<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crisis</th>
<th>Original Requirements</th>
<th>Revised Requirements</th>
<th>Funded</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>$14,175,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$12,712,522</td>
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<td>Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Yemen</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

Total                              | $1,076,590,290        | $1,097,450,515       | 29%    |
Total Requirements / Received 2015

- Requested: $1,098,503,620
- Received: $314,278,697 (29% funded)
- Funding Gap: $784,224,923

Funding Received: $314,278,697
Funding Gap: $784,224,923

2015 Revised Humanitarian Requirements

Funding Received / Gap by Cluster

- CCCM
- Early Recovery and Livelihoods
- Education
- Food Security
- Health
- Logistics & Emergency
- Mass Sector
- Protection
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
Afghanistan

Introduction and Needs

Afghanistan is facing multiple political, security and socio-economic transitions in 2015. The new government faces considerable challenges concerning displacement, with over 800,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Afghanistan, as well as over 205,000 Pakistani refugees from North Waziristan Agency as of May 2015. At the same time, there are 2.7 million Afghan refugees residing mainly in neighboring Pakistan and Iran, in addition to up to a million undocumented Afghan migrants in Pakistan and 1.4 million in Iran, whose status is insecure. IOM is looking to support the Government of Afghanistan in meeting the humanitarian needs of these vulnerable populations, especially undocumented migrant returnees.

Humanitarian needs in 2015 remain enormous with an estimated 7.4 million people in need of aid, with the humanitarian community aiming to assist 3.8 million people through the Strategic Response Plan. During 2015, it is estimated that 157,000 people affected or displaced by natural disasters will require emergency shelter and non-food items (NFI), with a further 45,000 undocumented returnees from Iran and Pakistan also needing post-arrival support. IOM will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable undocumented returnees at crossing points on the Iran and Pakistan border, the only agency currently providing such services in the country.

Afghanistan is ranked the most vulnerable country in terms of natural disaster coping capacities (World Risk Report 2014). With limited institutional mechanisms to mitigate risks and respond to emergencies, each year up to 20,000 families are affected by natural disasters. IOM will continue to support populations displaced and affected by natural disasters, while integrating disaster risk reduction measures into its response.

Click here for more information on Afghanistan's Strategic Response Plan.

International Staff: 25
National Staff: 320

Achievements

- 20,429 undocumented returnees from Iran and Pakistan have been provided with post arrival humanitarian assistance.
- 1,940 vulnerable persons, including 683 unaccompanied migrant children and 30 single female returnees, were provided with humanitarian and protection assistance.
- 500 joint rapid assessments were conducted to verify the immediate needs of the affected population and 4,500 families (31,500 individuals) were provided with NFIs, emergency shelter and tents.
Projects

Refugees and Returnees

- **Humanitarian Post-Arrival Assistance including Transportation**
  $26,062,400 requested - $2,433,882 received
  Emergency shelter, NFI, food and transportation assistance for refugee returnees and undocumented vulnerable, migrants returnees.
  **Beneficiaries**: 127,830 refugee returnees and vulnerable, undocumented returnees

- **Targeted Reintegration for Vulnerable Returnee Caseloads: Unaccompanied Migrant Children, Single Female Returnees, Families**
  $560,000 requested - $0 received
  Targeted reintegration assistance for refugee returnees and vulnerable undocumented migrants.
  **Beneficiaries**: 350 individuals

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- **Provision of Life-saving Assistance to Natural Disaster-affected IDPs: Rapid Assessment and Distribution of Emergency Shelter and Family NFIs for natural disaster affected population**
  $1,400,000 requested - $412,560 received
  Objective: Ensure natural disaster affected IDPs receive adequate protection from weather events through the provision of emergency shelter and family NFIs.
  **Beneficiaries**: 14,000 individuals (2,000 families)

- **Provision of lifesaving assistance to natural disaster affected population: Rapid assessment and distribution of emergency shelter and family NFIs for natural disaster affected population.**
  $4,410,000 requested - $3,094,197 received
  Objective: Ensure Natural Disaster Induced IDPs and Affected have adequate protection from the weather and privacy for family life through the provision of emergency shelter and NFIs.
  **Beneficiaries**: 105,000 individuals (15,000 families)

- **Provision of lifesaving assistance to natural disaster affected population: Prepositioning basic shelter, NFI’s and Winterisation kits**
  $380,000 requested - $206,280 received
  Objective: Ensure Natural Disaster Induced IDPs and Affected have adequate protection from the weather and privacy for family life through the provision of emergency shelter and NFIs.
  **Beneficiaries**: 7,500 individuals (1,000 families)

This appeal has been supported by

Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)  Japan  United States
Introduction and Needs

Cox’s Bazar district, located at the fringe of the Bay of Bengal, is host to a large undocumented Rohingya population from Myanmar. The presence of approximately 200,000 – 500,000 undocumented Rohingya has created challenges for a region that is already heavily populated and under-developed. About 55,000 individuals reside in make-shift settlements, particularly in and around the Teknaf and Ukhia sub-districts. The remainder are mostly dispersed amongst the host population in Cox’s Bazar.

Poor health outcomes is a challenge in the district, as the district health services suffer from a crippling shortage of manpower, effective management and vital equipment for secondary health care services. The undocumented Rohingya population in particular lack basic awareness of sexual and reproductive health, communicable diseases and child health. Additionally, evidence suggests that some communities are experiencing mental health issues that remain unassessed and unaddressed. Access to adequate sanitation is also largely lacking in the makeshift settlements and areas of high hygiene practices remains limited, contributing to high levels of communicable diseases.

Reaching populations outside the most populated areas remains a challenge, as service providers lack adequate infrastructure and capacity to offer the required services. Many of the villages where the undocumented Rohingya are concentrated are remote and difficult to access, hindering the provision of adequate health care, WASH, and other life-saving critical services. Coordination of interventions at the district level needs strengthening to ensure gaps are closed and duplication is avoided.

As part of its National Strategy on Myanmar Refugees and Undocumented Myanmar Nationals in Bangladesh, the Government of Bangladesh has mandated IOM as the lead international agency to coordinate interventions and work with existing partners to identify and build the capacity of local NGOs and local government.

IOM’s programmes which are planned over a three year period (2014 – 2017) will focus on the coordination and provision of humanitarian services which will include shelter, health, WASH, nutrition, as well as capacity building in disaster risk preparedness and reduction. These initiatives, particularly those of longer term nature/recovery will also be included in IOM’s 2016 Migration Initiatives (MI) which will be published later in the year.

International Staff: 10
National Staff: 90

Achievements

- IOM provided direct medical consultation for more than 90,000 individuals; Community outreach activities to more than 1 million people specially for awareness raising on key health and hygiene practice; more than 350 patients were supported with access to secondary and
Projects

Multi-Sector

- **Improving Access to Health and WATSAN Services along with Community Awareness/ Empowerment in Cox’s Bazar**
  
  $7,412,522 requested - $4,118,814 received
  
  IOM aims to upgrade the Upazila level health infrastructure through manpower and material, expand the provision of direct health services and community awareness regarding reproductive health and sexual and gender based violence issues and to establish a primary health care centre inside Leda makeshift settlement.

  The WASH programme will construct eco-friendly bio gas waste management plants; install solar lanterns in all latrines; develop a rain-water harvesting system and disinfect tanks of the makeshift settlement latrines.

  Beneficiaries Undocumented Rohingya living in Makeshift Settlements of Leda, Kutupalong, Shamlapur and vulnerable host communities.

Coordination and Support Services

- **Improving Capacity and Coordination of Humanitarian Interventions for Undocumented Myanmar Nationals and Host Communities in Cox’s Bazar**
  
  $1,500,000 requested - $552,923 received
  
  IOM has been providing coordination support between various service provider organizations to ensure planned humanitarian interventions reach the maximum number of people and that existing and emerging gaps are addressed. IOM is also in the process of setting up a comprehensive information management system to guide all humanitarian service provision in the district.

  To ensure that local NGO’s can play a larger and productive role in service provision in the district, IOM will support the capacity development of identified organizations to ensure the quality of service provision reaches an agreed standard.

  Beneficiaries International Organizations, and Local NGO’s operational in the area.

Disaster Risk Reduction

- **Reducing the risk of Disaster for Rohingya in Cox’s Bazar**
  
  $3,500,000 requested - $0 received
  
  IOM aims to develop risk reduction plans for the Leda, Kutupalong and Shamlapur Makeshift Settlements and ensure that sufficient Cyclone Shelters are available to ensure coverage of the Undocumented Rohingya population also in case of emergencies.

  Beneficiaries Undocumented Rohingya living in Makeshift Settlements of Leda, Kutupalong, Shamlapur

Protection

- **Strengthening Protections and Reducing Gender Based Violence for Rohingya Women in Cox’s Bazar**
  
  $300,000 requested - $0 received
  
  IOM aims to undertake awareness-raising, build community support and provide solar lighting to reduce gender Based Violence in the makeshift settlements of Leda, Kutupalong and Shamlapur.

  Beneficiaries Undocumented Rohingya Women living in Makeshift Settlements of Leda, Kutupalong, Shamlapur.
**Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea**

**Introduction and Needs**

An estimated 58,000 people undertook an irregular and dangerous journey by boat in the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea in 2014, joined by a further 25,000 in the first quarter of 2015. They are part of a complex, mixed migratory movement including refugees, stateless people and economic migrants. Unregulated and until recently inconspicuous, the scale of the movement has tripled since 2012 and the abuse of voyagers has grown obscene.

The discovery of numerous graves in smugglers’ camps in May 2015 prompted a crackdown on smuggling networks, confirming the brutal conditions that were widely suspected. Immediately prior to the crackdown, the Arakan Project estimated that 7,800 Bangladeshi migrants and persons from Myanmar and the coasts of Bangladesh departed in March; followed by an additional 5,000 in April.

IOM launched an appeal on 22 May 2015, outlining humanitarian assistance to an estimated 10,000 stranded migrants for temporary shelter & non-food items (NFIs), health & nutrition, psychosocial, return assistance and migration management support and coordination. Between May 10 and July 27, 2015, 5,543 stranded migrants who had departed from Myanmar and Bangladesh managed to disembark at locations in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand. The Arakan Project has not recorded any new departures since May 2015 and is unaware of any additional boats still at sea.

IOM is providing critical humanitarian assistance and temporary shelter support at all points of disembarkation in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Thailand and Myanmar.

Based on the current figures, IOM estimates that over 976 Bangladeshi migrants may be eligible for assisted voluntary return (AVR) support in Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand. IOM is also in place to provide technical assistance to governments on humanitarian border management, with technical and financial support for new facilities to humanely and temporarily accommodate migrants in need. Furthermore, IOM stands ready to provide governments with technical expertise aimed at strengthening national and regional migration management.

**Note:** activities relate to the [IOM Revised Appeal: Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea](http://iom.org) launched in August 2015.

International Staff: 17

National Staff: 99

**Achievements**

Bangladesh

- During May-August, IOM provided return assistance to 1,835 Bangladeshi men who fell victim to irregular maritime movement in the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea this year.
- IOM provided food, water, bedding and pillows to Bangladeshis who returned through air and land as well as migrants.
In addition, health screenings were conducted for returnees from Myanmar. This includes consultation and basic treatment as well as blood screening for returnees from Myanmar.

IOM provided onward local transport assistance to 1,878 Bangladeshis who returned through air and land.

Indonesia

- IOM provided food, non-food items, medical care, and clothing to 835 Bangladeshi migrants and 967 ethnic Rohingya from Myanmar who landed on the coasts of Aceh and North Sumatra in May 2015. IOM also delivered extensive improvement work on shelter and sanitation facilities for stranded migrants.
- IOM provides psychosocial support in partnership with local NGOs and universities. To date, IOM has identified more than 500 vulnerable cases, including 345 unaccompanied minors.
- 621 Bangladeshi migrants returned to Bangladesh under IOM’s Assisted Voluntary Return Programme.
- IOM continues to assist the 1,114 migrants remaining in Aceh and Medan in addition to more than 10,000 other refugees and asylum seekers who have arrived prior to or after May 2015 in Indonesia.

Myanmar

- Since the first disembarkation in Myanmar on 22 May in northern Rakhine state, IOM has been on the ground providing ongoing support to authorities to ensure minimum of care and support to migrants during the verification and return processes.
- IOM is leading the coordination and response. Since the start of the crisis, IOM provided basic care to 944 migrants in two locations in northern Rakhine state, provided WASH facilities, including daily drinking water, latrines, bathing cubicles, and handwashing stations.
- As of August, IOM provides additional daily food items to complement rations, including cultural appropriate foods to the remaining 97 migrants.

Thailand

- IOM in coordination with the Thai Royal Government has been providing ongoing humanitarian assistance to 1,000 Rohingya and Bangladeshi migrants temporarily detained in Thailand, including 100 newly arrived migrants since May 2015.
- IOM conducted health assessments for all beneficiaries in 19 locations across 9 provinces. As B1 deficiency was identified in 1.9% of the patients, IOM provided injections and oral vitamins in Songkhla, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Satun, Phang Nga and Ranong. Psychosocial support is provided in Ranong and Phang-nga.
- IOM also supports the Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) of Bangladeshi migrants from Thailand to Bangladesh and supported the resettlement of approximately 100 Rohingya to the United States since 2013 through health assessments prior to travel and referral of particularly vulnerable cases.

Malaysia

IOM remains open and ready to provide humanitarian assistance in Malaysia.

Projects

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- Shelter & Non-Food Item Assistance to Stranded Migrants in the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea
  $3,268,102 requested - $2,741,804 received
  For migrants who have reached land, it is crucial to ensure that the basic humanitarian and protection needs of all migrants is provided. In the three countries of disembarkation, and in the assisted voluntary return of migrants to Bangladesh, there is a significant need for temporary shelter support and non-food items. Current activities take place in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Thailand and Myanmar.

  Beneficiaries 4,262 migrants

Health and Nutrition

- Health and Nutrition Support to Stranded Migrants in the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea
  $2,105,673 requested - $1,931,942 received
  IOM provides medical and nutrition assistance to disembarked migrants, migrants who are detained and returnees at points of entry. Current assistance includes primary health care, screening for communicable and non-communicable disease, vaccinations, and referrals for those suffering from more complicated medical conditions. Current activities take place in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar and Thailand.

  Beneficiaries 4,262 migrants

Protection

- Psychosocial support to Stranded Migrants in the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea
  $409,760 requested - $329,760 received
  IOM promotes, protects and supports the well-being of these affected individuals with activities aimed at reducing psychological vulnerabilities while taking into account cultural sensitivities. Activities include individual counselling, group counselling, recreational activities, basic math or language classes, and other education activities for children. Activities are planned in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.
Beneficiaries 4,262 migrants

- **Migration Management Support & Coordination**
  $448,082 requested - $227,500 received
  IOM will work with the concerned governments and partners to support migration management and policy development, and humanitarian border management. This may include technical expertise and capacity building support on a range of migration management and policy issues, including human trafficking, labour migration, migration health and border management among others. Activities take place in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand.

Beneficiaries 4,262 migrants

**Early Recovery and Livelihoods**

- **Return Assistance to Stranded Migrants in the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea**
  $4,095,181 requested - $4,095,181 received
  IOM provides assisted voluntary return (AVR) support for up to 3,250 Bangladeshi nationals in coordination with the Government of Bangladesh and host country authorities. This consists of pre-departure counselling and assistance, medical/fitness-to-travel checks, transportation to their countries of origin and reception assistance. Return assistance is on-going in Indonesia, Myanmar and Thailand and is planned for Malaysia.

Beneficiaries 3,250 migrants

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**This appeal has been supported by**

- Australia
- Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)
- ECHO
- Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
- Japan
- Republic of Korea
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- Turkey
Burundi

Introduction and Needs
Since March 2015, socio-political tensions have been rising in Burundi ahead of the general elections held in July, following President Pierre Nkurunziza’s decision to run for a third consecutive term. The Humanitarian Country Team, of which IOM is a part, released an inter-agency contingency plan at the end of April that seeks to ensure that measures are in place to help save lives and alleviate acute suffering should conditions deteriorate. Humanitarian partners anticipated that some 400,000 people would be affected during a possible election-crisis, including some 300,000 displaced people.

As of 1 September 2015, 192,000 Burundian refugees registered in neighbouring countries. Similarly, large-scale internal displacement has been observed by humanitarian partners, but figures are yet to be consolidated. Given the acute need for data on population movement and related humanitarian needs, IOM will roll out the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and share the information with the government and humanitarian partners to shape the humanitarian response. Also communications with communities has been identified as a priority need, as illiteracy rates are high, mobile phone use is low and several media outlets have been closed. Based on the findings of the DTM, IOM will establish a two-way communication campaign with affected communities, providing access to life-saving information on humanitarian assistance. The campaign will also increase dialogue between communities to diffuse tensions and restore inter-communal relationships.

IOM serves as co-chair of the Shelter and NFI sector as well as Camp Coordination and Camp Management. IOM is also an active member of the protection and health sectors.

Recent years also witnessed a surge in the number of returnees arriving from Tanzania. In the last quarter of 2012 alone, over 34,000 returnees from Tanzania arrived in Burundi. In addition, between July 2013 and November 2014, 45,533 Burundian migrants were expelled from Tanzania. They returned to already overstretched areas and communities facing deep seated socio-economic challenges, such as the provinces of Makamba and Rutana. The majority of expelled migrants were women including a large number of widows. Most returnees lost the source of their livelihoods in Tanzania and struggle to support themselves back in Burundi.

Burundi also hosts 56,000 refugees from the region, particularly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Source: UNHCR July 2014).

Finally, Burundi faces tremendous challenges related to food security. According to the 2014 Global Hunger Index, hunger levels are “extremely alarming for Burundi”, as it has one of the highest proportion of undernourished people (+60% of the population).
Achievements
2015 Achievements:

- In 2015, IOM Burundi assisted 1,877 people in transit and 3,000 NFI kits were distributed to vulnerable expelled migrants. In addition, 13,480 persons benefited from improved access and quality of water.
- As part of election preparedness and response, IOM has actively prepared the Inter-Agency Contingency Plan and took part of the several humanitarian Inter-Agency rapid assessments missions in May and June 2015.

Projects

Early Recovery and Livelihoods

- Community Stabilization Programme for Burundian Returnees and Their Host Communities
  $6,000,000 requested - $0 received
  Contribute to the stabilization of communities in areas of high return of Burundian migrants.
  Beneficiaries Burundian returnees and their host communities

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- The Provision of Emergency Shelter and NFI Assistance in Burundi
  $4,000,000 requested - $0 received
  Contribute to the needs of affected populations through emergency preparedness and response by pre-positioning and distributing shelter and NFI kits and coordinating with the sector.
  Beneficiaries Population affected by forced displacement following conflict and forced displacement

- Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items for Displaced Populations
  $3,000,000 requested - $0 received
  Contribute to immediate humanitarian needs of displaced households with emergency shelter and non-food items as outlined in the Burundi Inter-agency Contingency Plan.
  Beneficiaries Internally displaced persons and third country nationals

Protection

- Protect Vulnerable Migrants in Post-Crisis and Emergency Contexts
  $500,000 requested - $201,265 received
  Contribute to the needs of vulnerable migrants through the provision of psychosocial services and support for people affected by gender based violence.
  Beneficiaries Vulnerable migrants affected by gender based violence.

- Responding to Information and Communication Needs of Affected Populations
  $1,053,105 requested - $35,000 received
  To profile displaced populations and identify humanitarian needs through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and shape the humanitarian response and meet the information and communication needs of affected communities, especially displaced populations.
  Beneficiaries 25,000 direct beneficiaries and 100,000 indirect beneficiaries (50 per cent women, 25 per cent children)

Health

- Emergency Medical Health Assistance
  $3,000,000 requested - $0 received
  Contribute to the medical health needs of vulnerable migrants in times of crisis and in post-crisis.
  Beneficiaries Vulnerable migrants in times of crisis and post-conflict.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- Camp Coordination and Camp Management
  $2,913,946 requested - $0 received
  Timely and cost effective delivery of various types of assistance in the main displacement sites as well as in some spontaneous settlements as outlined in the Burundi Inter-Agency Contingency Plan.
Beneficiaries Vulnerable populations within and around displacement sites.

This appeal has been supported by

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
Cameroon

Introduction and Needs

The conflict that erupted in neighbouring Central African Republic (CAR) in December 2013 has generated significant violence and displacement both within CAR and in neighbouring countries. An estimated 17,854 third country nationals from Chad, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan and other West African countries crossed into Cameroon from CAR between January 2014 and February 2015, in addition to 3,314 Cameroon nationals who have returned back to Cameroon. The majority has temporarily settled in the border towns of Koutou (12,335 individuals) and Garoua-Boulaj (4,857 individuals). 7,175 third country nationals have been assisted by IOM to return to their countries of origin, but around 1,000 are still in need of transportation assistance, with many of their governments requesting IOM’s help in achieving this urgent task.

So far, most families and individuals stranded at the border have received assistance from international organizations and NGOs but some of them still need support as they are unable to meet basic needs in terms of shelter, non-food items, health care, psychosocial support and transportation. Furthermore, a number of the affected, including unaccompanied minors, pregnant women and persons with severe medical conditions, remain highly vulnerable. Many have been in border towns for up to twelve months, relying heavily on overstretched host communities that have little savings or belongings. Cameroon is therefore part of the Central African Republic Regional Response Plan, where IOM in Cameroon is appealing for USD 800,000 for multi-sectorial assistance interventions. IOM is also part of the Cameroon SRP 2015.

Nigeria has also witnessed an increase in violence conducted by the insurgency group Boko Haram in the Northeast of the country, leading to widespread displacement with a spillover effect in neighboring countries including Niger, Chad, and Cameroon. Recently-released figures from the May report of the ongoing joint IOM-UNHCR IDP profiling exercise indicate the presence of 81,693 IDPs in the Far North Region. In addition, data indicates that there are an additional 35,957 former IDPs who have returned to their previous place of residence. Among the IDP population, there is also a significant percentage of Cameroonian nationals who were previously residing in Nigeria but returned to Cameroon as a result of the crisis.

The internal displacement situation in Cameroon poses many humanitarian challenges, both in terms of pressing humanitarian needs for IDPs and host families. Furthermore, the humanitarian situation in Nigeria could worsen with the beginning of rainy season (June-August), with heightens the risk of cholera and other waterborne illnesses, and deteriorate sanitary conditions. The displacement situation is leading to food shortages and increasing prices of basic commodities, especially in light of disruptions in commerce caused by border closures and lack of access by farmers to land on which they can farm.

Cameroon is part of the Nigeria Regional Response Plan, where IOM in Cameroon is appealing for USD 950,000 for multi-sectorial assistance interventions.
International Staff: 3
National Staff: 26

Achievements

- 180 Third Country Nationals stranded in the East of Cameroon were evacuated to Chad and Niger;
- 2550 non-food item kits (including hygienic and kitchen kits, mats, mosquitos nets, blankets and buckets) were distributed to the most vulnerable IDPs in the Far North region of Cameroon.
- IOM-UNHCR conducted joint profiling on IDPs in four areas (Mayo Sava, Mayo Tsanaga, Logone and Chari and Diamaré);
- IOM opened a new office in Maroua.

Projects

Multi-Sector

- Emergency Assistance to Migrants Stranded in Cameroon after Fleeing from the Central African Republic phase II
  $800,000 requested - $200,000 received
  Contribute to the saving of lives and improvements in living conditions of TCNs in Cameroon who have fled CAR as a result of the ongoing crisis.
  Beneficiaries 1500 individuals (850 women and 650 men, including 500 children)

- Emergency Response to the Nigeria Displacement Crisis
  $950,000 requested - $1,392,178 received
  IOM seeks to strengthen its humanitarian interventions and collaboration with national stakeholders in the emergency response to address the needs of IDPs, returnees and host communities.
  Beneficiaries 81,693 IDPs

This appeal has been supported by

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

Italy

United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees (UNHCR)

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Central African Republic

Introduction and Needs

Fighting between parties to the ongoing conflict ('ex-Séléka' and 'anti-Balaka') has led to significant displacement within CAR and into the neighbouring countries. 450,000 refugees from CAR remain displaced in Chad and Cameroon. Within CAR, internal displacement has dropped from an initial 922,000 in January 2014 to 400,000 in June 2015.

The signing of a peace agreement between the warring parties in Congo Brazzaville on 23 July 2014 has led to a partial abatement of violence and an improvement in the overall security conditions, although sporadic violence in CAR continues to occur, at times causing considerable new displacements. Most recently, nine factions of the ex-Séléka and anti-balaka militias signed a Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Repatriation (DDRR) agreement at the Bangui Forum on National Reconciliation in May 2015. In addition, a Constitutional Referendum and Presidential and Parliamentary elections are planned for October/November 2015.

Since the onset of the crisis, IOM has been delivering a wide range of humanitarian assistance to displaced populations in CAR, with its main office in the capital Bangui, and sub-offices in Boda (western CAR) and Kabo/Moyenne Sido (northern CAR).

To contribute to the improvement of the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian response in CAR, IOM uses the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to collect and share data on displacement and returns with the government and the wider humanitarian community. The DTM helps to measure the numbers of IDPs and returnees, to identify displacement and return locations and, to assess the needs of conflict-affected populations. The latter include, but are not limited to, concerns about general living conditions, food insecurity, economic vulnerability, and political insecurity.

Click here for more information on Central African Republic's Strategic Response Plan for 2015.

International Staff: 13
National Staff: 61

Achievements

- IOM has continued to provide information management services as co-lead of the CCCM/Shelter/NFI cluster.
- IOM is continuing to promote community stabilization and cohesion including by providing cash-for-work activities, and infrastructure improvements in and around Bangui.

Projects

Camp Coordination and Camp Management
• Enhanced Coordination and Improved Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to IDPs, Returnees and Affected Host Communities in the Central African Republic

$4,420,000 requested - $2,760,920 received
Contribute to the efficient delivery of overall humanitarian response through the collection, analysis and exchange of information with humanitarian partners, government and IDPs about displacement trends and needs of vulnerable populations as well as supporting return solutions.

Beneficiaries 2,000 IDPs and returnees

• Coordination and data management to support the closure of the Mpoko displacement site in Bangui, CAR

$1,500,000 requested - $1,500,000 received
To manage data and support IDPs leaving the Mpoko displacement site. Under the CCCM/NFI/Shelter cluster and in coordination with UNHCR, WFP, the Red Cross, World Vision, and PU-AMI, IOM continues to assist IDPs in their voluntary return from the M’Poko displacement site, located next to the runway of the Bangui International Airport. As of 19 June 2015, 2,872 IDP households have been deregistered from this site, of which 2,737 have been re-registered at the Mayors’ Offices in their areas of return. 2,366 IDP households have received cash payments, while 1,477 have received NFI and food rations or vouchers. The operation is ongoing and will reach a total estimated 18,000 IDPs.

Beneficiaries 18,363 IDPs (4,036 men; 4,201 women; 5,121 boys; 5,005 girls)

• Return Assistance to most vulnerable IDPs in Bangui and Bimbo

$940,000 requested - $940,000 received
Contribute to meeting humanitarian needs in the process of achieving durable solutions for IDPs residing in Bangui and Bimbo.

The methodology of this project will largely follow the one of the M’Poko airport IDP relocation project as described above.

Beneficiaries 15,212 IDPs

Early Recovery and Livelihoods

• Supporting Human Rights and the Rule of Law in CAR through Enhanced Cooperation Between Police and Communities

$1,600,000 requested - $0 received
Improve the security situation and living conditions in local communities across CAR by increasing the effectiveness of the community policing approach and sustainable cooperation between civil society and police.

Beneficiaries Trained police fora, community members and the general population

• Support to the Stabilisation and Early Recovery of Communities At Risk in CAR

$28,000,000 requested - $16,572,807 received
Contribute to the regeneration of the local economy and support for the early recovery of communities at risk through cash for work in order to encourage peaceful cohabitation and promote resilience in youth at risk. Support and reinforce the social cohesion of communities at risk of conflict through the rehabilitation of community infrastructure and support of an inclusive dialogue between communities and local authorities. Increase the perception of communities of the advantages of living together through communication campaigns, sports and cultural events in close collaboration with civil society.

Beneficiaries Direct beneficiaries of cash for work opportunities as well as communities benefiting from infrastructure rehabilitation and social cohesion events and messages • 40,000 beneficiaries (at least 40% female) for cash-for-work activities • 150,000 beneficiaries (community members who will benefit from infrastructure rehabilitation and social cohesion activities)

Protection

• Prevention of Sexual and Gender Based Violence among IDPs and Host Populations in CAR

$3,000,000 requested - $810,000 received
Contribute to the reduction of the incidence of sexual and gender based violence in the targeted areas of Bangui, in order to support conditions that will lead to IDPs in displacement sites feeling an adequate sense of security to be able to return to their homes.

Beneficiaries Women and Girls as well as men and boys at risk of SGBV in the targeted areas of Bangui, in particular 1000 female-headed households will receive direct assistance.

This appeal has been supported by

ECHO

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)  Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)
Introduction and Needs

As of 24 July 2015, IOM has registered 116,024 evacuees entering Chad since the conflict in the Central African Republic (CAR) began at the end of December 2013. The evacuees from the conflict include returnees, CAR claimed nationals and third country nationals (TCNs) that are in need of humanitarian assistance.

IOM has assisted 29,082 returnees that have fled CAR and entered Chad to voluntarily travel to preferred destinations in the country. Moreover, 806 TCNs have also been assisted by IOM to travel to their countries of origin, in coordination with their diplomatic missions in Chad and in the region. IOM continues to provide onward transportation for those who wish to travel to other destinations in the country. In communities that are experiencing high numbers of returns, IOM aims to provide socio-economic reintegration, social cohesion and community stabilization in 2015.

68,142 returnees and TCNs are still in six transit and temporary sites in N’Djamena and in the South of Chad. Currently, the number of emergency shelters in transit and temporary sites is not sufficient. This gap needs to be filled urgently through the construction of new emergency shelters, rehabilitation of damaged shelters and mitigation measures against damages caused by floods.

Due to the funding gap, IOM is only capable of financing the emergency response in displacement sites in Southern Chad until the middle of August. IOM’s health intervention in Gaoui site (N’Djamena) has already been concluded as of 18 July, leaving a huge gap as there is no other organization or governmental institution providing this type of support. IOM will continue to address these gaps and needs in the transit sites.

Psychosocial support remains crucial for evacuees who fled the CAR crisis to assist them in recovering from the atrocities experienced during crisis. IOM supports victims of physical or verbal violence through counseling services and refers persons with mental health issues to capable medical centers. Equally, IOM has provided direct counseling services to 917 victims of sexual and gender based violence in three sites in Southern Chad.

At the same time, the escalated violence by Boko Haram in the north east of Nigeria has displaced more than 15,000 refugees into neighboring countries. According to the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) on 20 July 2015, IOM profiled 7,876 returnees and 774 TCNs fleeing from Nigeria into the Lake Chad region of Chad. In addition, 10,494 people from the Nigeria-Chad border areas are internally displaced. These figures are expected to increase due to the continuation of violence by Boko Haram in the two regions of Nigeria bordering Chad. IOM is supporting the host communities in the Lake Chad region through the registration and profiling of returnees and TCNs. In addition to conducting movement intention surveys, IOM provides onward transportation to preferred destinations, provision of non-food items and emergency shelters, and psychosocial support. The family reunification of unaccompanied minors and children is also
expected to take place in coordination with UNICEF, ICRC and relevant ministries.

IOM is part of Chad’s Strategic Response Plan and is appealing for USD 19,992,000.

International Staff: 8
National Staff: 74

Achievements

- IOM conducted additional registration of 2,280 returnees in Mandoul region in June 2015, bringing the overall number of returnees to 7,876.
- IOM completed the first phase of the Displacement Tracking Matrix exercise in Lac region, charting the displacement of 19,144 IDPs, Returnees and TCNs affected by the Nigeria crisis.
- IOM relocated 2,527 returnees from Sido transit side to Maigama temporary site. IOM constructed 771 shelters in Kobiloye transit site.
- IOM assisted 1,000 female returnees in Tissi, Sila region to establish 14 cooperatives. All cooperatives have been generating incomes through assisted businesses (solar panel production, agriculture and production of traditional spaghetti).

Projects

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- **Provision of Humanitarian Assistance to Displaced Persons**
  $6,825,000 requested - $401,616 received
  Contribute to improving living conditions of populations in need in Chad.

  Beneficiaries: 20,000 returnees, TCNs and IDPs who are displaced due to the Nigeria Crisis. 60,000 Returnees and TCNs who are displaced due to the CAR crisis.

Early Recovery and Livelihoods

- **Community Stabilization and Support of Socio-Economic Reintegration of Chadian Returnees from the Central African Republic**
  $8,000,000 requested - $3,467,479 received
  Support the reintegration of Chadian Returnees by improving their socio-economic status and by promoting cohesion and stability in communities of return through community-based interventions.

  Beneficiaries: 1,338,000 returnees and host community members

Health

- **Sustaining Lifesaving Preventive and Curative Health Care Services and Strengthening Health Referrals for Chadian Returnees and Providing Pre-Travel Health Screening**
  $957,000 requested - $0 received
  Contribute to the reduction of mortality and morbidity of Chadian Returnees at the Gaoui transit site through the provision of basic health care, referral, and follow-up services including free medicines. Furthermore, provide pre-departure health screenings for Chadian Returnees, IDPs, and TCNs who have fled Nigeria and border areas within Chad to the Lac Region following Boko Haram related violence.

  Beneficiaries: 15000 Chadian returnees, IDPs and TCNs, including 7800 women. The targeted beneficiaries will also include 8100 children and 1500 elderly and disabled.

Protection

- **Provision of Humanitarian Assistance to Reduce the Vulnerability of Populations Affected by Crises in Areas of High Return in Chad**
  $4,210,000 requested - $209,399 received
  Support victims of violence and particularly of sexual and gender based violence through the provision of psychosocial support to survivors and affected populations. Increase overall security and reduce vulnerability with the installation of solar lamps in temporary sites. Provide onward transportation assistance to Chadian returnees to their final destinations, Third Country Nationals to return to their countries of origin and relocation of evacuees between sites.

  Beneficiaries: 60000 members of the displaced Populations, including 31200 women. The targeted beneficiaries will also include 32400 children and 6000 elderly and disabled who are displaced due to both Nigeria crisis and CAR crisis.

This appeal has been supported by
Introduction and Needs

Floods have affected at least 28,000 people living in the Atacama region in the North of Chile since March 2015 as a result of heavy rainfall during the monsoon season. On 26 March, Chilean President Michelle Bachelet declared a “State of Exception” for the whole region of Atacama and Antofagasta.

In response to the floods, IOM together with NGOs Caritas and the Chilean Red Cross made progress in the implementation of a humanitarian project, funded by the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which benefited nearly 2,500 affected people. This project was implemented in the worst affected municipalities in the Atacama region alongside the Copiapó and El Salado rivers, including the municipalities of Diego de Almagro, Chañaral, Tierra Amarilla and Copiapó.

IOM provided 337 emergency shelters to accommodate the affected populations. Furthermore, IOM supported the safe return home of the displaced population, including 150 migrants from Bolivia, Ecuador, Perú, Colombia, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica through the distribution of non-food items, cleaning kits and subsidies. As the immediate needs of the affected community have been met, IOM’s response was completed by 31 July 2015.

International Staff: 1
National Staff: 2

Achievements

- IOM provided 165 migrants with food, supported migrants to obtain necessary consular documents such as passports and work permits that were lost during the flood.
- In Diego de Almagro, IOM provided community laundry facilities for three emergency shelters; in Chañaral and Paipote IOM provided building materials to improve housing and workshops on safe construction techniques.
- Jointly with Caritas Chile and the Chilean Red Cross, IOM distributed 300 non-food relief item kits, 200 tool kits, and contributed with minor home repairs for 337 houses.

Projects

Multi-Sector

- Facilitation of the immediate return home of IDPs and vulnerable migrants affected by recent floods and alluvium in Chile
  
  $338,220 requested - $338,220 received
  
  Facilitate the immediate return home of IDPs, Protection to the IDPs who will stay longer in the IDPs sites and protection of the vulnerable
migrants affected by recent floods.

Beneficiaries 2442 beneficiaries (47.3% man and 52.67% women)

This appeal has been supported by

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
Democratic Republic of Congo

Introduction and Needs
The upcoming general election in neighbouring Burundi has generated considerable unrest and has led the displacement of at least 9,923 Burundian refugees into the Democratic Republic of Congo, as of 1 June 2015. As part of the inter-agency Regional Refugee Response Plan for Burundi, IOM is providing rapid response transportation assistance for an estimated 30,000 Burundian refugees currently living in transit centres and among host families in South Kivu. IOM will assess refugee camp capacity, security conditions of roads and protection needs of refugees. IOM will also liaise with health partners for pre-departure medical screenings of refugees.

In addition, and since the end of 2012, IOM has been part of a coordinated effort to address internal displacement in Eastern DRC. The security situation in certain areas in North Kivu remains volatile and continues to cause displacement and/or prevent internally displaced persons (IDPs) from returning home. Increased stability in other areas does however offer new opportunities for the return and reintegration of IDPs.

IOM continues to manage displacement sites and direct shelter assistance remains a key priority. IOM will work with partners to support displaced populations, including through income generating activities.

IOM, in coordination with the humanitarian community and the Government of DRC, has begun to close and consolidate displacement sites in North Kivu to improve the capacity to protect and assist IDPs through a more efficient use of available resources. Funds are needed to pursue this process and continue innovative biometric-based information management that will help to monitor the return process.

IOM will also continue its early recovery and resilience programme to facilitate the return of IDPs. IOM maintains a three-pillared approach, including restoration of State authority, democratic dialogue, and socioeconomic recovery to support returning populations and their communities. Related activities address root causes of conflict through democratic dialogue, community-led project development and implementation, improvement of essential community and state infrastructure, and promotion of land access and agricultural development.

International Staff: 15
National Staff: 115

Achievements
- IOM successfully launched the pilot IDP biometric registration programme and biometric data is now being used by partners to conduct more efficient humanitarian interventions, including food distributions.
- IOM has started the respectful, safe and dignified closure and consolidation of displacement sites.
Projects

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- **Information Management including Biometric Registration**
  $6,000,000 requested - $1,600,000 received
  Pursue the implementation of information Management (IM) activities and biometric registration system to map and monitor needs and gaps in services, track population mobility and provide a foundation for longer-term return and reintegration activities in North Kivu. Expansion of IM activities is also envisioned for additional provinces, mainly South Kivu and Katanga, where displacement remains a problem.
  
  Beneficiaries 98,442 IDPs residing in IOM coordinated displacement sites in North Kivu, DRC

- **Site Management and Coordination**
  $6,000,000 requested - $2,830,000 received
  Continue to provide site management services within existing displacement sites while transitioning to durable solutions for internally displaced in North Kivu. This involves a calculated process of site closure and consolidation in response to unfolding return processes and the Government of DRC’s declaration of site closure. Due to the fragile security situation, IOM intends to maintain a contingency stock of NFI, shelter items and essential personnel in the event of new, conflict-induced displacement. The coordination role of IOM is envisioned for expansion into other Eastern Provinces where displacement remains a problem.
  
  Beneficiaries 98,442 IDPs residing in IOM coordinated displacement sites.

Early Recovery and Livelihoods

- **Early Recovery and Resilience in North Kivu**
  $3,000,000 requested - $275,351 received
  Secure and build on recent stabilization trends through activities that focus on the return of state authority, democratic dialogue and early recover and resilience of returnees and their communities.
  
  Beneficiaries 300,000 individuals in Nyiragongo, Rutshuru and Masisi Territories.

- **Disaster Risk Reduction: Living with volcanoes and volcanic hazards in North Kivu Province**
  $3,500,000 requested - $2,830,000 received
  Strengthen the Government of the DRC’s capacity to better manage disaster risks and build the resilience of the population of North Kivu in order to prevent and mitigate future crisis situations.
  
  Beneficiaries Population of Goma and communities in high-risk areas throughout North Kivu Province

Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications

- **Rapid Response Transportation of Burundian Refugees in Eastern DRC (South Kivu)**
  $1,800,000 requested - $0 received
  Provide rapid response transportation assistance for an estimated 30,000 Burundian refugees from transit centers and host families in South Kivu to the refugee camp.
  
  Beneficiaries 30,000 Burundian refugees in transit centres and host families in South Kivu

Information Management

- **Identification and Assistance to Congolese Returnees and Migrants from Burundi in Eastern DRC (South Kivu)**
  $250,000 requested - $0 received
  Conduct a rapid evaluation in South Kivu Province to identify and assist Congolese returnees and migrants from Burundi.
  
  Beneficiaries 6,000 Congolese returnees and migrants

This appeal has been supported by

ECHO
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
**Djibouti**

**Introduction and Needs**

Djibouti is a major country of transit for migrants in the Horn of Africa, especially Ethiopians migrants, who are seeking greater opportunities in the Arabian Peninsula. Prior the beginning of the war in Yemen, it was estimated that between 80,000 and 100,000 migrants were transiting Djibouti from Ethiopia to Yemen. Since March 26th, the migration flux from Ethiopia to Yemen via Djibouti is accentuating. In parallel, migrants, undeterred by the instability and violence in Yemen, are transiting through Djibouti from Yemen. Therefore, Djibouti is now a transit country characterized by two fluxes of migration. By the end of 2015, it is estimated that 4,500 migrants will be in need of IOM assistance in terms of transportation, health, food, and shelter and/or visa issuance. From March 26th to July 21st, IOM Djibouti assisted 1,826 TCNs who arrived in Djibouti from Yemen and 448 Ethiopian migrants on their way to Yemen and who sought IOM assistance for their returns to Ethiopia.

Along Djibouti’s migration routes, conflicts over food and water resources have been reported, and host communities are concerned with outbreaks of communicable diseases and water source contamination both of which they associate with migrants. Local health care capacities are often overwhelmed while at a national level nearly half of the national health care budget is being consumed by health care for migrants. With the increasing number of migrants and the presence of women among them, it is not excluded that smugglers/traffickers take advantage of the migrants. Awareness needs to be delivered to the most vulnerable migrants on the potential abuses and risks of migration, smuggling and trafficking in human beings as well as on the country referral system in place. Finally, there is a need to identify durable solutions for migrants who become stranded en-route to their final destination. Migrants require improved access to information on opportunities for assisted voluntary return and reintegration from Djibouti, as well on avenues for regular migration.

Since the beginning of the war in Yemen, 21,204 persons have arrived in Djibouti from Yemen, of which 1,815 are Djiboutians, 9,782 are Yemenis, and 9,607 third-country nationals. Among them are individuals with medical conditions requiring immediate health assistance. These include those suffering from acute illnesses caused by the rough conditions experienced prior and during travel, acutely malnourished children and pregnant /lactating women, pregnant women with complications, individuals suffering from communicable diseases and chronic illnesses at risk of defaulting from their treatment. Given the increasing number of destitute and stranded migrants in Djibouti, there is an urgent need to establish a new Transit Centre in Djibouti City, as well as continue to support the existing IOM Migrant Response Centre in Obock, where IOM is providing shelter, food, water, non-food items, medical assistance, referrals and onward transportation assistance.

The conflict in Yemen has resulted in the return of thousands of Djiboutians who were living in Yemen. While some Djiboutian returnees

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**Last updated date**

08/31/2015 - 11:39

**Total requested:** $7,210,606

**Total funded:** $300,000

**Percentage funded:** 4 %
can count on the support of their families, those who had remained in Yemen for a longer time or have lived there all their lives than have lost their ties with Djibouti and have arrived with no means to sustain themselves and their households. These vulnerable individuals, whom IOM estimates at approximately 500, need immediate livelihoods support.

International Staff: 1
National Staff: 26

Achievements
Achievements in 2015:

- As of 21 July, IOM Djibouti provided emergency shelter, food, NFIs, medical assistance and referrals as well as onward transportation to country of origin/destination to 1,826 persons of 27 nationalities who fled the violence in Yemen and 448 Ethiopians migrants who found themselves stranded in Obock while on their way to Yemen. The total number of persons assisted in 2015 is 2,274 (99% men, 16% women, 15% children, mainly boys).

- Those in need of shelter assistance where accommodated at the IOM Migrant Response Center in Obock or at the ONARS Transit Centre of Loyada, close to Djibouti capital city.

- When necessary and in coordination with the port, airport and immigration authorities, as well as the relevant diplomatic missions and governments, IOM Djibouti assisted with visa obtention and documentation.

- Out of the 1,826 TCNs who arrived in Djibouti from Yemen, 864 where evacuated from Al-Hudaydah, Yemen to Djibouti by IOM chartered boats.

Projects
Multi-Sector

- **Lifesaving support to vulnerable migrants through improving healthcare access, protection and awareness raising**
  $3,718,806 requested - $300,000 received
  To contribute to the enhancement of capacities of the Djiboutian government in managing migration, to promote migrants’ human rights, improve access to health care as well as provide protection to vulnerable migrants including victims of trafficking.

  Beneficiaries 60,000 vulnerable migrants (12,000 women, 42,000 men, 6,000 children)

- **Yemen crisis: Provision of emergency assistance to stranded and transiting migrants**
  $1,779,800 requested - $0 received
  1. Ensure that the capacities of the Migrant Resource Center (MRC) in Obock are sufficient to provide adequate emergency humanitarian assistance to stranded and transiting migrants.
  2. Ensure efficient assistance to requests for returns in Country of Origin.
  3. Migration data monitoring.

  Beneficiaries 3,000 stranded and transiting migrants (including 450 women, 1,200 men, 450 children and 900 unaccompanied minors)

- **Yemen crisis : Establishment and management of a Transit Centre in Djibouti capital city**
  $749,000 requested - $0 received
  The project will contribute to ensuring access to humanitarian assistance for Third Country Nationals, refugees and returnees fleeing Yemen and in transit or stranded in Djibouti by providing shelter, NFI, WASH and health assistance while waiting for their visa or documentation procedures to be completed for their onward transportation.

  Beneficiaries 6,000 migrants, refugees & Djiboutian returnees (including 2,400 women, 2,200 men and 1,400 children)

- **Yemen crisis : Livelihood support for vulnerable Djiboutian returnees**
  $963,000 requested - $0 received
  1. Registration and Verification of the returnees.
  2. Identify and categorize the arriving Djiboutian nationals according to their needs and vulnerability.
  3. Assist the Returnees to reintegrate in the country of origin.

  Beneficiaries 2,100 vulnerable Djiboutian Returnees (including 1,100 women and 1,000 men)

This appeal has been supported by
Introduction and Needs
Five years into the armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, 12.2 million persons are in need of humanitarian assistance inside Syria, including 7.6 million internally displaced (IDPs). In addition, nearly 4 million Syrians have taken refuge in the five neighboring countries Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. IOM and humanitarian partners are continuing to scale up their services to meet the challenges posed by this protracted crisis with a particular emphasis on protection, provision of life-saving assistance, as well as early recovery and resilience to affected populations and host communities inside Syria and in the region. 264 IOM staff currently work on the Whole of Syria operations in both Syria and the refugee hosting countries. 241 (3 international, 238 national) staff work in Syria and 23 (10 international, 13 national) in neighbouring countries.

The adoption in July 2014 of the UN Security Council Resolution 2165, which was renewed on 17 December 2014 for twelve months (UNSCR 2191) and allows the UN to cross-border deliver humanitarian goods, has opened a new window of opportunity to reach populations in need of assistance that are not covered by the operations from Damascus. Yet, advances made by the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) in Iraq and Syria have increased the severity of the crisis, while restricting humanitarian access to some areas, and adding complex regional dynamics to the Syria crisis.

As Syrian refugees in Egypt face many challenges, there is been a rise of irregular and unsafe migration from Egypt to Europe and consequent temporary detention. To support Syrian refugees in Egypt, IOM provides non-food items and basic services, including medicines and health care. IOM is also raising awareness on the risks of irregular migration, promoting community cohesion and is involved in building the capacity of NGOs.

Click here for the Syria Crisis IOM Appeal 2015.

International Staff: 1
National Staff: 13

Achievements
- IOM has distributed over 1,480 non-food items and 60 food rations to 1,522 migrants, including 48 unaccompanied minors, in 15 detention centers along the north Coast of Egypt.
- IOM has conducted two capacity building workshops for 25 local NGOs that provide Syrian refugees with psychosocial support, education, shelter, and health care.
- IOM organized 13 mobile health clinics for remote communities, reaching 2,272 Syrian refugees and their Egyptian host community members, including 1,515 women.

Projects
Protection
• **Provision of Protection Solutions**  
  $100,000 requested - $98,935 received  
  Provision of NFIs in detention centres to 1,000 Syrians and other nationalities.  
  Beneficiaries: 1,000 individuals

• **Increase Access to Protection Services, including Psychosocial Support Services to most Vulnerable Refugees through Community-based Structures**  
  $300,000 requested - $41,930 received  
  Set up of a psychosocial support community center/NGOs’ hub to assist 6,400 Syrians and host communities.  
  Beneficiaries: 6,400 Syrians, as well as host communities.

• **Improve the Capacity of the Government of Egypt to Manage Migration Flows**  
  $750,000 requested - $0 received  
  Capacity building on migration management and provision of technical support to 300 immigration officials.  
  Beneficiaries: 300 immigration officials.

**Health**

• **Support to the Ministry of Health and Population’s Health Care System**  
  $150,000 requested - $0 received  
  Support to the monitoring and evaluation system to ensure the sustainability and the quality of services provided to Syrian community targeting 200 assessment visits to health centers serving Syrians and host communities.  
  Beneficiaries: Health centres.

• **Ensure Quality Management of Non-Communicable Diseases and basic Healthcare for Mothers and Children**  
  $450,000 requested - $41,958 received  
  Work with relevant governmental authorities and partners to conduct mobile health clinics to detected and manage non-communicable diseases with provision of relevant medications to 50,000 Syrians and host communities.  
  Beneficiaries: 50,000 Syrians as well as host communities’ members.

• **Provision of Capacity Building and Material Support to Public Emergency, Secondary and Tertiary Hospital Care in Affected Areas**  
  $100,000 requested - $0 received  
  Support hospitals by provision of equipment, materials and medications to assist 100,000 individuals in health centres serving Syrians and host communities.  
  Beneficiaries: Health centres, Syrians and host communities.

• **Strengthen Community-based Health and Outreach Work in Impacted Urban Settings, with Ministry of Health and Population’s and Civil Society Organizations Support**  
  $200,000 requested - $0 received  
  Objectives:  
  - Establish and support a community health outreach volunteer network of 35 Community Health Outreach Volunteers to assist Syrian community;  
  - Build the capacity of 5 health sector partners (NGOs, community-based organizations, etc.) in Syrian-dense areas;  
  - Conduct Health Days events to raise the awareness on diseases, access to service providers and preventative measures benefiting 1,500 Syrians and host communities.  
  Beneficiaries: Health outreach volunteers, health sector partners (NGOs, community-based organizations), host communities and Syrian refugees.

**Early Recovery and Livelihoods**

• **Provision of Entrepreneurship Training/Education, Business Development Services and Sector-specific Support to Create Decent Jobs**  
  $500,000 requested - $0 received  
  Start-up fund for micro grants to 350 Syrian and Egyptian micro-entrepreneurs.  
  Beneficiaries: 350 Syrian and Egyptian micro-entrepreneurs.

• **Improve Access to Decent Wage Employment Opportunities**  
  $1,000,000 requested - $0 received  
  Renovation of idle business to facilitate employment of 375 Egyptians and 125 Syrians workers.  
  Beneficiaries: Idle businesses and 375 Egyptians and 125 Syrians workers.
This appeal has been supported by

United States
Ethiopia

Introduction and Needs

Ethiopia has a complex humanitarian landscape, hosting thousands of refugees from Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea, as well as many Ethiopian internally displaced persons due to natural and man-made disasters. IOM responds to these humanitarian needs as part of the UN Country Team under the Delivering as One Initiative.

Since the beginning of the South Sudan conflict on 13 December 2013, over 275,639 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Ethiopia. The border entry points are often extremely remote with limited infrastructure and in flood-prone areas, which in turn can expose refugees to public health risks and food insecurity. To mitigate refugees’ vulnerabilities, there is a need to provide transport assistance from the border points to different camps in the Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions where various humanitarian services can be provided. As South Sudan’s instability is expected to continue, providing durable transitional shelter is essential to offer adequate protection and living space in accordance with internationally accepted standards.

As of June 2015, the total number of IDPs was 470,261, mostly protracted cases mainly caused by inter-clan and/or cross-border conflict, with the rest caused by flooding and volcanic eruptions. IOM works with the Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners to conduct IDP monitoring in multiple regions in order to provide accurate information on displacement causes, needs and gaps to be addressed.

In 2015, the emergency shelter (ES) and non-food item (NFI) cluster led by IOM has identified the need for 62,086 full ES/NFI kits to assist approximately 310,428 IDPs.

IOM has developed an IDP strategic framework for Ethiopia that will guide responses in terms of early recovery and durable solutions. In 2015, the main focus will continue to be responding to humanitarian needs in terms of emergency shelter and non-food items, cluster coordination and IDP information management systems. Research and advocacy for durable solutions and early recovery will also be prioritized.

IOM is part of the South Sudan Regional Response Plan, where in IOM Ethiopia is appealing for USD 8.3 million for interventions in transport and shelter. IOM is also part of the humanitarian country team in Ethiopia, the refugee task force, and various clusters.

International Staff: 18
National Staff: 289

Achievements

- Two quarterly Internal Displacement Monitoring Reports and six Monthly Internal Displacement Update reports were produced and shared to partners and donors
• 500 returnee households who had been displaced due to conflict were supported with transitional shelter.
• 7,000 non-food items were distributed that supported 37,256 individuals affected by flooding, conflict and fire.
• 56,244 refugees were provided with transportation assistance from border point to designated refugee camp

Projects

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

• *Rapid Response for Disaster-Affected Internally Displaced Persons in Ethiopia*
  $3,732,461 requested - $2,508,911 received
  Enhance emergency response mechanisms for disaster-affected IDPs in Ethiopia.
  Beneficiaries 222,250 internally displaced persons

• *Transitional Shelter Response to South Sudanese Refugees in Gambella*
  $2,800,000 requested - $1,376,721 received
  Provide transitional shelter for refugees in need.
  *Part of South Sudan RRP.
  Beneficiaries 4,000 households.

• *Transitional Shelter Response to Somalia Refugees in Dollo Ado*
  $1,200,000 requested - $666,182 received
  Provide transitional shelter for refugees from Somalia.
  Beneficiaries 1,019 households.

• *Transitional Shelter Response to Eritrean Refugees in Dollo Ado*
  $1,200,000 requested - $0 received
  Provide transitional shelter for refugees from Eritrea.

Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications

• *Emergency Evacuation and Relocation Assistance*
  $5,500,000 requested - $1,000,000 received
  Provide emergency relocation and border evacuation assistance to South Sudanese asylum seekers from the border entry points to various refugee camps in Ethiopia.
  *Part of South Sudan RRP
  Beneficiaries 110,000 refugees and asylum seekers.

• *Transportation assistance to refugees in Benishangul Gumuz Regional State of Ethiopia*
  $600,000 requested - $194,665 received
  Provide transportation assistance to South Sudanese and Sudanese fleeing conflict from the border entry points to various refugee camps in Benishangul Gumuz.
  Beneficiaries 13,000 refugees

This appeal has been supported by

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)  ECHO  Switzerland

Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
Haiti

Introduction and Needs

More than five years since the devastating January 2010 earthquake, Haiti has made significant progress on the road to recovery, rebuilding critical infrastructure and services, reducing levels of child mortality, increasing primary school enrollment and decreasing severe food insecurity. As of 31 March 2015, the Government of Haiti, IOM and partners have reduced the number of displaced households by 96% however 66 open IDP sites continue to house an estimated 64,680 displaced persons.

Given the current rate of camp closure, an estimated 11,000 IDP families could remain in 31 camps by the end of 2015. 21 camps hosting 6,004 households are composed mostly of transitional “T-shelters” – where agreements on the use of this land have reached an end in some cases. The identification and promotion of tailor-made durable solutions, including return and relocation, as well as in-situ camp integration, remains crucial. During the annual hurricane season, health, WASH, and preparedness and response interventions also remain essential until alternative solutions can be found for displaced populations. Monitoring of protection incidents, including Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), is also a priority.

In addition to this protracted internal displacement crisis, a new migration crisis is unfolding in Haiti as tens of thousands of Haitians living in the neighboring Dominican Republic, as well as the Dominican-born children of undocumented Haitian migrants, are expected to be deported back to Haiti following the expiration of the National Regularization plan for foreigners on June 17, 2015 (Decree 327-13). Recently documented cases of deportations have resulted in thousands of persons arriving at the border in a fragile state with little to no personal belongings. During the last week of June 2015, the government of the Dominican Republic facilitated and encouraged spontaneous returns and self-repatriations by providing the use of government-owned buses for free. According to the Directorate of Civil Protection, the Haitian entity in charge of assisting the Haitians citizens deported or returning, 7,133 returning individuals were registered as of 22 June 2015. The scale of this migration crisis is likely to rise, as the Dominican authorities report from their side that over 12,000 persons have self-repatriated in only five days since the deadline’s expiration.

Furthermore, Haiti’s high exposure to multiple environmental hazards (i.e. hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, landslides, and droughts) leaves more than 96% of Haitians at risk to future disasters, according to the Haitian Government’s national contingency plan. In the event of a large urban disaster, high population density coupled with poor quality of housing construction, and a critical lack of safe evacuation infrastructure could lead to a new displacement cycle.

Finally, since October 2010, Haiti has continued to host the largest cholera epidemic in the Western Hemisphere. The disease overran national healthcare capacities, rapidly spreading throughout the 10 departments and has resulted in 738,000 suspected cases and 8,964 deaths as of April 2015. In line with the National Strategy for Eradication of Cholera, IOM is maintaining ongoing surveillance,
Achievements

- Since the start of 2015, IOM has responded to 240 cholera alerts in 30 communities and IDP camps, and has distributed 60,000 cholera medical and non-medical non-food items
- IOM has completed the relocation of 16,000 IDP households to safe housing in communities of their choice
- In anticipation of the expiration of the Dominican National Plan for the Regularization of Foreigners, IOM Haiti has actively participated in UN contingency planning and coordination with Government of Haiti, key diplomatic delegations and international/national counterparts

Projects

Coordination and Support Services

- **Humanitarian Response Coordination**
  - $500,000 requested - $326,797 received
  As the CCCM/E-Shelter/NFI cluster activities are drawing to a close with the handover of coordination responsibilities to Government of Haiti partners, IOM is looking to maintain a minimum humanitarian coordination oversight capacity in 2015 in line with the Cluster exit strategy to guarantee a safety net for vulnerable populations in camps.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- **Durable Solutions to Displacement**
  - $33,000,000 requested - $0 received
  1. Camp formalization and in-situ integration (USD 20 million)
  2. Improve sites and services (USD 12 million)
  3. Registration of informal settlements in Canaan (USD 1 million)

- **Return and Relocation of People Living in Camps**
  - $12,000,000 requested - $0 received
  At the end of June 2015, it is estimated that an additional USD 12 million is required to close all remaining camps through return and relocation initiatives.

- **Disaster Risk Reduction**
  - $1,500,000 requested - $501,070 received
  Estimated needs for 2015 include the coverage of ongoing critical soil conservation activities for ravines surrounding Port-au-Prince, small-scale community-based mitigation works, training on hurricane preparedness and first aid. IOM will also continue providing long-term technical assistance and capacity building of DPC officials through training of trainers, mentorship in all 10 departments, and curriculum updates in five specific areas: (1) Non-Food Items and warehouse management; (2) evacuation management; (3) Camp Management and Camp Coordination; (4) Shelter response; and (5) information management.

Protection

- **Protection of Migrants**
  - $5,000,000 requested - $0 received
  IOM will maintain its role as a leading protection actor in country through continued emphasis on camp- and community-based SGBV response platforms. Additional funding is required to address anticipated protection needs of vulnerable individuals that have undergone deportation – or will – from the Dominican Republic, including a child protection component. IOM will also continue providing documentation support and direct assistance to victims of trafficking.
• **Urgent Assistance to Persons Undergoing Deportation from the Dominican Republic**
  $5,000,000 requested - $0 received
  Ensure the monitoring, response and management of mixed population flows into Haiti from the Dominican Republic, specifically through: (1) early warning, tracking, and monitoring mechanism of population movements along the border between the Dominican Republic and Haiti; (2) support to the National Migration Office in operating registration centers/transit facilities; (3) providing material support to registration/transit facilities in the form of essential Non-Food Item kits and WASH facilities; and (4) assisting the Government in providing onward transportation assistance to post-arrivals communities of origin/choice.

**Health**

• **Cholera Response**
  $1,500,000 requested - $916,222 received
  IOM Haiti is one of the leading actors in cholera response with a geographic coverage including highly dense and vulnerable areas of Port-au-Prince and difficult to reach remote rural settlements in Artibonite and Nord departments. The IOM Haiti Health unit expanded its operations to Port-de-Paix in 2014 in response to an upsurge in infections there, and will take over rapid response operations in the South East department, early July 2015.

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This appeal has been supported by

- Emergency Response Fund (ERF)
- EU/EC
- United States
Introduction and Needs

Since January 2014, Iraq has experienced three significant waves of displacement: the Anbar (January to May – 474,996 IDPs), Mosul (June to July - 505,482), and Sinjar crises (August – 728,700). Ongoing clashes between the Iraqi Security Forces and Armed Opposition Groups across Iraq has continued to generate further displacement of a smaller, more localized scale and of higher frequency in Central Iraq since October 2014, with 257,142 individuals displaced over the last 3 months as a result of the crisis in Ramadi.

To inform effective programming, IOM implements the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to provide UN Country Team and other humanitarian partners with information on population mobility, displacement trends, IDPs' priority needs, vulnerabilities and locations. Between January 2014 and June 2015, the DTM has identified over 3 million IDPs dispersed across 3,540 locations across Iraq. With escalating violence in the region and the prospect of return to their homes unlikely in the near future, IDP families continue to require immediate assistance. Priority needs of IDPs include NFIs, shelter, food, psychosocial support, medical care, access to work, cash, and transportation to safe areas.

With 643 staff members and an operational presence in all 18 governorates, IOM has the unique ability amongst UNCT partners to directly reach the most vulnerable populations in hard to reach areas across Iraq. Through Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs), IOM operates with a "whole of Iraq" approach. Click here for more information on Iraq’s Humanitarian Response Plan for 2015, and here to see an excerpt of the IOM appeal.

IOM also continues to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to Syrian refugees in Iraq. Five years into the armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, 12.2 million persons are in need of humanitarian assistance inside Syria, including 7.6 million internally displaced (IDPs). In addition nearly 4 million Syrians have taken refuge in the five neighboring countries Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. IOM and humanitarian partners are continuing to scale up their services to meet the challenges posed by this protracted crisis with a particular emphasis on protection, provision of life-saving assistance, as well as early recovery and resilience to affected populations and host communities inside Syria and in the region. 264 IOM staff currently work on the Whole of Syria operations in both Syria and the refugee hosting countries. 241 (3 international, 238 national) staff work in Syria and 23 (10 international, 13 national) in neighbouring countries. For more information on IOM Iraq’s operations regarding the Syria Regional Response, including the 2015-2016 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) please click here. For the Syria Crisis IOM Appeal 2015, click here.

NOTE: Please note that the projects listed below include only the current projects for the IOM Appeal for Iraq (July - December 2015)
(USD 80 million), and the Iraq component of the Syria Crisis IOM Appeal (January - December 2015) (USD 26 million). However, in order to show a more complete picture of our humanitarian activities in Iraq in 2015, we also included in the overall summary above the funding received, between January and June 2015, for the previous Iraq inter-agency appeal (USD 57 million), and increased the overall requirements by USD 57 million to match this. The overall funding figures at the top of this page therefore represents the funding requested and received so far for humanitarian activities in Iraq in 2015.

International Staff: 52

National Staff: 654

Achievements

- From January through June 2015, IOM has delivered 54,533 family NFI kits, in addition to 45,424 hygiene kits on behalf of UNICEF through partnership in the UNICEF/WFP-led Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Consortium.
- IOM has expanded shelter programming to meet the growing shelter needs of IDPs. IOM has distributed 6,038 multi-weather tents, 6,046 200L barrels of kerosene fuel for heating and cooking purposes, 6,778 winter clothing vouchers, 3,750 shelter sealing-off kits, constructed 1,000 kitchens in Shekhan Camp, and installed 705 prefabricated shelter units.
- IOM established health programming in Iraq as a result of the high need for health services and inability of government health institutions to assist new populations. IOM has provided a total of 68,601 services in the areas of Primary Health Care (PHC) and Stop-Tuberculosis services in the first half of 2015.
- Finally, IOM has established Psychosocial Support Services (PSS) programming, and has provided 20,493 beneficiaries with various services, including mental health consultations and referrals, emotional support, recreational activities, awareness raising activities, and psychosocial trainings.

Projects

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- Implementation of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) across Iraq*
  $1,500,000 requested - $2,500,000 received
  Enhance access to DTM metrics on IDPs and facilitate its dissemination to governments, humanitarian partners, UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders.
  
  * IOM is appealing for USD 1,000,000 under the Iraq SRP.

- Provision of life-saving emergency NFI and shelter support for vulnerable IDPs and host communities across Iraq*
  $36,900,000 requested - $5,072,372 received
  To contribute to the improvement of living conditions of IDPs, host communities and vulnerable families in conflict areas by providing access to life-saving humanitarian and transitional NFI/shelter support including non-encampment options, and to support return when appropriate conditions exist.
  
  * IOM is appealing for USD 20,328,080 under the Iraq SRP

  Beneficiaries 125,000 internally displaced families.

- Population has Sufficient Basic and Domestic Items*
  $4,200,000 requested - $0 received
  Provision of full and supplementary NFI kits to newly arrived and existing populations to 55,000 Syrian refugees.
  
  *Part of Syria SRP.

  Beneficiaries 55,000 Syrian refugees.

- Population has Sufficient Items Suitable for Seasonal Assistance*
  $2,700,000 requested - $603,971 received
  Provision of seasonal NFIs to 40,000 newly arrived and existing Syrian refugees.
  
  *Part of Syria SRP.

  Beneficiaries 40,000 Syrian refugees.

- Sustainable and Gender Appropriate Access to Adequate Shelter and Infrastructure is Available, Improved and Maintained in Camps*
  $6,800,000 requested - $0 received
  Provision of emergency and replacement tents to 40,000 Syrian refugees.
Part of Syria SRP.

Beneficiaries 40,000 Syrian refugees.

- Upgrading of critical shelters through technical, cash and material support for vulnerable IDPs and host communities across Iraq*
  $9,100,000 requested - $0 received
  *IOM is appealing for USD 4,956,707 under the Iraq SRP

- Supporting rapid returns and climatization of vulnerable IDPs and host communities across Iraq
  $13,500,000 requested - $0 received
  *IOM is appealing for USD 3,371,613 under the Iraq SRP

Health

- Provision of Psychosocial Support to individuals displaced as a result of the 2014-2015 Iraq Crisis*
  $1,350,000 requested - $533,333 received
  Strengthen and provide psychological support to IDPs in need.
  *IOM is appealing for USD 1,109,135 under the Iraq SRP.

  Beneficiaries 20,000 individuals.

- Provision of life-saving health care through expansion of primary healthcare (PHC), and maternal and child health support for vulnerable IDPs, returnees, and host communities across Iraq
  $5,300,000 requested - $0 received

Protection

- Refugees Fleeing Syria are able to Access Safety, Seek Asylum, and have their Basic Rights Respected*
  $4,650,264 requested - $129,164 received
  Objectives:
  • Capacity building of NGOs, media and civil society on civil oversight of border management process, targeting 240 Syrian Refugees and Host Communities.
  • Border Transportation, Transportation for inter-camp movements, relocation, access to services and referrals to 100,000 Syrian refugees (including 35,000 incoming refugees).

  *Part of the Syria SRP.

  Beneficiaries Refugees, NGOs, media and civil society.

- Provision of Transportation Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) as a result of the 2014-2015 Iraq Crisis
  $3,800,000 requested - $0 received

- Families and communities strengthened, engaged and empowered to contribute to their own protection solutions
  $296,859 requested

Early Recovery and Livelihoods

- Improve Economic Opportunities for Affected Populations for Syrian Refugees and Host Communities*
  $3,082,003 requested - $0 received
  Facilitating Jobplacements, establishing Small Joint Businesses, supporting existing businesses, and strengthening partnerships with the private sector, targeting 1,570 Syrian refugees and members of host communities.

  *Part of Syria SRP.

  Beneficiaries 1,570 Syrian refugees and members of host communities.

- Improved Employability with Marketable Skills*
  $4,081,889 requested - $766,865 received
  Vocational Training, On-the-Job Training, and Business Development Training, targeting 4,480 Syrian refugees and members of host communities.

  *Part of Syria SRP.

  Beneficiaries 4,480 Syrian refugees and members of host communities.

- Promote Inclusiveness and Peaceful Co-Existence among Refugees, Host Communities and other Local Groups*
Facilitating community-based activities for social cohesion; providing shared facilities for refugees, host communities and other local groups, targeting 20,000 Syrian refugees and members of host communities.

*Part of Syria SRP.

Beneficiaries 20,000 Syrian refugees and members of host communities.

- **Provision of direct livelihoods and community infrastructure support to IDPs and host communities**
  $4,100,000 requested - $0 received

- **Expansion of the UN Interagency Call Centre**
  $350,000 requested - $0 received

**Multi-Sector**

- **Provision of life-saving emergency unconditional cash support for newly displaced IDPs, returnees, and host communities in Iraq**
  $2,100,000 requested - $0 received
  *IOM is appealing for USD 356,909 under the Iraq SRP

- **Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)**
  $300,000 requested

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management**

- **Provision of CCCM site assessments, minimum site maintenance, and capacity building services across Iraq**
  $1,700,000 requested

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This appeal has been supported by

- Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
- Czech Republic
- ECHO
- France
- Germany
- Japan
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Kuwait
- Republic of Korea
- Slovakia
- Sweden
- UK
Introduction and Needs

Almost four years into the armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, 12.2 million persons are in need of humanitarian assistance inside Syria, including 7.6 million internally displaced (IDPs). In addition over 3.2 million Syrians have taken refuge in the five neighboring countries Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. IOM and humanitarian partners are continuing to scale up their services to meet the challenges posed by this protracted crisis with a particular emphasis on protection, provision of life-saving assistance, as well as early recovery and resilience to affected populations and host communities inside Syria and in the region. 264 IOM staff currently work on the Whole of Syria operations in both Syria and the refugee hosting countries. 241 (3 international, 238 national) staff work in Syria and 23 (10 international, 13 national) in neighbouring countries.

For 2015 under both the Syrian Strategic Response Plan (SRP) and the Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), IOM is appealing to the international community for over 246 million USD. IOM’s requirements are congruent with the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) Syrian Arab Republic 2015 and the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2015.

Refugees from Syria have continued to arrive in Jordan through the first half of 2015, although in lower numbers than anticipated. This pattern is expected to continue for the rest of 2015, with intense fighting taking place in southern Syria.

Refugee populations in Jordan face high levels of economic vulnerability, with 86% of Syrian refugees living below the Jordanian poverty line. Given restrictions for Syrian refugees to access the formal labour market and a shrinking humanitarian protection space shrinking due to a lack of funding, many refugees are expected to relocate to established refugee camps in order to survive. Those outside of the camps will become increasingly vulnerable and may resort to negative coping mechanisms in order to survive.

International Staff: 4
National Staff: 99

Achievements

- 94,556 individuals have received medical health support from IOM in Jordan, including awareness raising, screening and treatment of TB, vaccinations for polio and measles, vitamin supplements, and fit-to-travel assessments.
- IOM provided transport assistance to 9,725 Syrian refugees from the border to Azraq and Za’atari refugee camps.
- 7,954 pairs of winter and shoes were distributed by IOM to Syrian refugees at Azraq refugee camp.

Projects
Protection

- **Border Transit Assistance to Syrian Refugees**
  $2,200,000 requested - $0 received
  To ensure safe and humane transportation of men, women, boys and girls crossing from Syria into Jordan, and provide them with adequate reception services and health screening and referral, targeting 70,000 Syrian refugees.

  Beneficiaries 70,000 Syrian refugees.

- **Capacity Building and Direct Support to the Jordanian Government in the Establishment of a Shelter for Syrian and Jordanian Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking (VoTs)**
  $1,000,000 requested - $0 received
  - Provision of a safe space to identified/potential Jordanian and Syrian VoTs and other vulnerable females to 370 females (Syrian and Jordanian).
  - Strengthen the capacity of Jordanian authorities and national NGOs and civil society organizations in the identification and protection of VoTs, including shelter management training to 20 national staff (from authorities or NGOs).

  Beneficiaries 370 Syrian and Jordanian women, as well as 20 NGO and government staff

- **Enabling Livelihood Support to the Syrian Refugees in Azraq through Remittances**
  $200,000 requested - $0 received
  A project to pilot an innovative digital financial payment system to enable Syrian refugees to access international remittance assistance and to lower the costs of transferring money, targeting 2,500 Syrian refugees in Azraq camp.

  Beneficiaries 2,500 Syrian refugees.

- **Counter-Trafficking Awareness Raising to the Hosting Communities and Refugees in Jordan**
  $700,000 requested - $0 received
  A massive awareness campaign to draw attention to human trafficking and contribute to the prevention of incidents of trafficking in persons in Jordan, in light of the vulnerability of Syrian refugees and the impact on the poor Jordanian community, targeting 14,040 Syrian refugees and Jordanians.

  Beneficiaries 14,040 Syrian refugees and Jordanians.

Health

- **Enhancing Tuberculosis Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment among Syrian Refugees in Jordan**
  $1,350,151 requested - $1,249,475 received
  Support existing NTP mechanisms to improve tuberculosis detection, prevention and treatment outcomes for Syrian refugee populations and host communities and mitigating possible negative impacts on the general public health in Jordan, targeting 50,000 Syrian Refugees in Jordan.

  Beneficiaries 50,000 Syrian refugees in Jordan

- **Strengthening the Routine Immunizations in the Hard to Reach Areas and Inside the Camps for Syrian Refugees and the Host Community**
  $900,000 requested - $349,012 received
  Ensure that children in the hard to reach areas benefit from life-saving vaccines provided through the routine immunization program which would avert morbidity and mortality due to preventable communicable diseases among Syrian refugees, host community and other nationalities reside in Jordan, targeting 40,000 Syrian refugees and members of host community.

  Beneficiaries 40,000 Syrian refugees and members of host community.

- **Extending Provision of Measles and Polio Immunization among Newly Arrived Syrian Refugees**
  $257,326 requested - $120,197 received
  Provision of immunization against measles and polio, as well as provision of vitamin A supplements to 44,100 newly arrived Syrian refugees in Raba’al-Sarhan transit center.*

  Funding requested through UNHCR (excluded from the total).

  Beneficiaries 44,100 newly arrived Syrian refugees in Raba’al-Sarhan transit center.

Multi-Sector

- **Support to the Jordanian Hosting Community in Mitigating the Impact of Syrian Refugees on the Environment**
  $650,000 requested - $0 received
  Capacity building to the local governments and population in Irbid and Mafraq to cope with the increasing pressures on the environment, targeting 30 Jordanian officials and 280 individuals (50 Jordanian households).

  Beneficiaries 30 Jordanian officials and 280 individuals (50 Jordanian households).
Humanitarian Border Management

- **Capacity building for Jordan border guards on humanitarian border management (HBM) to provide humanitarian assistance across the borders in Syria**
  
  $4,000,000 requested - $1,000,000 received
  
  To support and contribute to the Jordan government’s efforts to strengthen border management at identified border posts with Syria as well as to ensure security and stability in the target area.

Benefits

**Direct Beneficiaries (Jordanian):**
- 795 - 25 (male) officers trained as trainers
- 100 junior officers trained
- 670 (male) officers at selected border posts

**Indirect Beneficiaries (Syrian):**

This appeal has been supported by:

- Italy
- Japan
- Kuwait
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees (UNHCR)
- United States
Introduction and Needs

Kenya is exposed to a variety of natural and man-made disasters including floods, droughts, landslides, resource-based conflicts, inter-communal conflicts, and an increasing number of terrorist attacks. Recent and on-going conflicts in Turkana, Marsabit, Wajir and Mandera County have led to deaths, displacement, and destruction of property, including shelter. Kenya has witnessed a sharp increase in inter-communal conflict in some counties of the North Rift (OCHA, 2015).

OCHA estimated that there were more than 300,000 IDPs as of December 2014, however there is no official, comprehensive, and up-to-date national data on IDPs in Kenya. Data gathering by the Kenya Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment team has focused on instances of fresh displacement caused by violence or rapid-onset disasters, yet limited quantitative and qualitative data is available on displacement dynamics after IDPs’ initial movements. The lack of accurate information about the numbers, location and needs of IDPs in Kenya makes it challenging to plan a targeted humanitarian response and prioritize areas where assistance is most needed.

To establish a comprehensive system to collect and disseminate key information on the number, locations and needs of IDPs, in early 2015 IOM conducted a pilot project utilizing the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). The DTM was rolled out in seven counties in the North and East of the country where IOM or other shelter/NFI leads have a presence, namely Garissa, Turkana, Marsabit, Wajir, Lamu, Mandera, and Uasin Gishu where the border area with Elgeyo Marakwet County is.

IOM Kenya continues to be called upon for assistance in rolling out the DTM to capture displacement patterns related to both natural disasters and conflict. The tool will be rolled out in coordination with the Government of Kenya, UN agencies, and local partners and will provide critical information on the IDP population. In particular, the DTM site assessments will serve as needs assessments that will help to better target distributions of shelter and NFI kits. Furthermore, gaining a better understanding of displacement patterns will enable IOM to be better prepared to respond to future crises, including through the pre-positioning of NFI kits in areas where a demand is likely to emerge.

IOM will also contribute to capacity building of shelter/NFI actors, including on warehouse management and shelter/NFI standards. The trainings will target national authorities as well as IOM staff and sector partners. Finally, IOM will also continue to convene periodic inter-sectoral meetings for shelter/NFI, protection, and WASH sectors in order to ensure complementarity of sectoral interventions.

International Staff: 33
National Staff: 272

Achievements

- IOM constructed 300 shelters in Garissa, Wajir and Mandera and provided 860 households with rental support in Lamu. 8 latrines were
constructed in Wajir.
* IOM procured and distributed 8,650 non-food items in Wajir, Mandera and Lamu counties. 1,972 non-food items were pre-positioned in Eldoret, Kakuma, Moyale, Wajir and Garissa counties.
* IOM identified 7 counties in Kenya for the pilot phase of the Displacement Tracking Matrix and collected data through household registration in 59 sites. The report was shared with other stakeholders, including the Kenyan government, humanitarian agencies and donors.
* IOM also hosted 31 Shelter/NFI sector coordination meetings both at the national and the county level to strengthen the coordination mechanism and to share the necessary information required to respond to emergencies.

Projects

Multi-Sector

- **Emergency Transportation Assistance for South Sudanese Asylum Seekers Arriving in Kenya**
  
  $750,000 requested - $200,029 received
  
  Objective: To ensure that arriving asylum seekers are provided with prompt humanitarian assistance.

  Beneficiaries 15,000 South Sudanese refugees

- **Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

  - **Strengthening Humanitarian Response Capacities through Pre-positioning and Coordinated Response in Kenya**
    
    $757,000 requested - $757,000 received
    
    The project’s overall objective was to contribute to an improved coordinated response to displacement crises in Kenya caused by natural or man-made disasters. This was realized through enhanced preparedness by provision of appropriate and life-saving Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) and pre-positioning of NFIs for internally displaced populations.

    Beneficiaries 150 households benefited from shelter construction and 361 households received non-food items.

  - **Immediate Response to Shelter and NFI Needs of Communities Displaced by Floods and Conflict in Kenya**
    
    $2,000,000 requested - $2,000,000 received
    
    The project’s main objective was to contribute to the resilience and protection of disaster-affected communities in Wajir, Mandera, Lamu and Marsabit Counties. This was done by addressing the immediate shelter needs of the displaced communities in the targeted regions by the provision of transitional shelter and distribution of non-food items.

    Beneficiaries 300 households in Garissa, Wajir and Mandera received shelter support and 860 households in Lamu received rental support.

This appeal has been supported by

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Lebanon

Introduction and Needs

Almost four years into the armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, 12.2 million persons are in need of humanitarian assistance inside Syria, including 7.6 million internally displaced (IDPs). In addition over 3.2 million Syrians have taken refuge in the five neighboring countries Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. IOM and humanitarian partners are continuing to scale up their services to meet the challenges posed by this protracted crisis with a particular emphasis on protection, provision of life-saving assistance, as well as early recovery and resilience to affected populations and host communities inside Syria and in the region.

264 IOM staff currently work on the Whole of Syria operations in both Syria and the refugee hosting countries. 241 (3 international, 238 national) staff work in Syria and 23 (10 international, 13 national) in neighbouring countries.

For 2015 under both the Syrian Strategic Response Plan (SRP) and the Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), IOM is appealing to the international community for over 246 million USD. IOM’s requirements are congruent with the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) Syrian Arab Republic 2015 and the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2015.

With 1.2 million Syrian refugees – as well as some 50,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria and over 28,000 Lebanese returnees – Lebanon is hosting the largest population of refugees per capita in the world. The needs of those affected - both displaced the and the host communities - have worsened in the first half of 2015, with public services severely overstretched, high competition for low-wage jobs, and an increased reliance on debt. The situation of refugees, in particular, has been made even more challenging with the introduction of highly restrictive entry, residency and regularization procedures.

The crisis has placed immense pressure on Lebanon’s socio-economic stability. There is a need to strengthen service delivery systems and build the resilience of communities and the worst affected households, thereby also helping reduce the risks of intercommunal strife. Through the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, Lebanon chapter of the 3RP, IOM has appealed for funds to help address the urgent needs of the most vulnerable through shelter, basic assistance, protection and psychosocial support interventions. At the same time, IOM is looking to reinforce the provision of basic services such as primary healthcare and building resilience through livelihood and social stability interventions.

International Staff: 15
National Staff: 87

IOM Humanitarian Compendium

Lebanon

Last updated date
08/31/2015 - 11:41

Total requested: $39,823,673
Total funded: $9,957,273
Percentage funded: 25%

Appeals

- Choose -
**Achievements**

- IOM supported the government's High Relief Commission to register and profile Lebanese returnees from Syria, reaching 28,574 individuals across the country. The findings will inform inter-agency programming and ensure that returnees are targeted effectively for assistance.
- IOM expanded its health programme, strengthening a network of primary healthcare centers in Bekaa and South Lebanon that have provided consultations to over 31,000 individuals since January 2015. IOM also has expanded support to the Ministry of Public Health’s National Tuberculosis Programme through a grant from the Global Fund.
- In South Lebanon, IOM expanded its livelihoods programme, establishing cash for work schemes in partnership with local municipalities that have provided emergency employment on community-based projects to over 500 individuals since January 2015.

**Projects**

**Protection**

- **Registration and Profiling of Lebanese Returnees**
  
  $1,000,000 requested - $400,000 received
  
  Continue to support the Government of Lebanon in registering and profiling 50,000 vulnerable Lebanese returnees from Syria to include unmarked or newly arriving returnees.

  Beneficiaries 50,000 vulnerable Lebanese returnees from Syria.

- **Durable Solutions**
  
  $6,550,000 requested - $2,932,490 received
  
  Preparation of departures for 7,200 Syrian refugees to be resettled and training on resettlement procedures to 40 resettlement staff trainees.

  Beneficiaries 7,200 Syrian refugees and 40 resettlement staff trainees.

- **Psychosocial Support**
  
  $1,200,000 requested - $409,145 received
  
  Supporting 108,000 Syrian returnees, affected Lebanese through:
  - Establishing a new community center in the South of Lebanon running a set of psychosocial activities; continuing to support the existing DARI community center in Bekaa.
  - Mobile psychosocial outreach teams: expand team activities in the South and add additional teams in Mount Lebanon and Bekaa.

  Beneficiaries 108,000 Syrian returnees, Lebanese returnees and affected Lebanese.

- **Psychosocial Support Training**
  
  $349,400 requested - $0 received
  
  Training and capacity building on psychosocial support for 225 front-line/community workers, NGO staff, MOSA officials, including establishment of a network of graduates from the IOM-Lebanese University professional masters on "Psychosocial Support and Dialogue."

  Beneficiaries 225 front-line/community workers, NGO staff, and Ministry of Social Affairs officials.

- **Counter-Trafficking**
  
  $1,000,000 requested - $0 received
  
  Supporting 225 victims of trafficking and 950 front-line workers and government officials through:
  - Mainstreaming of protection framework for victims of trafficking and forms exploitation (such as forced labor).
  - Case management for exploited or trafficked individuals.
  - Training on identification and case management of victims of trafficking and forms of exploitation.

  Beneficiaries 225 victims of trafficking and 950 front-line workers and government officials.

- **Community Self-Management**
  
  $70,000 requested - $0 received
  
  Training on and contributing to the establishment of Collective Site Management and Coordination Systems (CSMC) in coordination with sector lead and partner agencies, to 225 individuals of Syrian refugees and 15 CSMC structures (local authorities).

  Beneficiaries 225 individuals of Syrian refugees and 15 CSMC structures (local authorities).

- **Border Management**
  
  $2,000,000 requested - $587,607 received
  
  Capacity building and technical support to 400 individuals of border officials and agencies to enhance immigration and humanitarian border management, including an upgrade of Lebanon’s Border Management Information System and infrastructural improvements at 9 border posts.

  Beneficiaries 400 individuals, 9 border posts
Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- **Shelter Support**
  $9,603,680 requested - $879,200 received
  Supporting 69,838 Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees, and affected Lebanese through:
  - Provision of rental subsidies to vulnerable Syrian refugee and Lebanese returnee households (23,468 individuals).
  - Rehabilitation of public and private unoccupied built structures into Collective Centers; rehabilitation of unoccupied unfinished or abandoned houses; provision of shelter in formal tented settlements (3,434 individuals).
  - Upgrading of occupied shelter units (weatherproofing and WASH upgrades of substandard buildings and shelter units in informal settlements (27,335 individuals); Collective Center Management (2,000 individuals); rehabilitation of occupied unfinished houses/shelter units (1,601 individuals).
  - Improving living conditions in formal and informal settlements (site or infrastructure improvement; integrated neighborhood improvement) (11,500 individuals).
  - Dissemination and distribution of necessary mainstreamed lease agreements with due consideration for housing, land and property rights (500 individuals).

Beneficiaries: 69,838 Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees, and affected Lebanese.

- **Non-Food Items (NFIs) and Cash Assistance**
  $6,050,593 requested - $977,593 received
  Supporting 49,250 Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees, and affected Lebanese through:
  - Provision of multi-purpose cash transfers (1,400 HHs), with HH level socio-economic vulnerability profiling
  - Winterization assistance: provision of cash grants for winter in-lieu of fuel and stoves (4,800 HHs); distribution of blankets.
  - Maintaining in-kind kits (3,650 HHs) and cash assistance as contingency stocks (2,300 HHs)
  - Strengthening targeting and delivery of national social safety net structures (Ministry of Social Affairs’ National Poverty Targeting Programme).

Beneficiaries: 49,250 Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees, and affected Lebanese.

**Health**

- **Improve Quality of and Access to Health Care Services**
  $5,000,000 requested - $2,816,838 received
  Supporting 107,000 Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees, and affected Lebanese through:
  - Improving access, coverage and quality of primary health care services, including: treatment of acute and chronic disease; management of childhood illnesses; provision of mental health psychosocial services and support, nutrition services, NCD services, routine vaccinations, reproductive health and family planning services.
  - Health promotion, outreach and outbreak preparedness.
  - Facilitating access to secondary and tertiary health care through: referral of medical and surgical conditions; strengthening referral system of National Tuberculosis Programme under the Ministry of Public Health.

Beneficiaries: 107,000 Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees, and affected Lebanese.

**Early Recovery and Livelihoods**

- **Livelihood Support**
  $5,000,000 requested - $954,400 received
  Supporting 3,200 Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees, and affected Lebanese through:
  - Emergency livelihoods support for Lebanese returnees through business counselling and in-kind grant to start micro-business/income generating activities.
  - Maintaining and expanding cash-for-work projects for Syrian refugees and affected Lebanese, in coordination with municipalities and local authorities.

Beneficiaries: 3,200 Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees, and affected Lebanese.

- **Social Cohesion**
  $2,000,000 requested - $0 received
  Implementation of Community Support Projects through participatory mechanisms involving local actors, with focus on basic community facilities and those that support economic and social activities, targeting Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees, affected Lebanese in 18 municipalities.

Beneficiaries: Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees and affected Lebanese.

*This appeal has been supported by*

- Germany
- Italy
- Japan
Libya

Introduction and Needs
The instability and violence that have affected Libya since October 2014 have resulted in massive internal displacement with approximately 400,000 IDPs and hundreds of thousands displaced abroad. Host communities have absorbed the bulk of internal displacement. However, as the situation becomes protracted, their resources and basic services become scarce and overstretched. Potential for return has not yet been explored in safe areas because the security situation has not allowed for international assessment and assistance; for some internally displaced communities – including people displaced since the early days of the crisis in 2011 – there is no immediate prospect for return given prevailing inter-community tensions and the emergence of extremist groups in areas of origin or return.

Despite the insecurity that has reigned since 2011, Libya - traditionally an important magnet for both regular and irregular labour migration - has remained not only a place of transit for migrants but also a country of destination for work and important remittance flows to migrants’ countries of origin. The total population of migrants in Libya is estimated at more than 1 million people, mostly from Egypt, Niger, Sudan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Syria, and Mali and numerous other sub-Saharan and West African countries. The current crisis in Libya has also impacted significantly the situation of these communities, with approximately 150,000 migrants affected by the insecurity, including arbitrary arrest by non-State actors, detention for indefinite periods of time, bonded labour and labour exploitation, harassment and deliberate targeting. Given these circumstances, many who had come to stay and work in Libya eventually end up deciding to take the journey across the Mediterranean Sea, considering this a safer and better option than remaining in Libya or returning to their home countries.

IOM has developed a comprehensive approach aiming at strengthening the capacity of the relevant authorities to manage the complex migration flows. To implement this approach IOM will work on establishing platforms/networks involving relevant local authorities and NGOs aiming at mapping needs and resources in communities. The migration components of this Action Plan are built upon IOM’s Migration Strategy on the Mediterranean, as well the various studies commissioned by IOM, including the recently launched Altai Consulting study on Migration Trends Across the Mediterranean.

International Staff: 4
National Staff: 19

Projects
Health
- Provide Psychosocial Services in Libya
  $500,000 requested
Build the capacity of the civil society organizations particularly in southern area (Sabha) in order to provide psychosocial support to vulnerable communities and migrants.

Beneficiaries 10 NGOs and 2,000 IDPs and migrants

**Multi-Sector**

- **Rescue at Sea & Humanitarian Assistance to Migrants (July 2015 - June 2016)**
  $3,200,000 requested - $0 received
  Promote capacity building and equipment for Libyan Coast Guards; provide direct assistance to migrants rescued at sea, including through registration, and the provision of non-food items; and provide health and psychosocial support for migrants rescued at sea.

  Beneficiaries: Migrants rescued at sea, Libyan coast guards

- **Assistance to Migrants in Detention Centres and/or other official gathering points (July 2015 - June 2016)**
  $1,500,000 requested - $742,407 received
  Provide assistance to migrants in detention centers and/or other official gathering points across Libya; Promote rights-based capacity building for Directorate for Combating Illegal migration (DCIM) personnel in detention centres.

  Beneficiaries: Migrants in detention centres and/or other official gathering points across Libya; Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration

- **Humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons (July 2015 - June 2016)**
  $1,200,000 requested - $0 received
  Provision of life-saving non-food items (NFIs), health triage/care, psychosocial support and facilitated referral services; health promotion/prevention of diseases (including, STIs, HIVs, TB, Malaria etc.), including through capacity support to local health authorities, especially on TB, Malaria, and HIV.

  Beneficiaries: Vulnerable IDPs, local health authorities

**Protection**

- **Protection of vulnerable migrants (July 2015 - June 2016)**
  $2,000,000 requested - $0 received
  Build capacity and provide technical assistance to address the needs of and ensure specialized assistance to particularly vulnerable migrants; support vulnerable migrants outside detention centers through advocacy, outreach, and psychosocial community centers.

  Beneficiaries: Vulnerable migrants outside detention centres

- **Roll-out of the Displacement Tracking Matrix in whole of Libya including migratory routes and return areas (July 2015 - June 2016)**
  $1,750,000 requested - $989,876 received
  Mapping of displacement patterns of migrants through Establishing the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in the whole of Libya to provide updated information on locations, numbers, movements and needs of IDPs, vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees; Identification of areas conducive to return for IDPs through the DTM.

  Beneficiaries: Internally displaced persons, vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees

**Early Recovery and Livelihoods**

- **Community Stabilisation Activities in Local Communities (July 2015 - June 2016)**
  $10,000,000 requested - $0 received
  Establish and manage a small grants mechanism, promoting community engagement, dialogue, service delivery, and rule of law.

  Beneficiaries: Local populations, displaced persons and migrants.

This appeal has been supported by

ECHO

EuropeAid
Introduction and Needs
Since January 2015, heavy rains have affected 15 districts in Malawi resulting in the displacement of approximately 230,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), most of whom are located in the Southern Region, as reported on 24 February 2015 by the Government of Malawi and the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

The Government of Malawi declared a State of Disaster mid-January, and a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination team was deployed to support the Department of Disaster Management Affairs in assessing the situation throughout the country. The joint inter-agency field assessments identified the following critical needs:

- Technical support for improved Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Emergency Shelter Coordination
- Systematic and comprehensive data collection and registration of displaced communities
- Provision of emergency shelter and life-saving non-food items

In response to ongoing needs in the most flood-affected districts, the International Organization for Migration is providing emergency support in the following areas as well as technical support to the Government of Malawi and the joint CCCM & Shelter Cluster for improved coordination and response to the needs of those displaced. IOM is working closely with government, UN, and non-governmental organization partners in Malawi to ensure project activities build on existing capacities and knowledge of the country and are aligned with ongoing humanitarian efforts.

International Staff: 3
National Staff: 10

Achievements
- The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has become an important tool for the Government of Malawi and Disaster Risk Management stakeholders. IOM successfully prepared and shared DTM reports with relevant stakeholders.
- IOM trained 24 government authorities from different departments in Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM).
- In the emergency period, IOM deployed 12 CCCM trained personnel to the field to support camp management. IOM also provided advice...
on camp management issues.

- IOM built 238 temporary shelters in Nsanje district and 327 in Zomba district for returnees, those relocating and resettling.

**Projects**

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management**

- **Emergency Assistance to Flood Affected Displaced Populations in Malawi and Mozambique**
  
  $753,325 requested - $753,325 received
  
  Ensure IDPs living in relocation sites and other settings (including with host families) are able to live in safety, with dignity and integrity during displacement through improved CCCM structures, shelter assistance and targeted assistance to returnees.
  
  Beneficiaries: 269,828 IDPs living in flood- and cyclone-affected communities in Malawi and Mozambique (230,000 beneficiaries in Malawi)

- **Enhancing the Effectiveness of Humanitarian Actors in Malawi to Address the Emergency and Protection/GBV Needs of Affected Populations through Enhanced Displacement Tracking and Monitoring**
  
  $400,000 requested - $400,000 received
  
  To improve the effectiveness of humanitarian actors in Malawi to address the emergency and protection needs of affected populations through enhanced displacement tracking and monitoring.
  
  Beneficiaries: Estimated 303,460 IDPs in camp settings (particularly women and children), camp managers, CCCM partners, Protection Cluster actors, and national authorities in Malawi

- **Camp Coordination and Camp Management and Emergency Shelter Assistance Response to Severe Flooding and Displacement in Malawi**
  
  $866,694 requested - $866,694 received
  
  Address critical gaps in humanitarian service provision through strengthening Camp Management and Camp Coordination functions (including improving the profiling and management of sites/IDPs) and through the provision of emergency shelter support.
  
  Beneficiaries: 229,828 IDPs in flood-affected districts of the Southern Region

- **Strengthening Institutional Processes for Improved Government-led Humanitarian Response**
  
  $254,339 requested - $254,339 received
  
  Institutionalize DTM through inclusion in relevant government-led processes related to emergency response and internal displacement.
  
  Beneficiaries: The Malawi Department of Disaster Management Affairs and displaced populations

**Early Recovery and Livelihoods**

- **Identifying Durable Solutions for IDPs in Malawi**
  
  $1,420,764 requested - $1,420,764 received
  
  To help the Government of Malawi establish a system for identifying durable solutions for IDPs.
  
  Beneficiaries: Relevant ministries and government officials, IDPs and host communities

- **Facilitating the recovery and transition process for returnees in flood-affected districts of Malawi**
  
  $782,998 requested - $782,998 received

**Protection**

- **Supporting Effective Identification and Referral of Victims of Trafficking in Flood-affected Districts of Malawi**
  
  $400,000 requested - $0 received
  
  Create a referral mechanism for victims of trafficking in emergency settings using a community response map approach.
  
  Beneficiaries: Victims and potential victims of trafficking

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This appeal has been supported by

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

EU/EC

UK
Introduction and Needs

The conflict in Mali that erupted in 2012 has led to the displacement of roughly 500,000 people. While we account that 411,977 displaced people have returned to their place of origin, as of June 2015, 90,218 were still internally displaced (approximately 54% of which are women and 56% are under 18). Due to renewed fighting and insecurity in the North of Mali in April and May, the number of IDPs has significantly increased in the past months.

Many people fled to the South of Mali, mainly living with host families. The influx of IDPs has increased pressure on existing resources, as host communities already faced challenges related to poverty and adequate living conditions before the crisis. In this context, the most pressing needs include shelter, food, and other basic needs as well as transportation to return to their places of origin or integration assistance in their place of displacement. The reintegration of displaced persons returning to their homes in the north of the country is presenting similar challenges, as the pressure exerted by the IDPs and returnees on the limited resources available in host communities has sparked tensions among the population as basic social services are not enough to provide for all of the population. Clean water as well as access to health coverage has also worsened compared to the time before the 2012 crisis.

IOM is providing direct humanitarian assistance to IDPs and returnees to respond to their immediate needs, including medical assistance, shelter, food and non-food items and psychosocial support. IOM also focusses on income generation activities, community cohesion and stabilization programing in order to further reduce the risks of conflicts and promote durable return of IDPs and refugees in Northern Mali.

Moreover, following the Central African Republic crisis in 2013, with the Government of Mali, IOM has repatriated 2,103 Malians to Mali. Many of them have left everything behind them and are facing difficult life conditions. IOM is focusing on providing them with reintegration support and re-implementing community cohesion projects in the areas hosting the returnees.

IOM has been present in Mali since 1998. In Northern Mali, IOM has a strong presence with sub-offices in Gao, Tombouctou and Mopti and monitoring agents in Kidal. IOM works closely with the Mali Government on humanitarian issues, and is a member of the UN Country Team and the Humanitarian Country Team. IOM is co-lead of the Durable Solutions Working Group together with UNDP and UNHCR that proposes solutions for a better reintegration of displaced populations (IDPs and refugees) into their areas of origin, or area of choice.

IOM is part of Mali's 2014-2016 Strategic Response Plan and is appealing for USD 42,494,550.

International Staff: 6

National Staff: 109
Achievements

- IOM in close coordination with the Government of Mali closely monitors the displacement of populations through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), having been able to inform in a timely manner the humanitarian community to better respond to the needs of the displaced and returned people.
- IOM Mali has provided income generation support to 235 IDPs, returnees and vulnerable members of the host community.

Projects

Protection

- Protecting Vulnerable Persons in Mali through Identification of Basic Needs, and Provision of Direct Psychosocial Assistance by Protection Teams and Referral to Mental Health Professionals
  $5,000,000 requested - $0 received
  Provide protection assistance through direct support and referral to partner organizations or to existing mechanisms for the most vulnerable persons affected by the conflict.
  Beneficiaries 75,000 IDPs, Returnees, Host Communities

- Supporting the Government of Mali to Track and Monitor IDPs and Returnees through the Displacement Tracking Matrix
  $5,000,000 requested - $40,000 received
  Support the Government of Mali in the management of the database of the Displacement Tracking Matrix, in order to provide timely and accurate data-sharing, which helps to form the basis of rapid humanitarian interventions and to plan effective humanitarian policies.
  Beneficiaries 86,026 Returnees, IDPs and the Government of Mali

Health

- Assessing and Responding to Health Needs of IDPs and Returnees Affected by the 2012 Conflict in Northern Mali through Mobile Clinics
  $2,238,350 requested - $0 received
  Identify health gaps and needs in host communities with high number of IDPs and returnees in the northern regions of Mali (Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao) and provide free access to primary health assistance through mobile clinics to IDPs, returnees and host communities in villages that lack community health centers in the regions of Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao.
  Beneficiaries 86,026 IDPs, 371,144 Returnees and 10 host communities

Early Recovery and Livelihoods

- Reintegration Assistance to Malian Returnees that fled the Central African Republic
  $5,000,000 requested - $0 received
  Provide reintegration support to Malians who fled from CAR and implement community cohesion projects in areas hosting returnees.
  Beneficiaries 2,216 Malians stranded in the region as a result of the conflict in CAR, and communities of return

- Support to the Sustainable Return and Reintegration of IDPs in Mali
  $17,000,000 requested - $1,910,000 received
  Provide income generation support to IDPs, returnees and vulnerable members of the host community and strengthen social cohesion in the communities with high number of IDPs and returnees.
  Beneficiaries 86,026 IDPs, 371,144 returnees, 15 host communities, local institutions

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- Improving Access to Water and Sanitation in Areas with High Concentration of IDPs and Returnees
  $4,156,200 requested - $0 received
  Address water and sanitation needs of the most vulnerable displaced people, returnees and host communities in areas affected by the conflict in the North. Raise awareness and educate people, specifically women about water-borne diseases and promote improved behavior related to the use of water.
  Beneficiaries 100,000 IDPs and returnees, and 10 communities with a high number of returnees but not yet covered by WASH activities

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- Assessing and Responding to Shelter and Non Food Items Needs of IDPs, returnees and the vulnerable people in Northern Mali
  $4,156,200 requested - $0 received
  Shelter and NFI needs of IDPs, returnees and the most vulnerable in host communities in areas of high level of return in northern Mali are assessed at the community level with a special focus on the different needs of girls, boys, women and men. Shelter solutions are provided
to the IDPs, returnees and the most vulnerable of host communities.

Beneficiaries 86,026 IDPs, 371,144 returnees, and the most vulnerable in 10 Host communities in areas with high number of returnees

This appeal has been supported by

Japan

United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (UN PBF)
**Mauritania**

**Introduction and Needs**

The humanitarian context in Mauritania is shaped by the lingering effects of the food and nutrition crisis that peaked in 2011. An extremely poor rainy season in 2014 has resulted in levels of food insecurity that have increased from 29.2% to 50.7% in the Hodh Ech-Chargui region compared to last year. In addition, the prolonged presence of high numbers of Malian refugees since the beginning of 2012 is heavily impacting the host communities. Local natural and economic resources in the area have always been limited, and are now put under additional stress by the presence of refugees and their herds who place additional demands on water points, pastures and other resources. Renewed violence in Northern Mali has resulted with new sporadic arrivals in the M’bera refugee camp in Mauritania.

The most urgent needs of the local population identified by the UNHCR-WFP Joint Assessment Mission include food assistance, access to potable water, conservation of pastures, agricultural assistance and livestock vaccination. Since the cycles of food insecurity have become more frequent (including in 2005, 2008 and 2012), it is necessary to increase household resilience.

In 2015, IOM maintains its focus on the region of Hodh Ech-Chargui considering that this is one of the most affected regions for food insecurity. IOM aims to meet the most urgent needs while addressing the underlying chronic reasons for these emergencies through the building of local communities’ resilience. IOM specifically focuses on food security, water and sanitation, nutrition, and early recovery.

Please click here for more information on the [Mauritania Strategic Response Plan](#) (in French).

International Staff: 3

National Staff: 12

**Achievements**

- IOM provided agricultural kits, cash for work and rehabilitated water points in some of the most affected localitites in Bassikounou, Hodh Ech-Chargui region.
- IOM completed the water distribution network for clean water in three villages, and established an integrated farms in two villages.
- IOM distributed 1,932 portable solar lamps to vulnerable Malien refugees in the M’Bera Camp.

**Projects**

**Food Security**

- [Diversification of Livelihoods for Food Insecure Populations in Hodh Ech-Chargui](#)
  - $368,875 requested - $1,010,383 received
  - Reduce the risks of food insecurity through diversifications of livelihoods.
Beneficiaries 550 women and 1,870 men will benefit from cash-for-work and cash transfers, distribution of food for livestock and better access to water. 540 elderly people will benefit from these distributions. 740 children will benefit from the milk of dairy goats. In total, this project counts 3700 beneficiaries.
Myanmar

Introduction and Needs

Myanmar faces prolonged displacement resulting from on-going inter-communal tensions and unresolved armed conflict. There is unequal and inadequate access to basic services and livelihoods opportunities, there are challenges in finding durable solutions for the displaced, and there is concern about an increase in the trafficking of people from conflict-affected areas. Disaster risk reduction activities should be strengthened and national capacity enhanced to better prepare for and respond to future emergencies.

Working across multiple sectors, IOM is at the forefront of the humanitarian response in Myanmar. Current humanitarian programming includes activities in Camp Coordination and Camp Management, disaster risk reduction, and counter-trafficking.

In Kachin and northern Shan states, approximately 99,000 people continue to be displaced both within and beyond Government controlled areas, staying in over 160 camps and with host families. Over 50 per cent are located in non-government controlled areas. In Rakhine State, over 137,000 people remain displaced in 68 IDP locations across ten townships. IOM in coordination with UNHCR and the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Clusters, is providing targeted capacity building to organizations working in camp management of the internally displaced persons camps in Rakhine and Kachin States. IOM is also working in Disaster Risk Reduction to address vulnerabilities to natural disasters including cyclones, storm surges, floods, fire, earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts and landslides.

In late 2014, IOM Myanmar expanded Disaster Risk Reduction programming from communities in South-East Myanmar where there are high concentrations of internal and cross-border migrants to conflict affected communities in Rakhine State. IOM is now aiming to put in place a comprehensive framework of vulnerability reduction and protection for victims of trafficking along Myanmar’s long eastern border regions with Thailand and China.

Click here to see more on Myanmar’s Strategic Response Plan and here for the IOM appeal (August 2015 - February 2016).

International Staff: 11
National Staff: 542

Achievements

- CCCM: IOM has mobilised and deployed the first batch of 15 staff to Rakhine State to roll out its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), to monitor mobility dynamics and priority humanitarian needs. Teams have also been deployed to Chin State, Magway and Sagaing regions to coordinate with partners to identify needs, plan for distribution of basic shelter kits and follow up reports of ongoing displacement.
- ES/NFIs: IOM has delivered 31,800 water bottles, 9,220 dry noodle packs, 7,000 biscuits, 26 shelter kits, 200 dignity kits, clothes and medicine in Mon and Kayin States. Delivery of 500 family kits and 200 shelter kits is planned in the coming week to Rakhine state, with further shelter kits distribution planned for the coming weeks.
Health: 1,300 mosquito nets have been distributed in Kayin State

Projects

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- **Support Populations Affected by the Violence through the Strengthening of Camp Management and Displacement Management Practices in Kachin and Rakhine State**
  $1,150,000 requested - $1,109,286 received
  Support a well-managed and coordinated humanitarian assistance provision within IDP camps in Rakhine and Kachin States, as a result of improved management of camps by designated/de facto camp management agencies.
  Beneficiaries 9 organizations, Government of Myanmar, CBOs and IDP/village committees

- **Camp Coordination and Camp Management**
  $200,000 requested - $94,213 received
  Enhancing humanitarian response to displaced populations through the systematic collection and analysis of data of displacement sites using the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).
  Beneficiaries 100,000 internally displaced persons

Protection

- **Support Counter Trafficking Activities and Provide Reintegration Assistance to Victim of Trafficking**
  $500,000 requested - $498,303 received
  Strengthen the ability of counter-trafficking actors that are located in conflict affected and remote border regions of Myanmar to a) prevent instances of human trafficking and b) provide comprehensive reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking upon their return to Myanmar.
  Beneficiaries Victims of trafficking, the Government of Myanmar, CSOs, IDP populations

Disaster Risk Reduction

- **Programme for Improved Disaster Management and Resilience Against Natural Disaster in the South East Region of Myanmar**
  $3,178,200 requested - $3,000,000 received
  Include internal migrants in DRR programming in Myanmar’s South-East region.
  Beneficiaries The total number of targeted beneficiaries for this program is 663,300, of which 83,600 are IDPs.

Shelter

- **Emergency shelter and non-food items**
  $2,000,000 requested - $971,282 received
  Procurement and distribution of shelter/non-food items to the most vulnerable families.
  Beneficiaries 100,000 vulnerable individuals

- **“Build back safer”**
  $3,000,000 requested - $0 received
  Focused on the most vulnerable, assisting people to rebuild homes through the development of a Shelter Improvement Training Package, the provision of Safe Construction Kits, the implementation of technical trainings.
  Beneficiaries 1,600 community members

Early Recovery and Livelihoods

- **Quick impact repairs to priority community infrastructure**
  $1,500,000 requested - $0 received
  The project aims to address the damage to essential public infrastructure such as schools, community sanitation facilities, markets and health facilities and conduct emergency repairs to enable the swift reuse of such facilities and the recovery of government services for the affected communities.
  Beneficiaries 100 community infrastructures

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- **Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)**
$1,300,000 requested - $0 received
Decontaminating/ cleaning existing wells and ponds and/or to build new wells. Supporting villages to build temporary common WASH facilities including latrines, showers and water collection points.

Beneficiaries 150,000 individuals

This appeal has been supported by

ECHO
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Nepal

Introduction and Needs

The 7.8 magnitude earthquake that struck Nepal on 25 April and the second one on 12 May have resulted in almost 9,000 deaths and over 22,000 injured. An estimated 8.1 million people have been affected across 39 of Nepal’s 75 districts. As of 7 July, some 2.8 million people, mainly living in the 14 most severely affected districts, are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, including over 127,500 IDPs. The Government of Nepal is leading the response through the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC). IOM began responding immediately, using in-country staff (400 members) and rapidly deploying an emergency response team from neighbouring countries, its Regional Office and Headquarters. IOM now has an established presence in Kathmandu, Sindulpalchowk (Chautara Municipality), Gorkha districts and Dolhaka (Charikot Municipality) Districts, from where the 14 most affected districts are covered.

Of the 2.8 million people in need, over 860,000 living below the poverty line in remote villages require immediate humanitarian assistance. Almost 3 months into the response, a significant residual relief caseload remains. For these vulnerable groups, emergency shelter and health assistance are vital, particularly during the monsoon season, and the winter that follows. Continued identification and monitoring of the living conditions and humanitarian needs of the displaced population is also essential in ensuring that life-saving assistance can be efficiently targeted through relevant clusters. Addressing protection concerns of those affected – particularly women and girls – remains a key priority, given the post-disaster heightened risks of gender-based violence and trafficking in persons.

As the emergency phase begins to shift into recovery, IOM is looking at innovative ways to link the many different facets of recovery by connecting debris removal, housing reconstruction and livelihood restoration, while incorporating building back safer and environmental considerations into its programming. To ensure that reconstruction efforts take into account seismic-resistant standards, technical assistance and advice as well as information on disaster-resilient construction must be disseminated throughout the affected areas. In order to boost early recovery, in coordination with the government, local authorities and affected populations, there is an urgent need to demolish damaged infrastructure and manage debris, as well as rehabilitate basic infrastructure and restore essential service delivery in municipalities, partially urbanized VDCs (Village Development Committees) and along key transportation corridors. The earthquake has also disrupted livelihoods; emergency employment needs to be created by engaging affected populations in debris clearing, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

For more information on the revised inter-agency Flash Appeal (April-September) please click here. A breakdown of IOM’s planned activities and requirements can be accessed here.
Achievements

- Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM): In support to of the Government led CCCM cluster, IOM as a co-lead, has deployed in 3 rounds its Displacement Tracking Matrix across all 14 worst-hit districts, monitoring mobility dynamics and assessing humanitarian needs of the displaced population. IOM also planned and supported the improvement of existing displacement sites and the identification of potential new temporary sites in support of the Government’s monsoon season contingency planning. 16 sites were assessed and improvement works in 5 priority sites. Finally, site management trainings were provided to enhance the capacity of partners in site management.
- Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs): IOM has delivered shelter and NFI items to over 100,000 vulnerable families across 17 districts directly and through partners. Furthermore, IOM supported the development of technical guidelines for shelter upgrading and repair with the Shelter Cluster.
- Early Recovery: IOM co-lead the Debris and rubble removal Working Group under the Early Recovery Cluster and has demolished 61 buildings, namely government buildings and private ones that were in danger of collapsing in public areas. IOM has also supported the removal and management of over 12,000 cubic meters of rubble, promoting safety and generating employment in local communities.
- Health: IOM has established assisted discharge and referral systems to decongest hospitals and assist step-down care facilities, so far providing healthy return options for 650 injured and vulnerable patients. Public health focal points monitor potential emerging health issues at displacement sites.
- Protection: IOM has identified 200 displaced women and girls with urgent protection needs as targets for immediate assistance and durable solutions, and is engaging in the sensitization of IDPs on the risks of trafficking in persons as well as advocating with key partners on the issue.
- Logistics: IOM has reinforced its presence at Kathmandu Airport (acting as consignee for relief items arriving from USAID, DFID and EU member states) and has established an efficient logistics pipeline reaching 17 districts.

Projects

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- **Camp Coordination and Camp Management for Earthquake-Displaced Persons in Nepal**
  $9,000,000 requested - $1,187,951 received
  Create safe, dignified and protected temporary living conditions for earthquake displaced populations, while mapping and the availability and adequacy of services and other key issues within camps, collective centers and spontaneous settlements inhabited by earthquake affected people through the use of the Displacement Tracking Matrix.

  Beneficiaries 400,000 displaced persons.

Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications

- **Shelter and non-food item (NFI) Pipeline support to Regional Hubs in Nepal (NSRHN)**
  $260,000 requested - $177,085 received
  Ensure that humanitarian partners have the ability to distribute Shelter and NFIs in a timely and efficient manner in regional hubs throughout Nepal in coordination with the Logistics Cluster.

  Beneficiaries 392,000 individuals who will receive direct shelter support

Health

- **Assisted Referral and Discharge, Public Health in Camps and Psycho-social Support for IDPs affected by Nepal Earthquake**
  $2,200,000 requested - $1,187,951 received
  Reduce excess morbidity and mortality of vulnerable and injured patients, IDPs and provide psychosocial support to internally displaced persons affected by the earthquake.

  Beneficiaries 50,000 IDPs

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- **Provision of Emergency Shelter, Non Food Items (NFI) and shelter support to self recovery to Earthquake Affected Population in Nepal for 25,000 Vulnerable Households**
  $23,900,000 requested - $12,608,434 received
  To prevent increase in mortality and morbidity, avoid loss of privacy and dignity through emergency shelter interventions that lead to safe and sustainable recovery.

  Beneficiaries 335,000 affected persons
Protection

- **Emergency Protection Monitoring and Life-Saving Actions to Reduce Risk of Exploitation of Vulnerable IDPs**
  $300,010 requested - $320,366 received
  Support Protection Monitoring and Interventions in the IDP settlement sites and communities and of earthquake affected migrants to reduce risk of exploitation and abuse.
  Beneficiaries 500,000 affected persons

Early Recovery and Livelihoods

- **Boosting Early Recovery through Debris Management, Rehabilitation of Basic Infrastructure and Livelihoods Support**
  $4,000,000 requested - $2,383,995 received
  To remove and manage debris in earthquake affected urban and rural areas of Nepal to provide access and better reach for humanitarian assistance.
  Note: the requested funding reflects the request made in the IOM revised Appeal, and is higher than IOM’s funding request under the Early Recovery Cluster in the Flash Appeal.
  Beneficiaries 20,000 IDPs

This appeal has been supported by

- Australia
- Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
- Community Chest of Korea - CCK
- DFID
- ECHO
- Italy
- Japan
- Norway
- Sweden
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Introduction and Needs

Niger is a country of origin, transit and destination for migrants. Each year, thousands of migrants of Nigerian and Sub-Saharan African origin transit through Niger on route to Libya, Algeria, or onwards to Europe, often in difficult conditions. IOM transit and assistance centers for migrants in Agadez, Dirkou and Arlit have been receiving an average of 50-80 migrants per week in the last months. Estimations for 2015 suggest that between 80,000 and 120,000 migrants will traverse Niger seeking to improve life conditions. Difficult conditions of transit, rushed departures from Libya and Algeria, and risks on the road across the desert are some key factors impacting migrants’ vulnerability. Many migrants arriving to Niger often have poor health and are dehydrated and hungry, and some are in need of psychosocial support. IOM provides emergency and life-saving humanitarian assistance to stranded and expelled migrants (Niger nationals and Third Country Nationals) in transit, including registration, food and medical assistance, provision of NFIs, emergency shelters, and voluntary homeward transportation.

In the last months, a recrudescence of violent attacks by armed group Boko Haram in northern Nigeria and renewed fighting with the Multinational Joint Task Force has driven a steady increase in the displacement of long settled Nigerian migrants, refugees and migrants from other countries to flee across the border to Diffa, in South Niger. Since the beginning of the clashes in September 2013, Niger has experienced a rate of 1,000 new arrivals per week, and the humanitarian community estimates that more than 105,000 displaced individuals (returnees and refugees) have arrived to Diffa. Hosted by local communities in one of the poorest regions of the country, almost all households require assistance for shelter and other basic necessities.

Concurrently, Niger is also managing the effects of numerous natural hazards, including droughts, deforestation, and flooding. To strengthen local authorities’ capacities to respond in the event of an emergency, IOM is working to better understand the shelter and NFI needs of populations at risk and to support plans to prepare and respond to natural disasters.

IOM co-leads the national cluster of Emergency Shelters and NFI, and provides shelter and NFI assistance, including profiling, registration and cash for work activities. In the context of the mixed migration flows through Niger, IOM is also looking to build the Government's capacity to identify and provide assistance to migrants based on their particular needs.

For more information on the Niger Strategic Response Plan for 2015, please click here.

International Staff: 12
National Staff: 39
Achievements

- Between January and 23 June 2015, IOM has assisted 5,676 stranded migrants (4,711 from Niger and 965 from other countries) returning from Libya and Algeria, with food, health, NFIs and medical assistance, and voluntary homeward transportation to their communities of origin. From December 2014 to June 2015, 3,680 Nigerien migrants based in Algeria have also been repatriated through 16 convoys.
- IOM has supported the government through the Humanitarian Cellule of Coordination and improved their technical and operational capacity to assist populations affected by crisis and natural disasters. IOM has distributed 3,780 transitional shelters, 200 emergency tents and 5,700 NFIs kits.
- IOM Niger is assisting the National Commission and the Agency for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings to implement the National Strategy. Four counter-trafficking trainings have been organised for 138 persons (magistrates, juvenile judges, social workers, members of the civil society) and IOM has also provided technical support for the preparation of the Anti-Smuggling law, which was approved in May.

Projects

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- **Assistance aux populations affectées par les crises et catastrophes en abris d’urgence, transitionnels/adéquat, en BNA et Renforcement des capacités de réponse rapide des autorités locales et des communautés touchées.**
  $2,105,409 requested - $595,185 received
  Beneficiaries 52,500 women, 47,250 men and 5,250 children among the most vulnerable people (displaced, pregnant women, lactating women, elderly, unaccompanied children), giving priority to people coming from Nigeria and Algeria.

Protection

- **Assistance humanitaire aux migrants vulnérables dans la région d’Agadez et Niamey.**
  $1,498,000 requested
  L’objectif de ce projet est d’assurer une assistance humanitaire et une protection adéquate aux migrants bloqués ou expulsés au Niger. Ce projet propose donc d’assurer une prise en charge des migrants arrivant dans les 4 centres de transit et d’assistance de l’OIM à Dirkou, Arlit, Agadez et Niamey et d’assurer leur retour volontaire dans leur communautés d’origine en sécurité et dignité si les conditions sécuritaire le permettent.
  Beneficiaries 5,000 migrants including 750 children, 1,250 women and 3,000 men.

**This appeal has been supported by**

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
Nigeria

Introduction and Needs

The overall humanitarian situation in Nigeria has deteriorated rapidly as a result of increasing conflict, particularly in the north east of the country due to the Boko Haram insurgency. Community clashes, mostly between the semi-nomadic cattle-herders and settled farmers, particularly in Middle Belt states are also responsible for continued instability. The dynamic of insurgency and counter-insurgency activities, combined with community clashes is increasing displacement and humanitarian needs. In addition, the recent deterioration of the security situation in the North East and especially in Borno is likely to lead to further displacement in the country.

As of June y 2015, the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) has reached over 1,300,000 people in the six north eastern states alone, with the large majority living in host communities. Approximately 104,000 individuals (8% of the internally displaced population) are staying in camps or camp-like settings. IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix regularly provides updated information on the overall number of internally displaced people in Nigeria’s north east. It also captures information on gaps in service provision and the need for urgent humanitarian assistance in such areas as CCCM, shelter and NFI, WASH, health, education and protection. Strengthening the IDP data management framework through expansion of IOM DTM in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency, and devising strategies for shelter and camp coordination and camp management remain urgent priorities in ensuring efficient delivery of humanitarian services.

The humanitarian conditions in Nigeria are fluid and changing rapidly. As the vast majority of IDPs are scattered in the host communities, it has proven challenging for partners to gain an in-depth understanding of their needs. The next DTM round, which will include IDP site assessments in addition to targeted registration, will provide more detailed information on IDP vulnerability, access to services and most urgent needs in camps as well as in host communities. Furthermore, while the multi-national military offensives in the North East have reportedly led to the liberation of certain areas formally controlled by Boko Haram, IDPs are likely to return to find destroyed houses and infrastructures. Once humanitarian access is restored, it will be key to further assess the damages generated in these locations in order to support durable solution to end displacement.

Nigeria has commenced the process of developing the 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and has published a Strategic Response Plan. IOM is co-leading both the Emergency-Shelter/NFIs and CCCM sectors with NEMA. IOM is currently engaging with the sectors’ members in discussing best ways forward to address the priorities and needs in the Shelter/NFI and CCCM sectors.

International Staff: 18

National Staff: 77
Achievements

- Emergency shelter and non-food item assistance provided to 3,520 IDP households in Adamawa and Borno States.
- Four round of DTM assessments conducted in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe that shed lights on the displacements figures and needs of the populations in the respective areas.

Projects

Coordination and Support Services

- Strengthening the CCCM Coordination Capacity of NEMA in Response to IDP Crisis
  $3,750,000 requested - $4,361,763 received
  Support the coordinated delivery of humanitarian services to internally displaced persons living in informal settlements and camps. The project will also strengthen the camp coordination and information management framework for effective information gathering and analysis on IDPs.
  Beneficiaries 981,414 individuals

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- Improve the Living Conditions of Vulnerable IDPs through the Provision of Life-Saving Non-Food Items and Shelter Support in North East Nigeria
  $3,761,050 requested - $1,479,869 received
  Improve the living conditions of vulnerable IDPs through the provision of life-saving non-food items and shelter support.
  Beneficiaries 18,000 individuals

This appeal has been supported by

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)  ECHO  United States

Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
**Pakistan**

**Introduction and Needs**

Pakistan faces a variety of natural hazards, which have resulted in consecutive disasters over the past 10 years – some recurrent, such as monsoon flooding, and others unpredictable in frequency and scale, such as earthquakes. Over time, these disasters have hindered progress toward development goals and exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities linked to malnutrition and food insecurity, income scarcity, land tenure challenges and other factors.

The 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for Pakistan highlights the acute vulnerability to disasters as a result of geographical location, topography, hydrological configuration, extended fault-lines, and overall underdevelopment across the country. The HNO further emphasizes that disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness activities at household and community level are imperative to ensure that natural hazards do not become a disaster.

In addition, a protracted complex crisis in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of northwest Pakistan has led to large-scale population movements since 2008. The Government of Pakistan, with support from the humanitarian community, is facilitating returns to areas of origin in 2015, with more than 40,000 families returning during the first half of the year. More than 265,000 families (approximately 1.6 million people) remain in displacement.

IOM’s requirements are in line with the Pakistan Humanitarian Strategic Plan for 2015.

International Staff: 21
National Staff: 535

**Achievements**

- IOM’s Early Recovery Shelter Programme in areas affected by floods in 2012 reached its conclusion in April 2015. In total, 15,490 flood-affected families were supported to rebuild safer shelters through cash grants, technical trainings and field-based support.

- 11,733 community training sessions outlining Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) construction techniques were conducted for 238,500 programme beneficiaries and community members in flood-affected areas as part of the 2012 floods recovery programme.

- Displaced populations from North Waziristan, South Waziristan and Bara Tehsil of Khyber Agency received critical information on humanitarian assistance available to them through humanitarian communications, including 28 Public Service Announcements, 19 advertisement campaigns, 43,700 brochures and 102,000 leaflets.

- 8,000 vulnerable families affected by complex emergencies are being supported with Non-Food Item (NFI) kits comprising plastic tarpaulin, kitchen sets, solar lights and other basic necessities. These kits are being provided to vulnerable families returning to areas of origin and living in protracted displacement, as they required critical shelter and NFI support in the interim period before longer term solutions are achieved.

**Projects**

- [Map of Pakistan](https://example.com/map)
Multi-Sector

- Multi-year Humanitarian Programme for Natural Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery in Pakistan
  $10,328,048 requested - $10,328,048 received
  The programme is designed to respond to the following strategic objectives: i) Provide immediate response and early recovery assistance for the people with greatest humanitarian needs following emergencies in Pakistan; (ii) Contribute towards strengthening the capacity of government and communities to manage risks faced by disasters, reducing peoples’ vulnerability.
  Note: this project is outside the Pakistan Humanitarian Strategic Plan 2015, but has been coordinated at an inter-agency level.

Beneficiaries During the first year: 29,000 families (approximately 183,000 individuals), as well as NGO staff and local government stakeholders engaged through multi-sector preparedness trainings covering 25 disaster-prone districts.

Common Services

- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (KP/FATA) Capacity Building
  $1,500,000 requested - $0 received
  Enhance the capacity of Provincial Disaster Management Authority of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA Disaster Management Authority to plan for more effective and streamlined responses in the event of a disaster, through contingency planning, tracking of population movements after a disaster, rapid deployment of individuals trained and standard-based management of displacement sites.

Beneficiaries Provincial Disaster Management Authority of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA Disaster Management Authority

- Provision of Security Awareness Induction Support to the Humanitarian Community in Pakistan
  $1,223,530 requested - $559,284 received
  Contribute towards the safety and security of humanitarian aid workers in Pakistan including measures to address and mitigate risks, facilitating more effective delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Beneficiaries National and International humanitarian aid workers

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- Shelter/Non-Food Items Support to Complex Emergencies
  $4,250,000 requested - $787,402 received
  Provide shelter materials and/or non-food items to highly vulnerable displaced families returning to areas of origin so as to prevent exposure, reduce morbidity and mortality and contribute towards protecting the dignity of those affected.

Beneficiaries 8,000 vulnerable families in displacement or returning to areas of origin provided life-saving shelter/NFI support.

Protection

- Humanitarian Communications Support for Returning Population of FATA
  $1,000,000 requested - $318,520 received
  Develop two-way communication channels amongst populations affected and displaced by complex crises, the humanitarian community and the Government to support the provision of multi-sectoral, lifesaving information regarding available humanitarian assistance as well as outstanding needs.

Beneficiaries At least 60% of families reached (127,000 families based on current figures)

This appeal has been supported by

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) DFID ECHO

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Philippines

Last updated date
08/31/2015 - 11:45

Total requested: $1,875,187
Total funded: $1,875,187
Percentage funded: 100%

Introduction and Needs
Ranked as the second most disaster-prone country in the world, the Philippines is exposed to a variety of natural hazards including floods, landslides, typhoons, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. The effect of climate change is further increasing the frequency of intense hydro-meteorological events including super typhoons, thereby adding to the country’s vulnerability to natural disasters. Typhoon Haiyan, which was the most destructive typhoon in history, affected a total of 14 million people in the Philippines in 2013. In December 2014, the country was hit by typhoon Hagupit, causing renewed displacement and destruction of infrastructure, largely in the Eastern Samar region which was also the worst affected region by Typhoon Haiyan.

IOM was one of the first international humanitarian agencies on the ground after Typhoon Haiyan hit the Philippines, providing Camp Coordination and Camp Management support (CCCM), including the roll-out of IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), and distributing emergency shelter materials and non-food items (NFIs) to the most vulnerable individuals. Until today, IOM continues to support Haiyan affected communities in the recovery efforts and preparedness for future natural disasters. IOM is working together with the Government of the Philippines to build transitional shelters for families whose houses were completely destroyed by the typhoons. In terms of Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM), IOM is conducting trainings for national and local government partners to better understand future risks and how to plan mass evacuations with zero casualties.

IOM has also continued its operations in conflict-affected areas in Central Mindanao, mainly for people displaced by military confrontations between the armed forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. In January 2015, new armed clashes broke out in Maguindanao, forcing more than 75,000 people to flee their homes. IOM supported the local government by rolling out the DTM, and with CCCM assistance in the displacement sites as well as by distributing NFIs and shelter materials. Additionally, IOM continues to conduct activities for promoting the peace process in the Bangsamoro, such as capacity building of the Bangsamoro Development Agency.

A recovery programme is ongoing in response to the Zamboanga Crisis that erupted in September 2013 between the AFP and the Moro National Liberation Front, causing displacement of more than 100,000 people. IOM’s response included the construction of transitional shelters, CCCM support such as management of over-congested evacuation centres, relocation/transfer assistance, and livelihood support to equip affected people with skills as part of promoting stabilization and development in the area.

The immediate humanitarian needs of the affected communities under IOM programmes have been met. Nevertheless, IOM Philippine continues working on disaster preparedness and risk reduction management and long-term recovery projects. The funding requirements for these programmes will be included in IOM’s 2016
Achievements

- IOM strengthened partnership with the Government of the Philippines, particularly with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), who has funded IOM projects for the responses to Typhoon Haiyan and the Zamboanga Crisis.
- IOM supported more than 3,500 families affected by Typhoon Haiyan and Hagupit by building transitional shelters with currently 640 timber houses still under construction.
- IOM also supported 12,774 individuals or 3,257 conflict affected families in Maguindanao and North Cotabato with CCCM assistance, protection and psychosocial support trainings, and with emergency Shelter and NFI assistance.
- IOM built 700 transitional shelters, benefiting 700 families in Zamboang. In addition, the CCCM teams supported the transfer of IDPs living in evacuation sites to transitional sites which help to decongest evacuation centres.

Projects

Multi-Sector

- CCCM, Shelter, Livelihood (Cash for Work) and Protection Support for Vulnerable Populations in Zamboanga City
  $200,160 requested - $200,160 received
  To assist the Government of the Philippines and humanitarian partners in conflict and culturally sensitive evacuation camp management including social preparations and the safe movement of the displaced and vulnerable women and men from conflict-affected communities of Zamboanga City.
  Beneficiaries 3,000 displaced families (15,000 individuals)

- Emergency Assistance, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Shelter Support to the Displaced Population in Conflict Affected Areas of Mindanao Philippines.
  $325,027 requested - $325,027 received
  To contribute to humanitarian efforts in responding to urgent needs of displaced women, men, girls and boys, including those with disabilities and special needs, in evacuation centres through the provision of NFIs, CCCM and shelter support.
  Beneficiaries 1,000 families (5,000 individuals)

Disaster Risk Reduction

- Enhancement of the Network of Evacuation Centres in Eastern Samar
  $800,000 requested - $800,000 received
  To enhance the region’s evacuation systems and networks through construction of community buildings robust enough to provide a means of safe shelter in times of disaster, and a safe space for the community (especially children and teenagers) to gather and socialize in, during non-emergency periods.
  Beneficiaries Communities of the target areas (municipalities of Guiuan and Borongan in Eastern Samar) particularly children, youth, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups of people

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- Shelter and NFI Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by Typhoon Hagupit in Eastern Samar
  $250,000 requested - $250,000 received
  To contribute to efforts of the Government of the Philippines through the provision of emergency shelter and Non-Food item (NFI) assistance, mainstreaming protection issues such as prevention of Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Counter-Trafficking in all activities and programmes.
  Beneficiaries Displaced persons, particularly women and girls and vulnerable members of the host communities

Shelter Assistance and Disaster Risk Reduction

- Transitional Shelter Support and Enhancement of the Network of Evacuation Centers for Areas Affected by Typhoon Hagupit
  $300,000 requested - $300,000 received
  To address the most pressing needs of the typhoon-affected communities in terms of shelter response and betterment of evacuation systems through provision of adequate and safer shelters and the Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (CBDRRM) training.
  Beneficiaries Displaced persons, particularly women and girls and vulnerable members of the communities.
This appeal has been supported by

Canada

ECHO

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)

Republic of Korea

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Rwanda

Introduction and Needs

Since the rise of socio-political tensions in relation to the general elections to be held in Burundi in July 2015, a large number of Burundians fled into neighbouring Rwanda. IOM is part of the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for Burundi and will provide transportation assistance between entry points and reception centres in Rwanda (through direct implementation), and will support Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) with the provision of post-arrival health screening of refugees. Rwanda currently hosts 74,293 refugees from neighbouring DR Congo and 32,418 Burundian refugees living in camps (UNHCR, June 2015).

IOM also provides assistance to the large number of Rwandan returnees who fled the country following the genocide in 1994. To date, over three million Rwandan refugees have returned to their country of origin and between 1 January and 31 May 2015, another 1,708 returned. Another 8,300 refugees are expected to return in 2015 due to the enduring crisis in DR Congo and the ongoing effects of the Cessation Clause that entered into force in June 2013. As returnees have limited access to livelihood opportunities, IOM provides vocational training and small business start-up kits as part of a joint programme of One-UN and the Rwandan government.

Finally, Rwanda has been coping with the ramifications of the directive by the Tanzanian President in July 2013 that called for all migrants in the Kagera region without valid residential documents to leave the country or be forcibly removed. Between July 2013 and January 2014, 14,461 migrants returned to Rwanda where they were housed in two transit centres before receiving onward transportation to their districts of origin. As the transit centres were closed in January 2014, the migrants are now hosted by extended family members or district authorities. The district is working to identify land, but there is need for support in roofing materials to assist the migrants to build new homes. Additionally, integration support into their new communities is required through vocational training and improving community infrastructure.

International Staff: 7
National Staff: 22

Achievements

- Between January and June 2015, IOM with the support of the Government of Rwanda has trained, 782 Rwandan returnees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in vocational trainings including tailoring, mechanics, welding, carpentry, masonry, hairdressing, knitting, handicrafts, shoemaking and photography. Business coaching was also provided to 782 individuals, who upon their successful graduation, received business startup kits as well as startup capital.
- Between April and May 2015, IOM in collaboration with stakeholders (MIDIMAR, UNHCR, Rusizi District and ADRA) conducted a detailed assessment on water rehabilitation and the supply system. The technical design and Bill of Quantity on the water supply system are available, and the construction of WASH facilities and a health post is going to start soon.
Projects

Early Recovery and Livelihoods

- **Socio-Economic Reintegration Support for Rwandan Returnees**
  $3,300,000 requested - $620,000 received
  Objective: To contribute to sustainable economic reintegration of Rwandan returnees and other vulnerable groups.

*Government of Rwanda / One UN Joint programme: Sustainable Return and Reintegration of Rwandan Returnees 2012-2015*

Beneficiaries 3,000 returnee families (Western and Northern Provinces)

- **Reintegration Support for Expelled Migrants in Rwanda**
  $3,176,240 requested - $0 received
  Provide reintegration support to expelled migrants in the forms of vocational training, small business start-up kits, livestock and shelter materials. Additionally, support small infrastructure projects for the receiving communities to increase the community's capacity to support the influx of arriving migrants.

Beneficiaries 14,500 expelled migrants (1,500 families), mainly in the Eastern and Southern Provinces

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- **Provision of critical health and WASH Services in new transit centre (TC)**
  $330,000 requested - $250,004 received
  Contribute to the improvement in reception conditions for all returnees through effective and all-inclusive WASH and health service delivery in Rwanda.

Beneficiaries 5000 Rwandan returnees

Health and Nutrition

- **Health Support to Burundian Refugees in Rwanda**
  $235,308 requested - $0 received
  Offer training and medical equipment to an international NGO to provide post-arrival health screenings at reception centres, and provide a medical escort during onward transportation to the Mahama Refugee Camp. (Burundi Refugee Regional Response Plan)

Beneficiaries 70,000 Burundian refugees

Transportation

- **Transportation and Health Support to Burundian Refugees in Rwanda**
  $1,064,794 requested - $0 received
  Provide transportation assistance for up to 70,000 refugees between entry points and reception centres in Bugesera and Nyanza districts (Burundi Refugee Regional Response Plan).

Beneficiaries 70,000 Burundian refugees

This appeal has been supported by

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)  
Sweden
Somalia

Introduction and Needs

Due to limited rainfalls, conflict, trade disruptions and reduced humanitarian access, gains made since the end of the famine in 2012 are gradually being lost. Somalia remains one of the world’s largest humanitarian crises, with approximately 3.2 million people in need of assistance. An estimated 1 million people are in emergency or crisis, while another 2.1 million are stressed.

Deteriorating food security across the country threatens to increase food prices, reduce access to food, and increase levels of malnutrition. The security, humanitarian and political situation continues to change rapidly, posing a challenge for humanitarian workers and fundraising efforts. Overall funding for humanitarian assistance is shrinking in Somalia and much focus has been shifted to development and security funding and addressing the peace and statebuilding goals under the Somali Compact.

1.1 million Somalis remain internally displaced within Somalia, and approximately 1 million Somali refugees reside in neighbouring countries. IDPs constitute 62% of those in food security crisis and in need of emergency assistance. Spontaneous return and repatriation of IDPs is ongoing and in 2014, the Somalia Return Consortium has supported approximately 3,200 households with voluntary return. A UNHCR-led pilot project on voluntary refugee return from Kenya has completed in June, 2015 and a larger number of refugee returns are expected to return in the coming months.

According to UNHCR, in 2014 alone, more than 100,000 persons have been temporarily displaced through military offensives, natural disasters, including floods, cyclones and droughts, and inter clan conflicts. The military offensives “Operation Eagle”, launched in early 2014, and “Operation Indian Ocean” launched in late August 2014 have displaced approximately 80,000 individuals in South Central Somalia. The protection crisis in Somalia remains of serious concern. About 96,000 people have forcefully been evicted in the first five months of 2015, three times more than all forced evictions reported in 2014. The Federal Government is taking a proactive role in humanitarian coordination, however, their capacity still needs to be improved and built upon. Displaced populations, returnees and host communities require urgent assistance in terms of food security, livelihoods, access to shelter and basic services. Durable solutions for IDPs and returnees are essential and issues surrounding access to land will also need to be addressed to reduce the risks of renewed conflict.

Furthermore, the escalation of the conflict in Yemen since March 2015 has also had regional spillover effects into Somalia. While the total number of Somali nationals in Yemen is unknown, prior to the upsurge in violence, there were 257,645 registered refugees in Yemen, mostly Somalis, and the number of migrants was estimated to be at least the same. Since late March 2015, nearly 18,500 individuals have fled Yemen and arrived in Somalia including 16,690 Somali nationals, 1,653 Yemenis and 138 individuals from 10 different countries (as of 30 June, 2015). It is estimated that some 36,000 people will arrive on the shores of Somalia between April and September, and many will be in need of...
urgent humanitarian assistance including food, water, sanitation, hygiene, healthcare/referrals, onward transportation assistance as well as reintegration support. In light of the existing challenges within Somalia, it will also be important to support the communities of high returns by improving public infrastructure, providing livelihood opportunities, and increasing access to basic social services.

Click here to learn more about Somalia’s Strategic Response Plan, and here to see the IOM Regional Appeal for the Yemen Crisis.

International Staff: 19
National Staff: 214

Achievements

Achievements in 2015

- Since March 2015, 18,500 individuals who have arrived in Somalia fleeing Yemen have been supported by IOM and partners with emergency assistance upon arrival to Bossaso, Berbera and Mogadishu
- 175,214 IDPs, returnees and host communities in South Central Somalia have been provided with access to clean and safe water through water treatments, rehabilitation and construction of new water supply systems. 530 ventilated improved pit latrines have been constructed for most vulnerable families and Community Led Total Sanitation has been introduced in 9 communities.
- 313 gender-based violence survivors (283 female and 30 male) have been assisted in Mogadishu and Puntland with psychosocial counseling and medical assistance.

Projects

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- Provision of Emergency NFIs/Shelter for Newly Displaced Populations and Improvement of Living Conditions of Protracted Displaced Populations in Key Migratory Routes in South Central Somalia and Other Urban Centres
  $1,375,000 requested - $0 received
  Provide life-saving assistance to 9,000 newly displaced and returning populations caused by natural hazards or/and conflict through provision of emergency NFI/shelter. Improve current living conditions of 12,000 protracted displaced populations in key migratory routes through rehabilitation, construction and protection of shelters.
  Beneficiaries 21,000 IDPs and mobile populations

Multi-Sector

- Facilitating the Transition to Durable Solutions of IDPs/returning IDPs and Refugees in their Place of Origin, Resettled Areas and Locally Integrated Areas in Somalia through Community Based Planning and Community Projects
  $2,500,000 requested - $0 received
  Facilitate the transition of 12,010 individuals (3,713 women, 3,336 men, 2,675 girls, and 2,286 boys) towards durable solutions through community interventions that create an enabling environment for sustainable development and social protection for women, men, girls and boys. The project will support: 1) return communities in South Central where IDPs/refugees return and 2) communities in Hargeisa, Bosaso, Garowe, Kismayo, Baidoa, Mogadishu and other urban areas with protracted IDPs and where refugees return, integrate or resettle.
  Beneficiaries 12,010 IDPs, returnees, host community members.

- Somalia Response Plan for Yemen
  $12,130,843 requested - $964,056 received
  In light of ongoing instability in Yemen, provide critical humanitarian assistance for those arriving from Yemen in Somalia at points of entry and in communities of return. The response includes initial reception assistance, support for transportation to areas of origin, and support for host communities.

Food Security

- Humanitarian Livelihood Support for IDPs, Returning Populations and Host Communities to Address Food Insecurity and Income Shortages in South Central (all regions), Puntland (Bari and Nugal) and Somaliland (Sool and Sanag)
  $3,500,000 requested - $2,189,390 received
  Improve food access and security as well alternative income options for IDPs, returning populations and host communities in urban centers of Somalia. Provide seasonally appropriate and livelihood specific inputs to increase the productive capacity of rural livelihoods; invest in the construction and/or restoration of household and community productive assets to build resilience to withstand future shocks and prevent further deterioration.
Beneficiaries 27,500 IDPs, returnees and host community members.

Health

- **Emergency Life-Saving Health Care to the Most Vulnerable Populations including Migrant and Mobile Populations and Affected Host Communities in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Regions**
  $3,563,100 requested - $1,057,841 received
  Objective 1: Increase access/utilization of primary and emergency health care by MMPs and affected host communities, thereby contributing to equal access for women, men, girls and boys.
  Objective 2: Increase technical and human resource capacity of MoH and health service providers in the provision of EPHS/MISP to MMPs and host communities, and disaster and epidemic outbreak preparedness and response.
  Objective 3: Improve public information and advocacy capacity of MMPs and affected host communities concerning public health threats, including environmental hazards, medical/toxic waste and health risks resulting from GBV, FGM and human trafficking, promoting equal participation of women, men, girls and boys.

  Beneficiaries 119,000 IDPs, migrants, returnees, host communities, especially vulnerable groups with disabilities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- **Provision of Temporary Life-Saving and Sustainable Access to WASH for Migrant and Mobile Populations (MMPs) and Affected Host Communities in Multiple Regions in South Central Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland**
  $4,680,000 requested - $1,228,284 received
  Objective 1: Provide temporary life-saving and improve sustainable access to safe and clean water to 120,000 (42,000 girls; 36,000 boys; 24,000 women and 18,000 men) vulnerable MMPs (including IDPs, returnees and nomadic populations) and affected host communities living in emergency and crisis situations in South Central, Somaliland and Puntland regions.
  Objective 2: Provide emergency and temporary access to appropriate sanitation facilities with hand washing facilities and lockable doors to 80,000 people (28,000 girls, 24,000 boys, 16,000 women and 12,000 men) living in emergency and crisis situations in South Central, Somaliland and Puntland regions as well as introducing Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) for 8 villages or about 40,000 persons (14,000 girls; 12,000 boys; 8,000 women and 6,000 men).
  Objective 3: Strengthen the capacity and coordination of 120,000 (42,000 girls; 36,000 boys; 24,000 women and 18,000 men) MMPs and host communities to mitigate risks of poor hygiene and water borne diseases by improving knowledge and utilization of good hygiene practices through training and hygiene promotion activities.

  Beneficiaries 120,000 IDPs, returnees, host community members and pastoralists.

Protection

- **Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking through Awareness Raising, Capacity Building of Authorities and Civil society, and Direct Assistance**
  $750,607 requested - $243,082 received
  Prevent irregular migration, trafficking in and smuggling of humans through increased awareness of the general public; and to protect trafficked women, men, girls and boys through the provision of direct assistance as well as capacity building of law enforcement agencies in identification, rescue and referral of VoTs and other vulnerable migrants to appropriate agencies.

  Beneficiaries 475,245 Victims of Trafficking, government officials, service providers, and committee members.

- **Enhance Community Protection Mechanisms for GBV and HIV through a Comprehensive Response**
  $1,132,065 requested - $243,082 received
  Objective 1: Strengthen advocacy and community protection mechanisms by supporting Community Conversations on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), a media campaign, to address, human rights linked to GBV and mainstreaming HIV (10,000 women, 7500 men,5000 girls, 3000 boys).
  Objective 2: Strengthen emergency medical and legal referral for survivors of PLHIV and survivors of GBV and provide trainings for Psychosocial Counselors, authorities and implementing partners (52 women, 25 men) and placement of Somali Diaspora (2 women, 1 man) through the Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) IOM system to ensure provision of psychosocial support and mental health services (3500 women, 1500 men, 250 elderly, 250 disabled, 300 girls, 150 boys, 100 PLHIV).
  Objective 3: Improve protection of IDPs, survivors of GBV and PLHIV and other vulnerable groups (including men, women, boys and girls) through advocacy, awareness and outreach, and capacity building providing support towards livelihoods and income generation, through vocational training, production of dignity and clean delivery kits and provision of solar lighting (3000 women, 500 men, 600 girls, 400 boys).

  Beneficiaries 25,500 IDPs, returnees, elderly, disabled, survivors of GBV, people living with HIV (PLHIV), host community members.

  $1,318,600 requested - $853,655 received
Maximize protection and minimize human rights violations of vulnerable migrants in mixed migration flows, inclusive of men, women, boys, and girls. Encourage women’s participation in capacity building activities; increase services to migrant populations through emergency assistance and referral; take into account the different protection needs and service needs of men, women and children; and enhance public information and advocacy to mobile and potentially mobile populations migrating to Yemen and other Gulf States from the Horn of Africa.

Beneficiaries 45,000 migrants, IDPs, people in host communities, government authorities, and journalists.

This appeal has been supported by

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)  Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)  Japan

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  Switzerland  United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees (UNHCR)

United States
South Sudan

Introduction and Needs
On 15 December 2013, violence broke out in Juba, South Sudan’s capital, and quickly spread to throughout the country. Escalating violence in 2015 is destroying the viability of communities and generating new and recurrent displacement. As of mid-2015, 1.55 million people are internally displaced and over 550,000 have fled to neighboring countries. 145,000 individuals are currently seeking shelter within UNMISS Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites. This population is particularly vulnerable as sites are often congested, and prone to flooding and violence.

South Sudan faces a major public health crisis due to the disruption of primary and secondary health services. Humanitarian partners expect that the rainy season, which will last from June to November, will lead to a seasonal increase in waterborne diseases including a heightened risk of Cholera. Moreover, the scale and brutality of the conflict has resulted in an urgent need to provide counseling and psychosocial assistance to the affected population.

Food insecurity in South Sudan is deepening due to insecurity, limited market functionality, high food prices caused by fast-rising inflation and depreciation of the local currency, diminishing purchasing power, depletion of household food stocks, and high costs of living. In April, overall food insecurity rose to 7.7 million and is expected to further increase. Seasonal flooding is expected to lead to logistical constraints to delivering humanitarian aid, as over 60 percent of country becomes inaccessible by road during the rainy season.

In addition to the ongoing crisis in South Sudan, the country also hosts 293,000 refugees. The majority of refugees reside in volatile states including Upper Nile and Unity. The lack of sufficient resources in these areas has increased tension between refugees and their host communities. Armed groups often recruit members of the refugee population, or refugees acquire weapons in order to protect themselves, fueling into the conflict.

The current crisis occurs against the backdrop of chronic poverty, as South Sudan is one of the poorest countries in the world. With half the population living below the national poverty line, and other chronically low human development indicators, many South Sudanese have little or no capacity to withstand shocks and rebuild their lives after a disaster.

Click here for South Sudan’s revised Humanitarian Response Plan. 
Click here for IOM South Sudan 2015 Crisis Appeal.

International Staff: 90
National Staff: 363

Projects

Camp Coordination and Camp Management
- **Republic of South Sudan Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster Coordination**
  $6,117,500 requested - $3,431,710 received
  To continue to coordinate the overall response of the CCCM cluster and provide camp coordination support to facilitate the effective delivery of life saving services in IDP camps and camp-like settlements.

  Beneficiaries 1,587,700 individuals: All IDPs living in CCCM type sites (500,600)and 75% of the IDPs living in the host communities (1,087,000), based on the 2015 projected figures from the Humanitarian Country Team.

- **Improving Conditions in IDP Sites Through Site Development and Expansion, Upgrading of Humanitarian Hubs and Assistance to Stranded Foreign Nationals**
  $32,382,455 requested - $13,818,802 received
  To improve overall humanitarian response in priority areas through IDP site expansion/enhancement, return assistance to displaced foreign nationals and improvement and maintenance of the humanitarian hubs.

  Beneficiaries 224,900 individuals: Juba County: 33,300 (all IDPs). Bor South County: 5,900 (IDPs in CCCM type sites). Rubkona County: 50,000 (IDPs in PoC site). Malakal County: 18,000 (IDPs in PoC site). Akobo County: 70,400 (all IDPs) Koch county: 33,700 (all IDPs) Longochuk County: 13,600 (all IDPs).

**Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI}s)**

- **Provision of Emergency NFI{s} and Shelter to Conflict-Affected People in South Sudan**
  $40,040,507 requested - $11,115,152 received
  To ensure the continued operation and expansion of the Shelter and NFI Cluster Coordination team to enable the effective delivery of support to cluster partners and overall effective implementation of a coordinated and targeted Shelter and NFI response to the ongoing crisis.

  Beneficiaries 1,494,040 individuals: 20% women and 68% children.

- **Republic of South Sudan Shelter and NFI Cluster Coordination**
  $2,118,923 requested - $950,000 received
  To ensure the continued operation and expansion of the Shelter and NFI Cluster Coordination team to enable the effective delivery of support to cluster partners and overall effective implementation of a coordinated and targeted Shelter and NFI response to the ongoing crisis.

  Beneficiaries 1,300,070 individuals: Conflict-affected people, including IDPs, host communities, and other vulnerable people.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

- **Provision of Emergency WASH Assistance for Emergency Affected Populations in South Sudan**
  $11,958,620 requested - $4,841,384 received
  To provide emergency water and sanitation, and promote good hygiene among vulnerable emergency affected populations in South Sudan.

  Beneficiaries The project will target 309,100 emergency affected populations (Women: 20% (21 and over); Children:51% (Under 21)

- **Procurement, Prepositioning, and Management of Core Pipeline WASH Emergency Supplies to Support the Enhancement of the WASH Sector’s Preparedness and Response in South Sudan**
  $4,900,000 requested - $2,805,669 received
  To strengthen the WASH cluster’s capacity to respond to emerging humanitarian needs through the management of 12.5% of the WASH core pipeline.

  Beneficiaries 135,000 IDPs, returnees, refugees and the most affected host community members. (Children 51%, Women 28%)

**Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications**

- **Humanitarian Common Logistics Services in the Republic of South Sudan**
  $4,507,663 requested - $3,732,394 received
  To provide efficient and cost effective transport alternatives to humanitarian actors thereby enabling the timely delivery of relief items to frontline locations.

  Beneficiaries 75 UN/INGOs in The Republic of South Sudan

**Protection**

- **Enhancing the Psychosocial Well-Being of Internally Displaced Persons and Conflict-Affected Populations**
  $449,250 requested - $1,099,706 received
  Addressing the psychosocial needs of the IDPs based in Malakal and Bor. Contributing to the enhancement of their psychosocial well-being. By enhancing community psychosocial resilience, the project seeks to contribute to the protection of conflict affected population,
mitigate and prevent further conflict.

Beneficiaries 2,550 individuals: 2000 IDPs within the PoCs and outside. 550 beneficiaries of direct service delivery.

**Health**

- **Sustaining Life-saving Primary Health Care Services and Provision of Rapid Response and Psychosocial Support for Vulnerable IDPs, Returnees and Affected Host Communities in Upper Nile, Unity, and Jonglei States**
  
  $5,200,000 requested - $3,456,161 received

  To contribute to the reduction of avoidable mortality and morbidity through the provision of life-saving, rapid response primary health care services to vulnerable IDPs, returnees and conflict-affected host communities.

  Beneficiaries 343,643 IDPs and host community members. Children under 5 estimated to be 20% of the population.

**Coordination and Support Services**

- **Humanitarian Hubs Set-Up and Support for South Sudan**
  $14,373,438 requested - $0 received

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**This appeal has been supported by**

- Canada
- Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
- Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)
- DFID
- ECHO
- European Commission
- Italy
- Japan
- Netherlands
- Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
- Switzerland
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Sudan

Introduction and Needs

Sudan’s humanitarian needs are mainly a result of armed conflict that has driven displacement. Over the last year, as the fighting has intensified, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated. The most affected areas include Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states where conflict has been protracted and intense. In 2015, intertribal fighting in North, East and Central Darfur resulted in hundreds of deaths and the significant displacement of about 150,000 people. Since December 2014, in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, armed conflict has resulted in at least 86,000 new displacements in government controlled areas alone. Increases in criminality and banditry in the region with the aid community being targeted has seriously constrained the humanitarian effort. Various peace initiatives are underway and while there has been some progress with the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, the situation has yet to improve substantially.

3.1 million IDPs and 100,000 newly arrived refugees are in need of humanitarian assistance. Protection and immediate relief assistance including health, food, nutrition, water and sanitation, shelter, and education continue to be the priority. Improving access to basic services is also essential to build the resilience of hundreds of thousands of communities that are currently under-served. Food insecurity is also a large concern as high instances of floods in the period between June and September and limited rainfall throughout the rest of the year have resulted in poor harvests; an estimated 550,000 children under 5 suffer from severe acute malnutrition.

2.7 million People have been living in displacement for at least one year in Darfur, South and West Kordofan and Blue Nile States. These individuals living in protracted displacement need opportunities to enhance their self-reliance through integrated programming and livelihood interventions; including an estimated 350,000 South Sudanese in Sudan and 170,000 refugees and asylum seekers from CAR, Chad, Eritrea, and Ethiopia; and 150,000 IDPs and Sudanese refugees who have recently returned to their area of origin.

The overall humanitarian situation is compounded by the fragility of many of Sudan’s neighbouring countries, environmental factors, and a weak economy. Overall, humanitarian needs in Sudan are driven by deep and long-term factors that are unlikely to diminish in the next year.

NOTE: Sudan’s Humanitarian Response Plan was finalized in March 2015 see attached link. IOM is also part of the South Sudan Regional Response Plan and is appealing for 1,960,871 USD to provide assistance for displaced South Sudanese in Sudan.

International Staff: 16

National Staff: 151
Coordination and Support Services

- Displacement Tracking Matrix Registration, Tracking and Assessments of Mobile Populations in Sudan
  $1,819,000 requested - $1,990,983 received
  To improve the efficiency and accuracy of targeted humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations through registration and monitoring of IDPs and refugees, and subsequent dissemination of relevant data.
  Beneficiaries 450,000 individuals

- Support for Enhanced Coordination of Services in IDP Camps and Settlements in Darfur
  $296,829 requested - $0 received
  To enhance the coordination of services provided in IDP camps and settlements in all five Darfur states.
  Beneficiaries 2,400,000 individuals

- Camp Profiling and Assessment of Basic Services
  $1,277,323 requested - $0 received
  Assessment of 20 major displacement sites in Darfur, in order to address needs and gaps in available basic services, with a view towards enhancing life-saving assistance with up-to-date information.
  Beneficiaries 450,000 individuals

Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications

- Transporting Life Saving Items to Affected Populations During Emergencies
  $611,427 requested - $0 received
  Deliveries of emergency life-saving items to conflict and/or natural disaster-affected zones to aid vulnerable populations.
  Beneficiaries 300,000 individuals

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- Provision of Emergency Shelter and NFI to Conflict and/or Disaster affected IDPs in Darfur, West Kordofan, and South Kordofan
  $1,221,995 requested - $823,581 received
  Deliver timely shelter and non food items to vulnerable IDPs.
  Beneficiaries 50,000 individuals

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- WASH Humanitarian Response in Darfur, East Sudan, and Southern Border Areas
  $7,813,353 requested - $237,154 received
  WASH assistance for South Sudanese refugees in Sudan and host communities with a view towards reducing high rates of malnutrition and improve access to critical WASH needs.
  Beneficiaries 419,000 individuals

Food Security

- Establish and Diversify Livelihoods Opportunities, and Break the Cycle of Dependency for Conflict Affected IDPs, Host Communities and Vulnerable Individuals in Darfur, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Kassala
  $2,528,219 requested - $1,089,804 received
  To support IDPs, host communities and vulnerable individuals to establish livelihoods assets through reinforcement of agricultural/pastoral capacities and diversification of income generation sources.
  Beneficiaries 27,931 individuals

- Improving Food Security and Livelihoods of Vulnerable Sedentary Farmers and Nomadic Pastoralist Communities in Abyei
  $872,056 requested - $185,724 received
  To address acute food insecurity and enhance livelihoods of vulnerable Misseriya and Ngok Dinka populations of sedentary farmers and nomadic pastoralist, as well as displaced individuals in Abyei area.
  Beneficiaries 4,800 individuals

Early Recovery and Livelihoods

- Providing Assistance to Sudanese Returnees Fleeing Crises Abroad or Inhumane Return
$480,302 requested - $0 received
Return and immediate post-return assistance to Sudanese returnees from crises abroad.
Beneficiaries 5,000 individuals

- Tracking of Returnees and Affected Persons in Darfur, West Kordofan, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile
  $1,070,000 requested - $0 received
  Monitoring of returnees and analysis and dissemination of subsequent post-arrival data in order to improve short and medium term humanitarian planning.
  Beneficiaries 150,000

- Developing a Durable Solutions Strategy for Displaced Populations in Sudan
  $333,229 requested - $0 received
  This project aims to develop a Durable Solutions strategy for displaced populations in Sudan by bringing together Government, IOs and NGOs to define a country wide strategy.
  Beneficiaries 1,800,000 individuals

- Ending Displacement through Local Integration in Abo Shouk Camp in North Darfur and Dereig Camp in South Darfur
  $4,500,000 requested - $0 received
  To promote integration of IDPs in surrounding communities of targeted IDP camps where such options are feasible.
  Beneficiaries 50,000 individuals

**Multi-Sector**

- Strengthening Alternatives to Irregular Migration; A Response to Addressing the Trafficking and Smuggling of Persons in Sudan
  $2,622,325 requested - $0 received
  To address the “4Ps” of combating human trafficking: prevention, protection, prosecution and partnerships through capacity building, material support, advocacy, increased coordination, and direct assistance to affected individuals, as well as by improving the Government of Sudan’s capacities to combat trafficking.
  Beneficiaries 120,000 individuals

- Support for South Sudanese Affected by Conflict*
  $1,960,871 requested - $240,695 received
  WASH, shelter and NFI support for 96,040 individuals and 2,600 households, respectively. Travel assistance for 31,000 vulnerable South Sudanese arrivals will be provided as well.
  *Part of South Sudan RRP.
  Beneficiaries 233,180 individuals

**Health**

- Providing Priority Health Care Support for Conflict and Disaster Affected IDPs in North Darfur, South Darfur and Central Darfur
  $3,007,094 requested - $550,564 received
  To respond to priority health needs and improving the resilience of the vulnerable IDPs and affected population in North Darfur, South Darfur and Central Darfur.
  Beneficiaries 250,000 individuals

This appeal has been supported by

[Images of logos for Canada, Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), ECHO, and United States]
Introduction and Needs

Five years into the armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, 12.2 million persons are in need of humanitarian assistance inside Syria, including 7.6 million internally displaced (IDPs). In addition nearly 4 million Syrians have taken refuge in the five neighboring countries Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. IOM and humanitarian partners are continuing to scale up their services to meet the challenges posed by this protracted crisis with a particular emphasis on protection, provision of life-saving assistance, as well as early recovery and resilience to affected populations and host communities inside Syria and in the region. 264 IOM staff currently work on the Whole of Syria operations in both Syria and the refugee hosting countries. 241 (3 international, 238 national) staff work in Syria and 23 (10 international, 13 national) in neighbouring countries.

The adoption in July 2014 of the UN Security Council Resolution 2165 - renewed on 17 December 2014 for twelve months (UNSCR 2191 )- allowing the UN to deliver humanitarian goods cross-border has open a new window of opportunity to reach populations in need of assistance and currently not covered by the operations from Damascus. At the same time, the recent advances made by the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) in Iraq and Syria have increased the severity of the crisis, restricting humanitarian access to some areas, while adding complex regional dynamics to the Syria crisis.

IOM has launched an internal strategic Whole of Syria planning and programming process in 2014 to allow the organization to utilize either regular programming/cross-line (from Damascus) or cross-border (from neighboring countries) to be able to respond to sudden displacement and unmet urgent humanitarian needs inside Syria based on access, presence and capacities of partners, response time and cost-efficiency, among others.

For 2015 under both the Syrian Strategic Response Plan (SRP) and the Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), IOM is appealing to the international community for over 246 million USD. Click here to learn more about the Syria SRP, and here for more information on IOM’s operations in Syria.

International Staff: 3

National Staff: 238

Achievements

Achievements in 2015:

- Delivered core relief items to 307,712 displaced and affected individuals, including the provision of winterized and hygiene items. Additionally, 44,000 individuals have benefited from improved shelter conditions, including the repair and rehabilitation of public shelters, unfinished buildings where some IDPs reside, and the construction of new transitional shelters.
- More than 200,000 affected Syrians have received emergency WASH support, including through the improvement of physical infrastructure and water purification systems.
- Almost 6,000 individuals have been provided with primary health care, including support for individuals with disabilities. Local NGOs and
Primary Health Centres have received capacity building support, and numerous damaged health centres have been refurbished.

- The coping mechanism of 2,535 displaced and affected individuals have been improved through vocational trainings, small grants and business kits, and other employment opportunities.

Projects

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- **Emergency Non-Food Items Assistance to Displaced and Affected Population in Syria**
  $53,624,938 requested - $15,024,779 received
  Provision of winterized, hygiene-related, and other non-food items (including transport).

  Beneficiaries 2,628,117 displaced and affected population in Syria.

- **Emergency Shelter Assistance to Displaced, Returnees and Affected Population inside Syria**
  $6,026,454 requested - $0 received
  Repair and Rehabilitation of public shelters, Shelter upgrade for unfinished buildings where IDPs took temporary settlement, provision of shelter kits, construction of transitional shelters, and cash-for-rent support, including transport.

  Beneficiaries 214,000 displaced, returnees and affected population in Syria.

Health

- **Emergency Health Assistance to Displaced and Affected Population Inside Syria**
  $8,080,774 requested - $500,000 received

  Beneficiaries 156,280 displaced, returnees and affected population in Syria.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- **Emergency WASH Assistance to Population Affected by the Crisis in Syria**
  $6,026,454 requested - $0 received
  Rehabilitation, improvement and augmentation of essential physical infrastructure of water, sanitation and sewage systems. Provision, installation, and operation of spare parts, consumables and/ or equipment. Water purification and clean water provision. Technical capacity building for local partners on WASH including hygiene promotion.

  Beneficiaries 420,000 displaced, returnees and affected population in Syria.

Coordination and Support Services

- **Capacity Building of National Partners on Assessments and IDP Profiling**
  $4,681,600 requested - $0 received
  Mapping, assessment, and capacity building of existing capacities of local NGOs and national partners for IDP sites profiling through participatory approach by setting up of an integrated data and information management platform related to displacement monitoring including IDP sites profiling.

  Beneficiaries 7,600,000 displaced population in Syria.

Protection

- **Emergency Protection Support to Vulnerable Population Affected by the Crisis in Syria**
  $7,796,586 requested - $0 received
  Supporting displaced, returnees, migrants, and affected population in Syria through:

  - Evacuation and Repatriation of Stranded Migrants
  - Psychosocial support to affected children, youth and their families
  - Support local capacity in counter trafficking
  - Building the capacity of local partners in shelter management and Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM)
Beneficiaries 1,863,110 displaced, returnees, migrants, and affected population in Syria.

**Education**

- **Emergency Rehabilitation of Partially Damaged Schools in Syria**
  $3,864,840 requested - $0 received
  Supporting displaced, returnees, and affected population in Syria through:
  - Partially damaged schools repair
  - Support with pre-fab rooms for educational purposes
  - Provision of educational supplies (student desks, among others based on needs)
  Beneficiaries 41,000 displaced, returnees, and affected population in Syria

**Early Recovery and Livelihoods**

- **Enhancing the Capacity of Local and International Partners to Plan and Implement Early Recovery Programs in Syria**
  $318,325 requested - $0 received
  Capacity building of workers from local NGOs providing early recovery and livelihood support to affected populations.
  Beneficiaries 50 workers from local NGOs

- **Debris Management through Labor Intensive, Community based approach and Environment friendly Solutions**
  $6,700,554 requested - $0 received
  Supporting displaced, returnees, and affected population in Syria through:
  - Identification of targeted neighbors/ communities
  - Identification of individuals for cash for work in close partnership with local NGOs
  - Identification of local partnership opportunity
  - Assessment of debris removal quantities
  - Procurement of debris removal and recycle equipment, demolition works, and recycling works
  Beneficiaries 2,460 displaced, returnees, and affected population in Syria.

- **Enhancement and Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure**
  $1,527,960 requested - $0 received
  Supporting displaced, returnees, and affected population in Syria through:
  - Identification of most vulnerable households for Cash for Work (CfW) support
  - Enrolment of CfW beneficiaries
  - Assessment and repair and rehabilitation works carried out
  Beneficiaries 4,000 displaced, returnees, and affected population in Syria.

- **Livelihood Support to Affected Populations with a Focus on Female-headed Households**
  $3,819,900 requested - $0 received
  Supporting displaced, returnees, and affected population in Syria through:
  - Provision of vocational trainings to men and women
  - Provision of necessary tools and kits for starting small businesses
  - Provision of small grants for restoring or establishing small businesses
  - Linkages of male and female beneficiaries to the local employment markets through employment information centres
  Beneficiaries 2,000 displaced, returnees, and affected population in Syria.
Provision of Short Term Vocational and Skills development Trainings based on Emerging Market needs, including Job Placements

$3,745,000 requested - $0 received
Supporting displaced, returnees, and affected population in Syria through:

- Assess the functionality of local markets (supply and demand) analysis for key products: Food, Non-food among others
- Set up of grant distribution and monitoring mechanisms
- Profiling of direct beneficiaries – establish baseline to measure impact
- Assess training needs
- Select business development services or establish a business
- Link households and communities with microfinance services

Beneficiaries 1,000 displaced, returnees, and affected population in Syria.

This appeal has been supported by

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)  Emergency Response Fund (ERF)  EU/EC

Japan  Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  Kuwait

UK  United States
Tanzania

Introduction and Needs

In April 2015, mass protests organized by civil society and opposition parties took place inside Burundi in response to President Nkurunziza’s announcement of a third term bid for office. Fearful for their safety, nearly 50,000 Burundians entered Tanzania. During the initial influx, an estimated 35,000 people were stranded in the border village of Kagunga with no access to health facilities and limited shelter.

IOM Tanzania responded to this influx as part of the Regional Refugee Response Plan. IOM provides lifesaving evacuation and transport assistance to ensure that refugees are able to access support in Nyarugusu Refugee Camp in a safe and humane manner. IOM also plans to implement the Displacement Tracking Matrix to monitor displacement trends and people’s needs to inform humanitarian programming for IOM and the wider humanitarian community. Awareness and prevention of human trafficking will also be prioritised, with a particular focus on youth and unaccompanied minors.

IOM works closely with the Tanzanian Government to register stranded migrants, to regularise their status in Tanzania, and to assist with their voluntary return to their places of origin. IOM also engages with Tanzanian immigration officers to strengthen their capacity on humanitarian border management. IOM and the Tanzanian government registered more than 22,000 migrants in a pilot registration exercise launched in Kigoma on 1 December 2014, thereby securing their stay in Tanzania while they await the outcome of the regularization process. The Government and IOM now wish to upscale and expand the regularization process to other regions in Tanzania, providing irregular migrants in Tanzania, whose numbers are currently estimated at over 200,000, with a more secure future.

International Staff: 8
National Staff: 34

Achievements

- As part of the Burundi Refugee Regional Response Plan, IOM has transported over 27,000 Burundian refugees from various entry points to Nyarugusu Refugee Camp since May 2015.
- The registration exercise for irregular migrants in Tanzania was completed in February 2015, helping irregular migrants have a more secure status.
- IOM carried out capacity building workshops for law enforcement officials on assisting victims of human trafficking.

Projects

Protection

- **Displacement Tracking Matrix**
  $1,000,000 requested - $183,628 received
  Assess needs and monitor displacement trends; raise awareness and prevent human trafficking for Burundi refugees in Tanzania.
**This project is part of the Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan 2015**

Beneficiaries Youth and unaccompanied minors from Burundi.

**Transportation**

- **Emergency Evacuation and Transport**
  
  $4,000,000 requested - $1,551,247 received
  
  Provide transportation assistance for Burundian refugees at the Tanzanian border and transport them to the refugee camp.

  *(This project is part of the Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan 2015)*

  Beneficiaries Burundian refugees

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**This appeal has been supported by**

- Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
- DFID

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United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
Turkey

Introduction and Needs

Five years into the armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, 12.2 million persons are in need of humanitarian assistance inside Syria, including 7.6 million internally displaced (IDPs). In addition nearly 4 million Syrians have taken refuge in the five neighboring countries Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. IOM and humanitarian partners are continuing to scale up their services to meet the challenges posed by this protracted crisis with a particular emphasis on protection, provision of life-saving assistance, as well as early recovery and resilience to affected populations and host communities inside Syria and in the region.264 IOM staff currently work on the Whole of Syria operations in both Syria and the refugee hosting countries. 241 (3 international, 238 national) staff work in Syria and 23 (10 international, 13 national) in neighbouring countries.

For 2015 under both the Syrian Strategic Response Plan (SRP) and the Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), IOM is appealing to the international community for over 246 million USD. IOM’s requirements are congruent with the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) Syrian Arab Republic 2015 and the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2015. While continuing to address humanitarian needs including for new arrivals, IOM is also focusing on the support of community centers. These centers are providing a wide range of activities including, health, education and protection. Access to education, language training as well as exploring self reliance activities are among several needs of the Syrian refugees in Turkey.

International Staff: 3
National Staff: 17

Achievements

- Supported two community centers with protection activities and language courses
- Provided food support on a daily basis for 4,000 Syrians through the food kitchen established in Gaziantep
- Provided transport assistance for 3,455 children to access education (1,965 children accessing school on daily basis)

Projects

Basic Needs and Essential Services

- **Provision of Non-Food Items Inside Camps**
  
  $1,000,000 requested - $0 received

  NFIs will be provided to 25,000 Syrian refugees living in the 25 camps in Turkey based on need identified by AFAD and camp management.

  Beneficiaries 25,000 Syrian refugees.

- **Provision of WASH Containers Inside and Outside Camps**
  
  $400,000 requested - $150,000 received
WASH containers will be procured and set inside the camps or outside camps in areas identified by local authorities to assist 20,000 Syrian refugees living in and outside camps.

Beneficiaries 20,000 Syrian refugees.

- **Provision of NFIs for New Arrivals and the Most Vulnerable Outside Camps (Hatay, Antep, Mersin) including Winterization Assistance**
  $1,500,000 requested - $1,540,321 received
  Essential NFIs (blankets, mattresses, pillows, coal and stoves in winter) will be distributed to 50,000 Syrian refugees living outside camps, prioritizing new arrivals.

  Beneficiaries 50,000 Syrian refugees.

- **Provision of Cash Assistance for Shelter Repair**
  $1,000,000 requested - $0 received
  Provision of cash assistance to identified 15,000 Syrian refugees living outside camps in order to repair the shelter they are using and enhance their living conditions.

  Beneficiaries 15,000 Syrian refugees.

- **Transportation Between Camps and to Markets**
  $280,000 requested - $171,342 received
  Provision of transportation assistance from Adiyaman camp to access markets and between camps to 19,000 Syrian refugees living in camps, based on space availability.

  Beneficiaries 19,000 Syrian refugees.

- **Provision of Hygiene Items In Kind or through Vouchers Outside of Camps**
  $600,000 requested
  Provision of voucher to 15,000 Syrian refugees living outside camps in order to purchase hygiene items or provision of in kind hygiene items based on need identified.

  Beneficiaries 15,000 Syrian refugees.

**Protection**

- **Support for Community Centres Established by NGOs**
  $2,000,000 requested - $579,871 received
  Support existing or new community centers providing multiservice including legal aid, vocational training and community activities, targeting 20,000 Syrian refugees living outside camps.

  Beneficiaries 20,000 Syrian refugees.

- **Provision of Psychosocial Activities in Community Centres**
  $500,000 requested
  Provision of psychosocial activities in the community center through counseling, focus group discussion, art, sport and recreational activities, targeting 10,000 Syrian refugees living outside camps and host communities.

  Beneficiaries 10,000 Syrian refugees.

- **Provision of Psychosocial and Art Based Intervention Trainings**
  $100,000 requested - $0 received
  Provision of psychosocial and art based intervention training to 250 service providers working with Syrian refugees living outside the camps.

  Beneficiaries 250 service providers.

- **Awareness Raising and Capacity Building on Counter-Trafficking**
  $200,000 requested - $0 received
  Conducting awareness raising campaign on trafficking for 10,200 Syrians living outside the camps and capacity building training for services providers working with Syrians outside the camps.

  Beneficiaries 10,200 Syrians.

**Health**

- **Support to Primary Health Care Clinics**
  $700,000 requested - $0 received
  Provision of primary health care to 20,000 Syrian refugees living outside camps through NGOs active in health sector in the south east of Turkey.
Beneficiaries 20,000 Syrian refugees.

- **Engaging Arab Diaspora to Support Delivery of Short-Term Health Assistance to Displaced Syrians and Host Communities in Bordering Countries**
  $500,000 requested - $0 received
  Provision of training and direct support for Syrian health personnel by Syrian Diaspora, targeting 500 Syrian refugees living outside camps.
  Beneficiaries 500 Syrian refugees.

- **Transportation from Camps to Health Facilities in Adiyaman Camp**
  $260,000 requested - $200,000 received
  Provision of transportation services for 18,000 Syrian refugees living in Adiyaman camp in order to access health facilities outside the camp.
  Beneficiaries 18,000 Syrian refugees.

- ** Provision of Specialized Mental Health Trainings**
  $120,000 requested - $0 received
  Provision of specialized trainings (based on need identified by the actors) to 500 service providers (health and mental health professionals) working with Syrians refugees in Turkey.
  Beneficiaries 500 service providers.

**Early Recovery and Livelihoods**

- ** Provision of In Kind Grants and Vocational Trainings**
  $3,000,000 requested - $0 received
  Support vocational trainings and provision of in kind grants to strengthen self-reliance through livelihood activities to 10,000 Syrian refugees living outside camps.
  Beneficiaries 10,000 Syrian refugees.

**Education**

- **Transportation of Children to Schools**
  $1,350,000 requested - $1,164,567 received
  Provision of transportation assistance to access schools in urban areas to 5,000 Syrian refugees children living outside camps.
  Beneficiaries 5,000 Syrian refugee children.

**Food Security**

- **Support of Food Kitchen Initiative in Gaziantep**
  $850,000 requested - $185,761 received
  Provision of hot meals on daily basis through the food kitchen established by the governor in Gaziantep to 5,000 Syrian refugees living outside camps.
  Beneficiaries 5,000 Syrian refugees.

- ** Provision of Voucher for Syrians Living Outside Camps to Access Food**
  $5,500,000 requested - $0 received
  Distribution of voucher to 20,000 Syrian refugees living outside camps to purchase food from pre-selected markets.
  Beneficiaries 20,000 Syrian refugees.

This appeal has been supported by

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)  
EU/EC  
Japan
Introduction and Needs

Uganda is currently hosting 471,499 refugees, more refugees than any time in its history. Since the outbreak in violence in South Sudan on 15 December 2013, more than 154,000 South Sudanese refugees have received humanitarian assistance in Uganda. Given the continuation of violence and food insecurity, South Sudanese continue to arrive. Over the month of June 2015 for example, 80 South Sudanese refugees entered the country each day. Humanitarian actors have been providing support to refugees; however significant gaps still remain, particularly in terms of provision of basic services such as WASH, health and education. By the end of 2015, it is expected that 210,000 South Sudanese refugees will have entered Uganda.

Meanwhile, between January and 19 July 2015, Uganda has received 11,165 Burundian refugees. Although Uganda and Burundi do not share a border, Burundians are finding their way to Uganda and arriving at Nakivale and Oruchinga settlement, Isingiro district. Uganda expects to host up to 20,000 Burundians.

While there has not been a major inflow of refugee from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Congolese refugees continue to trickle in. Humanitarian partners are being requested to have contingency plans in place to assist a large number of Congolese refugees should the situation in eastern DRC become unstable.

The Government of Uganda has a generous refugee policy in place which grants refugees freedom of movement, access to services under the same conditions as nationals and land allocation within refugee settlements. Humanitarian partners are urged to consider including host communities in their interventions.

Uganda is part of the South Sudan Regional Response Plan, where IOM in Uganda is appealing for USD 6 million for interventions in WASH, health and nutrition, education, and operational support. In the Uganda Inter-Agency Appeal for the Congolese and South Sudanese Refugee Situation, IOM also appeals for USD 2,902,910 to provide assistance to Congolese refugees. Uganda has recently been incorporated to the Regional Response Plan for the Burundi Situation where IOM Uganda is appealing for USD 1,412,398 to provide assistance in the WASH and logistics sector.

International Staff: 5

National Staff: 66

Achievements

In 2015, IOM Uganda has provided essential WASH services to South Sudanese refugees in Rhino Camp refugee settlement, Arua district, including:

- The construction of four latrine blocks in three schools benefiting 2,685 pupils and 27 teachers from both the refugee and host community.
- The construction of two new boreholes and the repair and maintenance of ten boreholes benefiting 8,933 people (6,533 refugees and 2,400 members of the host community).
- Piped water extension is expected to serve approximately 1,900 refugees (200 are children below 10 years of age).
- The construction of 270 household-level latrines and handwashing facilities for vulnerable refugees serving 180 female-headed households, four child-headed households and five disabled-headed households.

**Projects**

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

- **Emergency WASH Response for South Sudanese and DRC refugees in North and West Uganda**
  $3,713,735 requested - $164,030 received
  Provide emergency life-saving humanitarian assistance in refugee settlements in north and west Uganda by increasing water coverage and strengthening sanitation at the household and institutional level and ensuring hygienic practices amongst refugees.

  **Funding Breakdown:**
  - South Sudan refugees: $2,341,122 requested - $164,030 received*
  - DRC Refugees: $1,172,613 requested - $0 received
  - Migrants from Tanzania: $200,000 requested – $13,000 received

  *Part of South Sudan RRP.

  Beneficiaries 20,000 households to have access to household latrines and sanitation systems; 2,500 people with special needs to have access to household latrines; 20,000 households to have access to safe clean water.

- **Emergency WASH Response for Burundian refugees in Isingiro District**
  $1,412,398 requested - $0 received
  Provide emergency life-saving humanitarian assistance in Nakivale and Oruchinga refugee settlements to Burundian new arrivals by increasing water coverage, strengthening sanitation at the household and institutional level and ensuring hygienic practices amongst refugees.

  Beneficiaries 16,000 refugees (77% women and children)

**Health**

- **Provision of Life-Saving Primary Healthcare Services for South Sudanese and DRC Refugees and Host Populations in North and West Uganda**
  $4,050,541 requested - $0 received
  Provide primary healthcare to reduce mortality and morbidity among South Sudanese and DRC refugees and host populations. Additionally, improve coverage of health services and access to mental health services for refugees.

  **Funding Breakdown:**
  - South Sudan refugees: $2,537,009 requested - $0 received*
  - DRC Refugees: $1,313,532 requested - $0 received
  - Migrants from Tanzania: $200,000 requested – $0 received

  *Part of South Sudan RRP.

  Beneficiaries 40% of the refugee population and 20% of the local population to have access to mobile clinics. 50% of refugee population and 20% of the host population to receive health promotion messages, 30% of the refugee population and 20% of the local population to have increased access to mental health service and psychosocial support; 50% of health centre staff to be trained on mental health and psychosocial support; 15% of new arrivals to receive psychosocial support.

**Education**

- **Increased Access to Primary Education for the Host Population and Refugee Communities of North and West Uganda**
  $1,636,163 requested - $0 received
  Rehabilitate and/or construct classroom blocks and teacher housing to improve teaching, better learning outcomes, and clean learning environments for students and teachers.

  **Funding Breakdown:**
  - South Sudan refugees: $1,121,869 requested - $0 received*
  - DRC Refugees: $514,294 requested - $0 received
*Part of South Sudan RRP.

Beneficiaries 30% host population children and 70% refugee children.

**Transportation**

- **Transportation of Burundian refugees**
  $200,000 requested - $0 received
  Ensure that refugees are transported from reception centres to their household plots within the settlements. If necessary, transportation will also be provided from the border to transit centres and from the transit centres to the reception centres.

Beneficiaries 8,000 Burundian refugees (77% women and children)

This appeal has been supported by

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
Ukraine

Last updated date
08/31/2015 - 11:48

Total requested: $28,350,000
Total funded: $11,270,401
Percentage funded: 40%

Introductions and Needs
Large swathes of the population of the Donbas Region in eastern Ukraine have become vulnerable due to the unrest and clashes between armed groups and Government forces. The deterioration of human security has directly affected an area of 5.2 million people and, together with events in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea that started in March 2014, has spurred the displacement of over 1,370,000 persons within Ukraine[1] and over 920,000 persons seeking asylum or other form of stay in neighbouring countries[2]. As of 19 June 2015, at least 6,503 people have been killed and 16,365 wounded in the conflict-affected area of eastern Ukraine[3][RS1].

Increasing internal displacement from conflict-affected areas has put pressure on other regions of Ukraine and has strained relations with host communities in some areas. IDPs are facing difficulties accessing public and social services, proper accommodation, and to sustain livelihood. Continuous fighting in the Donbas Region has damaged crucial infrastructure and disrupted basic services, such as water, electricity, heat and transportation, endangering the living standards of local residents.

The continuing conflict and economic crisis in Ukraine is increasing the vulnerability of the population, including to human trafficking and irregular migration. Furthermore, it is estimated that 1.4 million people are in need of emergency shelter and non-food items. 1.3 million in need of WASH assistance, 2.7 million in need of early recovery support, and 1.5 million in need of protection.

Since the summer of 2014, IOM and humanitarian partners have been providing services to meet the challenges posed by this crisis, with a particular emphasis on the provision of shelter and non-food items, and cash transfer assistance. Furthermore, IOM is working to support IDP-hosting and conflict affected communities, and to reduce the risks of trafficking in human beings and irregular migration.

Click here to see more on Ukraine’s Humanitarian Response Plan for 2015.


Achievements

- 7,000 vulnerable households (over 23,000 IDPs) in Kharkiv Region, in particular the disabled, elderly and families with many children, have received cash transfers to reduce vulnerabilities to the winter weather.
- The living conditions for IDPs were improved in 18 collective centres and social institutions and non-food items were delivered to 26,000 vulnerable IDPs in 16 regions of Ukraine.
- 2,200 IDPs and members of the affected population received livelihoods support.

Projects

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- **Immediate Shelter and NFI Support, including Winterization**
  $14,000,000 requested - $5,570,401 received
  Provide NFIs and cash transfer assistance (unconditional and conditional) to vulnerable IDPs and the affected population, renovation support to collective centers, other IDP housing and social institutions (2015).
  Beneficiaries 60,000 IDPs and members of the affected population

Early Recovery and Livelihoods

- **Community Stabilization to Affected Communities and Population**
  $14,000,000 requested - $5,700,000 received
  Beneficiaries 35,000 IDPs and members of the affected population and 50 communities

Protection

- **Awareness Raising on Trafficking in Human Beings and Irregular Migration to the Affected Population**
  $350,000 requested - $0 received
  Raise awareness on the dangers of exploitation, trafficking, and irregular migration amongst the affected population and the people working with the affected population, both on the part of civil society and the government. Gather information on human trafficking resulting from the crisis in Ukraine through the established referral and information sharing mechanisms (2015).
  Beneficiaries 20,000 persons, including IDPs and other at-risk groups.

This appeal has been supported by

- Canada
- ECHO
- European Commission
- Germany
- Japan
- Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
Vanuatu

Introduction and Needs
Vanuatu is a country of more than 80 islands with a projected population of 270,000 people according to 2015 national statistics’ office calculations. Tropical Cyclone Pam struck Vanuatu on 13 March 2015. The category-5 cyclone caused widespread damage across all six provinces of the archipelago – Malampa, Penama, Sanma, Shefa, Tafea, and Torba. The Cyclone’s eye passed close to Efate Island in Sefa Province, where the capital Port Vila is located, with winds around 250 km/h and gusts peaking at 320 km/hr.

As raised by the shelter and settlement vulnerability assessment conducted by REACH and the shelter cluster from 15 April to 1 May, 81% of homes sustained some level of damage as a result of the cyclone, forcing families into evacuation centres. In response, IOM provided immediate emergency shelter materials and on-the ground technical support for safer construction techniques. The distribution of shelter kits, tarpaulins and non-food items reached Tongoa, Epi, Tanna and Efate thanks to strategic partnerships with Save the Children and the Vanuatu Red Cross.

The Displacement Tracking Matrix was rolled-out by the evacuation centre working group, co-chaired by IOM, to support the on-going delivery of assistance to the population who live in evacuation centres. Statistical analysis covered 25 out of 30 evacuation centres in Port Vila and surrounding areas. The data was collected with support from Save the Children, ADRA, Red Cross, Caritas, NDMO, and government departments highlighting cross-sectorial needs, including shelter, WASH and health. This has informed the operation conducted by the National Disaster Management Office and other humanitarian partners for prioritization and distribution of non-food items.

Given the unprecedented scale of displacement in Vanuatu, IOM is also supporting the capacity building efforts for Government structures, local authorities and NGOs, linking this to durable solutions.

International Staff: 2
National Staff: 4

Achievements
- In coordination with Save the Children, IOM distributed 500 shelter kits in Tongoa, Epi and the Sheperds. With the Vanuatu Red Cross, IOM is distributing 1,000 shelter tool kits, 500 family kits in Efate and North Tanna.
- IOM implemented an awareness campaign in Tongoa, Epi, Tanna and Efate with distribution partners on building back safer constructions. IOM also distributed 2,000 Safe Shelter Construction booklets and the distribution of Safe Construction banners is ongoing.
- IOM assisted the voluntary return of the residents of Vanuatu’s Mataso Island, who were evacuated to Port Vila after their homes were pummeled by the tropical cyclone. IOM consulted residents as to what they most needed to rebuild their homes and public buildings, and re-start their livelihoods.

Projects
Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)
• **Provision of Emergency Shelter and NFI Support to Communities Affected by Cyclone Pam (PESCA)**
  $750,000 requested - $446,376 received
  To ensure lifesaving support to affected population through the provision of emergency shelter and NFI assistance. Support ongoing reconstruction and improve resilience of communities by ensuring the transfer and adoption of safer construction practices by the communities.

  *Completed project of the Humanitarian Action Plan for Vanuatu

  Beneficiaries 16,500 cyclone-affected people, including 7,756 women.

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management**

• **Vanuatu Emergency Response For Internally Displaced Persons And Technical Assistance Support (VERITAS)**
  $200,000 requested - $200,000 received
  To promote adequate monitoring, management and coordination of displaced groups and support the safe and voluntary return with the provision of durable solutions.

  *Completed project of the Humanitarian Action Plan for Vanuatu

  Beneficiaries 500 families to receive shelter tool kits and technical support; 100 Government officials to receive evacuation and DTM training

**Shelter**

• **Resilient Environmentally-appropriate Building through Upgrading Indigenous and Local Techniques in Vanuatu**
  $553,097 requested - $553,097 received
  To address the immediate shelter and technical needs of the affected population that are now building interim shelter solutions, and to provide tools and technical training to promote safer construction practices.
  To implement more in-depth technical training that reflect the understanding and improvement of the local land indigenous construction practices, to promote the resilience of the communities while encouraging the use of the effective and locally developed techniques and typologies over time.

  *Project is part of the National Recovery Framework

  Beneficiaries 9,000 individuals (47% women, 35% children)

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**This appeal has been supported by**

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)  
[![CERF Logo](image)](image)

ECHO  
[![ECHO Logo](image)](image)

Republic of Korea  
[![Republic of Korea Logo](image)](image)
Yemen

Introduction and Needs

Yemen continues to be one of the world’s largest humanitarian crises, with the conflict that escalated as of late-March 2015 having a devastating impact on the lives of all Yemeni people and migrants and refugees. The Yemeni people are resilient, but their coping mechanisms have been stretched by years of instability, poor governance, lack of rule of law and widespread poverty. Before the recent intensification of conflict, almost half of all Yemenis lived below the poverty line, two-thirds of Yemeni youth were unemployed and basic social services were on the verge of collapse. Additionally, over 420,000 Yemeni migrants were forcibly returned from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 2014.

Years of internal conflict, endemic poverty and weak institutions had left 61 per cent (15.9 million people) of Yemen’s population in need of some form of humanitarian assistance. With the launch of the revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan in June 2015, that number increased to 80 per cent (21.1 million people) as a result of conflict and a drastic reduction in commercial imports. Food security, shelter, health, protection, water and sanitation, and nutrition remain the most pressing humanitarian priorities across the vulnerable populations in Yemen. Additionally, more than 1 million internally displaced people (IDPs) and at least 200,000 vulnerable people in host communities were identified to be in dire need of emergency shelter or other basic household supplies. In response to the Crisis, IOM is increasing its Shelter & NFI’s, WASH, mass casualties and livelihood activities in target districts across several governorates, and expanding the geographical scope of emergency programming to further target vulnerable displaced populations and host communities in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.

Although Yemeni nationals have been the most directly affected by the escalated conflict, 883,000 refugees and migrants are estimated to be in need in Yemen have been affected. Few commercial flights have operated since late March 2015, stranding thousands of third-country nationals. Thousands more irregular migrants have been prevented from working in Yemen or entering Saudi Arabia, increasing their needs for food, water, medical care and temporary shelter. Yet, no matter their original goal, the migrants in Yemen often are subjected to serious human rights violations at the hands of smugglers and other opportunistic criminals. Abduction, torture, starvation, captivity, extortion, enslavement, and sexual violence are just some of the all too common violations that the migrants suffer. They are in acute need of food, drinking water, medical care and temporary shelter by the time they encounter IOM.

Click here for the IOM Flash Appeal: Yemen Emergency (April 2015)
Click here for the IOM Regional Appeal: Yemen Crisis (April - September 2015)

International Staff: 17
National Staff: 394
Achievements

Achievements in 2015:

- Between January and March 2015, IOM Yemen’s direct humanitarian assistance in Haradh, Sana’a, Aden and along the Yemeni coast included 8,126 registered migrant beneficiaries.
- Between April and June 2015, IOM provided another 800 destitute migrants with humanitarian assistance daily (e.g. food, drinking water, medical care, and/or temporary shelter). Additionally, IOM evacuated by air and sea more than 2,000 third-country national migrants caught in the crisis.
- 4,898 IDPs have been assisted in Yemen by IOM with Shelter and NFI distribution in the governorates of Aden and Abyan.
- More than 5,000 IDPs have been assisted in Yemen by IOM with WASH rehabilitation, hygiene campaigns and WASH kits distributions in the governorates of Aden, Abyan and Sana’a.
- More than 30,000 IDPs have been assisted in Yemen by IOM with Water trucking in the governorates of Aden, Abyan and Al Dhalea.
- Health care services were provided to 16,650 IDPs and other conflicted people.

Projects

Multi-Sector

- **Humanitarian Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants in Yemen**
  $5,000,000 requested - $2,500,000 received
  Protect and provide life-saving assistance to abused and stranded vulnerable migrants in Yemen through screening, identification, food, WASH, NFI, counseling, medical care, temporary shelter, and referrals.
  
  Beneficiaries 20,000 migrants (15,000 males and 5,000 females)

- **Humanitarian Assistance to Yemeni Migrants Forcibly Returned**
  $3,000,000 requested - $1,440,351 received
  Provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to forcibly returned Yemeni migrants.
  
  Beneficiaries 150,000 Yemeni returnees (135,000 males and 15,000 females)

- **Emergency Evacuation or Assisted Voluntary Return**
  $32,790,000 requested - $7,806,303 received
  Evacuation of third country nationals, and provision of emergency assisted voluntary return to stranded and destitute migrants in Yemen
  
  Note: the funding requirements include the YHRP USD 12,000,000 requirements which only incorporated a fraction of the requirements related to this activity.
  
  Beneficiaries 16,550 Third country nationals

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- **Provide WASH assistance to the vulnerable conflict affected population**
  $9,526,420 requested - $1,191,232 received
  Enhance safety, dignity and protection of women, men and children within displaced and host communities in conflict-affected areas of Abyan, Aden, Lahj, Dhalea and Hadramout governorates, through water provision, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.
  
  Note: the funding requirements include the YHRP USD 2,250,000 requirements as well as additional needs as a result of fuel shortages, hampering the ability to pump water.
  
  Beneficiaries 329,000 vulnerable conflict affected population

Protection

- **Displacement Tracking Matrix**
  $3,000,000 requested - $132,696 received
  Enhance effective delivery of the humanitarian response to population affected mobility through the provision of baseline data on population movements. This will also include protection monitoring to identify vulnerable IDPs and conflict affected persons, and track population movements, as well as the establishment and coordination of the Population Movement Task Force that will harmonize the approach to displacement estimates.

- **Provide small scale material assistance to vulnerable conflict affected persons**
  $1,920,000 requested - $178,106 received
  IOM will provide ad hoc direct assistance to the most vulnerable groups such as IDPs, returnees and conflict-affected communities if other
partners are unable to cover those needs. Immediate and lifesaving needs will be addressed with the distribution of Dignity Kits, among other items as per the Protection Cluster standards.

Beneficiaries 9,600 vulnerable conflict affected persons

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- **Procurement, preparation and distribution of emergency food and NFI to crisis-affected populations and vulnerable groups, coordination of spontaneous centers**
  
  $22,637,172 requested - $1,735,759 received
  
  To enhance safety, dignity and protection of women, men and children within displaced and host communities in conflict-affected areas of Abyan, Lahaj, Aljawf, Aden, Al Dhalee, Hadramout, and Shabwa governorates, through urgent distribution of NFI and shelter kits, and coordination of spontaneous centers.
  
  Note: the funding requirements include YHRP requirements as well as additional identified requirements.

  Beneficiaries 329,000 conflict-affected persons

Health

- **Lifesaving emergency healthcare assistance to IDPs and conflict affected population in Yemen**
  
  $5,918,942 requested - $500,000 received
  
  Provision of life-saving healthcare and facilitated referral services to the IDPs, destitute migrants and host communities, as well as rehabilitation of hospitals.

  Beneficiaries 300,000 IDPs and conflict affected population

Health and Nutrition

- **Management of Acute Malnutrition**
  
  $500,011 requested - $500,011 received
  
  To improve equitable access to life-saving services for acutely malnourished girls and boys under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in the target governorates.

  Note: this activity was not originally a planned IOM under the YHRP, but was carried out in response to urgent needs and after inter-agency coordination.

  Beneficiaries 6,000 people (3,956 females and 2,044 males)

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