IOM STRATEGY FOR THE GREAT LAKES REGION
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOREWORD</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM’S GLOBAL PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIGRATION IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobility in the context of humanitarian crises</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing migration</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM STRATEGY FOR THE GREAT LAKES REGION</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic objectives</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our beneficiaries</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our partners</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESULTS MATRIX</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The past decade or so has witnessed increased migration flows from and within the Great Lakes Region. Migration patterns indicate that an upsurge in political instability, natural disasters as a result of climate change contribute significantly to the high irregular migration and displacement in the Great Lakes Region. There is great need for strong and sustained political dialogue and coordinated action to stop the conflict and seek durable and practical solutions to address the prevailing political, social, economic and environmental crisis in the region.

IOM, the UN Migration Agency, has dealt with displacement in the region for the last three decades harnessing its rich technical and operational expertise in working in emergency situations in the region both as a humanitarian and development partner within the Great Lakes region. IOM has leveraged this expertise to support the UN Regional Strategic Framework for the Great Lakes Region which articulates the UN strategy for promoting peace and security, in the region, through a development lens. As the one of the lead agencies in the UN Regional strategic framework pillars of interventions. IOM, and its partners UNHCR and WHO have a specific focus on mobility.
IOM’s unique migration portfolio and broad operational base allows it to work directly with migrants and communities, as well as with governments, regional and international multilateral partners, UN counterparts, civil society, private sector and the diaspora on practical migration solutions for the region.

IOM has in recent years become the lead convener of migration dialogue and cooperation on migration governance in the region. With the ever growing number of people on the move, gender is central to any discussion of the causes and consequences of regular and irregular migration and forced displacement.

Addressing the causes and consequences of migration in the Great Lakes Region is key to advancing economic growth and development, reducing inequalities and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals 2030. IOM, the UN Migration Agency, is committed to supporting Member States and migrants in the region find solutions to migration related challenges, whilst also supporting them harness the benefits migration can have on their countries development.

This IOM strategy for the Great Lakes Region provides an overview of and anchors IOMs approach and priorities in the Great Lakes region over the next 3 years in support of the governments, affected population, communities and key stakeholders.

Jeffrey Labovitz
Regional Director
IOM Regional Office for East & Horn of Africa

Charles Kwenin
Regional Director
IOM Regional Office for Southern Africa
## ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEPGL</td>
<td>COMMUNAUTÉ ECONOMIQUE DES PAYS DES GRANDS LACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMESA</td>
<td>COMMON MARKET FOR EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(G)DRC</td>
<td>(GOVERNMENT OF THE) DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAC</td>
<td>EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECCAS</td>
<td>ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHSA</td>
<td>GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AGENDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLR</td>
<td>GREAT LAKES REGION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICGLR</td>
<td>INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE GREAT LAKES REGION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDMC</td>
<td>INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT MONITORING CENTRE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSCF</td>
<td>PEACE AND SECURITY COOPERATION FRAMEWORK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POE</td>
<td>POINTS OF ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRDS</td>
<td>PROGRESSIVE RESOLUTION OF DISPLACEMENT SOLUTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REHOPE</td>
<td>REFUGEES AND HOST POPULATION EMPOWERMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMT</td>
<td>RESPONSIBLE MINERALS TRADE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADC</td>
<td>SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDGS</td>
<td>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMEA</td>
<td>TRADEMARK EAST AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UHC</td>
<td>UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDP</th>
<th>INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS</th>
<th>UN</th>
<th>UNITED NATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION</td>
<td>UNCT</td>
<td>UNITED NATION COUNTRY TEAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION</td>
<td>UNDG–ESA</td>
<td>UN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT GROUP FOR EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCOF</td>
<td>MIGRATION CRISIS OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK</td>
<td>UNISDR</td>
<td>UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDIMAR</td>
<td>MINISTRY OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND REFUGEE AFFAIRS (RWANDA)</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIGOF</td>
<td>MIGRATION GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK</td>
<td>UN RC</td>
<td>UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATORS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS</td>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSBP</td>
<td>ONE STOP BORDER POSTS</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This Strategy for the Great Lakes Region outlines IOM’s approach to addressing mobility-related challenges and needs of the sub-region. Building on the IOM national and regional strategies for East and Southern Africa as well as on the United Nations (UN) Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework, this document outlines IOM’s core approaches and objectives to support comprehensive migration management.

For the purpose of this Strategy, the Great Lakes Region has been aligned to the geographical coverage used with the UN Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework, namely: Burundi; Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC); Rwanda; United Republic of Tanzania; and Uganda. These five countries are adversely affected by instability and ongoing conflict in the region and have been identified by the UN and other development partners as most relevant for intensified support to address peace, security and development.

The development of this strategy was facilitated by the IOM Regional Office for the East and Horn of Africa in partnership with the IOM country missions in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania, and Uganda.

The strategy is aligned to and cognisant of the IOM Regional Strategies for East and Horn of Africa, Southern Africa, the IOM Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), the Great Lakes United Nations Country Team’s Regional Strategic Framework and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.
In September 2016 following the UN Summit on Refugees and Migrants and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, Member States agreed that a global compact for safe orderly and regular migration (GCM) be developed. Intergovernmental consultations and negotiations, led by Member State, have been underway and, once concluded, the approved GCM will provide Member States and global leaders a comprehensive approach to the governance of migration.

On 27 September 2015, the UN General Assembly agreed on an ambitious, global sustainable development agenda for the next 15 years. This 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development centres on 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its objective is the eradication of extreme poverty, lowering inequalities and achieving environmentally sustainable development by the year 2030. The SDGs recognises that migration is a critical issue to act upon to enhance sustainable development.

Specifically, migration is part of SDG Target 10.7, “to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”.

This particular target establishes important impetus for governments to adopt “highroad” migration policies to promote dignified, orderly and safe migration for the benefit of all. Other migration-related targets call for Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all, including migrants (SDG 3), quality education, including international opportunities (SDG 4), eradicating forced labour and human trafficking (SDG 5), promoting safe and secure working environments for all workers, including for migrant workers (SDG 8), reducing the costs of migrant remittances (SDG 10) and significantly reducing the number of people affected by disasters (SDG, 11 and 13).
"MiGOF is IOM’S central tool to support the achievement of the SDGs."
IOM’s Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) is IOM’S central tool to support the achievement of the SDGs. Adopted by its Member States in 2015, it is a comprehensive approach to facilitating, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility through planned and well-managed migration policies. MiGOF presents a set of three principles and three objectives that, if respected and fulfilled, will ensure that migration is humane, orderly, and benefits migrants and society. These principles and objectives provide the governance framework for IOM programmes.

Taken together, the MiGOF objectives and principles ensure that migration is addressed in an integrated and holistic way, responding to the mobility dynamics and address migrants’ needs for assistance in the event of an emergency, providing protection for vulnerable migrants, building resilience of individuals and communities, as well as ensuring opportunities for the economic and social health of the State.

MiGOF Principles and Objectives

1. Adherence to international standards and fulfillment of migrants’ rights.
2. Formulates policy using evidence and "whole of government" approach
3. Engages with partners to address migration and related issues.

1. Advance the social-economic well-being of migrants and society.
2. Effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises
3. Ensure that migration takes place in a safe and dignified manner.

Figure 2: Migration Governance Framework

---

1 Migration Governance Framework - The essential elements for facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people through planned and well-managed migration policies IOM Council Document C/106/40 IOM, Nov 2015
Given the context of the Great Lakes Region and its exposure to manmade and natural disasters, it is essential that this strategy is also cognizant of both IOM’s Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) and the Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations (PRDS) framework. These two frameworks are tools to assist reaching objective 2 of MiGOF.

MCOF is a human-rights based and humanitarian-principled tool that provides a practical and operational framework to improve and systematize the way in which IOM supports its Member States and partners to prepare for and respond to migration crises.

IOM’s Progressive Resolution of Displacement Solutions (PRDS) framework, is particularly relevant in the Great Lakes Region given the protracted nature of conflicts and displacement in the region. The PRDS outlines IOM’s progressive approach to resolving complex displacement situations through incremental efforts that strengthen coping capacities, foster self-reliance and create conducive environments. Further, it focuses on mitigating the impacts of prolonged displacement, while addressing drivers and root causes.

IOM is committed to enhancing gender equality and reducing gender inequality within the migration agenda. With ever-growing numbers of people on the move, gender is central to any discussion of the benefits, causes, and consequences of migration. Women have always migrated, but it is increasingly recognised that “feminization” is a core dimension of international migration and globalization.

Whilst the number of women migrating is not increasing, the number of women who migrate autonomously is increasing over time. Women have traditionally migrated as spouses and family members, but they are now increasingly migrating independently for economic purposes and for their own reasons. However, women are most likely to be exposed to negative consequences of migration, such as trafficking and exploitation and heightened risk of coercion, including forced marriage, violence, theft and fraud with serious consequences on their health and well-being, including psychological trauma.
Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) joined the UN family in September 2016 as the UN Migration Agency. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society.

Working with its partners in the international community, IOM assists in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration, advancing understanding of migration issues, encouraging social and economic development through migration and upholding the well-being and human rights of migrants.

IOM has been operational in the Great Lakes Region since 1984 and has offices in Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. These country offices are supported by the two IOM regional offices in Kenya and South Africa.

IOM’s unique migration portfolio and broad operational base allow it to work directly with migrants and communities, as well as with governments, regional and international multilateral partners, UN counterparts, civil society, private sector and the diaspora on practical migration solutions for the region.

IOM has in recent years become the lead convener of migration dialogue and cooperation on migration governance in the region.

Within the Great Lakes Region, IOM has been instrumental in supporting and protecting migrants through a range of key interventions aligned to MiGOF. The following diagram outlines some of the responses IOM has been engaged in within the Great Lakes Region.
Supporting labour migration and protecting the rights and well-being of labour migrants, including in the DRC’s extensive extractive industry

Supporting governments in the development of comprehensive and evidence-based migration and diaspora policies

Supporting in the development of Bilateral Labour Agreements (BLA)

Assisting in the areas of health, inclusive of mental health, in efforts to strengthen and integrate further health systems

Supporting refugees and returnees through the provision of resettlement services and reintegration support

Building the capacity of Member States and other partners on Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Providing humanitarian assistance to migrants

Promoting social cohesion through community stabilisation

Supporting governments and partners in disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness

Aiding government in responding to climate change impacts in respective countries

Supporting post-conflict Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) processes

Supporting Member States and other partners on the identification, protection and support of Victims of Trafficking and other vulnerable migrants

Supporting governments establish border control posts including one-stop-border posts through including capacity building of border agencies on border management and humanitarian border management

Monitoring migration flows to be enable partners to better plan for and provide relevant services.

**MiGOF Objective 1**

**Advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society**

**MiGOF Objective 2**

**Effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises**

**MiGOF Objective 3**

**Ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner**

*Figure 2: IOM Response in the Great Lakes Region (2014-2017)*

14 IOM STRATEGY FOR THE GREAT LAKES REGION
"IOM, the UN Migration Agency, has dealt with displacement in the region for the last three decades harnessing its rich technical and operational expertise in working in emergency situations in the region."
MIGRATION IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION

Socio-economic context

The Great Lakes Region is one of the most densely populated in Africa, with over 75 percent of the 170 million inhabitants of Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, living in the core Great Lakes area. Whilst all five countries in the Great Lakes Region have very low human development index values, Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda are amongst the top 10 fastest growing African economies.

Figure 3: Human Development Index. 2015 | HDI Rank (out of 188) 2015 data

---

3. IMF World Economic Outlook April 2016
The economic situation of the Great Lakes Region is diverse. Some countries are experiencing economic growth and investment, whilst others are characterised by high youth unemployment, low productivity, poorly developed domestic market structures, heavy debt burdens, and poor infrastructure.

Stress on natural resources is exacerbated by high population growth and increasing urbanisation, provoking further socio-economic problems in cities and depleting the productive work force in rural areas. The agricultural sector remains of key importance, as it is still the principal source of employment for over 80% of the population4.

Trade is of considerable importance in the region with countries of the region spanning key transport corridors. The Northern Corridor, is the busiest and most important transport route in East and Central Africa, from Kenya to the landlocked economies of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and DR Congo.

The countries of the Great Lakes Region are part of multiple Regional Economic Communities (RECs) including the East Africa community (EAC), Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the Economic Community of the Great Lakes (known by its French acronym CEPGL). Each REC has its own free movement arrangements, One-Stop Border Post arrangements, and in some cases travel documents. These regional regimes and mechanisms impact on cross-border mobility including movement of cross-border traders.

Lack of livelihood opportunities, particularly in rural areas, drive many to urban areas and across borders. This search for economic security can result in forced or exploitive labour.

Many of the Great Lakes countries continue to export mostly semi-skilled labour within the region and beyond. In order to fill some of the gaps created through the continuous exporting of labour from the region, a number of IOM’s Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) programmes have been implemented in the Great Lakes Region over the past 15 years from (countries).

Such programmes have focused mainly on engaging the Burundian, Congolese, and Rwanda diaspora through knowledge and skills transfer mechanisms. Many diaspora experts have undertaken repeated and sequenced temporary physical and virtual returns in the health, education, and agriculture/rural development sectors.

---

The region also has a significant diaspora found in the Middle East, Europe and North America comprising a great resource that if tapped could contribute to the development of the region. However, within the region the costs of remittances are high with the cost of sending money from United Republic of Tanzania to Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania to Rwanda ranking among the most costly in the world.

However, lack of legal channels for migration continues to be a challenge and is often linked to irregular migration, including smuggling and trafficking. Vulnerable migrants suffer at the hands of transnational networks, and trafficking in persons continues to be a key problem in the Great Lakes Region (GLR), both in its cross-border and domestic forms.

The region has a young population who have access to limited education and employment options, taken together, these factors may push young people to seek opportunities across borders. In addition, as a region that has been in conflict for generation, intergenerational conflict at all levels (household, community and government) is evident and can impact on the migration and movement choices made by young people.

**Percentage of population aged 10 – 24 years**

- **Rwanda**: 31%
- **Tanzania**: 32%
- **Uganda**: 34%
- **Burundi**: 31%
- **DRC**: 32%
- **Global Average**: 24%

The health implications of widespread displacement and mobility, not only for those on the move but also for host populations, can be immense, particularly in countries that have weakened health systems.

Upsurges in water-borne diseases (such as cholera) and vector-borne disease outbreaks (e.g. malaria and yellow fever) represent a threat to the region and beyond. In the GLR recent outbreaks and re-emergence of outbreaks (such as yellow fever in DRC) prompted the need for a better understanding of cross-border issues and diseases of public health concerns along with prevention, risk reduction and health resilience.

International Health Regulations 2005 are the primary international instrument designed to help protect countries from the international spread of disease, including public health risks and public health emergencies at points of entry, and to enhance the Global Health Security Agenda.

---

**Migration dynamics of the extractive industries – Experience and response in DRC**

Eastern DRC is a region extremely rich in natural resources, especially in minerals such as tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold (known collectively as the “3Ts” and gold). Their illegal exploitation continues to finance armed groups and criminal elements within state security forces and represents as such an important driver of conflict. This has contributed to a protracted humanitarian crisis that has caused the displacement of approximately 1.7 million people, and left government structures in a fragile state. Forced labour, debt bondage, sex trafficking, and child labour are some of the types of exploitation that take place in mining communities.

According to the USAID report entitled, Assessment of Human Trafficking in Artisanal Mining Towns in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, it is estimated that hundreds of thousands, and possibly millions, of individuals work in the mining sector.

As part of its USAID-funded Responsible Minerals Trade (RMT) project in South and North Kivu, IOM contributes to a conflict-free minerals supply chain that meets regionally - and internationally - accepted standards. The RMT assists the Government of the DRC (GDRC) to develop its mineral extraction sector in a socially and economically responsible manner, and to facilitate a sustainable and ethical pathway for minerals from mines to markets, to be used by responsible upstream producers in the Great Lakes Region.

The RMT project also aims to maintain and build trust and mutual understanding between all key stakeholders – the GDRC, migrant and local communities, the private sector and civil society – which are essential for stable, responsible and conflict-free minerals development.
The Great Lakes Region has been in conflict for over twenty years. This prolonged and continuing conflict impacts heavily on the individual countries. The most relevant situation has evolved around the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It represents a tinderbox of conflicts linked to land, ethnicity, control over resources and election-related violence. This has resulted in constant movement, both within and across borders. The situation in the DRC deteriorated dramatically in 2017 due to escalation of conflict and widespread insecurity throughout the country. The humanitarian situation was compounded by floods and health emergencies, such as cholera. It is estimated that some 4.3 million people are displaced throughout the DRC; 1.7 million of whom were forced to flee their homes in 2017.

The consequences of these conflicts have had a direct impact not only on those living in the area but also on the availability and capacity of services and infrastructures as well as on development of the entire region. The attempts to end these conflicts and establish peace have failed by not taking into account their complexity and by not comprehensively addressing their driving forces. In this regard, the Peace Security and Cooperation Framework (PSCF) for the DRC and the Region was signed in 2013 by 10 countries of the International Conference for the Great Lakes Region (Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, DRC, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Republic of South Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.) and South Africa. It seeks to accommodate all parties involved in the conflicts, by cutting support to armed groups and advancing economic growth and development through a comprehensive approach to the region’s problems.

6. Now has 13 signatories [all 12 of the ICGLR] and South Africa
A crucial element, in support of the framework’s implementation, is the integration of development activities, by establishing a link between peace, security and development. The Great Lakes Region experiences high levels of mixed-migration\(^7\), mostly forced and irregular within and across borders.

\(^7\) Complex movements of people, who migrate voluntarily or involuntarily for various reasons, have different immediate and long-term needs, and entitlements to the protection of their rights. Within mixed migration, individuals typically take irregular migration routes, frequently involving transit through one or more countries, and use the same networks for assistance with transportation. These mixed flows are multi-directional and include refugees, asylum seekers, displaced and stranded persons, unaccompanied and separated children, migrant workers, trafficked persons and smuggled migrants.
Mobility in the region is driven by protracted conflicts, coupled with election-related violence, scarcity of land, demand for services in labour-intensive economic sectors, and sudden-and slow-onset disasters such as droughts and floods. In addition, mobility is often a core livelihood strategy for many seeking alternative economic opportunities. These mixed flows are multi-directional and include refugees, asylum seekers, displaced and stranded persons, unaccompanied and separated children, migrant workers, trafficked persons and smuggled migrants. Gathering regular data on human mobility is essential to ensure appropriate responses are implemented. The roll out of IOMs DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) system within the region provides an opportunity to build a more comprehensive overview of movement in the region.

Protecting human health is key to managing disaster-related risks and reducing the impact of hazards on disaster-affected communities. Natural and human-made disasters have the potential to disrupt the health system and its functioning, thereby generating substantial effects on health and well-being of societies at large.

People move as a coping mechanism during disasters, but people are also on the move as a result of prolonged drought and water scarcity, and for re-adaptation to climate change. With the risk for diarrheal disease outbreaks following disasters being higher in developing countries than in developed countries, the need to enhance health resilience is critical in the Great Lakes Region.

Whilst much of this movement is within the region, to neighbouring countries and host communities that are themselves often struggling with poverty, limited infrastructure, services and livelihood opportunities, there is also displacement within countries. Of note only Rwanda and Uganda have ratified the African Union’s Kampala Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa.

---

8. DTM is IOMs system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route.
"Mobility is often a core livelihood strategy for many seeking alternative economic opportunities."
Table 1: Refugees and Internally Displaced People in the Great Lakes Region, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>61,082</td>
<td>179,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>289,450</td>
<td>4,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>163,049</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>316,746</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>1,257,827</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>316,746</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Displaced Population</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,598,055</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Country of Refuge for refugees from DRC:
- Burundi 11%
- Rwanda 13%
- Tanzania 11%
- Uganda 43%
- Other 22%

Country of Refuge for refugees from Burundi:
- Rwanda 21%
- DRC 10%
- Tanzania 60%
- Uganda 9%

Figure 4: Where refugees are in the region

Sources of data: IOM, UNHRC, UNOCHA. Uganda IDP figures are 2017 estimates.
Uganda: Strengthening the resilience of refugees

Uganda being the largest refugee hosting country in the region, the UN Country Team in Uganda together with the Government of Uganda, has adopted the Refugees and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) Strategic Framework. This strategic framework is aimed to strengthen the self-reliance and resilience of refugees and host communities in Uganda through support of sustainable livelihoods and enhanced service delivery integrated within local government systems. Under this framework IOM will provide support in non-farm livelihoods, among other sectors. According to a feasibility study conducted by IOM in 2016, 47% of the private companies in the food processing sector which were consulted were interested and committed to employ refugees in their firms.

Managing Migration

The porous borders within the Great Lakes Region means that many who move across borders do so in an irregular manner and those fleeing conflict may not apply for refugee status, moving freely within the common area. Data on this movement is difficult to ascertain, in part due to a lack of universal presence of Border Management Information Systems (BMIS). The IOM-supported Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) is currently installed in Burundi, DRC, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

Due to the humanitarian nature of much of the mobility in the Great Lakes Region, national security and protection services, including border officials, are over-stretched and poorly capacitated.

This has given rise to an emerging concern about the vulnerability of displaced persons for recruitment into militias. A number of countries in the Great Lakes Region have witnessed a rise in terrorism and cross-border/transnational crime.

Trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling continue to be major concerns in the Great Lakes Region despite significant efforts by governments, international agencies and NGOs to eliminate them.
Due to the large migration flows, porous borders and the exploitative and clandestine nature of the practice, detecting the trafficking and smuggling of people is difficult. Well-managed borders and economic development are examples of good practice that can be used to tackle this phenomenon.

Most countries in the region have signed the Palermo Protocols\(^{11}\) and key ILO conventions relevant to legal migration, with Burundi, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, enacting anti-trafficking laws as well as adjusting of national laws to conform to international conventions. This includes the International Convention on Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) and ILO Conventions 97 and 143. However, the majority of countries do not have adequate legislation that define smuggling as an offence separate from trafficking offences and provide corresponding provisions for the prosecution of smugglers and cross-border cooperation, such as law enforcement cooperation, mutual legal assistance and extradition. The criminalization of irregular migrants for illegal entry remains a key concern, including as migrants are being held in detention for prolonged periods of time.

Failure to identify vulnerable migrants, such as victims of trafficking, results in the inability of vulnerable migrants to access the assistance and support to which they should be entitled.

Effective identification of vulnerable migrants also enables authorities, in the event of trafficking and smuggling cases, to gain access to evidence and bring the offenders to justice for the serious crimes they have committed. Victim identification is thus an essential component of responding to serious crimes.

---

11. The Palermo Protocol is the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000. It is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime. The Convention is further supplemented by three Protocols, which target specific areas and manifestations of organized crime: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition. Countries must become parties to the Convention itself before they can become parties to any of the Protocols.
Victims of trafficking rarely identify themselves as victims, as in many cases they have become dependent on their traffickers and/or may fear threats and reprisals.

In the beginning of 2017, Tanzania abolished the prima facie status for Burundian refugees, whilst as of 31 December 2017 Rwandan refugees living in different countries across the world, were no longer considered refugees. The cessation of refugee status means that refugees need to regularize their immigration status either by returning to their home country or seeking alternative forms of regularization in the host country or risking deportation. Consequently, in August 2017 the Governments of Burundi and Tanzania committed to a Tripartite agreement for the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees.

By end of December 2017, 13,104 refugees, who had registered to voluntarily return to Burundi, were assisted to return in a safe, dignity and orderly manner. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) in Rwanda, estimates that about 280,000 Rwandans could still be living as refugees across 20 countries in the world with a large number, estimated at 245,000 believed to be in the DRC. The majority of current Rwandan refugees left the country as a result of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi and some 3.4 million citizens have since been repatriated to Rwanda.

"Failure to identify vulnerable migrants, such as victims of trafficking, results in the inability of vulnerable migrants to access the assistance and support to which they should be entitled."
"IOM’s goal in the Great Lakes Region is to contribute to efficient, effective, flexible, comprehensive and results-based migration management solutions."
IOM STRATEGY FOR THE GREAT LAKES REGION

IOM’s Global Mission: IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society.

IOM’s goal in the Great Lakes Region is to contribute to efficient, effective, flexible, comprehensive and results-based migration management solutions in the Great Lakes Region, in partnership with States, regional institutions, international agencies, the private sector, communities and migrants.

Rationale
This strategy seeks to ensure a unified, integrated and comprehensive IOM response to migration within the Great Lakes Region. The strategy aims to strengthen cooperation and amongst IOM Country Missions in the region, regional offices and other key partners.

The strategy contributes to IOM’s Migration Governance Framework principles and objectives is supported by IOM’s Migration Crisis Operational Framework and Framework for Progressive Resolution of Displacement Solutions. The strategy responds to the “Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the DRC and the region” (PSCF) and the accompanying UN Regional Strategic Framework 2016-2017\(^\text{12}\), it is cognizant of the relevant Regional Refugee Response Plans and the African Union Vision 2063.

\(^\text{12}\) The PSCF (a strategic tool to promote stability in the region), and the United Nations Regional Strategic Framework (2016-2017) (which serves as a reference document for the UN’s regional development action in the region to support PSCF), are core regional instruments that acknowledge and consider how to address mobility dynamics caused by the conflict and unrest in the Great lakes Region.
Of specific importance is the UN Regional Strategic Framework which articulates the UN strategy for promoting peace and security through a development lens in the region. The UN Regional Strategic Framework identifies six pillars of intervention: sustainable natural resources; economic integration, cross-border trade, food and nutrition security; mobility; youth and adolescents; gender-and-sexual based violence and justice and conflict prevention all of which can have a mobility angle. The “mobility pillar” is led by IOM, UNHCR and WHO. This IOM Strategy for the Great Lakes Region has considered and included interventions formulated under the mobility pillar.

In addition to this IOM strategy for the Great Lakes Region, countries in the region also contribute to the broader IOM regional strategies for East and Horn of Africa and for Southern Africa and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Assumptions
Recognizing that the region has been in a protracted crisis for a number of years this strategy also considers the projections and analysis prepared by key humanitarian partners in the region namely UNIDSR, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

- Potential displacement due to man-made or natural crises, including famine and drought.
- Potential displacement due to chronic or increased insecurity, political tensions, stalled electoral processes and civil unrest.
- Potential refugee resettlement policy change due to large and increasing number of refugees.
- Returns to the country of origin, such as in the case of Burundi.

"IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society."
Strategic objectives

The three strategic objectives for IOM in the Great Lakes Region are:

**Global Objective 1: Advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society**

**Strategic Objective 1.1:** Migration and its benefits play a stronger role in the development efforts of countries within the Great Lakes Region and their partners at the community, national and regional level.

**Strategic Objective 1.2:** Greater facilitation of cross-border mobility within and across the Great Lakes Region can benefit migrant workers and the development efforts of countries of origin and destination in order to ensure protection of migrant workers.

**Strategic Objective 1.3:** Health-related vulnerabilities of migrant populations and communities affected by migration are reduced through increased access to health services in the Great Lakes Region.

**Global Objective 2: Effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises.**

**Strategic Objective 2.1:** Vulnerable migrants and communities in the Great Lakes Region affected by emergencies or crises have safe access to immediate protection and assistance and durable solutions as appropriate.

**Strategic Objective 2.2:** Government and communities in the Great Lakes Region have strengthened capacities to mitigate chronic vulnerability and forced migration resulting from crises through preparedness, adaptation, resilience and risk management practices.
Global Objective 3: Ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

Strategic Objective 3.1: Stronger mechanisms in place in the Great Lakes Region to combat irregular migration, trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling and protect and support migrants.

Strategic Objective 3.2: Migration management across the Great Lakes Region is strengthened to facilitate safe, orderly and humane cross-border mobility.

Our beneficiaries

Considering the Great Lakes context, this strategy will work with has a specific focus on the following populations:

- Migrants in crisis, including internally displaced, refugees and asylum seekers.
- Migrant workers, particularly, female cross-border traders and those working within the artisanal extractive industries.
- Vulnerable migrants, specifically, victims of trafficking and/or exploitation and abuse, stranded migrants, unaccompanied minors, smuggled migrant and migrants with health needs.
- Returnees, including refugees.
- Cross-border communities.
- Migrant host communities.

In order to implement our strategy and reach our beneficiaries IOM will utilise its network of partners but will have a specific focus on capacitating and working with government institutions and officials.
Our partners

Addressing migration in a comprehensive manner requires a multi-sectoral and multi-level approach. Consequently, in order to implement this strategy, IOM will engage with national governments and with key regional organizations including:

**East African Community (EAC):** Initially established in 1967 and revived in 2000, the EAC is an intergovernmental organisation that seeks to promote economic and political integration of its Member States. Its Member States are Burundi, Kenya, Republic of South Sudan, Rwanda, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.

**Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs (CEPGL):** Created in 1976, CEPGL is a sub-regional organization consisting of three Member States: Burundi, DRC and Rwanda. Its purpose is to promote regional economic cooperation and integration and ensure security of Member States.

**International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR):** Created in 2000, the ICGLR an inter-governmental organization with twelve Member States, namely: Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Republic of South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. ICGLR has a leading role in supporting the implementation of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region, signed by Member States in 2006.

**Southern African Development Community (SADC):** Established in 1992, it is an inter-governmental organisation whose goal is to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient productive systems, deeper co-operation and integration, good governance and durable peace and security among fifteen Southern African Member States. Its Member States are: Angola, Botswana, the DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
"Migration and its benefits play a stronger role in the development efforts of countries within the Great Lakes Region and their partners at the community, national and regional level."
Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA): Established in 1994, COMESA is a free trade area with 20 Member States stretching from Libya to Swaziland. The Member States of COMESA are: Burundi, the Comoros, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Sudan, Swaziland, Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. COMESA was created to serve as an organization of free independent sovereign States that have agreed to cooperate in developing their natural and human resources for the good of all their people. In this context, the main focus of COMESA has been on the formation of a large economic and trading unit to overcome trade barriers faced by individual States.

Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS): ECCAS was established in 1983 by the Customs and Economic Union of Central African States members, and members of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes (CEPGL) as well as Sao Tomé and Principe with Angola joining in 1999. ECCAS aim is the promotion of regional economic cooperation in Central Africa.

Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes: Established in 2013 by the former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, the current Special Envoy for the Great Lakes is Said Djinnit of Algeria (since 2014). The Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region aims at building accountability in the region by working with a vast spectrum of political, social, and economic organizations, including governments, parliaments, women’s groups, youth, business groups, trade unions, faith-based organizations, and academics, to ensure a full implementation of the PSC Framework agreement.

World Bank: Established in 1944, the World Bank Group has set two goals for the world to achieve by 2030: end extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than $1.90 a day to no more than 3% and promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40% for every country. In May 2013, during a UN and World Bank Group mission to the Great Lakes Region, the WBG announced $1.4 billion in new funding to help countries in the region provide better health and education services, generate more cross-border trade, and fund hydroelectricity projects in support of the Great Lakes Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework.
**TradeMark East Africa (TMEA):** TMEA is an East African not-for profit Company Limited by Guarantee established in 2010 to support the growth of trade - both regional and international - in East Africa. TMEA is focused on ensuring that gains from trade result in tangible benefits for East Africans. Its work includes supporting the establishment of One-Stop Border Posts.

UN partners at the regional and national level including:

**UN Regional Development Group for East and Southern Africa (UNDG–ESA):** UNDG-ESA is committed to mobilizing, rationalizing and leveraging its assets in support of UN Country Teams’ (UNCTs) assistance to governments of the region in their efforts to achieve Internationally Agreed Development Goals national priorities; and to work strategically with our partners to identify and act upon regional priorities. The UNDG-ESA provides technical support to Resident Coordinators (RCs) and UNCTS as well as quality assurance of UN Programmes; Performance management of the RCs and UNCTs. The UNDG-ESA has a core role in supporting the UNCT implement of the 2013 Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the DRC and the region.

**Member States and donors:** Member states and bilateral and multilateral donors play an important role in assisting in designing and responding to the needs.

"In order to implement our strategy and reach our beneficiaries IOM will utilise its network of partners but will have a specific focus on capacitating and working with government institutions and officials."
"Vulnerable migrants and communities in the Great Lakes Region affected by emergencies or crises have safe access to immediate protection and assistance and durable solutions as appropriate."
### RESULTS MATRIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Outcome indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global Objective 1: Advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.1 Migration and its benefits play a stronger role in the development efforts of countries within the Great Lakes region and their partners at the community, national and regional level.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.1.1 Governments are integrating migration and diasporas into their national development strategies and are supporting migration-related projects that help foster sustainable development and reduce poverty.</strong> Number of Governments with national strategies incorporating migration and diaspora. Number of migration-related projects being implemented that help foster development and reduce poverty supported by Governments. <strong>1.1.2 Diasporas are increasingly participating in voluntary programmes and mechanisms that encourage and facilitate their return and/or investment in home countries.</strong> Number of diaspora accessing the programmes and benefiting from outreach efforts. Number of diaspora interventions used for development purposes in the region. <strong>1.1.3 Improved capacity of governments, general public and media to better understand the value of managed migration to counter xenophobia.</strong> Existence of information campaigns on the xenophobia and other forms of intolerance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.2 Greater facilitation of cross border mobility within and across the Great Lakes region can benefit migrant workers and the development efforts of countries of origin and destination in order to ensure protection of migrant workers.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.2.1 Improved cooperation between governments to address labour market shortages.</strong> Number of cross-border business / trade ventures initiated and implemented between countries in the region. Existence of labour exchange mechanisms. <strong>1.2.2 More widespread availability of labour market information systems (LMISs) developed and utilized to support implementation of regional protocols on free movement.</strong> Number of LMISs in place and operational to accelerate free movement of people in the region.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.3 Health related vulnerabilities of migrant populations and communities affected by migration are reduced through increased access to health services in the Great Lakes region.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.3.1 Negative health outcomes of migration are mitigated by quality health service delivery, (including out-reach) and assistance.</strong> Number of people in migration-affected area with access to health services. Number of Governments with increased cross-border migration International Health Regulations capacity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"Providing humanitarian assistance to migrants."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Outcome indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Objective 2: Effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises.</td>
<td>2.1 Coordinated return and reintegration, as well as resettlement are available to persons displaced by crises as well as stranded and detained migrants who wish to return home.</td>
<td>Number of individuals supported with durable solutions including return and reintegration, local reintegration or resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1.1 Coordinated return and reintegration, as well as resettlement are available to persons displaced by crises as well as stranded and detained migrants who wish to return home.</td>
<td>Existence of coordination mechanism for reintegration and repatriation at regional level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1.2 Responsive community integration solutions supported by government and humanitarian partners</td>
<td>Existence of community response interventions that integrate displaced populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1.3 Migrants in countries in crises have access to relevant protection and humanitarian assistance.</td>
<td>Number of countries in the GLR with contingency plans that include migrants needs and priorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2 Governments in the region are able to make informed decisions based on improved information to mitigate or reduce forced migration flows, causes and impacts.</td>
<td>Number of reports produced on human mobility, push and pull factors, causes of displacement, experiences and vulnerabilities of migrants in different countries and shared with different actors and incorporation of findings into government policy and action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2.1 Governments in the region are able to make informed decisions based on improved information to mitigate or reduce forced migration flows, causes and impacts.</td>
<td>Number of countries where DTM systems are set up or expanded to track mobility and identified needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2.2 Strengthen the resilience of communities’ to prepare and recover from natural and man-made crises.</td>
<td>Existence of displacement mapping of vulnerable communities across borders that is disseminated and used in IOM and other stakeholders programming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2.3 Governments and vulnerable communities have strengthened capacity for disaster risk management.</td>
<td>Number of vulnerable communities with enhanced coping mechanisms and resilience to natural and man-made disasters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of coordinated humanitarian responses that include migrants in crisis</td>
<td>Number of countries integrating migration into preparedness and recovery related strategy(ies) and/or responses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of countries where DTM systems are set up or expanded to track mobility and identified needs</td>
<td>Number of communities included in Early Warning Systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## RESULTS MATRIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Outcome indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global Objective 3: Ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.</strong></td>
<td>3.1 Stronger mechanisms in place in the Great Lakes region to combat irregular migration, trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling and protect and support migrants.</td>
<td>3.1.1 Governments have strengthened their capacity and cross-border cooperation to prevent migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons, protect vulnerable migrants and prosecute perpetrators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bilateral and multilateral agreements signed and implemented on cross border migrant protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of comprehensive referral mechanisms for vulnerable migrants including strong involvement of CSOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.1.2 Increased awareness of the dangers of irregular migration and trafficking in persons amongst communities and governments.</td>
<td>Existence of information campaigns on the risks of irregular migration and effectiveness of campaigns tested through pre- and post-assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Feedback from communities as to the level of awareness on dangers of irregular migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.1.3 Major border posts have improved capacity to detect smugglers and traffickers, identify and refer irregular migrants including those vulnerable.</td>
<td>Existence of validated border assessments reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking and exploitation and/or abuse referred and/or assisted by designated expert institutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% of assisted vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking and exploitation and/or abuse reporting satisfaction with services received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.1.4 Gender responsive programmes and policies to protect and support vulnerable migrants, including stranded and detained migrants, victims of trafficking and unaccompanied migrant children are strengthened and expanded.</td>
<td>Number of gender responsive policies or programmes to protect and support vulnerable migrants, including stranded migrants, victims of trafficking and unaccompanied migrant children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

IOM STRATEGY FOR THE GREAT LAKES REGION 41
## RESULTS MATRIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Outcome indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Migration</td>
<td>3.2.1 Stronger regional cooperation, collaboration and synergies on</td>
<td>Existence and dissemination of Standard Operating Procedures on Humanitarian Border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management across</td>
<td>immigration and border management.</td>
<td>Management that encourages safe and humane mobility of persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Great Lakes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Regional meetings/ conferences on immigration and border management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>region is</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of countries that have signed and ratified the Free Movement Protocols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strengthened to</td>
<td></td>
<td>Existence of border management information systems (including but not limited to MIDAS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facilitate safe</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of officials operationalising humanitarian border management framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orderly and humane</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of individuals trained to deliver ACBC/IOM Integrated Border Management training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cross border</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mobility.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"Greater facilitation of cross-border mobility within and across the Great Lakes Region can benefit migrant workers and the development efforts of countries of origin and destination in order to ensure protection of migrant workers."