

Saving Lives and Building Livelihoods: Germany and IOM

Partnerships in Action



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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

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International Organization for Migration (IOM)



Mr John Thomas (IOM Director General 1969–1979), in front of the Brandenburg Gate.

Foreword

This year, Germany and the International Organization for Migration celebrate 60 years of partnership. Beginning in 1954, our collaboration has expanded over time to include a rich and diverse range of projects and programmes implemented in Germany and around the world. Working together in development contexts, humanitarian emergencies, post-conflict and transition settings, as well as on migration-related issues in Europe and Germany, Germany and IOM are making a positive difference in migrants' lives around the world.

In recent years, and especially since the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on future cooperation between IOM's Director General and Germany's State Secretary at the Federal Ministry of the Interior in 2011, Germany and IOM have ushered in a period of increased collaboration. Between 2010 and 2013, Germany has contributed more than EUR 66 million to IOM.

To thank Germany for its generosity, and to illustrate the impact of our work together, we are pleased to present the Government of Germany with this special publication: *Saving Lives and Building Livelihoods: Germany and IOM, Partnerships in Action*. The publication offers a broad historical overview of our collaboration, an insight into the thematic and geographic scope of our work, and an in-depth overview of German contributions to IOM between 2010 and 2013.

We hope you enjoy reading about our joint achievements and look forward to a continued partnership.

Sincerely,



William Swing
Director General





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Trains are used to transport emigrants from Camp Lesum to the port of Bremerhaven. This hopeful group will travel on the Norwegian vessel the SS Skaubryn destined for Australia. © IOM 1951 – HFG0198 (Photo: D. Njezic)



A Historical Overview: 60 Years of Partnership

1950s

Germany formally became a Member State of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) – which later became the International Organization for Migration – in 1954. In the same year, ICEM opened its first German office in Bonn. With the support of ICEM, 406,000 refugees, displaced persons and other emigrants displaced in Europe found new

homes in the 1950s. Concurrently, Germany supported ICEM in assisting displaced persons to emigrate to the United States in line with US Refugee Relief Act of 1951, and in resettling Hungarian refugees who had fled to Austria and Former Yugoslavia.

1960s

In 1964, ICEM initiated the first joint international development programmes with Germany. Tailored to the needs expressed by the developing countries, the programmes enabled qualified German experts to work in developing countries and contribute by transferring their skills. The recruitment of qualified experts took place in coordination with the *Zentralstelle für Arbeitsvermittlung* of the Federal Employment Agency. These experts received pre-departure advice and counselling in cooperation with public authorities and charitable organizations in larger cities in Germany. ICEM also assisted the German experts with their visa applications, travel and with post-arrival assistance and reception.



ICEM's 1,000th flight to the United States, 31 May 1959.
© IOM 1959 – HFG0115



Hungarian refugees attend a cultural orientation seminar hosted by ICEM. The seminar outlines life in Australia.
©IOM 1958 – HFG0124

1970s

In the 1970s, ICEM assisted Germany in admitting different groups of refugees on humanitarian grounds, including third-country nationals from Chile (1973/1974) and refugees from Viet Nam (1979). With Germany's financial assistance, ICEM was also able to support the resettlement of refugees from different countries in Indo-China.

In 1973, ICEM Bonn proposed a new concept for international development cooperation to the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation (BMZ). The *Integrated Experts (IE) (Integrierte Experten)* programme deployed German experts to work with government officials of developing countries to build their capacities and expertise. This programme was particularly successful in Nicaragua after the end of the civil war, as well as in Peru. One important contribution of the German IE programme was to assist the Government of Peru in establishing a dual vocational education system, modelled after that of Germany. This dual system combined vocational education and apprenticeships within one comprehensive training course.

The *Return of Talents* programme, launched in 1974 in cooperation with the BMZ, marked a new kind of migration for development programme. The programme organized placements for qualified nationals in their countries of origin to apply the skills they had acquired in Germany to help develop their home country.

In 1979, ICEM began the *Reintegration and Emigration Programme for Asylum-Seekers in Germany (REAG)* on behalf of the former Federal Ministry for Family, Youth Affairs and Health. The REAG programme would become the first IOM-assisted voluntary return programme implemented globally. In 1989, the REAG programme was enhanced through the *Government Assisted Repatriation Programme (GARP)*, funded by the Federal Ministry of the Interior, to provide start-up assistance to voluntary returnees after they had returned to their countries of origin. The GARP reflected an important shift in the thinking about voluntary return, with reintegration support becoming a vital component of sustainable return processes.



Refugees learn vital language skills at Bad Soden, an ICM-funded language/cultural orientation centre.
© IOM 1984 – HFG0209 (Photo: Paul Föster)



Migrants board a plane for the United States, *Cologne Bonn Airport*. © IOM 1969 – HFG0212

1980s, 1990s, 2000s and today

ICEM became the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) in 1980. In collaboration with the German Federal Foreign Office, in 1985, ICM initiated the *German Teachers Programme* which placed German teachers in German schools in Latin America to facilitate cross-cultural cooperation. Similar initiatives were later put in place in Hungary, Kenya, Poland and Turkey.

Reflecting the operational expertise and global reach of the Organization, ICM became the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in 1989. By 1992,

IOM had assisted 11 million migrants, and over half a million of these persons had been assisted in Germany. After the fall of the Iron Curtain and with the ensuing Balkans crisis, IOM assisted Germany in admitting groups of refugees and displaced persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo/UNSC 1244.

In 2000, IOM moved its main office to Berlin, retaining the sub-office in Bonn and a representation in Frankfurt am Main Airport. Throughout the decade, Germany and IOM intensified cooperation in various areas, including

labour migration, migration management in European Union candidate countries, and combatting trafficking in human beings. Also in 2000, IOM became one of the partner organizations of the German Federal Foundation Remembrance, Responsibility and Future (*Stiftung Erinnerung, Verantwortung, Zukunft, EVZ*). Between 2000 and 2006, IOM, in partnership with Stiftung EVZ processed over 330,000 compensation claims for former forced labourers under National Socialism. In total, 90,000 victims of Nazi-era forced labour received payments of EUR 386 million in recognition of the injustices they had suffered.

In 2005, the Bonn office of IOM was relocated to Nuremberg, the headquarters of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (FOMR). The move facilitated increased cooperation with the FOMR, which is responsible for broad competencies in relation to migration and integration.

With Germany's decision to accept 2,501 Iraqi refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan in 2009 and 2010, IOM resumed cooperation with Germany

on humanitarian admissions and resettlement-type activities.

In 2011, IOM's Director General William Lacy Swing and State Secretary at the German Federal Ministry of the Interior Klaus-Dieter Fritsche signed a Memorandum of Understanding on future cooperation, acknowledging the longstanding cooperation between Germany and IOM. The Memorandum of Understanding has ushered in a period of increased collaboration between IOM and Germany.

Today, working together with many German government and civil society counterparts, Germany and IOM are enjoying and expanding cooperation on a large portfolio of projects and programmes in Germany and around the world. From humanitarian admission to assisted voluntary return and reintegration, from migration and development projects to counter-trafficking initiatives, from saving lives to building livelihoods and resilient communities, Germany and IOM have much to be proud of.

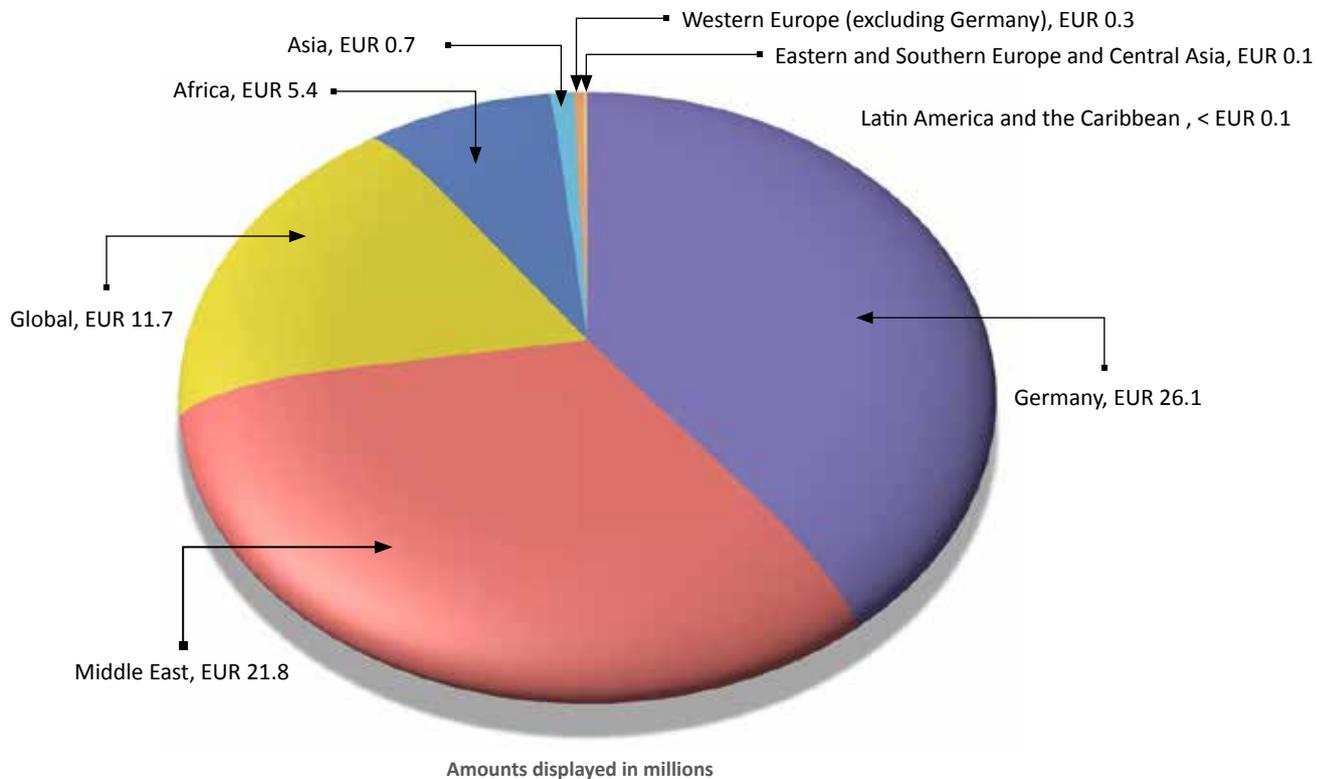


IOM's ongoing *Contribution of Migrants Campaign* highlights the positive contributions migrants are making around the world.

Partnership in Action: Funding Overview

Between 2010–2013, Germany has generously contributed more than EUR 66 million to IOM. These contributions have funded projects in more than 25 countries across five continents. Approximately 40 per cent of German funding is channeled to projects managed in Germany.

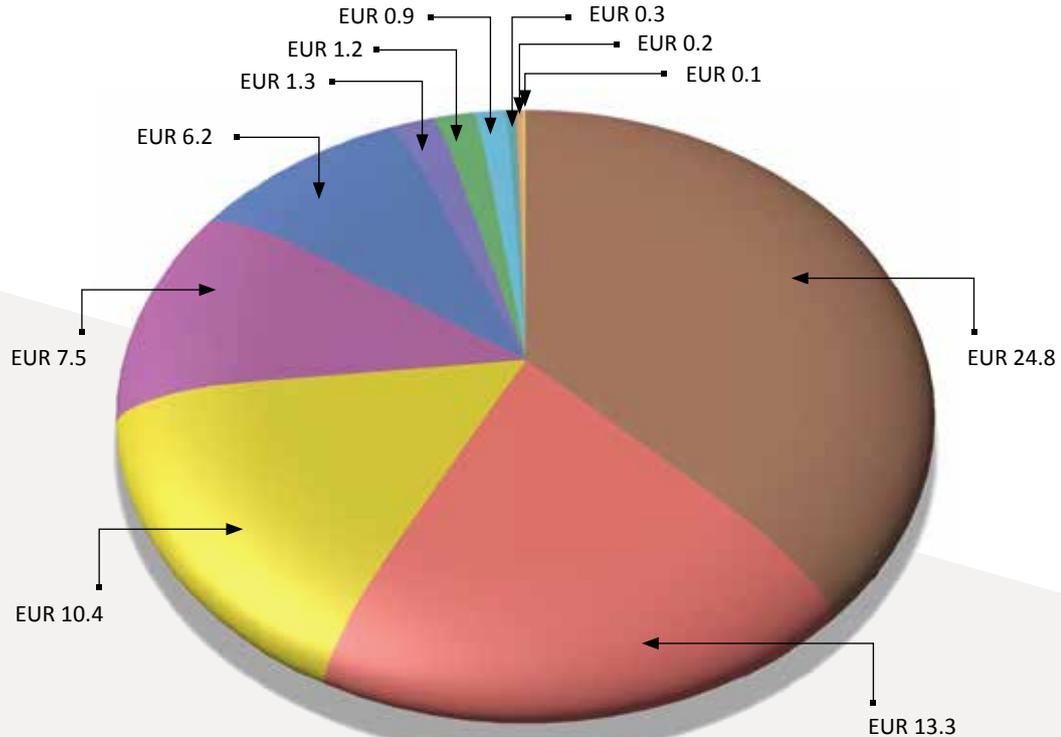
Global Breakdown of German Funding to IOM



Global projects include yearly assessed contributions as well as funding for Junior Policy Officers and Associate Experts. Contributions included are for projects implemented between January 2010 and December 2013.

PROJECT BREAKDOWN

Germany funds a diversity of IOM activities, but has concentrated funding in sustainable return and reintegration assistance, post-conflict transition and recovery support, and urgent humanitarian assistance.



Amounts displayed in millions

- Sustainable Return and Reintegration Assistance
- Transition and Recovery, Reintegration, and Community Resilience
- Assessed Contributions
- Saving Lives and Urgent Humanitarian Assistance
- Humanitarian Admission, Resettlement and Intra-EU Relocation
- Assisting Victims of Trafficking and Working to Prevent Trafficking in Human Beings
- Junior Policy Officers and Associate Experts
- Improving the Health of Migrants
- Migration, Diversity and Community Development
- Promoting Regular Migration and Building Capacity in Border Management
- Other

Contributions included are for projects implemented between January 2010 and December 2013.
 "Other" projects include intra-government consultations and research and data management.

Projects Implemented by IOM and Germany 2010–2013

Sustainable Return and Reintegration Assistance

- Reintegration and Emigration Programme for Asylum-Seekers in Germany/Government Assisted Repatriation Programme (REAG/GARP)
- ZIRF Counselling
- Information and Return Counselling Centre at the Berlin Foreigners' Office
- Reintegration for Returnees in Northern Iraq
- Feasible and Sustainable Joint Reintegration Measures from the European Union

Transition and Recovery, Reintegration and Community Resilience

- Social Reintegration of Returnees through Community Stabilization in Areas of High Return in Chad
- Human Security and Stabilization in Iraq
- Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of Former Combatants in Iraq
- Livelihood Assistance to Vulnerable Women and Girls in Lofa County, Liberia
- Reintegration of Ex-Combatants through a Local Environment Initiative in Liberia

Saving Lives and Providing Urgent Humanitarian Assistance

- Rapid Humanitarian Assistance in Afghanistan
- Evacuation and Humanitarian Assistance in Libya and Northern Chad
- Humanitarian Assistance to Flood-affected Populations in Chad
- Evacuation from Misrata to Benghazi and Provision of Humanitarian Aid to Misrata, Libya
- Regional and Multi-sector Assistance for Populations Affected by the Syrian Crisis
- Regional and Multi-sector Assistance for Populations Affected by the Syrian Crisis in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic

Humanitarian Admission, Resettlement and Intra-EU Relocation

- German Resettlement Programme 2012-2014 in Turkey
- German Resettlement Programme 2012-2014 in Tunisia
- Humanitarian Admission of Iraqi Refugees to Germany from Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic
- Humanitarian Admission Programme for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
- Linking in EU Resettlement
- Relocation of Persons with International Protection from Malta to Germany

Assisting Victims of Trafficking and Working to Prevent Trafficking in Human Beings

- Strengthening National Mechanisms for the Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Human Trafficking Victims in the Republic of Moldova
- Pro-active Prevention of Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Human Beings in the Transnistria Region
- Fighting Against Trafficking in Human Beings through Capacity-building for Law Enforcement in Morocco
- Identification and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in the German Asylum System
- Berlin Alliance Against Trafficking for Labour Exploitation

Promoting the Health of Migrants

- Construction of a Border Health Post between Panama and Costa Rica
- Health Assistance to Vulnerable Flood-affected and Displaced Migrants
- Direct Psychosocial Care for Chadian Returnees who have Fled the Crisis in Libya and other Vulnerable Persons in Areas of High Return
- Psychosocial Capacity-building for Medical and Social Service Providers in Chad

Migration, Diversity, and Community Development

- Dialogue for Integration—Engaging Religious Communities in Europe
- Labour Market and Business Survey in Shida Kartli, Georgia
- Diversity Camp: Celebration of Five Years of the Diversity Initiative in Ukraine
- Migration for Development in the Western Balkans (MIDWEB)
- Inter-religious Cultural Forums for Migrant Religious Leaders from Third Countries (REKORD)

Promoting Regular Migration and Building Capacity in Border Management

- Counter-terrorism and Migration: Challenges and Ways Forward in Libya
- Workshop on Challenges to Effective Border Control in the Sahel and Maghreb
- Addressing Needs and Improving Technical Capacity and Coordination in Migration Management in Sudan

Building Expertise: Junior Professional Officers and Associate Experts





SUSTAINABLE RETURN AND REINTEGRATION SUPPORT

Providing assistance to voluntary returnees is an essential element of German migration policy, offering a humane and cost-efficient approach to return. The German Government and IOM introduced Germany's *Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR)* programme in 1979 with the *Reintegration and Emigration Programme for Asylum-Seekers in Germany (REAG)*. In 1989, this programme was enhanced through the *Government Assisted Repatriation Programme (GARP)*. With time, Germany and IOM's return programmes have evolved to become more multifaceted and are now working to assist migrants in addressing the challenges they face prior to and after return to their countries of origin. Accordingly, information counselling sessions and individualized support to potential returnees is increasingly integrated within Germany, as is community and economic reintegration support to migrants who have returned to their origin country. Between 2010 and 2013, Germany has provided IOM with almost EUR 25 million to assist with facilitating sustainable and humane voluntary return and reintegration.

Germany and Countries of Return Worldwide

Reintegration and Emigration Programme for Asylum-Seekers in Germany/ Government Assisted Repatriation Programme (REAG/GARP)

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees /16 Federal States
European Return Fund, National Allocation to Germany
January–December 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

The German Government and IOM introduced Germany's *Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR)* programme in 1979 with the *Reintegration and Emigration Programme for Asylum-Seekers in Germany (REAG)*. In 1989, this programme was enhanced with the introduction of the *Government Assisted Repatriation Programme (GARP)*. The REAG/GARP programme is the first ever AVR programme implemented by IOM globally and has served as a model for subsequent AVR programmes in Europe and around the globe.

REAG/GARP is a global humanitarian programme which provides assisted voluntary return and reintegration assistance (AVRR) from Germany to countries across the world. It is available to asylum-seekers, rejected asylum-seekers, recognized refugees, foreign citizens who have been granted a right to sojourn for humanitarian or political reasons or based on public international law, persons without legal residency status, and victims of trafficking and forced prostitution.

Since its inception, IOM has assisted over 550,000 migrants in their voluntary return from Germany to their countries of origin, or to a third receiving country.

REAG/GARP is implemented by IOM on behalf of the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, as well as the ministries responsible for assisted voluntary return within each of the 16 Federal States. The programme is co-funded by the European Return Fund and is implemented in collaboration with over 1,000 partners in Germany, including local authorities, non-governmental organizations, return counselling centres and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

REAG/GARP Statistics 2010–2013			
Year	Persons Assisted	Male	Female
2010	4,480	2,773	1,707
		61.9%	38.1%
2011	6,319	3,748	2,571
		59.3%	40.7%
2012	7,546	4,458	3,088
		49%	51%
2013	10,251	5,912	4,339
		58%	42%
Total	28,596	59%	41%

Germany and Countries of Return Worldwide

ZIRF Counselling

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees/Ministries Responsible for AVRR in Federal States
January–December Annually 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

In 2006, IOM launched the ZIRF-Counselling project in partnership with the Federal Government and Germany's 16 Federal States. The ZIRF-Counselling project aims to complement REAG/GARP by better informing potential voluntary returnees about the return process and the reintegration-specific circumstances that can be expected in their countries of origin.

Providing both detailed country-specific fact sheets as well as an avenue to pursue individual-specific inquiries, IOM is helping potential voluntary returnees obtain information needed to arrive at informed decisions about return.

Reintegration Support

Reintegration support for voluntary returnees has become an increasingly important component of return programmes, with host States acknowledging that reintegration support is crucial for sustainable return. In August 2011, the German Federal Ministry of the Interior and IOM signed a joint Memorandum of Understanding which highlighted the commitment



German Federal Minister of the Interior Dr. Thomas de Maizière welcomes IOM Director General Ambassador William L. Swing in Berlin © Federal Ministry of the Interior 2014

to continue the longstanding and trustful cooperation with regards to assisting voluntary returnees and providing them with reintegration assistance. The goal of the Federal Government is to achieve an integrated return management system which ranges from return counselling through assisted voluntary return to the sustainable reintegration of voluntary returnees in their countries of origin.

As a result, IOM is assisting Germany in providing returnees with individual and needs-based tailored reintegration support, including but not limited to, help with small business start-ups as well as basic and advanced vocational trainings or social reintegration assistance. Since 2012, IOM has assisted voluntary returnees from Germany in country-specific reintegration projects in the Kurdish Region of Iraq, in Viet Nam, and in Ghana.

Germany and Countries of Return Worldwide

Information and Return Counselling Centre at the Berlin Foreigners' Office/ Integrated Return Planning Viet Nam

Berlin Senate Administration for Interior and Sports
European Return Fund, National Allocation to Germany
March 2010–December 2013

In 2006, IOM and the Federal State of Berlin established the Information and Return Counselling Centre at the Berlin Foreigners' Office.

Goal

Help individuals arrive at informed decisions about return and strengthen the voluntary return counselling structures in Berlin.

Approach

- Provide individual, neutral, and anonymous return counselling for third-country nationals living in Berlin who are eligible for voluntary return under the European Return Fund.
- Ensure that counselling includes practical information about third-country nationals' options to remain in Germany and to return to their origin countries, including voluntary return and reintegration assistance.
- Foster closer networks and facilitate greater information sharing among return counselling centre structures in Berlin.
- Since 2010, Vietnamese nationals have been specifically targeted through outreach and information campaigns. Beginning in 2012, voluntary returnees have been able to receive individually tailored reintegration packages to create a sustainable livelihood upon return to Viet Nam.

What We Achieved

- 1,211 individuals benefited from counselling
- 30 voluntary returnees received individually tailored reintegration packages upon their return to Viet Nam.



Mr Hoang used his reintegration support to buy a motorcycle. He now works as a mobile trader of fruits and vegetables in the province of Hai Duong/Viet Nam. © IOM 2012

Germany and Northern Iraq

Reintegration for Returnees in Northern Iraq

European Return Fund National Allocation to Germany
Federal Office for Migration and Refugees
October 2012–September 2014

Goal

- Facilitate the return and long-term reintegration of up to 50 Iraqi nationals in the area of the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) of Iraq.

Approach

- Provide tailored reintegration support to Iraqi nationals returning voluntarily from Germany to the KRG, especially those who originate from KRG, and who have large families with multiple dependents and strong family ties.
- Offer reintegration support in the form of in-kind grants for microenterprise development, business development services, specialized training (e.g., vocational trainings), job placements, and external referrals.
- Provide returnees with transportation assistance upon arrival, counselling and mentoring services on social matters, practical support in the search for schools, as well as medical and psychological support.

What We Achieved

- By January 2014, 20 beneficiaries had been assisted in the KRG through pre-departure and post-return reintegration counselling.
- 14 of the returnees had additionally received financial reintegration assistance, which also directly benefited 33 of their dependents.

Germany, Malta, Netherlands and Ghana

Feasible and Sustainable Joint Reintegration Measures

European Return Fund, Community Actions
Federal Office for Migration and Refugees
April 2012–September 2013

Goal

Enhance cooperation between Malta, Germany, the Netherlands and Ghana – a country with high migratory pressure towards Europe – to support the sustainable reintegration of returnees to Ghana.

Approach

- Set up mechanisms in Ghana and in EU Member States to develop and test pre-departure and post-arrival reintegration tools and strategies.
- Partner with the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology in Ghana to identify possible employment opportunities for returnees and to assess local capacity to facilitate the reintegration process.

What We Achieved

- Provided tailored reintegration assistance to 31 returnees to Ghana, including 13 from Germany.
- Returnees from Germany benefited from pre-departure and post-return counselling and 11 were assisted in establishing a small business.





Transition and Recovery, Reintegration and Community Resilience

In the aftermath of conflict and natural disasters, IOM works with affected populations to help re-build their communities and livelihoods. Targeting former combatants, returnees, host communities and marginalized groups, IOM strives to help beneficiaries reintegrate into society and achieve economic stability through various means, including, though not limited to, small business in-kind grants, vocational and agricultural trainings and job placements. IOM is also actively promoting mechanisms that facilitate social dialogue and that offer a chance to rebuild intra- and inter-community trust and social cohesion. IOM is partnering with local and national authorities to build their capacities to initiate and sustain socioeconomic development projects that consolidate conditions conducive to peace and stability. Since 2010, Germany has generously contributed EUR 13.3 million to IOM to help communities in Chad, Iraq and Liberia.

CHAD

Social Reintegration of Returnees through Community Stabilization in Areas of High Return

Federal Foreign Office
May 2012–May 2013

Context

In May 2012, political unrest and conflict in Libya led tens of thousands of Chadian migrants to flee and return to Chad, putting significant economic strain on host communities that were already vulnerable due to prolonged droughts, food insecurity and extreme poverty.

Goal

Increase the stability of communities of high return in rural areas of Chad.

Approach

Include returnees in the activities and decision-making structures by implementing community-designed and driven reintegration projects in 50 communities of high return. Project components included:

- Activities to enhance social interaction among returnees, communities and local authorities.
- Improve community infrastructure to reduce pressure on public resources.
- Small-scale community grants for the implementation of projects that benefit 75,000 beneficiaries in rural and semi-rural Chad.

What We Achieved

- Implemented 66 community projects: 17 wells built, 12 mills constructed, 9 projects had a focus on health and 8 on agriculture, 3 community storage facilities built, 11 income-generating projects established, and 1 recreational project implemented.
- Returnees reported feeling more at home and that their communities were stronger and more integrated.
- Local capacities in the community were strengthened through returnees' active participation and involvement in the project management process.
- Local socioeconomic infrastructure was improved and diversified benefiting 492,567 individuals, 63 per cent of whom were women.



Arts-based intervention in Moussoro, Chad. © IOM 2012

IRAQ

Human Security and Stabilization

Federal Foreign Office

January 2010–October 2010 (Phase II)

November 2010–February 2011 (Phase III)

In the Iraqi (post-) conflict context, unemployed and underemployed citizens, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, are often marginalized in the competition for scarce resources. To minimize the likelihood that these individuals will resort to violence and or illegal means to support themselves and their dependents, it is crucial to provide employment opportunities and sustained support for these populations. Since 2007, IOM has been implementing the *Programme for Human Security and Stabilization* (PHSS) and its successor, the *Community Revitalization Programme* (CRP), to support socioeconomic reintegration needs of these populations. The first phase of the project was funded by the Government of Japan (2007/2008), and the second and third phases were both funded by Germany.

Goal

Assist unemployed and under-employed IDPs, returnees, host communities and other vulnerable groups in Iraq to achieve economic stability, and therefore human security, by providing support for sustainable income generation.

Approach

Phase II: Address the socioeconomic reintegration needs of returnees and other unemployed and under-employed communities in Baghdad, Babylon, Diyala, Missan, Ninewa and Wassit.

Phase III: Expand the income-generating opportunities for individuals from Anbar, Babylon, Basra, Missan and Wassit. Assist whole communities in vulnerable areas and/or in areas affected by displacement through community assistance projects (CAPs) that promote recovery.

What We Achieved

- Assisted 3,785 beneficiaries and indirectly impacted more than 18,000 individuals (dependents), through small business in-kind grants, vocational and farming trainings, and on-the-job training and placements.
- Implemented 62 CAPs for return/displacement-affected communities in five target governorates. These initiatives covered a range of sectors, including community infrastructure, education, health, protection, and water and sanitation.
- Built the capacity of relevant Iraqi partners – including government ministries, local authorities and community leaders – to identify, prioritize and respond to local market needs.

IRAQ

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of Former Combatants

Federal Foreign Office
September 2012–July 2013

Context

Despite stabilization efforts, there is continued and widespread violence along political and religious lines in Iraq. Extreme poverty exists in some parts of the country, affecting vulnerable groups such as IDPs, returnees, female and child-headed households as well as the disabled. There are also thousands of armed groups and (formerly) armed forces that have been left out of any significant assistance programme, particularly in Ninewa, the North West province of Iraq that is marred by political conflict, fragile ethnic composition and sectarian extremism.

Goals

- Build the capacities of the Government of Iraq, to implement disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) projects in Ninewa.
- Assist members of the Former Iraqi Armed Forces (FI AF) in Ninewa with their socioeconomic reintegration into civilian livelihoods.

Approach

- Organize workshops and inter-institutional consultations with all relevant DDR stakeholders including government, the UN and FI AF.

- Conduct capacity-development workshops for DDR staff on themes and methodologies that reflect lessons learned from other DDR contexts.
- Provide targeted vocational, agricultural, and business development trainings in tandem with in-kind grants or trade-specific toolkits to members of the FI AF in Ninewa.

What We Achieved

- Built the capacity of Iraqi Government officials on best practices in DDR.
- 250 members of the FI AF in Ninewa received targeted vocational, agricultural, and business development training with in-kind grants or trade-specific toolkits.
- Beneficiaries increased their monthly income and improved their employability, thereby enhancing their social reintegration.

Ali took part in the DDR Pilot Project and started a sheep breeding business.
© IOM 2012 (Photo: IOM Iraq)



LIBERIA

Livelihood Assistance to Vulnerable Women and Girls in Lofa County

Federal Foreign Office
June 2009–March 2010

After years of civil war and economic underdevelopment, Liberia is laying the grounds for long-term recovery and economic growth. Recognizing that poverty reduction is one strategy to cement the peace, the government and the international community have invested resources to support Liberians to recover lost livelihoods and to reduce income disparities. Despite efforts however, many individuals remain marginalized, and women are often the most disadvantaged.

Goal

- Provide livelihood support to women and girls in the Lofa County, one of the most affected counties during the decades-long civil conflict.

Approach

- Focus on the agricultural sector to align with the government's goal of increasing food security.
- Increase small-scale agricultural production in rural areas and provide a range of employment, training and income-generating activities for women.
- Partner with 25 local organizations in five districts to build capacity and to extend their reach within Lofa district.
- Engage local populations in the social, political, cultural and economic revitalization of targeted communities in Lofa County.

What We Achieved

- Assisted 300 vulnerable women and girls in the areas of psychosocial support, career counselling, literacy classes, skills training, and support for newly established small businesses.
- Helped beneficiaries and their families achieve sustainable livelihoods.

LIBERIA

Reintegration of Ex-Combatants through a Local Environment Initiative

Federal Foreign Office
February 2010–2011

Context

Before and as a result of the civil war, many Liberians lacked sustainable sources of income and employment opportunities. In 2008–2009, IOM implemented a *Local Environment Initiative* Project supported by the German Government to facilitate the socioeconomic reintegration of 200 ex-combatants and initiate the first phase of a local environmental action programme targeting four communities in Monrovia.

Goal

- Building on the encouraging outcomes of the initial 2008–2009 project, lay down the conditions for sustainable peace in the post-conflict context, with a particular focus on socioeconomic development.



Women in Liberia display the newly received farming materials (hand sprayer and fertilizer). © IOM 2011 (Photo: IOM Liberia)

Approach

- Promote economic self-sufficiency for the 200 beneficiaries from the project's initial phase and an additional 200 vulnerable individuals from the counties of Montserrado and Margibi through sustainable livelihood endeavours, focusing on the shift from subsistence farming to small-scale commercial production.

- Engage communities in literacy and health awareness-raising activities to support and complement sustainable livelihood-generation activities.

What We Achieved

- 11 communities and 400 beneficiaries received support and training for small-scale commercial agriculture activities.

Saving Lives and Providing Urgent Humanitarian Assistance

Since 2010, Germany has provided IOM with over EUR 7.5 million to deliver urgent humanitarian assistance to populations in need. Following natural disasters and conflict, IOM has worked together with government counterparts and humanitarian partners to save lives and reduce vulnerabilities by providing emergency shelter, essential non-food items, water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives, and transportation assistance for vulnerable migrants and displaced populations. IOM is also providing key information management services to humanitarian partners by tracking population movements, displacement trends, and the needs and aspirations of displaced populations. At the same time, IOM has been exploring interventions in disaster risk reduction, aiming to increase communities' resilience in the face of crisis. In Afghanistan, Chad, Libya, and the Syrian Arab Republic and its neighbouring countries, German funding to IOM has been critical to the implementation of timely and sensitive emergency humanitarian responses.





AFGHANISTAN

Rapid Humanitarian Assistance

Federal Foreign Office
October–December 2013



An Afghan woman brings home a winter kit distributed by IOM.
© IOM 2008 – MAF0338

Context

Afghanistan is a country prone to a variety of natural disasters. In 2012, approximately 36,000 families were affected and/or displaced by earthquakes, droughts, floods, landslides, avalanches and harsh winter conditions. The Government of Afghanistan's resources, capacities and abilities remain limited to address the needs of families affected or displaced by natural disasters.

Goal

Reduce the vulnerability of Afghans affected or displaced by natural disasters by providing life-saving emergency relief.

Approach

- Conduct needs-based assessments of populations affected or displaced by natural disasters to determine causes of displacement, the location of beneficiaries, their living conditions, current needs and future aspirations.
- Procure, preposition and distribute life-saving non-food items (NFI) based on assessment results.
- Integrate data generated from needs-based assessments into the Humanitarian Assistance Database to improve the quality of advocacy and programming for natural disaster-affected populations.

What We Achieved

- Assessed the needs of families affected by drought in Ghor province and the needs of vulnerable families prone to harsh winter conditions in Bayman province.
- Established baseline data on IDP households' socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, displacement history and movement patterns, needs and vulnerabilities, assistance and potential durable solutions across the provinces of Herat and Helmand.
- Distributed 5,666 NFI kits across Afghanistan, including 1,450 family modules, 2,046 blanket modules, and 1,170 winter modules.
- Improved IOM's humanitarian coordination capacity as co-lead of the Emergency Shelter/NFI Cluster through inputs to the Humanitarian Assistance Database.

LIBYA and CHAD

Evacuation and Humanitarian Assistance

Federal Foreign Office
June 2011–February 2012

Context

Following the 2011 crisis in Libya, thousands of Chadian nationals were evacuated from Libya to Chad. Those travelling by road arrived in deplorable conditions after spending 20 to 30 days in transit. Some migrants were reported to have spent as long as three weeks in Gatroun without assistance. As the number of returnees continued to rise, the Government of Chad requested IOM to provide returning Chadians with transport to main towns in the regions of their final destinations. To facilitate this operation, the Chadian Government established transit centres where IOM could provide food, water, sanitation and health facilities to migrants.

Goal

Provide urgent humanitarian assistance to 8,000 stranded migrants and vulnerable populations in Southern Libya and Northern Chad.

What We Achieved

- Equipped new and existing transit centres and way stations in southern Libya along the route to Chad to serve as a base for the provision of immediate humanitarian relief before and during evacuation.
- Registered migrants in transit centres and provided immediate humanitarian relief and emergency health care to those in need prior to evacuation.



IOM provided returnees from Chad with first humanitarian assistance, including medical care, and organized their return home to Chad or elsewhere in Africa. © IOM 2011 – MTD0049



18,794 flood-affected individuals were assisted in Mayo Kebbi, N'Djamena and Hadjar Lamis with humanitarian assistance. © IOM 2012

CHAD

Humanitarian Assistance to Flood-affected Populations

Federal Foreign Office
November 2011–May 2013

Context

In August 2012, the flooding of the Logone and Chari rivers threatened to displace over 460,000 people. In the wake of the emergency, the populations living along the rivers became endangered without access to shelter, health care, medical assistance and food.

Goal

Provide emergency humanitarian assistance to the populations affected by the 2012 flood in Southern Chad, including in Bongor, N'Djamena and Hadjar Lamis.

What We Achieved

- 15,251 kilogrammes of food distributed.
- 7,000 beneficiaries received NFI kits.
- 2,000 patients received emergency medical care.
- 3,000 people were supported with emergency relocation.
- 13,206 beneficiaries gained access to water, sanitation and health facilities.
- 50 representatives of local authorities, civil society, and NGOs received emergency response training to build their capacity to manage reoccurring natural emergencies such as floods.

LIBYA

Evacuation from Misrata to Benghazi and Provision of Humanitarian Aid to Misrata

Federal Foreign Office
April 2011–June 2011

Context

At the time of the Libyan uprising in 2011, thousands of migrant workers were estimated to be stranded in Misrata, which had been under siege by government forces loyal to Colonel Gaddafi for almost seven weeks. Humanitarian conditions were deteriorating and many people found refuge in and around the port, living in fear and under inhumane conditions, sometimes out in open spaces or in abandoned containers.

Goal

- Contribute to the international community's response in Libya by providing emergency sea evacuation and urgent humanitarian assistance for stranded migrants in the besieged city of Misrata.

Third-country nationals, most of whom are from Niger, prepare to board the IOM ship, Red Star I, in Misrata on 27 April 2011.

© IOM 2011 – MLY0070 (Photo: Nicole Tung)

Approach

- Evacuate the most vulnerable migrants from Misrata to Benghazi, and later support their onward journey to Sallum, Egypt.
- Deliver emergency humanitarian supplies on the boat arriving in Misrata, and work with local partners to distribute materials to third-country nationals.

What We Achieved

- Two emergency sea vessel evacuation operations carried 1,963 of the most-vulnerable migrants from Misrata to Benghazi.
- Emergency medical assistance was provided to migrants in need in coordination with the International Medical Corps, which set up an on-board field hospital with a fully equipped intensive care unit.
- 610 tons of food and medical supplies offered by international organizations and NGOs were delivered to local partners in Misrata.
- Following the emergency evacuations funded by Germany, IOM received support to continue carrying out these life-saving evacuations. In total, IOM evacuated 8,432 persons through 15 rescue missions.



The SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC and REGION

Regional and Multi-sector Assistance for Populations Affected by the Syrian Crisis

Federal Foreign Office
September–December 2012

Context

Since March 2011, the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic has generated humanitarian crises both within the country and in neighbouring countries, including in Jordan and Lebanon. As a member of the UN Country Team in all concerned countries, IOM is actively working with partners in the emergency response to determine the needs of migrants, IDPs, refugees and returnees.

Goal

Contribute to the regional humanitarian efforts to save lives and improve living conditions of migrants and displaced populations in the Syrian Arab Republic and in neighbouring countries.

Approach

- Carry out humanitarian evacuations of the most vulnerable stranded migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic and neighbouring countries.
- Distribute emergency non-food items (NFI) as well as emergency shelter repair to affected populations in the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon.

What We Achieved

- Within Jordan, IOM arranged the orderly and dignified transport of more than 50,000 Syrian nationals. IOM coordinated with partners to ensure that shelter, food, health, and NFI needs of new arrivals to the Za'atri camp were met. Refugees also received health consultations, screening and referrals for specialized care, when necessary.
- In the Syrian Arab Republic, more than 22,000 IDPs hosted in collective shelters or in communities benefited from NFI distributions, 544 third-country nationals from 10 different countries were assisted and repatriated, and three collective shelters were repaired and rehabilitated.
- In Lebanon, more than 1,400 returned Lebanese families and almost 1,000 Syrian refugee families received NFIs, including winterization items.

The SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC and REGION

Regional and Multi-sector Assistance for Populations Affected by the Syrian Crisis in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic

Federal Foreign Office
July 2013–December 2013



Context

In June 2013, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs estimated that over 6.8 million individuals inside the Syrian Arab Republic required humanitarian assistance and over 4.25 million were internally displaced. The crisis had expanded into most parts of the country and civilians were bearing the brunt of the ongoing violence. The escalation of the crisis had affected neighbouring countries in the region with over 2.3 million Syrians, approximately half of them children, taking refuge in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

Goal

- Contribute to ongoing regional humanitarian efforts to alleviate the suffering of populations affected by the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic and in neighbouring countries.
- Save lives and improve the living conditions of 76,000 migrants and displaced populations in the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon.

Approach

- Facilitate the emergency evacuations of 100 vulnerable stranded migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic or neighbouring countries.
- Distribute emergency non-food items to at least 11,990 families.
- Provide shelter interventions benefiting at least 3,300 families in the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon, including the rehabilitation of collective shelters, the construction of transitional shelters and the provision of shelter and wash-housing kits.

Humanitarian Admission, Resettlement and Intra-EU Relocation

Since the Hungarian refugee crisis in 1956, Germany has received refugees and groups of vulnerable persons on the basis of humanitarian admission programmes. Cooperation between IOM (then the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, ICEM) and Germany on humanitarian admissions also dates back to 1956, when ICEM assumed responsibility for registering and resettling 180,000 Hungarian refugees who had fled to Austria and Yugoslavia. Since 2009, IOM has assisted Germany in admitting 4,000 particularly vulnerable refugees who had sought initial protection in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Tunisia and Malta. IOM's services to the beneficiaries on behalf of Germany have included case processing, health assessments and travel health assistance, pre-departure cultural orientation as well as movement and travel operations. Moreover, Germany's contributions have allowed IOM to build the expertise of European migration and refugee practitioners in all stages of the resettlement and integration processes.



In 2011, the German Conference of Ministers of the Interior decided to implement a pilot resettlement programme within an annual quota for particularly vulnerable refugees from third countries. Under this programme, 900 refugees are to be resettled in Germany between 2012 and 2014. In the selection process, the refugees' degree of vulnerability, their capacity to integrate into Germany and family ties are the key criteria guiding decision-making. Within this resettlement programme, IOM has supported the receptions from Tunisia and Turkey.

GERMANY and TURKEY

German Resettlement Programme 2012–2014 in Turkey

Federal Foreign Office

January–December 2012

January 2013–February 2014

Context

In May 2011, over 11,000 Iraqis were living in Turkey, 8,000 of whom had approached UNHCR seeking refugee status. Given that neither a dramatic increase in voluntary repatriation nor improvement in local integration was likely, resettlement was identified the main durable solution for Iraqi refugees in Turkey at the time.

Goal

Support the resettlement process for 105 Iraqi refugees residing in Turkey within the context of the German Resettlement Programme 2012–2014.

Approach

Liaising with the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, IOM:

- Notified selected beneficiaries accepted to be resettled about their travel dates.
- Organized pre-departure medical examinations.

- Arranged travel assistance for the beneficiaries to the airport and assisted with check-in procedures, security controls and boarding.
- Chartered a flight to transport the refugees to Germany.

Follow-up and What We Achieved

- Following IOM's successful contribution to the German Resettlement Programme in 2012 and due to the protracted lack of durable solutions for Iraqi and other refugees in Turkey, the German Government offered to resettle an additional 300 refugees from Turkey in 2013 and requested that IOM provide various pre-departure and departure services to support the resettlement process.
- IOM assisted 100 Iraqi refugees to arrive in Hanover in July 2013, and assisted an additional 192 Iraqi, Iranian, and Syrian refugees to travel to Germany at the beginning of December 2013. IOM provided cultural orientation classes for all refugees aged 15 years and older.

TUNISIA and GERMANY

German Resettlement Programme 2012–2014 in Tunisia

Federal Foreign Office
May 2012–2013

Context

In February 2011, civil unrest in Libya rapidly evolved into an armed conflict between the pro-Gaddafi forces and the rebels of the National Transitional Council, supported by NATO air forces. As a result, hundreds of thousands of individuals fled Libya in search of safety. To respond to the mass exodus, Tunisia opened its southern borders of Ras Ajdir and Dehiba in mid-February to allow relief organizations to set up temporary camps to host people escaping the violence. While most third-country nationals were assisted to return to their countries of

origin, some 4,000 individuals remained in Tunisia and applied for asylum, many taking refuge in the Shousha transit camp.

Goal

Assist the German Government in the resettlement of refugees living in the Shousha Transit Camp, Tunisia, who have been granted status by UNHCR.

Approach

- Offer cultural orientation sessions to brief refugees on expected conditions in Germany.
- Provide travel assistance from the camp to the airport.
- Conduct full health assessments prior to the flight.
- Facilitate pre-embarkation assistance.
- Charter a flight from Djerba airport to Hanover to transport refugees granted asylum status.



IOM facilitated the resettlement of 201 refugees from the Shousha Transit Camp to Hanover, Germany. © IOM 2012

JORDAN, the SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC and GERMANY

Humanitarian Admission of Iraqi Refugees to Germany from Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees
February 2009–June 2010

Context

In November 2008, the European Ministers of the Interior decided to admit up to 10,000 Iraqi refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan. In this context, Germany pledged to accept up to 2,500 refugees. The aim of this humanitarian admission programme was to offer vulnerable Iraqi refugees who had no perspective to remain in the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan, or to return to Iraq, a future in Germany. This was considered by Germany to be particularly true for persecuted religious minorities, especially Christians. In the selection process, which the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees undertook in collaboration with UNHCR, a further criterion besides humanitarian grounds was the integration capacity of the refugees.

Goal

Facilitate the arrival of 500 Iraqi refugees from Jordan and 2,000 Iraqi refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic to Germany within the framework of Germany's humanitarian admission programme.

Approach

- Arrange health assessments prior to travel.
- Facilitate all travel arrangements for selected beneficiaries.
- Facilitate the arrival of 2,501 Iraqi refugees from Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic to Germany.



438 individuals

131 families

24 single women with children

52% females

20% connection to Germany

Jordan



2,063 individuals

576 families

116 single women with children

55% females

18% connection to Germany

Syrian Arab
Republic

LEBANON and GERMANY

Humanitarian Admission Programme for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees
July 2013–September 2014

Context

The conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic that erupted in March 2011 led to the displacement of more than two million Syrian refugees to neighbouring countries in the region. The Syrian conflict produced an outflow of some 845,000 refugees and other displaced persons to Lebanon. Within this context, the Government of Germany initiated a humanitarian admissions programme designed to enable the swift entry of refugees from Lebanon into Germany for the purpose of ensuring their immediate protection until such a time that they could return home in safety and with dignity, or find an alternative durable solution. By relocating some of the most vulnerable refugees from Lebanon to Germany, the programme intended to improve protection for individuals and also contribute to the ongoing humanitarian efforts to alleviate the effects of mass displacement on countries hosting Syrian refugees.

Between 11 September and 3 December 2013, IOM assisted in the temporary admission of 803 Syrian refugees in Germany under the HAP.
© IOM 2013 – MLB0147
(Photo: Samantha Donkin)

Goal

Facilitate the admittance of 4,100 Syrians in need from Lebanon to Germany for temporary resettlement, under the framework of the German Government's humanitarian admission programme.

Approach

- Provide pre-departure cultural orientation sessions.
- Organize travel arrangements, facilitate transport and provide logistical assistance to Syrian refugees.
- Conduct migrant health assessments prior to departure.
- Charter flights from Beirut to Hannover, Germany, to transport Syrian refugees from Lebanon.



EUROPEAN UNION

Linking in EU Resettlement

European Refugee Fund Community Actions
Federal Office for Migration and Refugees
September 2011–January 2013

Goal

Partner with UNHCR and the International Catholic Migration Commission to strengthen the expertise of European migration and refugee practitioners in all stages of the resettlement and integration processes in 17 EU Member States.

Approach

- Focus on the reception and integration of refugees at a local level.
- Link pre-departure and post-arrival phases to make resettlement more effective and sustainable.

What We Achieved

- Created an EU Resettlement Network of practitioners, policymakers and stakeholders who could share their respective national experiences and know-how through specific web, social media and print-based platforms.
- Built the capacity of resettlement stakeholders, including government officials and civil society – especially in regards to new and emerging resettlement countries – through various stakeholder meetings and practitioner trainings.

- Achieved greater engagement with civil society and local authorities, including universities and the private sector, in the resettlement and reintegration process through targeted outreach and awareness campaigns.

MALTA and GERMANY

Relocation of Persons with International Protection from Malta to Germany

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees
September 2011–February 2012

Context

Positioned on the Mediterranean coast and offering an entry point into Europe, Malta has witnessed increasing mixed migration flows. Facing a disproportionate pressure on its asylum system, the European Commission voiced a call to help Malta manage the influx of asylum-seekers.



In the context of the Syria Humanitarian Admission Programme, IOM leads cultural orientation sessions for refugees prior to their departure for Germany. Here, an IOM staff member reassures a young traveller before boarding the plane to Hanover.

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(Photo: Samantha Donkin)

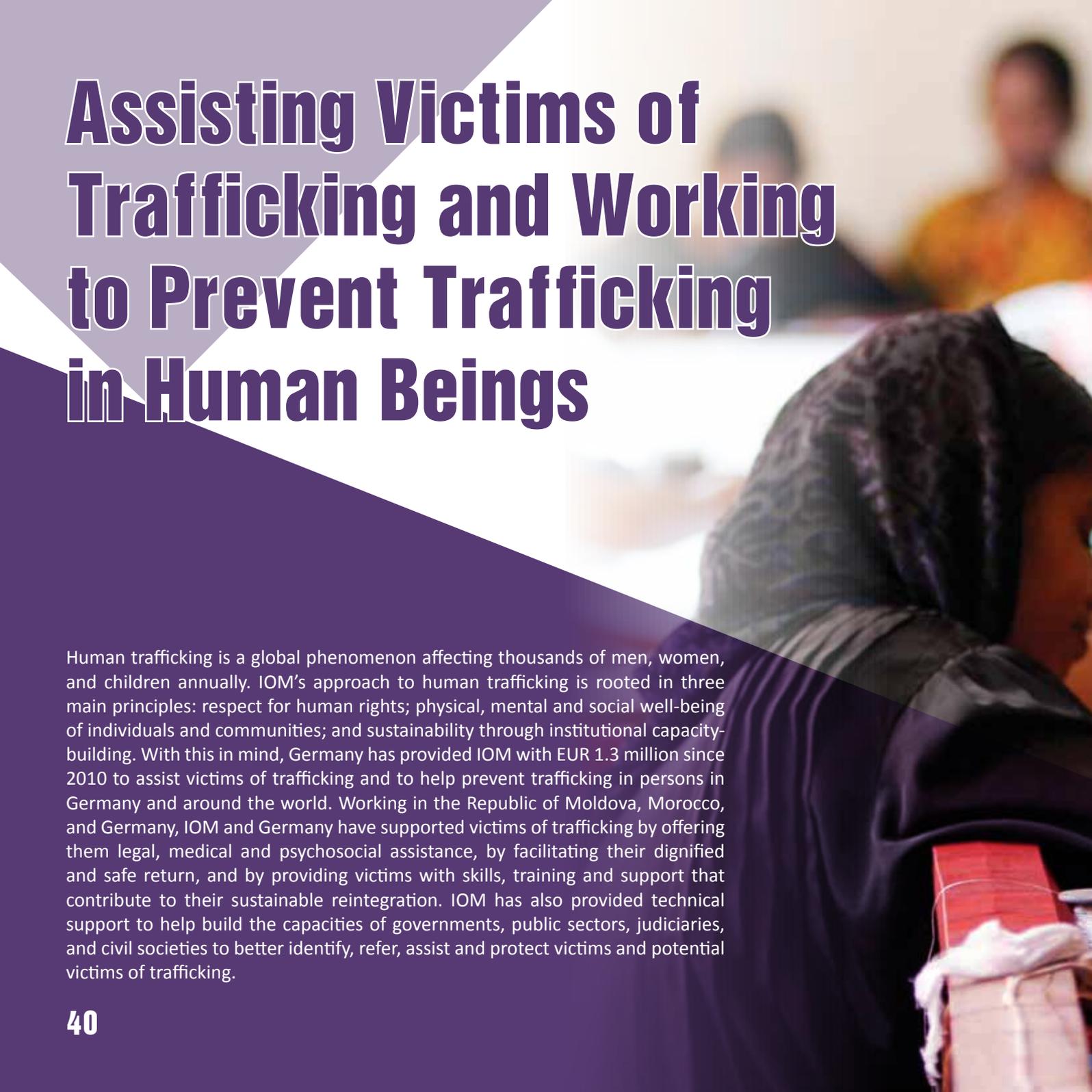
Goal

Assist the Maltese officials to transfer persons granted international protection in Malta who had arrived by boat in the wake of the 2011 Libyan crisis. Specifically, IOM was requested to facilitate the resettlement of 150 individuals and to support their integration process in Germany.

What We Achieved

- Worked with Maltese and German officials to identify individuals who were interested and were eligible for relocation to Germany.
- Arranged medical examinations for beneficiaries, organized their travel arrangements, and helped individuals obtain needed visa and insurance papers.
- Prepared and delivered a three-day cultural orientation session about life in Germany, cultural awareness and useful tips that would help the beneficiaries adapt to their new life in Germany.
- Chartered flights to Germany and provided individuals with transport to the airport, pre-embarkation and departure assistance.

Assisting Victims of Trafficking and Working to Prevent Trafficking in Human Beings

A woman wearing a black headscarf is shown from the back, looking down at a red folder or document she is holding. The background is blurred, showing other people in a room.

Human trafficking is a global phenomenon affecting thousands of men, women, and children annually. IOM's approach to human trafficking is rooted in three main principles: respect for human rights; physical, mental and social well-being of individuals and communities; and sustainability through institutional capacity-building. With this in mind, Germany has provided IOM with EUR 1.3 million since 2010 to assist victims of trafficking and to help prevent trafficking in persons in Germany and around the world. Working in the Republic of Moldova, Morocco, and Germany, IOM and Germany have supported victims of trafficking by offering them legal, medical and psychosocial assistance, by facilitating their dignified and safe return, and by providing victims with skills, training and support that contribute to their sustainable reintegration. IOM has also provided technical support to help build the capacities of governments, public sectors, judiciaries, and civil societies to better identify, refer, assist and protect victims and potential victims of trafficking.



The REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Strengthening National Mechanisms for the Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Human Trafficking Victims

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees
European Union
USAID
Danish Ministry for Foreign Affairs
UK Department for International Development
June 2011–2013

Goal

Strengthen national mechanisms for the reintegration and rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. Germany's contribution exclusively supported activities in the Republic of Moldova.

Approach

Integrate the National Red Cross Societies into national referral mechanisms to improve:

- The identification, referral, and assistance of victims of trafficking.
- The sustainability and accessibility of medical and social rehabilitation services for victims of trafficking.
- The capacity of local authorities to support victims of trafficking.

What We Achieved With German Funding

- Strengthened the Government of the Republic of Moldova's national referral mechanisms by establishing and training multi-disciplinary teams to identify, refer and assist victims and potential victims of trafficking.
- Provided 100 victims of trafficking in the Republic of Moldova with medical, psychological and reintegration assistance.
- Strengthened the coordination capacity of the Government of the Republic of Moldova in regards to counter-trafficking activities.



The REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Pro-active Prevention of Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Human Beings in the Transnistria Region

Federal Foreign Office
March 2011–December 2011

Context

The Republic of Moldova is a country of origin for human trafficking. Statistics show that Moldovans have been trafficked to more than 30 destination countries. Border management along the eastern border with Ukraine in the region of Transnistria is one area of particular concern, where traffickers are known to be active in moving victims from the Republic of Moldova through Ukraine.

Goal

Reduce irregular migration and trafficking in persons, and provide support to victims in the region of Moldova-Transnistria-Odessa.

Approach

- Launch a regional public information campaign on safe migration and on the risks of irregular migration and human trafficking.
- Establish a hotline and a trust-line for callers to access confidential information on safe migration options as well as victim support.
- Provide repatriation, transit and reintegration assistance for stranded migrants, unaccompanied minors, and victims of trafficking and domestic violence in Ukraine who want to return to the Republic of Moldova.

What We Achieved

- In partnership with local NGOs, IOM provided voluntary return assistance to 36 Moldovans victims of trafficking identified in the Ukraine.
- 85 beneficiaries received comprehensive reintegration support in the Transnistria region, including social, psychological, medical and legal assistance.
- Hotline operators provided consultations to over 800 callers, including 377 preventative cases on safe migration.
- Trust-line operators helped over 900 callers, including 137 calls related to domestic violence and 192 related to other psychological problems.



In many countries, IOM works to strengthen the capacities of its partners in government and civil society to provide protection and empower trafficked persons and vulnerable at risk populations to raise awareness and understanding of the issue and to bring justice to trafficked persons.

© IOM 2007 – MBD0008 (Photo: Bashir Ahmed Sujan)

MOROCCO

Fighting Against Trafficking in Human Beings through Capacity-building for Law Enforcement

Federal Foreign Office
September–December 2013

Context

At the crossroads between Africa and Europe, Morocco is a transit and destination country for irregular migrants, including those who have been trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, forced begging and forced labour. As a signatory to the Palermo Protocol since 2011, Morocco has made important strides in countering human trafficking. Despite the progress, significant challenges persist relating to the protection of victims of trafficking.

Goal

Improve the protection of victims of trafficking in Morocco.

Approach

Provide training to law enforcement officials on identification, referral, and protection of victims of trafficking and at-risk populations.

What We Achieved

- Established protocols to identify potential victims of trafficking among at-risk populations.
- Established referral processes that ensure victims of trafficking are referred to relevant entities for assistance.
- The precarious legal status of undocumented foreign trafficked migrants has been improved, which in turn has opened up new avenues to report crimes and to seek assistance.

GERMANY

Identification and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in the German Asylum System

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees
European Refugee Fund, National Allocation to Germany
June 2011–May 2012

Context

Before this joint initiative between the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, UNHCR and IOM, there had been a growing awareness within the asylum procedure about the possible links between the asylum system and the protection of trafficked persons in Germany. However, these links had not been assessed systematically, and there was little practical knowledge about how to identify and protect trafficked persons within the asylum procedure.

Goal

In partnership with the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees and UNHCR, improve the German asylum procedure in a sustainable manner by systematically assessing the links between the asylum procedure and trafficking in human beings. Furthermore, the project aimed to sensitize asylum decision makers in Germany to trafficking in human beings, and provide them with procedures to protect possible trafficked persons when they come across them during asylum interviews.

What We Achieved

- Analysed asylum decisions previously taken by German Government authorities to systematically assess the relationship between trafficking in human beings and the asylum procedure.

- Developed specific training modules, including curricula, pedagogic concepts and training materials for asylum decision makers.
- Conducted training for asylum decision makers with police officers and experienced practitioners from specialized counselling centres for trafficked persons.
- Asylum decision makers at all 22 branch offices of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees as well as from the Headquarters in Nuremberg were trained and sensitized regarding the possible links between trafficking in human beings and the asylum procedure.
- Fostered professional contacts and initiated networking between asylum decision makers and local specialized counselling centres for trafficked persons.
- The project results, lessons learned as well as the practical recommendations for asylum decision makers were compiled in a publication and distributed to asylum decision makers of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees as well as interested stakeholders throughout Germany and beyond.

**Er arbeitet jede Woche 77 Stunden
in der Küche. Er verdient 51 Cent
die Stunde. Er schuldet seinem
Vermittler noch 10.000,00 Euro.**

Und was weißt Du über Menschenhandel
und Arbeitsausbeutung in Deutschland?

GEGEN-MENSCHENHANDEL.DE

Küche



GERMANY

Berlin Alliance Against Trafficking for Labour Exploitation

National Allocation of the European Social Fund (Xenos Programme)
The German Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs
The Berlin Senate Administration for Integration, Labour, and Social Affairs
The International Labour Organization
The German Confederation of Trade Unions
July 2009–June 2012

Context

Since 2005, trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation (T/LE) has been defined as a criminal offence under German criminal law. Although numerous T/LE victims have since been identified, few alleged traffickers for T/LE have been criminally prosecuted, and fewer criminal sentences have been passed against traffickers for the purpose of labour exploitation in Germany. Together with the low numbers of judgments passed for T/LE, there is a lack of public awareness for T/LE and a lack of appreciation of the criminal offences perpetrated against T/LE victims. Consequently, T/LE goes largely unrecognized in the social and work environments of those (potentially) affected, leading to a lack of protection and social support that victims of T/LE can access.

Goal

In partnership with the International Labour Organization, the Confederation of German Trade Unions, and the Berlin Senate Department for Integration, Work and Social Issues, raise awareness of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation, both as a violation of human rights and as a discriminatory practice at work in the Berlin/Brandenburg region.

Approach

Empower organizations, professionals, and institutions that might come into contact with victims of trafficking for the purpose of labour (T/LE) exploitation to:

- Help victims of T/LE seek support and find a way out of their exploitation.
- Support T/LE victims to understand and advocate for their human and labour rights.
- Improve the prosecution rates of T/LE cases.
- Increase communication and knowledge sharing between actors involved in combatting T/LE.

What We Achieved

- The project involved 620 professionals, including 57 individuals from different professions who participated in trainings on T/LE.
- Developed a project website to provide comprehensive information regarding T/LE: www.gegen-menschenhandel.de.
- Launched the *Berlin Alliance Against Trafficking for Labour Exploitation* campaign consisting of film clips, posters, and leaflets with information on labour rights.





Promoting the Health of Migrants

Migrants, mobile populations and host communities who benefit from an improved standard of physical, mental and social well-being are better positioned to live fulfilling lives and to contribute towards the social and economic development of their home communities and host societies. To this end, IOM and Germany have been working in Chad, Costa Rica, Panama, and Thailand to promote and improve migrants' access to quality health services. In times of emergency, IOM is working to deliver timely and targeted health assistance, either by conducting health assessments, referral services and/or providing travel health assistance as part of a comprehensive assistance programme for IDPs, returnees and third-country nationals. Recognizing that displacement in times of crises can induce significant psychological stresses, IOM is also aiming to strengthen the capacities of governments, community leaders, and health-care personnel to better address the psychosocial well-being needs of displaced and conflict-affected individuals and host communities.

COSTA RICA and PANAMA

Construction of a Border Health Post

Federal Foreign Office
November 2009–August 2010

Context

During the coffee harvest period in Costa Rica, between September and February, the indigenous Ngöbe-Buglé travel from Panama to Costa Rica in search of work. These migrants are one of the most marginalized groups in Panama displaying high levels of poverty and vulnerability. They have increased rates of HIV, malaria and other infectious diseases compared to their non-indigenous counterparts, and child malnutrition and diarrheal diseases are prevalent. Vaccination rates are low and infant mortality rates are high due to inadequate access to obstetrical care. Provision of primary care is crucial upon arrival to Costa Rica, because once the Ngöbe-Buglé pass through the border post, they often move to coffee plantations in remote areas where medical services are difficult to access.

Goal

Improve the health of indigenous labour migrants of the Ngöbe-Buglé.

What We Achieved

Developed a border health post on the Costa Rica – Panama border, in the community of Sabalito, in order to:

- Offer migrants immediate access to health care.
- Improve migrants' understanding of health risks and available treatments.
- Increase migrants' knowledge of their health rights, especially among vulnerable populations including children and pregnant women.
- Provide referral mechanisms for emergency medical cases.



This health post located at the community of Río Sereno, Sabalito, border region between Costa Rica and Panama provides basic health services to Ngöbe-Buglé indigenous labour migrants. © IOM 2009



To help flood-affected victims, IOM procured and distributed emergency relief items to alleviate the populations' immediate health concerns. Mechanisms for referral of emergency medical conditions were also put in place. © IOM 2011 (Photo: IOM Thailand)

THAILAND

Health Assistance to Vulnerable Flood-affected and Displaced Migrants

Federal Foreign Office
November 2011–March 2013

Context

Typhoons and heavy seasonal rains in 2011 affected more than 8.8 million people across South-East Asia, including Thailand, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Philippines. In Thailand, flood waters encroached at alarming levels upon Bangkok and surrounding areas.

Goal

Contribute to the Royal Thai Government's efforts to deliver emergency health assistance to vulnerable populations in flood-affected provinces.

Approach and What We Achieved

- Conducted rapid health assessments to determine the best approach for assistance to provide a baseline of the needs and vulnerabilities of the affected population, including undocumented and unregistered migrant populations.
- Delivered emergency health humanitarian assistance.
- Procured and distributed 7,200 medical kits, 9,200 dignity kits, 1,000 infant kits, 1,000 vector kits, 50 water filters and 50 alcoholic soaps to alleviate the populations' immediate health concerns and improve the hygienic conditions of communities.
- Established mechanisms for referral of emergency medical conditions.

CHAD

Direct Psychosocial Care for Chadian Returnees who Have Fled the Crisis in Libya and Other Vulnerable Persons in Areas of High Return

Federal Foreign Office
December 2011–December 2012

Context

The thousands of migrants who fled Libya following the February 2011 crisis often arrived in Chad traumatized and destitute. While communities did their best to support the returnees, the available infrastructure was insufficient to absorb the additional community members and to support their often immense psychosocial needs.

Goal

Support the reintegration of returnees and the prevention of community-destabilizing factors in areas of high return.

Approach

- Provide psychosocial support to returnees who experienced traumatic incidents and personal challenges.
- Offer socioeconomic reintegration measures to increase social cohesion in communities of high return.

Beneficiaries display handicrafts produced during an arts and crafts community-based activity. © IOM 2011 (Photo: IOM Chad)

What We Achieved

- Victims of forced displacement were given a space to vocalize their experiences, which has had positive implications on their interaction with community members.
- Community-based counselling sessions have assisted returnees and community members to address social tensions and emerging conflicts in a non-violent manner.



CHAD

Psychosocial Capacity-building for Medical and Social Service Providers

Federal Foreign Office
July 2013–November 2014

Context

Based on the positive experiences of the German-funded psychosocial direct assistance project for the returnees from Libya, the local government as well as the representatives of the Ministry of Health requested IOM to intervene on behalf of the returnees from Libya, who had thus far been excluded from substantial assistance.

Goal

Support the medical and social service systems in the northern-most province of Tibesti with the facilitation of direct psychosocial care to returnees from Libya and their communities.

Approach

- Build the capacity of 450 medical and social service providers to support victims of physical, sexual, structural, domestic or gender-based violence.
- Conduct training for practitioners that included tools for a range of psychosocial services from basic support to specialized assistance.
- Establish referral systems among the medical and social service providers.
- Deliver direct psychosocial care to 150 returnees from Libya in Tibesti.







Migration, Diversity and Community Development

IOM is committed to helping migrants, communities, and migrant-sending and receiving States benefit from migration. Germany has been an important partner in supporting IOM's efforts to develop policies and strategies that promote the social, economic and cultural inclusion of migrants in host societies. After all, migrants who are well integrated and who enjoy their rights are often in a better position to make positive contributions to both their host societies and their countries of origin. IOM and Germany are working to empower individuals to make informed decisions about migration and to better understand the policies in place that could facilitate their contributions – be it through remittances, investment, or skills transfers – to their countries of origin.

BELGIUM, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, LATVIA, LITHUANIA and SPAIN

Dialogue for Integration—Engaging Religious Communities

German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees
European Integration Fund, Community Actions
December 2009–June 2011

Context

Migrant religious leaders have the potential to positively contribute to the integration process and can complement existing forms of integration in the European Union.

Goal

Advance the integration of third-country nationals by promoting the active role of migrant religious leaders as integration agents in Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania and Spain.

What We Achieved

- Conducted research among migrant religious groups in EU Member States about their perceptions of integration and their existing capacities.
- Promoted two-way integration through the creation of fora for dialogue and networking among migrant religious leaders, host society religious leaders, and national and local authorities.



DIRECT
DIALOGUE FOR INTEGRATION:
ENGAGING RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

- Produced a discussion paper that summarized research results and outcomes of national fora to inform an EU-wide discussion on religion and integration.

GEORGIA

Labour Market and Business Survey in Shida Kartli

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
January–June 2010

Goal

Research and analyse Georgian labour markets, specifically in the region of Kvemo Kartli, to better understand the social and economic challenges within communities.

Approach

Design a survey to identify the basic economic parameters of business entities, business environment particularities and existing problems and opportunities in business financing and the labour force.

What We Achieved

- Interviewed over 1,000 stakeholders from small to medium-sized enterprises, governance bodies, donors, financial organizations, and labour migration experts.
- Survey results informed GTZ's economic and technical assistance projects in Shida Kartli and helped to ensure the efficient allocation of financial resources to accelerate economic development in the region.

UKRAINE

Diversity Camp: Celebrating Five Years of the Diversity Initiative

Federal Foreign Office
August–November 2012



The *Diversity Initiative* project strives to uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants, refugees and visible minorities in Ukraine.

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Goal

Build the capacity of the Government of Ukraine and CSOs to combat racism and xenophobia and promote cultural diversity in Ukraine.

Context

Racism and xenophobia are an issue of concern in Ukraine. Despite the Government's commitment to address the issue, and civil society organizations' (CSO) active efforts, there remains a gap in addressing racism and xenophobia. In 2007, IOM, UNHCR, Amnesty International and other CSOs formed the *Diversity Initiative* to uphold the human dignity of migrants, refugees and minorities in Ukraine. The initiative sought to provide a platform for networking between CSOs and the government, to promote intercultural dialogue and understanding, and to collect and share statistics on racially motivated crimes in Ukraine.

Approach and What We Achieved

Organized a one day "diversity camp" event to bring together government officials and CSOs that:

- Engaged 52 participants in thematic topics including hate crime monitoring and reporting, hate speech and the media, education and tolerance, and innovative methods of promoting cultural diversity.
- Provided a platform for dialogue, strategic discussion and cooperation and facilitated the dissemination of best practices.
- Outlined main lessons learned from five years of monitoring and reporting on hate crimes, advocacy and promoting cultural diversity throughout Ukraine.

ALBANIA, BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA, HUNGARY, MONTENEGRO, the FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, SERBIA and KOSOVO/UNSC 1244

Migration for Development in the Western Balkans (MIDWEB)

EU Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)/Centrum für internationale Migration und Entwicklung (CIM)

February 2011–November 2012

Context

While much of the migration in the Western Balkans through the 1990s was a result of regional conflicts, in recent years, migration in the Western Balkans has been largely economic in nature, with migrants moving both internally within the region and across Europe. Despite the growing importance of labour migration for the societies and economies in the region, relatively little attention has been paid to its effects and possible benefits for the region's development.

Goal

Enhance understanding of migration from the Western Balkans to EU Member States and harness the positive impact of labour migration on the socioeconomic development of migrants' countries of origin.

Approach

- Strengthen the capacity of Migrant Service Centres (MSCs) in the Western Balkans to facilitate the entry of potential migrants to the EU labour markets.
- Increase opportunities for the return of skills and human capital to the region by fostering partnerships between countries of origin and destination.

What We Achieved

The GIZ/CIM contribution specifically funded the concluding regional seminar to share best practices: "Skill Transfer Programmes and their Contribution to Development". At the seminar, experts identified strategies for governments to implement tailored national diaspora skill transfer programmes and helped inform future policy formulation on the topic of migration and development.

Broader MIDWEB Achievements, co-funded by the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees include:

- 22 new MSCs were created across the Western Balkans that were equipped with targeted migration publications, including 40 destination guides, study abroad facts sheets and training manuals.
- Developed and distributed pre-departure orientation curricula for five countries.
- Established a labour market database on key labour market employment and occupational shortages in the Western Balkans and select EU destination countries.
- Facilitated the temporary return of 69 workers and the virtual return of another 11 carried out by making use of e-learning programmes and videoconferencing.

GERMANY

Inter-religious Cultural Forums for Migrant Religious Leaders from Third Countries (REKORD)

Integration Funds of the Federal Ministry of the Interior administered by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees
European Integration Fund, National Allocation to Germany
July 2012–June 2013

Context

Migrant religious leaders have the potential to play an important role in the integration process of their congregants and can act as a bridge between countries of origin and countries of destination.

Goal

Advance the integration of third-country nationals by engaging migrant religious leaders as integration agents.

Approach

- Promote two-way integration and mutual understanding between immigrants and receiving societies through the creation of forums for dialogue and networking among migrant religious leaders and host society representatives, including civil society and national and local authorities.
- Compile research results about the integration experiences and recommendations from the European and national levels into a publication in order to inform the EU-wide discussion on religion and integration, as well as to develop future policies and initiatives.

What We Achieved

- Four multi-faith forums targeting the areas around Nuremberg, Munich, Berlin and Dusseldorf were conducted and attended by 86 migrant religious leaders and 43 host society representatives. The events strengthened the participating religious leaders in their functions as mediators, counsellors and multipliers both within their respective communities and host societies.
- A practical handbook on multi-faith dialogue on integration for municipalities was compiled.
- Networking was facilitated among multi-faith religious leaders, government and municipal officials, and civil society representatives. Integration-related concerns and needs were exchanged mutually and on even terms.

Promoting Regular Migration and Building Capacity in Border Management

IOM is committed to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. Effective border and migration management policies and structures, supported by professional and informed immigration and border officials, is a key ingredient to achieving this aim. Since 2010, Germany has been working with IOM in Libya, the Sahel, the Maghreb and Sudan to help States respond to their various national and regional migration management challenges through technical support, workshops and the dissemination of best practices.

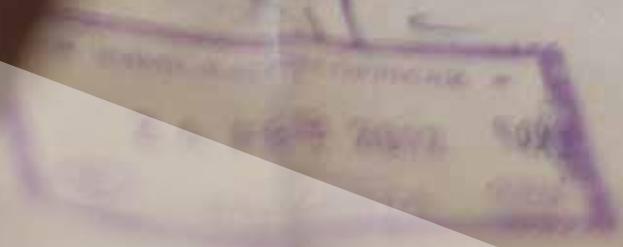
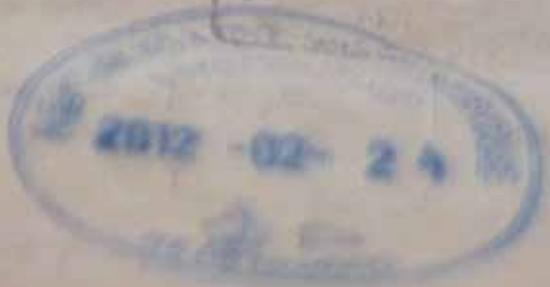
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Globalization has led to the increased movement of people and goods across the globe. IOM and its partners are seeking to adapt immigration and border management structures to better and more efficiently manage these flows in a humane and orderly manner.
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LIBYA

Counter-terrorism and Migration: Challenges and Ways Forward

Federal Foreign Office
October–December 2010

Context

The Libyan migration landscape is complex. As a country of transit and destination for migrants, Libya is confronted with mixed migration flows that are challenging to manage, especially as much of the migration taking place within and through Libya is irregular in nature. Libya hosts an estimated 1.5 million migrants among a population of approximately 6 million.

Goal

Build the capacity of the Libyan Government to improve border management and confront transnational criminal organizations.

Approach

- Improve Libya's border control and border management capacity.
- Fight against the transnational criminal organizations by increasing inter-State cooperation in compliance with international standards and protocols ratified by Libya.

What We Achieved

- Convened a two-day international workshop that brought together 40 Libyan operational-level officers of migration, border-related agencies and international experts to identify challenges and solutions in Libyan border management.
- Provided a platform for information sharing to evaluate current procedures and data sharing, exchange best practices on counter terrorism in the region, promote sub-regional cooperation, and determine how the international community can best provide assistance.

The SAHEL and The MAGHREB

Workshop on Challenges to Effective Border Control

Federal Foreign Office
February 2011

Context

As terrorism-related challenges are common to many States, especially States within the same region or sub-region, it can be advantageous to address terrorism from an inter-State level. This approach enables States to maximize available resources and pool know-how and information.

Goal

Increase the capacities of States in the Sahel and the Maghreb to strengthen the control of their borders.

What We Achieved

Held a workshop for operational-level officers from relevant agencies from participating countries: Algeria, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal to:

- Facilitate information sharing concerning common challenges and potential solutions on border management issues.
- Identify relevant sub-regional actors and capacities.
- Determine how the international community could be best positioned to assist the region.
- Contribute to the harmonization of sub-regional border management initiatives.



IOM's Immigration and Border Management team works with government officials and border agents to provide training on passport identification and verification. © IOM 2011 – MTN0072
(Photo: Emiliano Capzoli)

SUDAN

Addressing Needs and Improving Technical Capacity and Coordination in Migration Management

Federal Foreign Office
October 2013–February 2014

Context

Sudan's proximity to the countries in the Horn of Africa, Libya and Egypt and the migration challenges emanating from the region has direct consequences on Sudan's migration management capacity. These challenges of border management are most acutely observed at land borders and other international crossing points. In March 2013, IOM conducted a border assessment at four crossing points between Eritrea and Ethiopia. The assessment revealed that officials lacked the necessary tools to carry out core duties and that they faced communication and transportation challenges largely due to a lack of vehicles. Elsewhere in the country, resources were equally stretched.

Goal

- Strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of the Government of Sudan in regards to border security and migration management.
- Enhance Sudan immigration officers' ability to examine travel documents and when necessary, to use advanced examination equipment to prevent the use of forged documents and visas.

Approach and What We Achieved

- Held a five-day comprehensive training course for 20 immigration officials to enhance their knowledge and skills of migration management patterns and cross-border crimes, with a focus on passport identification.
- Provided technical materials and resources (e.g. data collection equipment, passport examination) to strengthen effective border management capacity.
- Facilitated a study tour to a European country for relevant Sudanese public officials to learn about border management models, travel document inspection procedures and techniques in migration law and administration.
- Established a legal technical working group composed of government officials to review and assess existing immigration laws, regulations and procedures.

Building Expertise: Junior Professional Officers and Associate Experts

Germany has generously provided IOM with over EUR 1.2 million in the last three years to support the professional development of six Junior Professional Officers (JPO) and Associate Experts (AE). Working across the breadth of IOM's migration activities, these German professionals have provided valuable contributions to IOM at the Headquarters, Regional and Country Office levels. Their roles in project development and implementation, donor liaison and partnership outreach, and in monitoring and evaluation and gender mainstreaming – in addition to other responsibilities – have enriched IOM's human resource base and thereby improved IOM's capacity to better assist our beneficiaries. Germany's contribution to this collaborative scheme has been invaluable and its success can be measured by the vital support that the highly talented and motivated German professionals have given and are giving to IOM's operations and programmes worldwide. In turn, through the JPO coaching and mentoring process, IOM's senior and mid-level managers ensure that the JPOs acquire the necessary experience and professional development to be considered for future employment within our Organization.





Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (2013–2014)

German JPO works for the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) unit and seeks to mainstream reintegration elements into IOM programming. The German JPO researches and analyses existing projects, develops reintegration modules to train IOM AVRR colleagues in the Field, and contributes to the coordination of knowledge management initiatives. Within their team, the JPO assists and guides Field Offices on AVRR projects and supports the development of new partnerships and joint initiatives on AVRR and child migration.

Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (2010–2012)

For two years, the German AE worked in Headquarters providing technical support for assistance to vulnerable migrants, including for AVRR beneficiaries and for unaccompanied minors. Subsequently, the AE has moved to IOM Morocco and is incorporating the knowledge learned in Headquarters to manage and implement numerous projects and activities in the field of AVRR, counter-trafficking and migration and development.

“Working first as an AE and now employed as an IOM Programme Officer has provided me with a unique opportunity to develop personally and professionally, especially thanks to the German budget line provided for training and development.”

AE 2010–2012

Labour Migration and Integration (2008–2010)

Seconded to IOM from October 2008 until October 2010, the German AE worked as a Project Developer and Liaison Officer in Brussels, in the IOM Regional Office for the European Economic Area, EU and NATO. Specifically, the AE provided thematic guidance on labour migration and integration issues in Europe to IOM Field Offices worldwide. Acting as a focal point for IOM Country Offices in Europe, the Western Balkans and Turkey, the AE developed project proposals, reviewed and endorsed project documents and budgets for EU-funded projects, identified funding and partnership opportunities and advised on EU external aid procedures, contractual rules and project management guidelines.

International Cooperation and Partnerships (2011–2014)

The first two years of the German AE's time was spent in Geneva working as a Migration Policy Officer in IOM's International Partnership Unit. The AE became the IOM Headquarters' focal point for the Regional Consultative Processes (RCP) on Migration and eventually moved to the Regional Office for Asia and Pacific in Bangkok to support this role. The AE has since been seconded to the Regional Support Office of the Bali Process – an important RCP in Asia – as a Regional Programme and Liaison Officer.

Project Development and Implementation (2008–2012)

Working in the Project Development and Implementation Unit in IOM Nairobi, the German AE drafted proposals, wrote and reviewed project reports and supported the Regional Project Development Officer in donor liaison and outreach. The AE was part of a dynamic team and contributed immensely to bidding for projects that were funded and implemented successfully.

Evaluation, Audit and Knowledge Management (2012–2014)

The German AE supported IOM at Headquarters for two years, the first in the Office of the Inspector General and the second in the Office of the Director General. The AE provided a valuable service to IOM carrying out evaluations, performance audits and by working on gender initiatives and knowledge management. Exposure to a wide portfolio and a demanding environment has strengthened the AE's capacity to thrive in an international environment in a positive fashion.

“The Government of Germany has traditionally been one of IOM's most active and involved donors in regards to Associate Experts and Junior Professional Officer Programmes. IOM is proud to have retained 80 per cent of German AEs and JPOs in the last 10 years, another notable indicator of the success of this collaboration between IOM and the Government of Germany.”

Sherree Atkinson,
Staffing and Mobility Specialist





Project Annex

Implementing Country	Implementation Period	Project Title	Funding Mechanisms	Project Partners	Pledged German Funding
Sustainable Return and Reintegration Assistance					
Germany	01/01–31/12 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013	Reintegration and Emigration Programme for Asylum-Seekers in Germany/Government Assisted Repatriation Programme (REAG/GARP)	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees 16 Federal States European Return Fund National Allocation to Germany	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees; German Federal States; NGOs and local authorities throughout Germany utilizing the project to support potential voluntary returnees	EUR 23,143,298
Germany	01/01 – 31/12 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013	ZIRF Counselling	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees / Ministries Responsible for Assisted Voluntary Return in the German Federal States	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees; German Federal States; NGOs and local authorities throughout Germany utilizing the project to support potential voluntary returnees	EUR 488,868
Germany	01/03/2010 – 28/02/2011 01/03/2011 – 31/12/2011 01/01/2012 – 31/12/2014	Information and Return Counselling Centre at the Berlin Foreigners' Office/ Integrated Return Planning Viet Nam in the Information and Return Counselling Centre at the Berlin Foreigners' Office	Berlin Senate Administration of the Interior and for Sports, European Return Fund National Allocation to Germany with the exception of the project implemented between 01/03/2011 and 31/12/2011, which was funded exclusively by the Berlin Senate Administration of the Interior and for Sports	Berlin Senate Administration of the Interior and for Sports; the Foreigners' Office of the "Landesamt für Bürger- und Ordnungsangelegenheiten"	EUR 606,862
Germany and Northern Iraq	01/10/2012 – 30/09/2014	Reintegration for Returnees in Northern Iraq (Kurdish Regional Government Reintegration of Returnees from Germany)	European Return Fund National Allocation to Germany (75%) Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (25%)	Federal Ministry of the Interior; Federal Office for Migration and Refugees	EUR 545,820
Germany, Malta, Netherlands and Ghana	01/04/2012 – 30/09/2013	ReintegrAction – Pilot Initiative to Test Feasible and Sustainable Joint Reintegration Measures from the EU	European Return Fund, Community Actions Federal Office for Migration and Refugees	Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security, Malta; German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees; Ministry for Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands; Research and Counselling Foundation for African Migrants, Ghana.	EUR 13,500

Implementing Country	Implementation Period	Project Title	Funding Mechanisms	Project Partners	Pledged German Funding
Transition and Recovery, Reintegration and Community Resilience					
Chad	01/05/2012 – 31/05/2013	Social Reintegration of Returnees through Community Stabilization in Areas of High Return	Federal Foreign Office	n.a.	EUR 1,000,000
Iraq	01/01/2009 – 31/10/2010 (II) 11/01/2010 – 28/02/2011 (III)	Human Security and Stabilization in Iraq – Phases II and III	Federal Foreign Office	Government of Iraq/Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Displacement and Migration, Provincial and local government officials, and the Iraqi private sector	EUR 8,400,000 (phase II) EUR 1,800,000 (phase III)
Iraq	01/09/2012 – 31/07/2013	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of Former Combatants	Federal Foreign Office	Office of the Governor of Ninewa, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Directorate for Agriculture, Vocational Training Centre and others	EUR 840,000
Liberia	01/06/2009 – 31/03/2010	Livelihood Assistance to Vulnerable Women and Girls in Lofa County	Federal Foreign Office	Ministry of Gender and Development, The Republic of Liberia	EUR 745,000
Liberia	01/02/2010 – 01/02/2011	Expansion of the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants through a Local Environment Initiative	Federal Foreign Office	Ministry of Gender and Development, Ministry of Agriculture	EUR 498,000
Saving Lives and Providing Urgent Humanitarian Assistance					
Afghanistan	01/10/2013 – 31/12/2013	Rapid Humanitarian Assistance	Federal Foreign Office	Government of Afghanistan, Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority	EUR 500,000
Libya, Chad	01/06/2011 – 29/02/2012	Evacuation and Humanitarian Assistance in Libya and Northern Chad	Federal Foreign Office	Resident Coordinator's Office; Libya Taskforce chaired by OCHA	EUR 500,000

Implementing Country	Implementation Period	Project Title	Funding Mechanisms	Project Partners	Pledged German Funding
Chad	14/11/2012 – 31/05/2013	Humanitarian Assistance to Flood-affected Populations in Chad	Federal Foreign Office	National Agency for Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Returnees (CNARR), Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, Ministry of Social Action, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, UNHCR, Chadian Red Cross	EUR 500,000
Libya	19/04/2011 – 19/06/2011	Evacuation from Misrata to Benghazi and Provision of Humanitarian Aid to Misrata	Federal Foreign Office	Libyan Red Crescent	EUR 1,000,339
the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, Lebanon	14/09/2012 – 31/12/2012	Regional and Multi-sector Assistance for Populations Affected by the Syrian Crisis	Federal Foreign Office		EUR 2,000,000
Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon	01/07/2013 – 31/12/2013	Regional and Multi-sector Assistance to Populations Affected by the Syrian Crisis in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic	Federal Foreign Office	Local NGOs inside the Syrian Arab Republic	EUR 3,000,000
Humanitarian Admission, Resettlement and Intra-EU Relocation					
Germany, Turkey	01/07/2012 – 31/12/2012 01/05/2013 – 28/02/2014	German Resettlement Programme from Turkey	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees	German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Embassy of Germany in Ankara, Turkish Ministry of Interior, UNHCR	EUR 170,312 ^a
Tunisia, Germany	15/05/2012 – 31/05/2013	German Resettlement Programme from Tunisia	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees	German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Embassy of Germany in Tunis, Tunisian Ministry of Interior, Tunisian Police, Tunisian Ministry of Health, Tunisian Army, Tunisian Civil Protection, UNHCR	EUR 133,312
Germany, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic	16/02/2009 – 30/06/2010	Humanitarian Admission of Iraqi Refugees to Germany from Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, UNHCR, Governments of Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic	EUR 1,414,100
Germany, Lebanon	01/07/2013 – 31/07/2014	Humanitarian Admission Programme for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, General Security, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Local Partners	EUR 4,348,111 ^a

^a Funds Received in USD. Conversion to Euros at 0.725/USD 1, official exchange rate set by UN on 1 January 2014.

Implementing Country	Implementation Period	Project Title	Funding Mechanisms	Project Partners	Pledged German Funding
European Union	01/09/2011 – 31/01/2013	A Joint IOM, UNHCR and ICMC Project: Linking in EU Resettlement – Linking the Resettlement Phases and Connecting (local) Resettlement Practitioners	European Refugee Fund Community Actions Federal Office for Migration and Refugees	n.a.	EUR 15,000
Germany, Malta	01/09/2011 – 29/02/2012	Relocation of Persons with International Protection from Malta to Germany	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees	German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Ministry for Justice and Home Affairs Malta	EUR 75,554
Assisting Victims of Trafficking and Working to Prevent Trafficking in Human Beings					
Republic of Moldova	01/06/2011 – 01/06/2013	Strengthening National Mechanisms for the Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Human Trafficking Victims in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. *German contribution earmarked to Republic of Moldova	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees European Union USAID Danish Ministry for Foreign Affairs UK Department for International Development	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	EUR 24,500
Republic of Moldova	01/03/2011 – 31/12/2011	Pro-active Prevention of Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Human Beings in the Transnistria Region of the Republic of Moldova and Support to Moldovan Citizens Identified in Neighbouring Ukraine	Federal Foreign Office	Jenskie Initsiatiivy/Women's Initiatives, Interaction, AO "Veritas"	EUR 70,000
Morocco	01/09/2013 – 31/12/2013	Fighting Against Trafficking in Human Beings through Capacity-building for Law Enforcement	Federal Foreign Office	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Inter-Ministerial Delegation for Human Rights, Morocco	EUR 90,000
Germany	06/06/2011 – 06/05/2012	Identification and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in the Asylum System Germany	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. European Refugee Fund, National Allocation to Germany	UNHCR, BAMF	EUR 123,917

Implementing Country	Implementation Period	Project Title	Funding Mechanisms	Project Partners	Pledged German Funding
Germany	06/07/2009 – 30/06/2012	Berlin Alliance against Trafficking for Labour Exploitation	National Allocation of the European Social Fund (Xenos Programme)/The German Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs/ The Berlin Senate Administration for Integration, Labour, and Social Affairs/The International Labour Organization/The German Confederation of Trade Unions	The Berlin Senate Administration for Integration, Labour, and Social Affairs/ The International Labour Organization/ The German Confederation of Trade Unions	EUR 951,828
Promoting the Health of Migrants					
Costa Rica and Panama	01/11/2009 – 30/08/2010	Construction of a Health Post in the Costa Rica and Panama Border	Federal Foreign Office	Institute for Agrarian Development Caja Costarricense del Seguro Social	EUR 21,405
Thailand	15/11/2011 – 15/03/2012	Health Assistance to Vulnerable Flood-affected and Displaced Populations	Federal Foreign Office	Thai Red Cross, Thai Action Committee for Democracy in Burma, Médecines Sans Frontières, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Nakhonpatom, Foundation for Education and Development in Nakhon Sri Tammarat	EUR 200,000
Chad	01/12/2011 – 31/12/2012	Direct Psychosocial Care for Chadian Returnees who have Fled the Crisis in Libya and Other Vulnerable Persons in Areas of High Return	Federal Foreign Office	Ministry of Social Action, Solidarity and Family, Ministry of Public Health, University of N'Djamena, specialized NGOs	EUR 182,569
Chad	01/07/2013 – 30/09/2014	Psychosocial Capacity-building for Medical and Social Service Providers	Federal Foreign Office	The Chadian Red Cross in Tibesti, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Action, the University of N'Djamena	EUR 500,000
Migration, Diversity and Community Development					
Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania and Spain	31/12/2009 – 29/06/2011	Dialogue for Integration: Engaging Religious Communities	European Integration Fund Community Actions/German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees/KOM-PAS Gent/Circulo Africano	Belgium: Flemish Ministry for Administrative Affairs, Home Affairs, Integration, Tourism and Flemish border community; Kom-Pas Gent Germany: Federal Office for Migration and Refugees Lithuania: Ministry of Culture Spain: Ministry of Labour Affairs and Immigration, Circulo Africano	EUR 25,000

Implementing Country	Implementation Period	Project Title	Funding Mechanisms	Project Partners	Pledged German Funding
Georgia	15/01/2010 – 15/06/2010	Labour Market and Business Survey in Shida Kartli	GTZ	Local government and Self-government structures in Shida Kartli, Vocational Training Center in Gori	EUR 26,034 ^a
Ukraine	01/08/2012 – 01/11/2012	Diversity Camp – Celebration of Five Years of the Diversity Initiative	Federal Foreign Office	UNHCR	EUR 6,000
Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Kosovo/ UNSC 1244	01/02/2011 – 01/11/2012	Migration for Development in the Western Balkans (MIDWEB)	EU Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance/German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees/GIZ—CIM	Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies	(BAMF) EUR 14,616 (GIZ-CIM) EUR 20,000
Germany	01/07/2012 – 30/06/2013	Inter-religious Cultural Forums for Migrant Religious Leaders from Third Countries (REKORD)	Integration Funds of the Federal Ministry of the Interior administered by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (25%) European Integration Fund National Allocation to Germany (75%)	n.a.	EUR 158,139
Germany, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Uruguay	01/01/2010 – 31/12/2013	Integrated Experts Programme (GAPPO) ^b	GIZ/CIM	n.a.	EUR 88,383
Belgium		Intraregional Migration Data and Research Management ^b	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees	n.a.	EUR 12,976
Promoting Regular Migration and Building Capacity in Border Management					
Libya	01/10/2010 – 31/12/2010	Counter-terrorism and Migration: Challenges and Ways Forward	Federal Foreign Office	General Peoples' Committee (GPC) for Public Security	EUR 36,361
The Sahel and The Maghreb	21/02/2011 – 24/02/2011	Workshop on Challenges to Effective Border Control in the Sahel and Maghreb	Federal Foreign Office	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)	EUR 81,980

^a Funds Received in USD. Conversion to Euros at 0.725/USD 1, official exchange rate set by UN on 1 January 2014.

^b Projects not expanded in detail in this publication as the activities are cross cutting and multi-regional in nature.

Implementing Country	Implementation Period	Project Title	Funding Mechanisms	Project Partners	Pledged German Funding
Sudan	1/10/2013 – 1/2/2014	Addressing Needs and Improving Technical Capacity and Coordination in Migration Management	Federal Foreign Office	n.a.	EUR 191,909
Building Expertise: Junior Professional Officers and Associate Experts					
Switzerland Belgium Nairobi Bangkok	01/01/2010 – 31/12/2013 ^c	Junior Professional Officers / Associate Experts		Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	EUR 1,223,866

^c Note that some JPOs and AEs began before 2010. Funds received after 2010 are only included in figures.

Saving Lives and Building Livelihoods: Germany and IOM

Partnerships in Action



International Organization for Migration (IOM)