



IOM LIBYA 2017

SUPPORTING LIBYANS &
MIGRANTS IN NEED



المنظمة الدولية للهجرة
وكالة الأمم المتحدة للهجرة
International Organization for Migration
The UN Migration Agency

EDITOR

IOM LIBYA

Lac Windermere Street

Prestige Building

Les Berges du Lac I

1053 Tunis, Tunisia

iomlibyapublicinfo@iom.int

libya.iom.int

IOM, the UN Migration Agency, works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.



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FOREWORD

2017 was a year of great growth for IOM Libya. Working in close cooperation with the Libyan Government, we reached thousands of displaced and conflict-affected Libyans and migrants in need with vital humanitarian and development assistance.

As insecurity prevails, many Libyans remain displaced throughout the country, while others have been able to return home. Some 50,000 internally displaced people received humanitarian assistance from IOM in 2017. Helping communities stabilize and become more resilient to crises is key to Libya's peaceful future. Working with local leaders in the south, we also implemented development projects ranging from schools to water wells, guided by what they told us would address their communities' primary needs.

To better protect migrants, we enhanced our technical support to the Libyan Government in terms of migration management. This included technical workshops and trainings, as well as the provision of life saving equipment to the Libyan Coast Guard.

Following the Sabratha emergency in October, which led to almost 18,000 migrants being detained, IOM scaled up its return and reintegration programme. By the end of the year, we had helped close to 20,000 stranded migrants return home, with nearly half of them returning in the last three months of the year. Recognizing that many migrants in Libya have faced ill treatment and exploitation, these activities are part of a holistic assistance package built on protection and health pillars, which ensure that the most vulnerable receive tailored support, for example victims of trafficking and unaccompanied children.

For migrants still in Libya, we were able to reach over 40,000 with life saving humanitarian assistance inside and outside detention centres through distributing hygiene kits and other relief items. While advocating for alternatives to detention, we rehabilitated detention centres around the country to improve the living conditions for those detained.

During the year, we expanded our protection work to support 1,200 vulnerable people. This included around 850 unaccompanied migrant children, who received assistance such as family phone calls, family tracing and safe return home; victims of trafficking, who received shelter assistance; and pregnant women and children, who were given clothes and medical care.

We also significantly increased our health portfolio, with our doctors assisting more than 15,000 people throughout the year. Together with WHO and UNICEF, we took part in a polio and measles vaccination campaign reaching almost 500 migrant children. Our doctors also provided emergency health care to thousands of migrants returned to Libyan shores.

While much focus is rightfully on addressing short-term needs, these efforts have to be coupled with a push to further develop and implement a comprehensive migration management strategy in Libya. We had taken major steps in this direction through the Migration Working Group, chaired the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and co-chaired by IOM, which was established in November.

These strides in terms of assistance and protection could only be possible through the dedication and hard work of our staff both in Libya and Tunisia. The IOM Libya Mission grew considerably throughout the year, particularly in Libya where we now have 280 people across the country working from three offices in Tripoli and two in southern Libya.

Despite the many challenges, I remain optimistic for 2018. After five years, we welcome positive steps taken this year towards the return of the international community to Libya. IOM has persistently advocated for this much-needed return, which was among our Director General's top priorities during his two visits to Libya in 2017 – his first since the evacuation.

I would like to sincerely thank all of our staff and partners, both in the Government and non-Governmental organizations, for helping us achieve what we have this year. I look forward to continued and strengthened partnership throughout 2018.

Othman Belbeisi
IOM Libya Chief of Mission





CHILDREN LOOK AT THE PLANE THAT IS ABOUT TO BRING THEM HOME FROM LIBYA THROUGH IOM'S VOLUNTARY HUMANITARIAN RETURN PROGRAMME

COMMUNITY STABILIZATION

Our 'Together We Rebuild' programme supports the stability and resilience of conflict-affected communities in Libya. The programme addresses drivers of displacement and instability through restoring services and community infrastructure, promoting social cohesion and supporting the regeneration of livelihoods. In creating conditions for the restoration of normal social and economic life, IOM operates in limited and defined geographic areas, while using on-the-ground knowledge, assessments and other data sources. These initiatives are community-driven and conducted in close cooperation with local stakeholders and community representatives. The CS unit works in close cooperation with Community Management Committees (CMCs), comprising of community leaders representing a cross section of tribal groups. The committees support IOM's community stabilization efforts, advice on local conditions and concerns and provide recommendations for project priorities. This way of working ensures transparent, fair and high-quality activity implementation, oversight and local ownership. The CS programme engages a variety of local stakeholders, both as implementing partners and as beneficiaries. The CS programme works with all groups within target communities affected by violence, displacement and mass migration, including host communities, civil society organizations, women and youth, Government officials, IDPs and migrants.

2017 ACHIEVEMENTS

16 SCHOOLS REHABILITATED

3 PLAYGROUNDS CONSTRUCTED

18 PREFABS CLASSROOMS PROVIDED

3 HEALTH CARE CLINICS REHABILITATED

37 WATER WELLS REHABILITATED

240 PROFESSIONALS TRAINED

SPOTLIGHT ON RECREATIONAL SPACES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

IOM built three football pitches in the Sabha and Al Qatroun districts of south Libya. Through local meetings, communities in Sabha and Qatroun raised the need to IOM for public spaces where young people can safely practice sports regardless of their ethnic background. They hoped that playing together might improve relations between different ethnic groups. Recreational spaces can also be a great asset for psychosocial support to conflict affected youth, while helping contribute to combatting radicalization. In answer to this request, the development of recreational public spaces began and was closely coordinated with and supported by the community representatives, local authorities and councils to which IOM handed over the playgrounds. The construction of the pitches by three local construction companies, supported by the European Union and the Government of Germany, was completed at the start of January 2018. Over the course of 2017, IOM organized sport activities and tournaments in recreational centres and schools. Some 1,500 children aged between 10 and 17 years participated in sports tournaments in 2017 and 15 schools were rehabilitated and two recreational centres were built by IOM.



مَعًا لِنَبْنِي!
Together We Rebuild!



YOUNG LIBYANS PLAY FOR THE FIRST TIME ON A PITCH BUILT FOR THEM BY IOM



A WOMAN PARTICIPATES IN IOM'S ANTI-GBV EVENT

PROTECTION

Our protection work in Libya supports vulnerable migrants and internally displaced and conflict affected Libyans. In 2017, individual assistance was provided through the identification of vulnerable migrants in need of support. These activities were expanded beyond Tripoli to Benghazi and Sebha. The protection team conducts monitoring visits to detention centers, while also providing psychosocial support for detained migrants. Protection safeguards were also brought more strongly into IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return process, through a new standing operating procedure and including close collaboration with the countries of origin. 2017 also saw an improvement in data collection and recording for the protection team. With thousands of migrants still held in detention, IOM continues to advocate for alternatives. Workshops on this issue were held with NGOs, authorities and embassy officials. The development of community housing and safe spaces for migrants began in 2017. IOM also collaborates with other agencies in its protection work. A joint standard operating procedure was set-up for interagency referrals. Trainings were held with UNHCR on case identification and referrals between the two agencies. An MOU was signed between IOM and UNICEF and consequently work on establishing a best interest determination panel to help find solutions for children was introduced. A campaign and workshop tackling gender-based violence was held in collaboration with UNFPA.

2017 ACHIEVEMENTS

850 UNACCOMPANIED MIGRANT CHILDREN	5,045 REACHED WITH ANTI-GBV CAMPAIGN
83 VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING ASSISTED	2042 MIGRANTS PARTICIPATED IN RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
44 PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY CASES	
30 PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH CASES	291 DISPLACED FAMILIES TOOK PART IN PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

SPOTLIGHT ON TACKLING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

As part of the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence campaign in December, IOM organized activities in the east, south and west of Libya. Last year's campaign fell under the overarching theme of Leave No One Behind: End Violence against Women and Girls, which is in accordance with a core principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The events, which were organized with partners, started on 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, and continued until 10 December, Human Rights Day, and included workshops, debates and exhibitions in Sebha, Benghazi, Misratah, Tripoli and Zwara. Quiz competitions on the topic of gender-based violence were held in the city squares of Zwara and Misratah. The events in both cities were followed by an art exhibition featuring paintings and drawings that participants produced to express their points of view on gender-based violence.





DETAINED MIGRANTS PLAY SOCCER AS PART OF A RECREATIONAL EXERCISE

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

To contribute to the enhanced management of migration with the best interests of both migrants and Libyans in mind, we provide technical assistance to the Libyan Government. In 2017, IOM conducted an assessment to identify equipment, trainings and infrastructure required by Government entities involved in rescue at sea operations and migration management activities in Libya. The outcomes of the assessment helped IOM and its partners prioritize the support needed in order to build capacity. Life saving equipment like first aid kits and life jackets were supplied to the Libyan Coast Guard. Telecommunications and registration equipment were also supplied. The registration system will produce a record of rescue operations by the Libyan Coast Guard - number of migrants, their nationalities, ages and health condition. Trainings were also held for Government agencies on topics such as first aid, human rights, data management, hygiene promotion, human trafficking and identifying vulnerable groups. The technical assistance also included the development of standard operation procedures on rescue at sea operations that helped improve the mechanism of coordination among the agencies involved in these operations based on best international practices.

2017 ACHIEVEMENTS

2,300 LIFE SAVING SETS DELIVERED

599 PROFESSIONALS TRAINED

7,967 MIGRANTS RECEIVED ASSISTANCE AT
DISEMBARKATION POINTS

7 DISEMBARKATION POINTS REHABILITATED

9 DETENTION CENTRES REHABILITATED TO
IMPROVE LIVING CONDITION FOR MIGRANTS

SPOTLIGHT ON IMPROVING CONDITIONS FOR DETAINED MIGRANTS

Throughout the year, nine migrant detention centres were rehabilitated in total in Tripoli and also centres outside the city. The rehabilitation, which started at the end of March, included the installation of new toilets and the rehabilitation of the old ones, setting up a water purification system, repairing the sewage and cabling network, and fitting ventilation fans and water boilers. For most of the detention centres the bathrooms were relocated to outside the accommodation area, which will improve the sanitary conditions for the migrants. The aim of the intervention was to vastly improve the often appalling living conditions of the thousands of migrants in the Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM)-managed detention centres. This work was part of projects, Supporting Libyan Authorities in Managing Migration Flows by Improving Compliance with Human Rights in Migrants' Detention Centres.



IOM DELIVERS LIFE SAVING EQUIPMENT TO THE LIBYAN COAST GUARD



MIGRANTS PREPARE TO RETURN HOME AS PART OF IOM'S VOLUNTARY HUMANITARIAN RETURN PROGRAMME

VOLUNTARY HUMANITARIAN RETURN

19,370 MIGRANTS PROVIDED WITH
VOLUNTARY HUMANITARIAN RETURN
ASSISTANCE

TOP THREE NATIONALITIES OF RETURN

NIGERIA
GUINEA
GAMBIA

To assist stranded migrants with no means of getting home, IOM provides voluntary humanitarian return and reintegration support – offering free and safe passage to migrants get home and continued support to get set up once there. This is provided in addition to other assistance but for many our programme is a vital lifeline.

The return programme is built on strong pillars of protection and health ensuring that those, who need it, have tailored support during the process. Following the Sabratha emergency in October, IOM scaled up these efforts. In the first nine and a half months of the year, IOM helped nearly 8,500 migrants return home, who wanted to leave the uncertainty of Libya. From 18 October to the end of December, IOM helped nearly 11,000 migrants return. By the end of the year, only around 5,000 migrants were left in Libya's official detention centres – over 3,000 of whom have asked for return assistance, and will hopefully get home in the first few months of 2018.



AN IOM PROTECTION CASE WORKER INTERVIEWS MIGRANTS BEFORE THEY BOARD THE PLANE TO RETURN HOME

SPOTLIGHT ON CONSULAR SERVICES FOR STRANDED MIGRANTS

IOM launched an online consular service to make the consular process easier to access and navigate for vulnerable migrants hoping to return home. The first online consular session was conducted in June via Skype in close cooperation with the Ghanaian Embassy in Tripoli. The remote consular service connects the migrant to their embassy's representative online in order to receive the necessary information ahead of IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return service. Thanks to the service, more migrants were able to receive or wait less time for travel documents than if Embassy officials had to physically travel to each detention centre. IOM conducts field visits with embassy representatives to detention centres to facilitate the procedure of issuing proper travel documentation to migrants preparing for voluntary return to their countries of origin. These consular visits require significant coordination with the detention centres, local authorities and embassies. These visits are also only possible within Tripoli and with some difficulties in Gheryan (90 kilometers south of Tripoli) and Misrata (around 200 kilometers east of Tripoli). They are not possible in other major cities such as Al Zawia, Subarata, Surman, Benghazi and Sebha, where IOM has identified a high demand among migrants to return home. The online service saves both embassies and IOM time and resources that are required in coordinating and arranging the escorted field visits of embassy personnel to the detention centres, as well as ensure that they can reach migrants outside of Tripoli.





A MAN WAVES FROM THE WINDOW OF A BUS BRINGING HIM TO THE AIRPORT TO RETURN HOME FROM LIBYA

HEALTH

In 2017, IOM's medical team provided health support to vulnerable migrants in Libya. IOM doctors and partners conducted regular and urgent medical visits to migrant detention centres, as well as urgent visits to places outside the detention centres. Following health assessments, IOM also organized anti-scabies and fumigation campaigns in detention centres. We provided medical services and support for inpatient migrants outside detention centres. These treatments provided life-saving interventions and supported very vulnerable people, including pregnant women and youth. Emergency medical services were also provided for migrants at disembarkation points, when they were returned to shore. In the aftermath of weeks of conflict in Sabratha, IOM provided emergency support to migrants in the Sabratha camp and surrounding areas such as Zwara and Zawia. IOM Libya collaborated with the Ministry of Health and other partners in a vaccination campaign for migrant children under the age of six. As part of our efforts to build the capacity of public health professionals and implementing partners in Libya, IOM held a health policy roundtable and two trainings during the year.

2017 ACHIEVEMENTS

14,883 MIGRANTS RECEIVED MEDICAL CARE

125 HEALTH PROFESSIONALS TRAINED

479 CHILDREN RECEIVED PROTECTION
AGAINST MEASLES AND POLIO

SPOTLIGHT ON TRAINING LIBYAN HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

In November and December, IOM and WHO, in collaboration with the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), brought together close to 90 health professionals from across Libya to take part in a three-day training on Strengthening Disease Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS). The training fell under the projects Strengthening Health Information System and Medicine Supply Chain Management (SHAMS) implemented by WHO in Libya, and Protecting Vulnerable Migrants and Stabilizing Communities in Libya implemented by IOM. Both projects were funded by the European Union. The participants were members of rapid response teams and included surveillance officers, laboratory technicians and clinicians. They were trained on methods for managing possible disease outbreaks of priority communicable diseases.



A CHILD IS VACCINATED DURING THE SABRATHA EMERGENCY



MIGRANT WOMEN CARRY AID ITEMS IOM DISTRIBUTED TO THEM

DIRECT ASSISTANCE

In 2017, IOM provided direct humanitarian assistance to migrants in detention centres, urban areas and at disembarkation points. This came in the form of aid distributions such as mattresses, clothes, blankets and hygiene kits, among other core relief items. With an estimated 1 million migrants in Libya, many are in need of humanitarian support. IOM scaled up its support to them in 2017. The conflict in the country has led to hundreds of thousands of Libyans being displaced from their homes, leaving them in need of humanitarian aid. We reached 50,000 internally displaced people in Libya through distributions of core relief items throughout 2017. IOM's direct humanitarian assistance programme is designed to address displaced Libyans and migrants' most urgent needs.

2017 ACHIEVEMENTS

41,000 MIGRANTS RECEIVED RELIEF ITEMS

50,000 INTERNALLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED CORE RELIEF ITEMS

365,980 MEALS TO 11,685 MIGRANTS

SPOTLIGHT ON MIGRANT RESOURCE AND RESPONSE MECHANISM (MRRM)

In December, IOM distributed core relief items and hygiene kits to migrants and internally displaced people in Sabah and Ubari in Libya's south. A range of humanitarian services was also provided such as medical treatment, referral to support services and humanitarian voluntary return (VHR). To reach more people, the same activities targeted vulnerable displaced people and returnees in the east and south of Libya. Overall, IOM provided humanitarian assistance to 700 displaced families and 3,000 migrants. The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the European Union Trust Fund (EUTF) funded these activities. This is a stepping-stone to setting up IOM's "Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism" (MRRM) in Libya. The overall objective of the MRRM is to support Libya's response to complex migration flows through the development of an efficient mechanism to manage migration and to strengthen national capacities in order to promote alternatives to irregular migration, as well as to provide direct humanitarian assistance to migrants along migratory routes.





A WOMAN CARRIES A BLANKET AND PILLOW DISTRIBUTED TO HER BY IOM

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

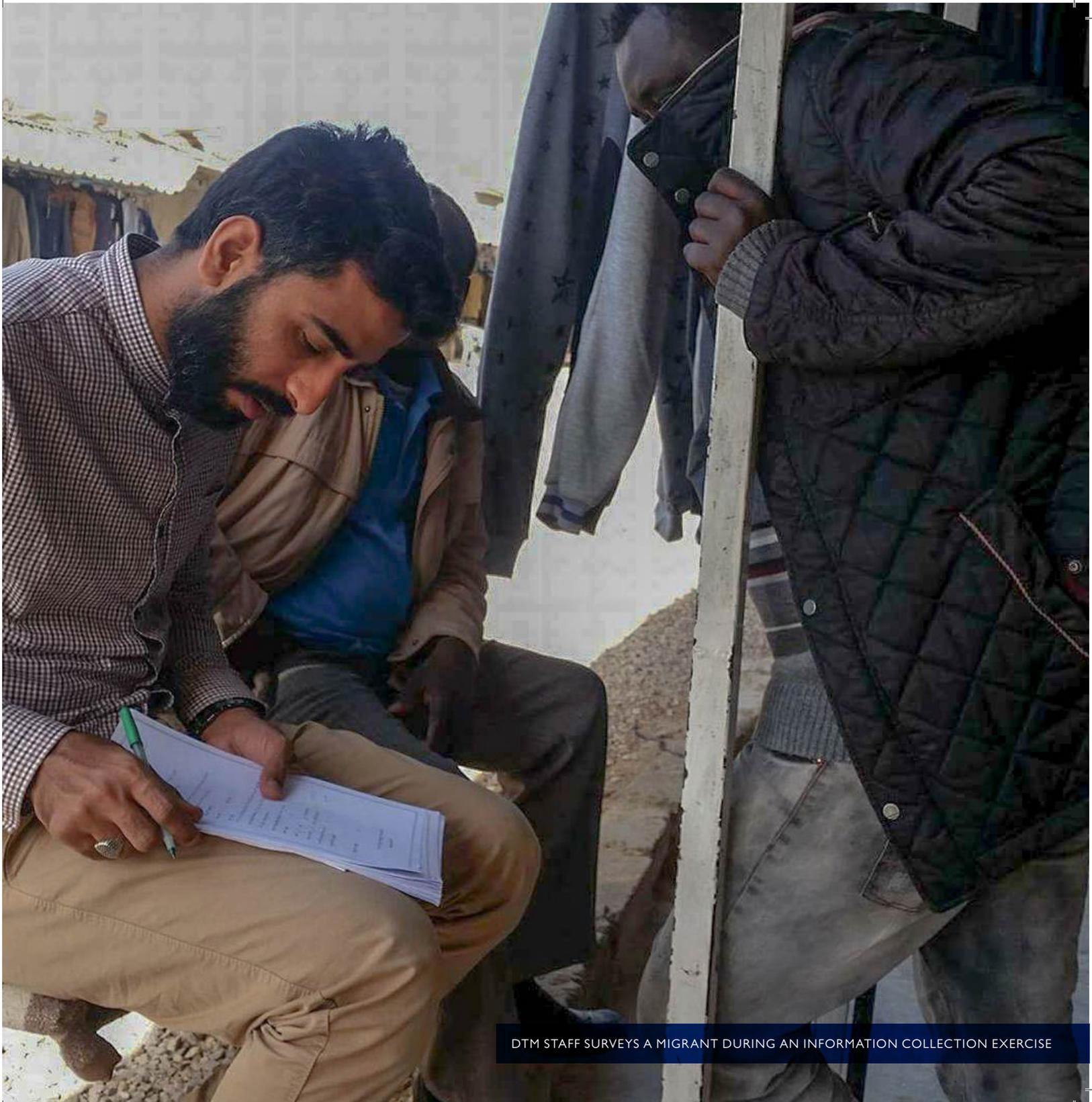
In 2017, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Libya aided the humanitarian community in better planning its crisis response. The programme does so by delivering baseline data on displacement and migration, helping measure the magnitude of the crisis. The data collected and shared includes: mobility tracking, which is a static number of "people on the move" – both migrants and displaced Libyans – in Libya; flow monitoring, which is the volume and frequency of people moving across the country; and detention centre profiles, which is a snapshot of migrants held in detention. In 2017, IOM's methodology review of DTM led to the updating of Libya's Common Operational Dataset (COD) to ensure that all partners referred to the same geographic boundaries, sharing of monthly multi-sectoral Municipality Factsheets (Baladiya), sharing of monthly analytical information packages highlighting data on migrants by nationality for each of Libya's neighbourhoods and OCHA being equipped with required baseline data for Libya's 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

2017 ACHIEVEMENTS

16 MIGRANTS, INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND RETURNEES INFO-PACKAGES
5 EMERGENCY EVENT TRACKERS
24 EVENT TRACKERS
40 DETENTION CENTRE PROFILES

SPOTLIGHT ON DETENTION CENTRE MAPPING

In June, DTM Libya launched a Detention Centre Profile component collecting information from across detention centres managed by Libya's Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM). Using a standard set of indicators DTM provide baseline assessments on the facilities and infrastructure of certain detention centres, including the functionality of electricity, lighting, latrines, the ventilation system, and laundry facilities. Simultaneously, DTM aimed to provide all partners with a snapshot of the demographic characteristics and health conditions of migrants in detention centres on the day of assessment. Other indicators focus on migrants' level of access to various types of services, including legal, medical, health, psychosocial and family tracing services. They also gather information on migrants' ability to access outdoor spaces, on the frequency of meal provision in the centre, and on the types of illnesses, if any, that migrants had been recently affected by. Libya's Detention Centre profiling assessments were funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID).



DTM STAFF SURVEYS A MIGRANT DURING AN INFORMATION COLLECTION EXERCISE



CHILDREN IN SABRATHA DURING THE EMERGENCY IN OCTOBER 2017





IOM • OIM

الهجرة تعني...

Migration means...

La Migration signifie...

رحلة لكانه آ فصل

البحث عنه جديد

CELEBRATING INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS DAY 2017

On 18 December 1990, the UN General Assembly adopted the international convention on the protection of the rights of migrant workers and members of their families. Ten years later that date was appointed International Migrants Day by the General Assembly taking into account the large and increasing number of migrants in the world. To celebrate International Migrants day 2017, IOM, with the support of the Libyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, hosted a photo exhibition in Tripoli.

The exhibition highlighted the different faces of migration through portrait photographs and personal stories of well-established migrants in the Libyan society. Some 150 people attended the exhibition including representatives from ten embassies, six Libyan Ministries and a great number of local NGO's. The people, who had been interviewed and photographed for the exhibition, were also invited and attendees were able to talk to them about their experiences as migrants in Libya. The portraits are now hosted online on IOM's 'I'm a migrant' website. IOM Libya is planning to expand the exhibition to other cities in Libya and Tunisia to spread positive awareness of migrants in Libya.

Also on the International Migrants Day, our implementing partner, Multakana center, hosted an IOM-supported cultural event with migrants from Chad, Egypt, Mali, Nigeria, Niger and Senegal. Two movies from the IOM Global film festival were screened and some 241 migrants enjoyed games like volleyball and football, as well as art workshops.

Attendees at the event danced and had a sing-along to music played by a traditional Libyan band. A local band was also playing traditional Libyan music resulting in a cheerful atmosphere. On the same day, Multakana in partnership with IOM, provided migrants in Janzour Detention Center with free phone calls to their families back home.



الهجرة تعني...

Migration means...

La Migration signifie...

الدمت عن وجود وحياة #



الهجرة تعني...

Migration means...

La Migration signifie...

رحلة البحث
عن الأستقرار

ONE 13-YEAR-OLD'S STORY FROM THE WORLD'S MOST DANGEROUS MIGRATION ROUTE

Growing up poor in West Africa, thirteen-year-old Jonathan* fantasied about bringing his family to Italy. He dreamt of becoming a professional football player, earning a lot of money and eventually having enough to bring them all to Europe.

“I would like to play for Juventus!”

When an opportunity to leave for Europe presented itself, Jonathan took it. Paying around USD 900 to smugglers, he began the nearly 7,000 kilometer journey from Senegal in a 4x4 truck, through Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and lastly, from southern to northern Libya.

Jonathan was held captive three times along this perilous route through the African continent. He endured torture and ill treatment. In southern Libya, Jonathan was kidnapped by smugglers for the second time and was only released after his relative and friend managed to pay the criminal gang USD 550.

The thirteen-year-old then travelled to Tripoli, Libya's capital. There, he worked as a cleaner. He was trying to raise the 500 Libyan Dinar (USD 360) to buy his passage on one of the inflatable rubber dinghies, departing on a regular basis from the Libyan coast, packed with migrants hoping to reach Europe. But once again Jonathan was held captive.

“My relatives had to send 300 dollars and they released me.”

When Jonathan first tried to cross the sea to Europe, smugglers ambushed his group and they were stopped from disembarking. In his second attempt, Jonathan made it to sea but the unseaworthy boat was not fit for the journey and the Libyan Coast Guard rescued him.

After two failed attempts to cross the Mediterranean Sea, one of the world's most dangerous routes, Jonathan's journey ended, like for so many others, in one of the Libyan capital's migrant detention centres.

“A detention centre is not a place for children,” emphasized Karolina Edsbacker, IOM Libya's Protection Officer. “We work closely with the Libyan authorities to try to find alternative solutions to detention and efficiently assist those wishing to return home.”

Whilst trying to minimize the time spent in detention, IOM also supports children through recreational activities and psychosocial first aid.

Jonathan is one of hundreds of children that IOM Libya has helped return to their countries of origin. Today, he is back at home with his family, where he continues to dream about becoming a professional football player.

**Jonathan's name has been changed to protect his identity*



JONATHAN* BEFORE HE LEFT LIBYA



CHILDREN RECEIVE AID FROM IOM IN A MIGRANT DETENTION CENTRE IN LIBYA



IOM STAFF CARRIES A BABY ONTO THE FLIGHT THAT WILL BRING HER HOME FROM LIBYA WITH HER FAMILY



AN IOM DOCTOR TREATS A MIGRANT PATIENT



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
FOR MIGRATION

Libya Mission

libya.iom.int

iomlibyapublicinfo@iom.int

PHOTOS

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