meet basic needs of IDPs and host communities. IOM will continue providing life-saving health care through mobile health units, addressing barriers to access and availability of health care, and strengthening the existing health system.

IOM has identified communities that are currently host to families of returnees exhibiting critical needs in terms of access to adequate safe accommodation. IOM proposes to provide transitional shelter assistance to ensure adequate and safe accommodation, thus relieving pressures on overburdened host communities, and augment this with assistance in refurbishing existing houses to provide longer term solutions. IOM began operation of a Protection Centre in July 2011 to accommodate and provide services to vulnerable groups. IOM seeks to expand protection activities for the large caseload of unaccompanied and separated migrant children that currently exceeds capacities, and collaborate with UNICEF to establish two additional shelters.

Conflict affected communities are currently suffering from a lack of essential resources and are in need of water, sanitation facilities, food, health services and income generating activities. Yemen is one of the most affected countries for water scarcity with only 96 cubic meters of safe drinking water per person per year, which is far below the threshold for water scarcity (1700 m<sup>3</sup>/capita/year). Given widespread destruction of water infrastructures, IOM will provide clean water sources and WASH activities through programming to restore water sources for conflict affected populations in Al Jawf, with priority assistance accorded to communities hosting IDPs or returnee populations. IOM will also address the acute scarcity of access to sanitation facilities, which contributes to the bulk of health issues experienced by conflict affected populations. Even though violent incidents in Yemen continue, there is increasing space to initiate early recovery projects – a growing priority for the Yemeni government. Income generation and livelihood recovery has been identified as a critical outstanding need among IPD populations. IOM will pilot a range of livelihood development strategies to support early recovery, to include procurement and distribution of productive inputs and equipment; rehabilitation/construction of infrastructure; and business and technical training.



© IOM 2011 - IOM providing assistance to migrants stranded in Al Mahweet Central Prison.



© IOM 2011 - IOM providing assistance to migrants stranded in Al Mahweet Central Prison.

## IOM PROPOSALS FOR FUNDING: YEMEN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2012

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR/CLUSTER	CAP REFERENCE	FUNDS REQUESTED
Providing Humanitarian Assistance and Protection to Unaccompanied and Separated Migrant Children Stranded in Haradh	Protection	YEM-12/P-HR-RL/46475	\$1,657,635
Rebuilding Livelihoods in Al-Jawf Governorate to Support Early Recovery	Early Recovery	YEM-12/ER/46585	\$2,001,300
Shelter Assistance to IDPs Returning to Sa'ada	Shelter/NFI/CCCM	YEM-12/S-NF/46599	\$1,662,045
Life-Saving Assistance & Essential WASH Infrastructure Rehabilitation for IDPs and Conflict-Affected Communities in Al-Jawf	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	YEM-12/WS/46630	\$1,576,890
Providing Life-Saving Health Care to Crisis Affected Populations in Al Jawf	Health	YEM-12/H/46643	\$3,108,840
Providing Life-Saving Health Care to Crisis Affected Populations in Abyan	Health	YEM-12/H/46644	\$2,388,540
Providing Life Saving Health and Psychosocial Care Services for Migrants Stranded in Haradh	Health	YEM-12/H/46654	\$998,760
Life-Saving Assistance & Essential WASH Infrastructure Rehabilitation for IDPs and Host Communities in Abyan	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	YEM-12/WS/46655	\$1,461,180
Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Assistance for IDPs, Vulnerable Host Communities and Returnees in Abyan	Shelter/NFI/CCCM	YEM-12/S-NF/47255	\$1,484,070
Addressing Emergency and Transitional Shelter and NFI Needs of IDPs and Conflict-Affected Communities in Al-Jawf	Shelter/NFI/CCCM	YEM-12/S-NF/47265	\$1,866,900
Humanitarian Assistance for Emergency Voluntary Return of Stranded Migrants Ex-Yemen	Multi-Sector: Refugees, Asylum Seekers & Migrants	YEM-12/MS/47471	\$2,605,680
Community-based Management of Moderate and Severe Acute Malnutrition Among Boys and Girls under Five Years Old, and Pregnant and Lactating Women in Al Jawf	Nutrition	YEM-12/H/47481	\$1,852,515
Providing Life-saving Humanitarian and Protection Services for Vulnerable Migrants at Points of Arrival along the Southern and Western Coast of Yemen and in Detention Facilities	Multi-Sector: Refugees, Asylum Seekers & Migrants	YEM-12/MS/47666	\$2,442,300

**TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED: \$25,106,655**