Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the principal intergovernmental organization in the field of migration.

IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants. IOM’s mandate is to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to aid in the search for practical solutions to migration problems, and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, be they refugees, displaced persons or other uprooted people. The IOM Constitution will reflect recognition of the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development as well as respect for the right of freedom of movement of persons.

IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management: migration and development; facilitating migration; regulating migration; and addressing forced migration. Cross-cutting activities include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants’ rights, migration health, and the gender dimension of migration.

IOM works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.
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Prepared by the Donor Relations Division
March 2010

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I am pleased to present Migration Initiatives 2010 — IOM’s annual appeal document. It presents a synopsis of key migration issues and lays out proposed IOM activities for which financial support is needed.

The 2010 appeal totals roughly 1.2 billion US dollars for projects as varied as migration itself. Emergency and post-crisis operations, migration health, economic/community stabilization and development, voluntary assisted return and reintegration, counter-trafficcking, technical cooperation, labour migration, policy consultation, research, and international migration law are among those areas covered by IOM’s programmatic responses.

During the last decade, IOM has grown exponentially, from 67 Member States in 1997 to 127 at the end of 2009, with a commensurate expansion of its programming, staff, office and budget. This is reflective of an era with the greatest level of human mobility in recorded history. Besides some 214 million international migrants, there are an estimated 740 million internal migrants, many of whom are internally displaced persons.

Current global demographics, labour market requirements, economic trends and North–South disparities are expected to perpetuate large-scale flows of people during the twenty-first century. Growing migration pressures resulting from the effects of climate change add to the urgency of tackling existing challenges in migration management.

Migration is also becoming increasingly complex. Governments are faced with concurrent flows of permanent and temporary labour, regular and irregular migrants, as well as voluntary and forced movements – the strands of which can be difficult to unravel.

These migration challenges, therefore, demand innovative policy decisions. Working together, we must continue to evolve and expand our joint capacity to facilitate human mobility in an orderly and humane manner and to bring to bear our collective strengths and resources to think ahead, plan for change, mitigate challenges and devise adaption measures. Indeed, the economic and social contribution of migrants has long been a key ingredient in global economic growth and the achievement of long-term development goals. Properly managed, migration can simultaneously serve and promote economic recovery.

These are the priorities reflected throughout the programmes and activities presented for financial support in Migration Initiatives 2010. IOM prides itself on its capacity to respond to emerging migration needs. Hence, 2010 will see both a continuation of efforts already initiated and fresh approaches, as the world gradually recovers from the recent economic and financial instability.

William Lacy Swing
Director General
IOM STRATEGY

The primary goal of IOM is to facilitate the orderly and humane management of international migration. Building on its expertise and experience, and respecting the mandates of and coordinating with other international organizations, IOM shall continue its role as a leading global organization focusing on migration management. The Organization will continue to address the migratory phenomenon from an integral and holistic perspective, including links to development, in order to maximize its benefits and minimize its negative effects. To achieve that goal, IOM will focus on the following activities, acting at the request of, or in agreement with, Member States:

1. to provide secure, reliable, flexible and cost-effective services for persons who require international migration assistance;

2. to enhance the humane and orderly management of migration and the effective respect for the human rights of migrants in accordance with international law;

3. to offer expert advice, research, technical cooperation and operational assistance to States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders, in order to build national capacities and facilitate international, regional and bilateral cooperation on migration matters;

4. to contribute to the economic and social development of States through research, dialogue, design and implementation of migration-related programmes aimed at maximizing migration's benefits;

5. to support States, migrants and communities in addressing the challenges of irregular migration, including through research and analysis into root causes, sharing information and spreading best practices, as well as facilitating development-focused solutions;

6. to be a primary reference point for migration information, research, best practices, data collection, compatibility and sharing;

7. to promote, facilitate and support regional and global debate and dialogue on migration, including through the International Dialogue on Migration, so as to advance understanding of the opportunities and challenges it presents, the identification and development of effective policies for addressing those challenges and to identify comprehensive approaches and measures for advancing international cooperation;

8. to assist States to facilitate the integration of migrants in their new environment and to engage diasporas, including as development partners;

9. to participate in coordinated humanitarian responses in the context of inter-agency arrangements in this field and to provide migration services in other emergency or post-crisis situations as appropriate and as relates to the needs of individuals, thereby contributing to their protection;

10. to undertake programmes which facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees, displaced persons, migrants and other individuals in need of international migration services, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations as appropriate, and taking into account the needs and concerns of local communities;

11. to assist States in the development and delivery of programmes, studies and technical expertise on combating migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons, in particular women and children, in a manner consistent with international law;

12. to support the efforts of States in the area of labour migration, in particular short-term movements, and other types of circular migration.

Although IOM has no legal protection mandate, the fact remains that its activities contribute to protecting human rights, having the effect, or consequence, of protecting persons involved in migration.
1. As in previous years, once programmes and projects are funded, they will be included in revisions of the *Programme and Budget*.


3. All funding requirements are expressed in US dollars. Projects can be multi-annual; however unless otherwise indicated, projects proposed herein have a duration of 12 months or less.

4. Independent movement projects are not presented in this document, as they are fully funded following bilateral negotiations between IOM and the respective Member States.

5. IOM participates in the following 2010 Consolidated Appeals (CAPs): Somalia, Uganda, the West Africa Region, and Zimbabwe, as well as the Afghanistan Humanitarian Action Plan, the Humanitarian Action Plan for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees, the Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan, the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan, the Work Plan for Sudan, and the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan.
Southern Africa
Regional
Angola
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Mauritius
Mozambique
South Africa
Zambia
Zimbabwe

East and the Horn of Africa
Regional
Burundi
Ethiopia
Kenya
Rwanda
Somalia
Sudan
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania

West Africa
Regional
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Ghana
Guinea Conakry
Liberia
Mali
Nigeria
Senegal
Sierra Leone

North Africa/The Western Mediterranean
Regional
Algeria
Egypt
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Morocco
Tunisia
**Regional**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

The majority of Southern African countries are characterized by highly mobile, young populations and porous borders. Most are either post-conflict or economically and/or politically unstable. Given this background, irregular migration and border management remain among the major challenges for the governments in the region. Southern Africa is rife with human trafficking for both sexual and labour exploitation, and further witnesses a large scale of smuggling of persons. Cross-border and internal labour migration has historically been a common way of life for many people in the region. However, concerns regarding increasing brain drain phenomena, particularly that of health workers, engineers and teachers, remain paramount. Few countries in the region have specific policies or development strategies, which pay adequate attention to migration realities.

The prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is high in many countries in the region, and access to health care and treatment for mobile populations continues to be a major challenge. Communicable diseases such as cholera, H1N1 influenza and multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (TB) are among the emerging concerns. The region also faces other humanitarian challenges, as seen in the recent cholera outbreak, as well as recurrent natural disasters such as floods.

IOM's interventions have been successful in assisting governments and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to jointly address these challenges through well-established regional programs such as: Technical Corporation on Migration Management (TCMM), Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA), and the Southern African Counter-trafficking Assistance Programme (SACTAP), as well as the Partnership on HIV and Mobility in Southern Africa (PHAMSA).

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Emergency and Post-crises Migration Management Repatriation Assistance**

In the wake of the xenophobic violence in South Africa in May 2008, IOM initiated a Humanitarian Return Assistance Programme, which aided over 500 displaced victims of violence who expressed their desire to voluntarily return to their countries of origin, but had no means to do so on their own. Over a year after the incident, IOM continues to receive requests for return assistance; the majority of these requests come from extremely vulnerable Congolese, Burundian and Zimbabwean nationals, including unaccompanied minors (UAM).

- Humanitarian return assistance for vulnerable stranded migrants – USD 200,000
- Regional rural economic stabilization and livelihood activities – USD 1,500,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 3,000,000)

**Migration Health**

**Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants**

IOM’s regional office for Southern Africa has been running the PHAMSA project since early 2004. In 2010, the programme proposes to extend its geographic coverage to include East Africa and address a wider range of health concerns among migrants and mobile populations, while maintaining a continued focus on HIV. To reflect the expanded target areas, the title has been adjusted to “Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa” (PHAMESA). PHAMESA plans to assist countries to manage migration health and address vulnerability to illness, including HIV and TB, through: 1) improved service delivery and capacity-building; 2) advocacy for policy development; 3) research and information dissemination; 4) improved regional coordination; and 5) PHAMESA governance and control. Particular emphasis will be given to sexual and reproductive health and rights, including sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV, AIDS. PHAMESA will target mobile and migrant groups such as: labour migrants and mobile workers; forced migrants and irregular migrants; and people affected by mobility. In addition, PHAMESA will address the public health needs of host communities using IOM’s network of regional and country missions and partnerships with regional economic communities, national AIDS councils, Ministries of Health, other government agencies responsible for mobile and migrant workers, private sector companies, unions, United Nations (UN) partners, and international and local NGOs.

- Partnership on health and mobility in Eastern and Southern Africa (PHAMESA) – USD 9,000,000

**Regulating Migration**

**Counter-trafficking**

SACTAP is built around four key pillars that work in conjunction with each other under the overarching goal of preventing the trafficking of persons for labour and sexual exploitation, and affording trafficking victims with appropriate protection and care.

SACTAP’s interventions are managed in South Africa, and implemented in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. SACTAP’s four areas of intervention are: research and data collection; information and awareness-raising; capacity-building; and victim assistance.

- Southern African Counter-Trafficking Assistance Programme (SACTAP) – USD 2,300,000 (Total budget for three years: USD 7,000,000)
Migration Policy and Research
Migration Policy Activities

Since the establishment of MIDSA in 2000, this regional consultative process on migration provides an important venue for policymakers, intergovernmental organizations and civil partners to share information, ideas, policies, best practices and experiences on migration issues. In 2010, MIDSA will continue to provide a platform for exchange which assists countries in their migration management efforts related to migrants’ rights and integration, as well as irregular migration.

In February 2009, IOM and the Government of Malawi (GoM) co-hosted the first “Bi-Regional Workshop on Irregular Migration Flows from East Africa and the Horn of Africa towards Southern Africa” in Malawi. In a move to initiate urgent and effective cooperation between states in Eastern and Southern Africa to balance the needs of migrants against the concerns of states, participants from ten countries met in this innovative forum. The event drew delegates from the Governments of Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. IOM will continue to support the bi-regional workshop in 2010, which provides an important venue to tackle irregular migration.

- Migration dialogue for Southern Africa – USD 300,000
- Bi-regional workshop to strengthen cooperation on migration management between Eastern and Southern Africa – USD 100,000

Total funding requirements for the region – USD 13,400,000

ANGOLA

Migration Issues

Angola’s economic performance continues to be strong, with average real GDP growth of around 14 per cent over the last six years and close to 18.5 per cent during the last four years. Nevertheless, years of war have placed Angola amongst the countries with low human development, ranking 162nd out of 177 countries (2007/08, HDI), with a GDP per capita of USD 2,547 purchasing power parity (PPP) in 2006 (129th out of 177 countries), and a human development index rating (HDI) of 0.439. The major obstacles that undermine successful socio-economic advancement are poverty, mine proliferation, weak governance, scarce transport infrastructure, and deficient communication networks. These factors are particularly severe in the rural areas where war has disrupted agriculture, resulting in people feeling as if they had no choice but to migrate from rural to urban areas. Such rapid urbanization is putting pressure on social infrastructure, especially schools and housing services.

The risks of people being trafficked internally or externally are also increased due to rural–urban migration of vulnerable populations. Poverty and high employment levels make it easy for traffickers to recruit boys, girls, and women with false promises of employment opportunities leading to violations of their human rights through abuses and forced labour. In addition, high population mobility is also a major driver behind the fast spread of HIV in the country. Efforts must be redoubled to reduce the spread of HIV and the extent of human trafficking, particularly with the region hosting major sports events in 2010, most notably the World Cup to be held in South Africa and the African Cup of Nations (CAN) in Angola.

Programme Areas
Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Post-conflict Migration Management

The proposed Community Stabilization Programme (CSP) includes a strong capacity-building component for government officials and civil society, with a special emphasis on income generation, including vocational and on-the-job training, small business set-up and management. Activities to raise awareness of gender and HIV/AIDS will also be conducted. The project will support farmers to develop their agricultural techniques, thereby securing the provision of food. Innovative activities will include the reintroduction of rice cultures and extending the production of pineapples in Mungo Municipality. Other initiatives will be supported to help women’s groups start income-generation projects to produce sunflower oil, peanut butter, fruit jam, and honey.

In another of its proposed projects, IOM will rehabilitate one training centre, one health centre, and two schools, in addition to the construction of one entirely new school. The project will be implemented with strong community participation, and vocational training will be provided for youths coming from surrounding communities.

At the request of the Ministry for Social Assistance and Reintegration (MINARS), IOM designed a project to continue supporting returnees, IDPs, and ex-combatants in the Huambo, Mozico, and Kuando Kubango Provinces. The proposed project builds on IOM’s successful community revitalization/livelihood programme by expanding and strengthening income-generating activities through the development of microenterprises in areas where IDPs, refugees/returnees, and former combatants have resettled. Through these initiatives, women, in particular, will be empowered to increase their access to income-generating opportunities, thereby ensuring that their voices within communities are strengthened.

- Community Stabilization Programme (CSP) – USD 1,250,000 (New)
- Improved food security in Huambo and Mozico – through Community Revitalization Programme (CRP) Approach (Phase II) – USD 1,000,000 (Total budget for four years: USD 4,000,000) (New)
- Mungo rehabilitation of social infrastructure, Huambo Province – USD 594,359
- Enhancing income generation through micro-enterprise development in Mozico, Kuando Kubango and Huambo provinces – USD 1,215,164 (Total budget for two years: USD 2,431,228) (New)
Migration Health
Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

IOM aims to assist the Government of Angola (GoA), in particular the MINARS, in training social community assistants in Huambo Province on HIV prevention. The training will help to build capacities in both HIV prevention and assistance by improving participants’ knowledge in matters relating to HIV and AIDS. It intends to create a network of HIV activists and establish partnerships between existing IOM programmes and local NGOs that are already working in the area of HIV and AIDS. Furthermore, this project aims to support people living with HIV, as well as provide appropriate assistance to vulnerable groups such as orphans and families left behind or affected by HIV and AIDS.

In addition, IOM aims to contribute to reducing the HIV vulnerability of returnees and receiving communities in Angola by training teachers and community activists and raising overall awareness on HIV and AIDS. The project will also deliver strong advocacy messages aimed at reducing the stigmatization of returnees, who are often seen as potential carriers of HIV given that they are returning from neighbouring countries with significantly higher HIV prevalence rates than Angola.

Capitalizing on its presence at the community level, especially in areas of return, IOM will continue to engage resources to support malaria awareness-raising, targeting returnees and receiving communities in particular. This project aims to reduce the number of malaria infections among rural populations in return areas in Huambo, Mombo, and Kuando Kuango Provinces by: 1) raising awareness on malaria prevention; 2) distributing bed nets to selected households who have little access to social services; and 3) distributing intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) drugs to health posts and prenatal clinics.

- Capacity-building for establishing MINARS community agent teams in Huambo – USD 226,000
- Responding to HIV and AIDS in communities of return and absorption in Angola – USD 261,500
- Preventing malaria infection in the return areas of Huambo, Kuando Kubango and Mombo – USD 750,000

Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals

This project aims to support the development of the health sector in Angola by capitalizing on resources available among the Angolan diaspora residing in Europe. Specific shortcomings in the health system in Angola – such as a lack of training, lack of qualified staff, brain drain of health professionals, lack of basic equipment and the need for restructuring – will be addressed through specific actions involving the diaspora living in Europe and benefiting from their skills and knowledge. The project supports the continuous training of health care workers in Angola, which will support the amelioration of the medical services provided in Angola.

- Temporary return of qualified health workers – USD 550,000 (New)

Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking

The purpose of IOM’s proposed project is to prevent trafficking in persons (TIP) in Angola by providing information and education in vulnerable communities about the risks and dangers of TIP and the ways to prevent it. The campaign will use traditional and non-traditional means of communication in order to have a strong impact and reach the majority of the country, with a special focus on communities at the Angolan border and in Luanda – places where international trafficking is likely to occur.

There is a need for both technical training and knowledge transfer to build the capacity of journalists to effectively and sensitively report on human trafficking and related issues while protecting victims. In order to support its awareness-raising campaign on trafficking in human beings in Angola, IOM and the NGO “CMFD” will organize three five-day workshops for journalists from the print media and radio. The workshops aim to give journalists a better understanding of the issue and help them to report more accurately on the phenomenon. Moreover, they will aim to contribute to the production of high quality communication products on trafficking of human beings and the different forms of migration.

- Prevention of human trafficking in Angola – USD 390,000 (New)
- Media training to support the awareness-raising campaign on TIP in Angola – USD 77,175 (New)

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

The first phase of IOM’s proposed project will focus on providing an expert technical border assessment, in cooperation with the GoA. Based on the assessment’s findings, IOM will provide necessary equipment, such as a Personal Identification and Registration System (PIRS), which is accompanied by Web cameras, fingerprint readers, passport-reading machines, as well as staff training to strengthen the capacity in border management of the GoA. IOM will also support the GoA in creating reception facilities at relevant border points, which will provide appropriate accommodation for the processing of irregular migrants, as well as supporting a system for
the assisted voluntary return of stranded migrants whose entry in Angola has been denied.

- Capacity-building in migration management in Angola – USD 1,000,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 2,000,000) (New)

**Total funding requirements for Angola – USD 7,383,322**

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

DRC continues to face many challenges relating to migration. There is a need to improve and develop operational and capacity-building measures for migration management with a specific emphasis on population stabilization.

IOM intends to help the normalization process by focusing on reinforcing the DRC government in the field of migration management and assisting with the return and sustainable socio-economic reintegration of refugees and IDPs.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management**

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

In close cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other partners, IOM will help to foster stability and better living conditions for local communities by improving access to potable water, sanitation, education, health and food security through the rehabilitation of roads and reintegration measures in the Oriental Province.

In the context of the Stabilization Plan, IOM will be involved in the construction of new barracks for the Congolese Army. In collaboration with UNDP, IOM will also strengthen the government’s institutional capacity through the establishment of community police stations in four provinces and provide migration management training, through the Africa Capacity-Building Centre (ACBC).

- Rehabilitation of the Sona-Simlikí road – USD 1,120,000
- Construction of a water purifying system in Bogora (District of Ituri) – USD 450,000
- Strengthening institutional capacity of DRC in migration management – USD 15,700,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 19,200,000)

**Migration Health**

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

IOM plans to implement an HIV and AIDS prevention project among returning Congolese populations which sets out to prevent HIV infection through community outreach and assistance to victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in North Kivu.

- Assistance to victims of sexual and gender-based violence in Pinga Health Zone in the Territory of Walikale, Province of North Kivu – USD 1,000,000 (Total budget for 18 months: USD 1,500,000)

**Migration and Development**

**Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals**

In coordination and cooperation with UNDP and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IOM will reinforce the institutional capacity of the Government of DRC to manage and develop state structures through the transfer of relevant skills, as well as the financial and other resources of Congolese diaspora.

- Capacity-building through the return of qualified resources and experts – USD 2,200,000 (New)

**Regulating Migration**

**Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments**

Assisted return and reintegration for Congolese migrants will continue to be provided through a Migration Assistance Centre. Assistance includes counselling, target country and departure information, reinsertion support, family tracing, special assistance to vulnerable groups, technical support in the establishment of income-generating projects and referrals to vocational training and/or employment in area of return. At the same time, IOM will continue strengthening the capacities and technical skills of the government and local institutions such as NGOs, thereby further improving services for returnees. As one concrete example, IOM proposes to provide support for the refurbishment and upgrading of the reception facilities and training of its staff.

- Return assistance to migrants and governments – USD 600,000

**Counter-trafficking**

In cooperation with the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), IOM will provide return assistance to Congolese women and children abducted and trafficked by the various armed factions. IOM will also contribute to building the capacity of the Congolese National Police (Police Nationale Congolaise-PNC) through training and the provision of equipment.

- PNC capacity-building for gender protection and combating human trafficking – USD 3,600,000 (New)

**Total funding requirements for the Democratic Republic of the Congo – USD 24,670,000**
MIGRATION ISSUES

The current global economic downturn has resulted in increasingly large and complex flows of migration to, from, and through Mauritius. A large number of temporary foreign workers active (i.e., from China, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Madagascar) are also employed in the construction, textile and food-processing sectors.

Irregular migration in Mauritius occurs primarily through overstaying of entry visas, entrance or exit of the country on fraudulent documents, activity in a sector other than that stated on the work permit, or engaging in the labour market while on a holiday visa.

IOM has been primarily facilitating circular labour migration programmes (CLMPs). However, it aims to diversify its interventions in other potential fields that have not been addressed yet, inter alia, migration management, migration and the environment, as well as migration and health. From October 2007 to June 2009, 192 Mauritian unskilled workers were recruited in food-processing Canadian companies. Key challenges experienced during implementation of CLMPs were mainly linked to the lengthy visa application and police record procedures. However, diligent efforts have been undertaken with the Canadian High Commission and GoM so as to enhance selection, recruitment and placement of Mauritian labour migrants.

PROGRAMME AREAS
Migration and Development
Migration and Economic/Community Development

IOM’s proposed project aims to reduce the effects of climate change and environmental degradation on migration through awareness-raising and capacity-building of national institutions. A national assessment is essential in order to better grasp the phenomenon in the local context. In addition, the project will explore new employment opportunities and sustainable development for people in Mauritius and the Seychelles, namely in the ecological sector (recycling, ecotourism, renewable energies, etc.). The project will also strengthen the capacity of relevant Ministries and other national institutions in charge of employment issues.

- Preventing migration due to gradual environmental change – environment and sustainable development in Mauritius and the Seychelles – USD 242,302 (New)

Regulating Migration
Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM proposes to conduct an in-depth review of Mauritius’ legislation and procedures regarding migration management and border security. This study will help to identify strengths and weaknesses and provide recommendations for future development in order to enhance Mauritius’ governance and management of migration. Furthermore, the project will provide capacity-building services to the Immigration Department by strengthening its training capacities on the detection of false and forged documents and profiling areas of known weakness within the Mauritian migration system.

- Technical assistance and capacity-building to the GoM for migration management and border control – USD 160,910 (New)

Total funding requirements for Mauritius – USD 403,212

MOZAMBIQUE

MIGRATION ISSUES

Mobility is an integral part of life in Mozambique; a country with a long history of labour migration flows to South Africa for employment in mines and on commercial farms. Mozambique is a sizeable country with more than 53 border posts and significant transport corridors linking landlocked countries (such as Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi) to major sea ports and South Africa. These transport corridors are home to mobile and migrant groups including cross-border traders and long-distance truck drivers. With declining socio-economic conditions in the neighbouring country of Zimbabwe, Mozambique is beginning to experience increased movement flows into the country.

Although Mozambique has been a peaceful country since 1992, the civil war, which peaked in the 1980s, saw movement flows of refugees into neighbouring countries. IOM’s operations from 1994 to 1996 in Mozambique facilitated massive repatriation and reintegration of returning refugees and ex-combatants. In addition to post-war recovery and reconstruction, Mozambique is threatened by natural disasters linked to seasonal flooding of the Zambezi River and the touch-down of cyclones along the 3,500-km stretch of coast line. This has resulted in the recurrent displacement of thousands of families whose livelihoods are destroyed when these disasters occur.

At present, there continue to be significant recovery and development challenges coupled with cross-cutting concerns such as the spread of HIV and AIDS, as well as human trafficking. Mozambique is both a country of origin and transit for human trafficking and experiences both internal and cross-border trafficking flows. Women and children make up the vast majority of the trafficking victims in the country.

With an anti-trafficking law now in place, the Government of Mozambique (GoM), particularly its law enforcement officials, need to be better positioned to lead the fight against human trafficking at the national level, and work in partnership with civil society in promoting prevention, protection and prosecution objectives within the SADC region.
PROGRAMME AREAS
Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management
Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

IOM's proposed food security and natural disaster mitigation project will build on several IOM interventions along the flooded areas of the Shire River in the Zambezi river basin. This project aims to empower rural communities by giving them the means to grow suitable crops in both the highlands and the fertile flood plains through comprehensive training and the introduction of new sustainable farming techniques.

The other component of this project will develop “Local Risk Committees” to assist area residents in disaster risk reduction. These Committees will assist local communities in developing contingency planning strategies and preparing ways to respond rapidly to the threats of natural disasters.

Assessments by IOM after flooding in the valley in 2007 found that the lack of access to communication and information resources compounded the vulnerability of residents. This lack of communication resources was also a significant hindrance to community stabilization and, ultimately, to development in the region. Conversely, in areas where community radio does exist, evidence reveals that such communication technology has played a significant role in helping to stabilize communities. As a result, IOM aims to increase overall access to community radio in the region, strengthen the capacity of community radio stations and staff, and develop programming that will help inform and educate communities in a way that bolsters them against chronic insecurity, thus mitigating the risk these communities face from disasters.

- Mitigating the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable families in Morrumbala – USD 600,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 1,200,000) (New)
- Disaster risk reduction early warning radio stations in the Zambezi Valley, Mozambique – USD 700,000 (New)

Regulating Migration
Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

Following an urgent appeal from the GoM, IOM will also assist the humanitarian voluntary repatriation of stranded irregular migrants and victims of human smuggling who are languishing in Mozambican jails and police stations, as well as rejected asylum-seekers who have no means to return to their countries of origin.

- Assisted voluntary return of stranded migrants in Mozambique – USD 360,000 (New)

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

Following a request from the GoM, IOM aims at strengthening the Mozambican border control system by modernizing the current technical infrastructure and strengthening the capacities of immigration officials.

The project will be composed of two main components. The first component will improve Mozambique’s border management system through the provision of appropriate technical solutions at identified key points of entry and exit, making use of IOM’s Personal Identification and Registration System (PIRS). The second component will focus on capacity-building by developing a comprehensive training programme for immigration and border officials.

- Capacity-building for law enforcement and service providers in Mozambique – USD 360,000 (New)
- Enhancing border management in Mozambique – USD 840,000 (Total budget for 18 months: USD 1,256,000) (New)

SOUTH AFRICA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Owing to porous borders and its economic dominance in the region, South Africa is the preferred destination for various categories of migrants. South Africa faces a host of migration-related challenges, including, inter alia: increased prevalence of irregular migration, particularly from Zimbabwe, including women and unaccompanied minors; lack of effective migration management policies and border management; rising xenophobic sentiments that in some cases turn into actual violence against migrants; high prevalence of communicable diseases such as HIV and AIDS and TB; and continued brain drain due to the emigration of skilled nationals. The need for enhanced and harmonized migration management policies is therefore a critical priority for the Government of South Africa.

Welcoming Archbishop Desmond Tutu as a patron, IOM officially launched in March 2009 a multi-faceted awareness-raising campaign called “ONE Movement” aimed at promoting social change and combating xenophobia.

PROGRAMME AREAS
Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management
Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

In light of the continued influx of Zimbabwean migrants into South Africa, IOM has been instrumental in providing various forms of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable migrants, particularly in the Musina/Beitbridge border areas. IOM’s assistance to date has focused on the: a) establishment of referral systems among local stakeholders; b) two field research studies and publications highlighting migrants’ needs and vulnerabilities; c) awareness-raising activities on safe migration, HIV, irregular migration and SGBV; d) capacity-building training for law-enforcement officials on migrants’ rights; e) family tracing and
reunification assistance for unaccompanied minors; f) voluntary return assistance to extremely vulnerable, stranded migrants; and g) technical and financial support to local NGOs providing legal counselling and shelter, among other services. The needs on the ground, however, continue to remain high and it is essential to further strengthen the coordinated response to provide humanitarian and protection assistance to migrants.

- Establishment of a migrant referral and support centre in Musina, Limpopo Province – USD 1,200,000 (Total budget for 18 months: USD 1,519,308) (New)
- Providing protection assistance to Zimbabwean migrants in Limpopo Province – USD 350,000

**Facilitating Migration Migrant Processing and Integration**

Xenophobic sentiments and violence perpetuated against migrants continue to be seen within South African society. Building on the findings and recommendations of the baseline study on xenophobia conducted in 2008, as well as the achievements made under the first phase of the counter-xenophobia campaign, IOM continues to challenge discriminatory and prejudicial beliefs and attitudes that trigger social behaviours such as xenophobia, racism, and tribalism among South Africans. The intended outcomes are positive attitudinal and behavioural change among all targeted audiences. Multi-pronged strategies, including awareness and education campaigns, as well as capacity-building initiatives, will be employed to promote social justice, tolerance, respect, and inclusivity in order to contribute towards building a cohesive South African society.

- Counter-xenophobia initiative – USD 2,513,826 (Total budget for 18 months: USD 3,770,739)
- Awareness-raising campaign towards the 2010 FIFA World Cup in South Africa – USD 1,479,849 (New)

**Total funding requirements for South Africa – USD 5,543,675**

**ZAMBIA**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

In Zambia, there is a lack of valid data about the numbers of cross-border migrants (both regular and irregular) and internal migrants. Zambia has a land border of 5,000 miles, which connects it to eight neighbouring countries: Angola, DRC, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia. The country has a long history of internal and cross-border migration with people moving in search of livelihoods – for example to work on mines in the Copperbelt, on commercial farms, in small scale fishing and fish trading, and as truckers along the transport corridors that link the landlocked country with its neighbours. Because of its relative peace and stability, Zambia has also been a host country to refugees and migrants from surrounding states – particularly Angola and DRC.

IOM activities in Zambia focus on: the voluntary repatriation of refugees to DRC, health promotion and social services to formal and informal labour migrants, counter-trafficking, and technical cooperation and other capacity-building interventions in migration management.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management Repatriation Assistance**

In 2010, IOM will continue to provide repatriation services to refugees from the DRC. Working closely with partner agencies, IOM will provide transport and logistics assistance to Congolese refugees willing to return during the period of implementation.

While significant numbers of camp-based refugees are expected to return in 2009, some residual caseload will still need return assistance in 2010. Based on the survey conducted in June and July 2009 among spontaneously settled refugees, some 15,000 refugees – including both camp-based and spontaneously settled will be targeted for IOM’s proposed voluntary repatriation programme in 2010.

- Voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees – USD 1,250,000

**Migration Health Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants**

Following 18 months of implementing pilot projects in mining and commercial agriculture sites in Zambia, IOM has been requested by its implementing partner – a large Zambian NGO called the Comprehensive HIV and AIDS Management Programme (CHAMP) – to develop a joint proposal to expand into new sites characterized by high levels of labour migration. The expansion will include advocacy, research and national coordination, as well as the implementation of components from the IOM/CHAMP programme that are being piloted. These include social change communications, gender programmes to respond to unequal gender dynamics, and life-skills building activities.

Based on this health promotion model, IOM provides health assistance services to irregular migrants along the Zambia/Zimbabwe border through its Migrant Support Centre in Chirundu. Specifically, IOM provides condoms, bed nets, psychosocial counselling, and referrals to health-care services, along with general advice on safe migration. Based on the success of this programme, IOM intends to expand into further sites along Zambia’s border areas in order to provide services to the most at-risk populations.

- Partnership on HIV and mobility in Zambia – USD 800,000 (New)
- Health promotion and assistance along migration corridors – USD 700,000 (New)

**Regulating Migration Counter-trafficking**

IOM has been working closely with the Government of Zambia (GoZ) for five years on trafficking issues, assisting in the development of a National Task Force on
Counter- Trafficking since 2005, building capacity within law enforcement, and providing technical and financial support in the development of the newly passed National Policy and Anti-Human Trafficking Act (2008). IOM aims to build on the momentum created by the passing of the Anti- Trafficking Act by continuing its work in the areas of capacity-building and victim’s assistance, as well as other activities that help operationalize the new trafficking law.

- Capacity-building to operationalize the Anti-Human Trafficking Act – USD 412,664 (New)

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM has been working closely with the Ministry of Home Affairs to assess existing capacity for monitoring cross-border movements. Based on the assessment’s findings, IOM developed a programme to strengthen immigration mechanisms to gather and report on such data. One component of this programme was the development of a national database and reporting format, which is currently operational in the headquarters of the Department of Immigration in Lusaka. As a next step in this process, IOM will partner with the Department of Immigration to roll out the second stage of data capture and management, which will operationalize the data management and reporting formats in the provincial offices.

- Technical assistance to manage, measure and regulate migration – USD 235,000 (New)

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Research and Publications

Following qualitative studies to investigate the social impact of migration at two Zambia/Zimbabwe border sites (Chirundu and Livingstone) IOM established a Migrant Support Centre to address the service gaps and migration challenges faced by migrants and the communities with which they interact. Building on this, IOM will conduct further studies at four key border sites with high levels of irregular migration in order to investigate the site-specific vulnerabilities and migration challenges that need programmatic responses. These sites are on the borders with Tanzania (Nakonde), DRC (Kasumbalesa), Malawi (Chipata), and Botswana/Namibia (Kazungula).

- Assessing the social impact of migration at border sites in Zambia – USD 96,000 (New)

Total funding requirements for Zambia – USD 3,493,664

ZIMBABWE

MIGRATION ISSUES

Zimbabwe continues to face complex socio-economic challenges. Following the political turmoil after the elections in 2008, a Government of National Unity was finally formed in February 2009. Since March 2009, the US dollar and the South African rand have been endorsed as the official currencies of Zimbabwe.


The flow of migrants from Zimbabwe into neighbouring countries continues unabated. Since April 2009, deportations from South Africa have stopped and in May 2009, the issuance of a South African permit has allowed Zimbabweans to reside and work in South Africa for 90 days. There is cause for concern, however, that many Zimbabweans will be lured to South Africa by false job promises due to the new permit and the upcoming World Cup, leading to a potential increase in human trafficking and exploitation.

Although a national migration policy has been developed and adopted, the continued brain drain experienced in Zimbabwe has adversely affected service delivery in all sectors and poses challenges for attaining the country’s development goals. There is need for capacity-building support and technical assistance in areas such as border management, international migration law, and post-crisis migration management.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

In order to address the most urgent needs of mobile and vulnerable populations affected by the post-election situation, floods, and other factors contributing to population mobility, IOM provides emergency humanitarian assistance (food, non-food items (NFIs), and emergency health interventions) and implements long-term community stabilization interventions focused on shelter, water, long-term community stabilization interventions including shelter, water, sanitation, and livelihood support. Furthermore, developing protection referral systems within all assisted communities has become an integral part of IOM’s emergency humanitarian assistance and community stabilization interventions.

- Comprehensive approach to humanitarian emergency assistance, early recovery, and livelihoods of internally displaced people (IDPs) and other vulnerable populations affected by displacement causes – USD 14,200,000 (CAP)
- Addressing the protection needs of the most vulnerable groups in MVP communities through community-based protection systems – USD 748,751
- Supporting children’s right to education in a safe and protective environment in IDP communities and those made vulnerable due to displacement causes – USD 1,605,846 (CAP)
- Protection and promotion of the rights of children within IDP and migrant-sending communities – USD 576,154 (CAP)
- Strengthening of the Early Recovery Cluster through enhanced coordination mechanisms and strategic planning in Zimbabwe – USD 436,956 (CAP)
Migration Health

Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations

In order to improve health among internal migrants in Zimbabwe, IOM will continue to provide emergency health care, which includes prevention and control of cholera and malaria outbreaks and other communicable diseases. In addition, information on HIV and AIDS, as well as SGBV, will continue to be mainstreamed in all mobile and vulnerable populations (MVP) and cross-border interventions.

Furthermore, IOM will provide sexual and reproductive health services to cross-border and internally mobile populations. The focus is to disseminate information on HIV, AIDS and SGBV, while at the same time facilitating the affected populations’ access to voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) centres, rape treatment, HIV post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), emergency contraception, and sanitary wear.

Due to the cholera outbreak that started in August 2008, IOM will provide prevention and mitigation support in MVP and migrant-sending areas to prevent the risk of cholera outbreaks in the next rainy season. Moreover, IOM will continue to work in the border areas to prevent further spread of the disease.

- Addressing emergency health and primary health care needs of internally displaced populations and other mobile and vulnerable population groups in Zimbabwe – USD 2,318,461 (CAP)
- TB screening and referral for returned migrants at the Beitbridge and Plumtree Reception and Support Centres – USD 1,302,341 (CAP)
- Rehabilitation of boreholes and recovering of WASH facilities for mobile and vulnerable population communities and border posts – USD 707,692 (CAP)
- Mitigating the impact of HIV, AIDS and GBV among IDPs by providing prevention, care and support services – USD 763,077 (CAP)
- Response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) needs of cross-border, mobile women and girls at the Zimbabwe borders with Botswana, South Africa, and Mozambique – USD 763,077 (CAP)
- Community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) in communities of internally displaced persons – USD 686,769 (CAP)
- Addressing the sexual and reproductive needs of farm workers in Beitbridge District – USD 863,667 (CAP)

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

Migration will continue to be a common coping strategy as the economy is yet to witness a turnaround and the political situation remains uncertain. Skill areas that have experienced brain drain include, but are not limited to: medicine, education, engineering, surveying, architecture, audiology, veterinary medicine and forensic science. Because of its adverse impact on service delivery and the challenge it poses on the attainment of development goals, the loss of trained and experienced professionals is of growing concern. One initiative to counter brain drain and turn it into brain gain is the diaspora engagement initiative, a collaboration involving IOM, the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ), the private sector and civil society. This is a recent initiative which seeks to explore how best Zimbabweans can participate in the reconstruction and development of their country.

While the foregoing illustrates the magnitude of the migration challenges that Zimbabwe is facing, the capacity of the government to manage these multifaceted migration issues, so as to reduce their negative impact and enhance the positive impact, has been constrained by the lack of a comprehensive and coherent legal, institutional and policy framework for implementing migration practices. In this regard IOM has supported the GoZ to draft a national migration and development policy. IOM will continue working with GoZ on these initiatives and provide them with technical support in the areas of migration management and technical cooperation.

- Preparation and response for large-scale return and reintegration of Zimbabweans in the diaspora – USD 2,000,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 4,900,000) (New)
- Engagement of Zimbabwean diaspora to strengthen local early recovery initiatives – USD 1,292,308 (CAP)
- Zimbabwe migration and development strategies – USD 147,274

Regulating Migration

Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

The majority of Zimbabweans who migrate to neighbouring countries do so irregularly, which makes them vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. Should the socio-economic situation change in the near future, a substantial number of Zimbabweans will require assistance to voluntary return, and IOM has received requests to respond to this need.

IOM established Reception and Support Centres in Plumtree and Beitbridge, which provide humanitarian assistance including: food, basic health care and referrals for further treatment, transportation, information plus voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) on HIV and AIDS, safe migration and protection assistance as well as specialized assistance to unaccompanied minors. Given the new dispensation of temporary permits to South Africa, the Centre in Beitbridge will modify its assistance to focus on assisted voluntary returns. As the South African policy is currently being reviewed, the Reception Centre will remain ready to quickly resume humanitarian assistance operations as before.

In an effort to educate Zimbabweans on the risks and realities of migration, including vulnerabilities to HIV infection, a nationwide information campaign will continue to be implemented with a focus on youths and rural communities based on new research indicating this need.
- Facilitating safe migration of Zimbabweans to and from South Africa (Migrant Support Centre in Beitbridge) – USD 2,362,492 (CAP)
- Humanitarian assistance and information to returned migrants and mobile populations in Zimbabwe – USD 3,242,499 (CAP)
- Cross-border mobility, irregular migration and HIV and AIDS: safe journey information campaign – USD 692,615 (CAP)
- Reintegration assistance to returnees: revolving livestock scheme – USD 500,000

**Counter-trafficking**

Zimbabwe is a source, transit and destination country for TIP for the purposes of forced labour, sexual exploitation and domestic servitude. Current trends indicate young women and girls aged 14 to 25 years are being lured to South Africa, China, Egypt, and countries in Europe, America and Asia with promises of employment, education, or marriage, only to be forced into commercial sexual exploitation or involuntary domestic servitude. A research study on child trafficking commissioned by IOM, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the GoZ showed the need to strengthen efforts at the community level to inform people about child trafficking and prevent further trafficking.

- Eliminating trafficking in persons in Zimbabwe – USD 769,231 (CAP)

**Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building**

There is a pressing need to facilitate access to identification and travel documents for Zimbabweans in order to contribute to a reduction in irregular migration. Zimbabwe is a member of SADC, and hence is bound by both its founding Treaty and Protocols. The SADC Protocol on Facilitation of Movement of Persons seeks to eliminate obstacles in the movement of people and providing sufficient and equipped ports of entry/exit. Within this context, the GoZ recognizes the need to improve the management of its borders and has requested assistance from IOM to develop a data management system for the Department of Immigration Control. The improvement will be achieved with the installation of a new data collection system named PIRS, which will facilitate the computerized collection of the personal data of travellers crossing the border in and out of the country. The new system will enhance the capacity of the Department of Immigration Control to analyse migration trends, and maintain records of the entry/exit data in a central server.

- Development of data management system at ports of entry/exit in Zimbabwe – USD 600,000 (New)
- Promoting the right to identification and travel documents and reducing the risk of irregular migration – USD 787,692 (CAP)
- Strengthening legislation and institutional structures for migration management: technical support to the GoZ – USD 250,000 (New)
- Technical support to the GoZ – USD 250,000 (New)
- Technical assessment of travel and identification documents in Zimbabwe – USD 64,000 (New)

**Facilitating Migration Labour Migration**

Zimbabwe has witnessed an accelerated loss of skills not only to neighbouring countries, but also further afield. This has led to decreases in production in key industries due to a lack of labour. In addition, Zimbabwean labour migrants find themselves being exploited by employers, usually due to their irregular status, or due to their lack of knowledge of their rights, thereby increasing their need for support.

In collaboration with the GoZ, the Government of South Africa and ILO, IOM is implementing a pilot labour migration scheme that seeks to facilitate the safe migration of Zimbabweans who wish to work on commercial farms in Limpopo Province in South Africa. It is expected that this project will be expanded into other sectors and parts of South Africa in the future.

- Facilitating temporary and safe migration for Zimbabweans – USD 1,425,214 (CAP)

**Migration Policy and Research**

**Migration Research and Publications**

Based on identified needs for improved research on migration-related topics, IOM has successfully commissioned several large research studies on remittances, skills gaps in Zimbabwe, child trafficking, child protection in migrant-sending and IDP communities, and a border assessment along nine of the country’s borders. These studies will lead to further projects based on the needs identified. In addition, IOM intends to conduct a study on diaspora as a follow-up to the following research that was conducted in 2004 on “The Development Potential of Zimbabweans in the Diaspora”.

- The development potential of Zimbabweans in the diaspora (Phase II) – USD 549,649 (New)
- Climate change and migration in smallholder farming areas in Zimbabwe – USD 70,000 (New)

**Total funding requirements for Zimbabwe – USD 39,975,765**
Regional

MIGRATION ISSUES

Among the many challenges faced by the region, active armed conflicts are at the source of significant forced migration flows within and out of the region of East and Horn of Africa. The region is characterized by volatile political governments and recurrent conflicts, which trigger significant internal and regional displacement. East Africa is host to the largest concentration of refugees globally.

In addition, the East and Horn of Africa Region were hard hit by the global food crisis that resulted from drought, famine, and soaring food prices in 2008 and 2009. This heightened the vulnerability of already-impoverished communities, including pastoralists, and increased their susceptibility to irregular migration as people desperately seek opportunities for better livelihoods.

The food crisis, poverty, and conflicts in the region are contributing to what are commonly referred to as mixed migration flows. The persons who usually constitute these flows are economic migrants and the most vulnerable, including women, children, the elderly, youths and victims of trafficking. A study concluded by IOM in mid-2009 on irregular migration movements from the Horn and East Africa to South Africa revealed the shocking magnitude of the phenomenon, the profit made through corruption and exploitation, and the human rights abuses migrants have to face during the journey.

Another route from the East and Horn of Africa goes through Bossasso in the Puntland region of Somalia and onto Yemen, with onward travel to Saudi Arabia and Turkey. Migrants are also documented to pass through Djibouti to Yemen. Finally, migrants travel through Sudan and Libya, and then on to Italy.

As the East Africa Community (EAC) moves forward with its regional integration process, it seeks to operationalize the Common Market Protocol that allows for free movement of persons and labour (Article 104). As a result, this will have implications on migration within the region and surrounding countries because it creates a pull factor for regular and irregular migrants in search of better opportunities. At the same time, Member States will need to enhance their migration management capacities to ensure harmonized procedures and regulations, including managing migration for development.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

The Turkana (Kenya) Karamoja (Uganda) subregion is susceptible to insecurity due to regional ethnic and political tensions within the Kenya-Uganda-Sudan-Ethiopia borderlands. The region is arid and drought-prone; consequently, water shortages are key factors in the conflicts amongst the area’s mobile communities. In addition, on the Kenyan side, the Kakuma refugee camp has been host to thousands of refugees from Southern Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia. The inter-agency regional approach pursued by IOM, OCHA, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Institute for Security Studies (ISS) promotes and advocates with the relevant governments for cross-border security needs (i.e. disarmament of pastoralists) to be reconciled with pastoralists’ livelihood needs including cross-border mobility for access to water and pasture. In addition, the joint approach supports regional governments to develop a common normative framework on migration and mobility for pastoralists to enhance cross-border security.

- Security in mobility: regional partnership for disaster preparedness/risk reduction on climate change – USD 200,000
- Improve protection mechanisms and assistance to the most vulnerable migrants in response to mixed migration flows through and from Somalia (Somalia, Ethiopia, Yemen and Djibouti) – USD 2,000,000

Migration Health

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

Governments of countries in the East and the Horn of Africa are increasingly aware of the trans-border nature of public health and the linkages to population mobility. These challenges include: the outward migration of health professionals; the need for harmonizing and scaling-up integrated HIV and AIDS programmes along water and road corridors; reaching urban irregular migrants with health programmes; and preparing responses for outbreaks of diseases.

To build government capacity to address migration health, IOM takes a four-pronged approach that consists of: 1) research and information-sharing; 2) advocacy and policy development; 3) scaling-up targeted services; and 4) strengthening coordination capacities.

IOM collaborates with regional economic communities (RECs) and government-driven initiatives, including the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the EAC, and the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Seaports Initiative on HIV/AIDS. IOM is working simultaneously with RECs and government REC focal points on strengthening national programmes with regional linkages.

IOM has completed a regional assessment of HIV and pastoralism in partnership with IGAD and UNAIDS, and undertaken extensive work on developing a multi-country harmonized programme of HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support in “risk zones” within ports and truck stops.
Migrant health partnership for Africa: East Africa Programme – USD 3,000,000
Development of a harmonized HIV prevention package in the seaports of the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, and Mombasa – USD 250,000
Promotion of sexual and reproductive health and rights for marginalized migrants in three African cities – USD 1,300,000
HIV and mobility programme in border areas of Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi – USD 250,000

Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking
Due to the area’s instability, poverty and a lack of economic opportunities, the East and Horn of Africa is composed of source and transit countries for large numbers of irregular migrants. Given the lack of knowledge about the dangers and risks associated with irregular migration, as well as unrealistic perceptions of what can be expected upon arrival in the destination country, many communities become vulnerable to the promises and offers of smugglers and traffickers. In addition, information about legal opportunities to migrate is not readily available. IOM’s experience and research shows that it is often a collective community decision to send young people abroad in hopes of receiving remittances, without knowing what their family and community members will be exposed to. Thus, awareness-raising remains a major priority in fighting irregular and exploitative forms of migration.

Regional awareness-raising campaign on the dangers and risks of irregular migration from the Horn and East Africa: focus on Somaliland and Djibouti – USD 400,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building
Despite the well-known benefits of regional consultative processes (RCPs) as a means of implementing effective regional migration structures, the East African region has not yet institutionalized a regional process for discussing migration in which best practices can be shared and joint solutions to problems can be found. Hence, to move towards enhanced coordination and safe migration among the countries of the EAC, there is a need to encourage and promote dialogue between the EAC Member States.

IOM has assisted the Tanzanian government in building its capacity for border management through the installation of a new data collection for the exchange data from the border posts to the regional servers, training, policy review and improving infrastructure. The technical support provided in 2009, which is already in place in northwestern Tanzania, needs to be extended to other regions in order to enhance the capacity of Tanzania to effectively manage regular, as well as irregular, migrant flows at its borders with Burundi Rwanda, Uganda, and Kenya.

IOM also plans to continue and extend the East African Migration Route Programme, which is consistent with the objectives of the IGAD Minimum Regional Integration Plan (MIP). This programme is intended to encourage interregional cooperation on migration and border management. The proposed initiative will involve the provision of technical assistance and support to IGAD countries to build their capacity to manage migration effectively to the benefit of all, including countries of origin, transit and destination.

Project for security enhancement through migration management: East Africa and the Horn: a project within the capacity-building framework (CBMMP) – USD 2,479,468
Building capacity to manage migration in the cross-border regions between Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya – USD 3,500,000
Capacity-building in migration and border management for the IGAD Member States – USD 780,000
Anti-piracy capacity-building for immigration services and coast guards in Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, and Yemen, as well as support for civil–military cooperation (CIMIC) – USD 3,500,000

Total funding requirements for the region – USD 17,659,468

BURUNDI

MIGRATION ISSUES
Burundi is currently recovering from years of war, ethnic violence, and displacement. Since the signing of the peace agreement with the Forces nationales de libération (FNL) in 2006, its conversion into a political party in 2009 and the ongoing disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of its combatants, there is a realistic chance for durable peace in the country. However, as is typical for post-conflict countries, Burundi is nevertheless faced with enormous challenges, many of which touch upon migration issues. The forthcoming elections in 2010 will be an important test of the country’s stability.

Burundi has one of the highest population densities in the world. Since 2002 to date, approximately half a million refugees were registered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to return to Burundi, while approximately 200,000 Burundians remain in Tanzania. In addition, the country still has an estimated 100,000 IDPs. The various groups of returnees add to the pressure on the land and livelihoods in rural and urban areas. Temporary labour migration and circular migration in the region, especially of farmers (e.g. to Tanzania), is part of a coping mechanism for Burundi to create peace and recovery in the country. However, so far, no migration policies or bilateral agreements exist to regulate such movements. IOM and the Government of Burundi have concluded negotiations for a Cooperation Agreement, which will be signed in early 2010. IOM is developing programming to build government capacities in migration management and policy formation, as well as projects facilitating the return and reintegration of Burundian nationals in Tanzania and elsewhere.
ETHIOPIA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Ethiopia is facing several socio-economic challenges, particularly food insecurity, rising food prices and a high rate of unemployment. This is being seen to affect the already migration-prone populations of the country, thereby putting added pressure on efforts to reduce irregular migration and TIP.

The lack of economic opportunities in the country exacerbates the need for external migration and movements organized in a clandestine manner, which often exposes vulnerable people to abuse and exploitation.

With the flow of irregular migrants continuing and the increasing concern of the government with regard to TIP, there is a need to build the capacity of the government, civil society organizations and communities in countering irregular movements.

In 2010, IOM plans to expand and strengthen its reach/focus especially to refugees who are not in a position to access essential information about health, education, shelter, and other services required to fulfill basic needs.

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) has called for strengthened efforts to tap the potential of the diaspora in addressing the multifaceted problems in the country. In response, IOM recently started a new project focused on the temporary return of qualified nationals.

In 2010, IOM will continue to implement public information campaigns, create alternative employment in migrants’ areas of origin, and conduct Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) programmes, in addition to building the GoE’s capacity and providing technical assistance in migration management, migration health, assisted voluntary return (AVR) and reintegration.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Repatriation Assistance

IOM is actively engaged in the repatriation and resettlement of refugees from neighbouring countries – mainly Sudan, Somalia, and Eritrea. Over the last three years, IOM has assisted close to 30,000 Sudanese to return home in Southern Sudan. IOM estimates the number of refugees to be repatriated in 2010 to be 2,000 individuals.

• Repatriation assistance to South Sudanese refugees – USD 300,000

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

In previous years, IOM has assisted flood victims in various parts of the country. Emergency shelter, livelihood and vocational training were used to support early recovery after the floods. In addition, IDP populations have been assisted with shelter, NFIs and transportation in the Gambella and Somali regions. Although hard to predict, Ethiopia is prone to natural disasters and IOM will continue to facilitate in emergency situations.

- Increase capacities for disaster response – USD 200,000

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

In collaboration with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Capacity-Building and Finance and Economic Development, IOM is implementing a four-year programme for “Migration for Development in Ethiopia (MIDEth)”.

The objective of the programme is to institutionalize a system for the mobilization and utilization of the financial and other resource of the Ethiopian diaspora. MIDEth also aims to assist the government to achieve its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (referred to as the “Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty – PASDEP” in Ethiopia) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The objective of another IOM project in the country, namely the Ghana–Ethiopia Youth Exchange Programme (GEYEP) programme, is to engage youths in the development process in Ethiopia and Ghana by placing qualified young professionals as interns in the two countries through a bilateral exchange programme. The two-year initiative is expected to mobilize and empower the youth and youth organizations to participate in national and community development processes. Acting as agents of change, the youth can bring about transformations in local, national and regional programmes and provide a forum and opportunity to inform, acquaint and involve the youth in national development programmes, through education and skill development as well as information and communication technology.

- Migration for Development in Ethiopia (MIDEth) Programme – USD 900,000
- Ghana–Ethiopia Youth Exchange Programme (GEYEP) – USD 850,000

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

Ethiopia is a source country especially for trafficking in women and children. IOM is a member of the national counter-trafficking task force led by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). IOM will continue to build the capacities of the task force and its members to lead national and local efforts on policy matters and the prosecution of traffickers as well as initiatives to combat TIP and irregular migration in general. IOM will continue to work with local NGOs to provide shelter and reintegration services to victims of trafficking (VoT) and abused migrants, in addition to supporting government efforts through the training of law-enforcement officials. Additionally, IOM plans to continue training regional government authorities, law-enforcement agencies and civil society organizations (CSOs) to recognize and respond to TIP. As part of the preventive measures for irregular migration, IOM will also continue to work with local NGOs and local governments to extend provision of direct livelihood assistance to vulnerable communities of origin. To this end, IOM proposes a multisectoral counter-
In order to address the particular vulnerability of refugees to trafficking, IOM has designed a project that aims to improve the quality of life for the refugee population of the Myianyi camp, which was estimated to number 10,000 people at the end of 2009. The proposed project consists of the following two components: shelter construction and a counter-trafficking information campaign designed to inform and warn refugees about human trafficking.

- **Addressing irregular migration from Ethiopia** – USD 900,000
- **Combating human trafficking from Ethiopia through an awareness campaign, capacity-building, and victim assistance** – USD 276,780
- **Shelter and counter-trafficking in Myianyi refugee camp in Tigray, Ethiopia** – USD 957,605

**Total funding requirements for Ethiopia** – USD 4,684,385

**Kenya**

**Migration Issues**

Kenya is hosting over 350,000 refugees with a growing influx from South-Central Somalia. Kenya is also documented as a hub for human trafficking and smuggling. During the post-election violence (PEV) of 2008, an additional 300,000 people were displaced internally and consequently became vulnerable to various abuses, including human trafficking and smuggling. Kenya has also been identified as a source, transit, and destination country for irregular migrants who are largely overlooked in health responses. Labour migration opportunities are of high interest to the Government of Kenya (GoK). Numerous Kenyan trained physicians and nurses are working overseas and the GoK is exploring ways to capitalize on the skills and resources of diaspora communities abroad. Climate change has also been identified as a new migration challenge with an important impact on pastoralist communities’ mobility pattern at the northern borders of Kenya.

In response to the aforementioned phenomenon, IOM has developed a country strategy in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Kenya 2009–2013. IOM’s response aims to: i) tackle forced migration (through refugees’ repatriation and resettlement, emergency/crisis response and early recovery); ii) regulate migration (through capacity-building in migration management, counter-trafficking, AVR, research, and migration health programmes); and iii) facilitate migration (through cultural orientation and labour migration). In addition, IOM works closely with the GoK and takes active part in the work of the UN Country Team (UNCT).

**Programme Areas**

**Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

**Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance**

Following the PEV in January 2008, IOM was swift to establish an emergency response including Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), emergency relocation of IDPs, and provision of psychosocial support. In 2009, IOM shifted its focus from emergency to early recovery and began to construct low-cost shelters for 8,000 vulnerable families, improve the livelihoods of up to 10,000 households, and provide support to peace-building activities.

Though its activities assisting IDPs, IOM has established a close working relationship with the Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MoSSP). IOM wants to strengthen this cooperation by helping to create the capacity within the MoSSP to respond to the needs of any future displaced or otherwise vulnerable population. As a response to the huge influx of refugees from Somalia in 2009 and the resulting pressure on the Dadaab refugee camp, IOM is also planning to assist with the relocation of 12,700 refugees from Daadab to Kakuma refugee camp in northern Kenya.

- **Capacity-building in information management for the Ministry of State for Special Programmes** – USD 1,175,395
- **Drought-affected areas: improving livelihood alternatives in Northern Kenya** – USD 1,539,258
- **Livelihood support to refugee host communities and pastos who resist to refugee influx as well as climate change in Northern Kenya** – USD 2,500,000
- **Sustainable peace, reconciliation, and shelter** – USD 6,869,130 (CAP)
- **Protection through information dissemination targeting those most vulnerable to displacement due to natural disasters and humanitarian crisis** – USD 1,047,774 (CAP)

**Migration Health**

**Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants**

In addition to the Kenya country strategy, IOM has developed an Africa-wide health strategy aimed at building government capacities in managing the health aspects of
migration. In line with the 61st World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants, core pillars of this strategy are: 1) service delivery and capacity-building (IOM provided integrated health services to irregular migrants and host communities in urban settings through the Eastleigh Community Wellness Centre); 2) research and information dissemination (IOM disseminated a national research report to advise policymakers on managing the migration of medical staff); 3) advocacy and policy development (IOM supported the National Technical Working Group in developing a strategic plan to manage health worker migration); and 4) strengthening coordination (IOM facilitated regional economic communities to convene multisectoral stakeholder meetings for improving trans-border service delivery). Each of the below initiatives include elements of research, policy development, and coordination.

- Promotion of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including maternal and child health, among irregular migrants in Nairobi – USD 250,000
- Disease surveillance and control in Eastleigh urban migrant community of Nairobi – USD 500,000
- Programme for managing migration of medical staff in Kenya – USD 750,000
- Emergency response to cholera outbreaks in affected areas of northern and central districts of Turkana, Rift Valley Province, Kenya – USD 770,000 (CAP)

Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations

Throughout the PEV crisis in Kenya, IOM has worked closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Division of Mental Health to develop psychosocial standards and tools in coordination with psychosocial partners under IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings. IOM has also been extending government health services in the Rift Valley Province, targeting over 75,000 vulnerable and affected individuals through programmes on psychosocial support and cholera prevention. Recognizing the need for further interventions, also through capacity-building, IOM plans to seek funds for the extension of the current psychosocial programme.

- Emergency psychosocial response for IDPs in Rift Valley (Phase II) – USD 2,000,000
- Psychosocial support to refugees in three camps in Dadaab – USD 746,644 (CAP)
- Psychosocial support to host communities and drought-affected communities in Northern Kenya – USD 641,114 (CAP)

Regulating Migration Counter-trafficking

Trafficking in persons, especially children, is a serious problem in Kenya that is being addressed with technical support from IOM. Current initiatives include the drafting of counter-trafficking legislation and the development of a national plan of action. IOM has been working closely with the GoK to identify ways to combat human trafficking through prevention-based activities including awareness-raising and capacity-building efforts, as well as interventions for the protection of victims.

As such, IOM proposes a comprehensive counter-trafficking programme for Kenya as an extension of the previous two counter-trafficking projects implemented during the past few years. In particular, in the areas of community outreach and victim assistance, additional funding is required.

- Capacity-building for the prevention of human trafficking, protection of victims of trafficking and prosecution of perpetrators in Kenya (Phase III) – USD 510,000
- Assistance to victims of trafficking in Kenya – USD 200,000
- Preventing human trafficking through community outreach activities – USD 100,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

Building on the accomplishments of a previous capacity-building for migration management (CBMM) project, IOM continues working towards enhancing the overall capacity of the GoK to develop and implement coherent, coordinated and humane migration management policy and operational procedures, through Danish funding. In this framework, IOM developed a draft Immigration Policy for the GoK and established Mobile border processing units along the Kenya–Somalia border.

- Capacity-building for migration management: Enhancing migration coordination and safety in Kenya (Phase II) – USD 500,000

Facilitating Migration Labour Migration

At the request of the GoK and through funding under the 1035 Facility, IOM provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Labour for the establishment of a Labour Migration Unit and supported the development and training of human resources, as well as the creation of tools to assess labour migration dynamics in Kenya and among Kenyan diaspora. With the establishment this Unit, the GoK demonstrated its commitment to institutionalize coordination mechanisms between key agencies with labour migration functions and, at the same time, set up structures for the return and reintegration of labour migrants.

- Enhancing the capacities of the Ministry of Labour to manage and harness the benefits of labour migration in Kenya – USD 600,000

Total funding requirements for Kenya – USD 20,699,315

RWANDA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Until the mid-1990s, Rwanda experienced a number of violent and ethnically motivated conflicts causing large flows of forced migrants into neighbouring countries and abroad. Many refugees returned in the peaceful years following the 1994 genocide; however a large proportion of refugees decided to stay in exile and today form strong diaspora networks especially in French-speaking countries in Europe and Northern America.
The Government of Rwanda (GoR) has achieved a number of decisive steps in the reconstruction and reconciliation processes of the country and its people. However, much remains to be done, especially in rural areas. In addition, Rwanda hosts thousands of refugees, mainly from the DRC. The relatively strong economy in the capital city, Kigali, has also attracted numerous economic migrants from the region.

IOM currently has a small but growing presence in Rwanda and is encouraged by the GoR to increase this presence. IOM’s main focus in in the country is on building the capacity of the government in migration management (particularly border control issues) and in migration and development (links with the diaspora). Since the Rwandan government is well aware of the migration challenges it faces and strives to address them proactively, IOM is in a good position to be a partner and advisor to the government with regard to migration issues.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

In 2006, the Rwandan government set up the National Refugee Council (NRC) to implement policies governing refugees. In addition, the NRC is responsible for monitoring the respect for the human rights of refugees living in Rwanda, as well as Rwandan returnees. Currently, support to returnees, provided in collaboration with UNHCR and other UN agencies, is limited to the transport to and from the transit centres, food provision, medical treatment, and the provision of rehabilitation activities for disabled returnees. Technical training to achieve socio-economic reintegration is not included in the assistance provided.

• Enhancement of skills training to facilitate socio-economic reintegration of Rwandan refugees returned from the DRC – USD 2,000,000

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

In 2009, IOM implemented a pilot project with funding from the 1035 facility to “Enhance Linkages between the Rwandan Government and Diaspora to Promote Development and Investment”. The project was implemented in close partnership with the Directorate General for Diaspora in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kigali and the diaspora in Belgium. It resulted in a skills-and-needs audit of Rwandan diaspora, a database and a dynamic website for future information-sharing and interaction between the GoR and the Rwandan diaspora in Belgium. Given the successful nature of this initiative, a follow-up project is proposed, which focuses on expanding the same methodology applied in Belgium to other large Rwandan diaspora communities. IOM will also discuss with the GoR about supporting the government’s initiative to establish a mutual fund for diaspora investment and support community-level projects co-financed by diaspora members. Linkages and synergies with the existing MIDA Great Lakes project are being utilized.

MIGRATION ISSUES

Every year, tens of thousands of migrants and refugees make the hazardous journey from their place of origin in South-Central Somalia and Ethiopia through the northeastern region of Somalia, Puntland, and onwards across the Gulf of Aden. Such movements are known as “mixed migration flows”, as there are various motivations among the migrants making the journey, including flight from persecution and human rights violations, as well as the desire to access better economic opportunities. Many die during the journey, while others are subjected to abuse and injury at the hands of unscrupulous smugglers. Despite the inherent dangers, the number of persons attempting the crossing from Puntland to Yemen has increased significantly. In addition, Somalia’s 3,300-km coastline is one of the longest in Africa and considered as one of the world’s most dangerous stretches of water because of piracy. Piracy and smuggling in Somalia are a lucrative, multifaceted business, centred on drugs, weapons, and other contraband goods, as well as human smuggling across the Gulf of Aden or further south.

Ongoing fighting between the Transition Federal Government (TFG) forces and armed militia groups in Mogadishu and surrounding areas since May 2009 continues to result in increasing levels of population displacement and hindered humanitarian access to these affected populations. Through its different projects in Somaliland and Puntland, IOM aims to decrease the pressure created by these movements by raising awareness among potential migrants; improving livelihood opportunities in the areas of origin and transit; enhancing the government’s border management capacities; and further investigating the occurrence of human trafficking in the region.

The national response to Somalia’s HIV epidemic is largely targeted towards low-prevalence “vulnerable” populations instead of key higher-risk groups. The AIDS Commission realizes that effective prevention services are needed to reach key high-risk populations in order to avoid a significant increase in new infections.
PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

In response to the flow of Ethiopian and Somali migrants travelling throughout Somalia and across the Gulf of Aden, and following the successful implementation of outreach and advocacy activities in 2008 and 2009, IOM identified different sectors of interventions needed in order to continue addressing push factors – such as conflict and food insecurity – in the region. Activities planned for 2010 and beyond include: a) building the capacity of local authorities, traditional elders, and civil society organizations to recognize and identify the hazards and abuse that migrant communities face and learn methods to respond and assist this population; b) providing return protection assistance to stranded, highly vulnerable migrants; and c) offering livelihood support and creating income-generating opportunities in host and source communities.

- Infrastructure improvement and creating livelihood opportunities to reduce piracy among coastal communities in Somalia – USD 900,000
- Improved response and protection of migrants and other vulnerable groups travelling through Somalia (Somaliland, South-Central and Puntland) to the Gulf States and other countries – USD 1,525,000 (CAP)
- Community stabilization, livelihood security, light infrastructure and migration initiative – USD 1,800,000 (CAP)

Migration Health

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

In close collaboration with the AIDS Commission and UN partners, IOM has completed two seminal studies that identified the vulnerabilities of most-at-risk populations (MARPs). The data and technical expertise provided by IOM was central to the revision of the national strategic framework to better target the response to key population groups. In 2009, IOM also completed HIV studies among pastoralists and migrant women vulnerable to SGBV. From this research, IOM confirmed that certain key populations are highly marginalized and frequently hindered from accessing crucial HIV services.

Beginning in 2010, IOM proposes to work with partners in the provision of evidence-based, coordinated services to key population groups in HIV hot spots (or “risk zones”). This includes port workers, fishermen, truckers, female sex workers, and others. Further key population surveillance is also still needed.

- Prevention service package for most-at-risk populations in Somaliland and Puntland – USD 1,500,000
- Integrated behavioural and biological surveillance survey in key populations – USD 200,000

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

Political instability, poverty, and food insecurity are among the primary causes that make certain populations especially vulnerable to human traffickers. The conflict in Somalia and the deterioration of living conditions in Ethiopia has further exacerbated the situation and contributed to rising numbers of women and children in affected areas being vulnerable to trafficking. Although statistical data about this phenomenon is scarce, there is strong anecdotal evidence of human trafficking routes through Somaliland and Puntland onwards towards the Gulf States. IOM’s proposed intervention consists of a series of interrelated activities that combine: a) capacity-building activities for government authorities and civil society organizations to address trafficking-related issues; b) awareness-raising and other prevention-based initiatives in selected communities, among government officials, civil society organizations and the general public; and c) and providing direct victim assistance services.

- Combatting human trafficking in Somaliland and Puntland – USD 650,000 (CAP)

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

In response to requests for assistance by the authorities in Somaliland, IOM developed the “Capacity-building in migration management” programme. Subsequently, IOM conducted a needs assessment and identified which areas of the migration process required technical assistance. The main objective was to significantly contribute to the development of Somaliland authorities’ capacities to manage migration in a manner consistent with international norms and responsive to the specific regional security situation.

During the past decades, there has been essentially no effective control over the flow of migrants in and out of South-Central Somalia. The porous condition of its borders has greatly contributed to the insecurity of Somalia and its neighbours. The lack of migration and border management capacity also negatively impacts on the protection environment experienced by migrants as well as asylum-seekers. Based on the success of the previous CBMM programmes, IOM proposes a third phase for 2010 to further build relevant skills among targeted authorities.

- Capacity-building in migration management for Somaliland (Phase III) – USD 600,000
- Establishment of an efficient migration management system in the Puntland state of Somalia – USD 3,600,000

Total funding requirements for Somalia – USD 10,775,500

SUDAN

MIGRATION ISSUES

Migratory patterns in Sudan must be viewed in the context of both emergency and post-conflict environments, as
well as Sudan’s central position in relation to several key trans-African and African–European migratory routes.

Sudan is recovering from 21 years of civil war between the North and South, during which over 4 million people were displaced. Following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005, many of the displaced populations returned home either spontaneously or through UN–IOM assistance. Yet, most places of return in the South remain extremely poor and lack the basic facilities necessary to absorb returnees and foster development. A separate crisis in Darfur persists and an inclusive peace agreement remains a distant prospect; this prevents the large-scale, safe return of more than 2 million IDPs and refugees who remain in displacement.

Conflict over land and resources is a common occurrence, as is inter-tribal/ethnic violence particularly in the South, which is compounded by attacks from Uganda’s Lords Resistance Army (LRA) on civilian populations. Frequent natural disasters (such as flooding or drought) affect both the country’s development and the ability of aid agencies and the government to reach those most in need.

IOM will continue to respond to these needs through three main programming areas: a) return, reintegration and early recovery in Southern Sudan and the Transitional Areas; b) humanitarian assistance and protection of IDPs; and c) support to enhance the relevant officials’ capacities for effective migration management.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

**Repatriation Assistance**

In Southern Sudan, IOM will continue to provide logistical support to assist the safe, dignified and sustainable return of displaced populations in close cooperation with the UN and the government. So far IOM has supported 175,000 people to return to their place of origin in the country. IOM’s comprehensive approach includes registration, medical screening, organized transport assistance from the place of displacement to the destination, en-route protection, and way-station assistance. Moreover, IOM will respond to government requests to offer transport assistance to stranded returnees. IOM will continue to provide voluntary repatriation assistance to Sudanese refugees in accordance with protection concerns and procedures and in support of UNHCR.

- Operational support to the repatriation of refugees – USD 2,000,000

**Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance**

IOM is the leading agency handling the return and reintegration of the 2 million persons who have returned to their places of origin since the signing of the 2005 CPA. As well as providing transport and other logistical assistance to the organized return process, IOM has developed extensive tracking and monitoring mechanisms across Sudan to encompass spontaneous return and new displacement. IOM has also implemented extensive community rehabilitation and stabilization programmes to support the sustainability of return movements.

From 2009, the focus of the UN and the government’s policy framework changed from organized assisted returns to the reintegration of returnees. In 2010, IOM will continue to provide return assistance for the most vulnerable groups, focusing on return movements within the South and the Transitional Areas, as well as facilitating the return of Southerners who were displaced to Darfur during the conflict.

As a member of the UN Task Force on Emergency Preparedness and Response, IOM will continue to respond to emergencies caused by both natural and man-made disasters. IOM projects will increasingly focus on conflict management, recovery, and environmental protection. In addition, IOM continues to offer full support to the successful implementation of the CPA and CPA-related programmes.

In Darfur, IOM quickly stepped in to help fill the large humanitarian gap left by the expulsion of 13 international and local humanitarian agencies in March 2009. This involved re-establishing a life-saving transport mechanism to ensure the distribution of emergency shelter and NFIs to more than 600,000 IDPs. IOM’s ongoing activities in Darfur also include: assessing gaps in the availability of basic services in communities; protection monitoring of IDPs; verifying the voluntariness and appropriateness of returns and relocations; tracking population movements; maintaining the IDP registration database; and preparing for returns where security conditions allow.

Returns, food crises, poverty and inter-communal conflict in Southern Sudan contribute to the vulnerability of communities, often leading to further displacement. In response, IOM has become the single largest provider of NFIs in Southern Sudan, as well as offering free logistical support (including common transport services), emergency water and sanitation interventions, and mobile health clinics.

**Work Plan 2010**

**DARFUR**

- Environmentally sustainable support to IDP return and reintegration – USD 2,550,000
- IDP registration/return data management and mapping in North/South/West Darfur – USD 2,720,000
- Population tracking and village assessment in North and South Darfur – USD 2,500,000
- NFI common pipeline transportation – USD 3,015,000
- Protection monitoring of IDP returns in North and South Darfur – USD 3,250,000
- Support to newly displaced and IDP returns in North and South Darfur – USD 700,000

**SOUTH SUDAN & TRANSITIONAL AREAS**

- Facilitating the sustainable return of vulnerable and stranded IDPs – USD 3,010,403
- NFI support for assisted returns – USD 251,375
- Provision of improved water and sanitation to vulnerable persons and areas impacted by high levels of return – USD 3,835,200
- Emergency provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities – USD 1,740,000
- Tracking of returnees and the newly displaced in Sudan – USD 2,275,000
• Return and reintegration protection monitoring – USD 1,435,500
• Emergency provision of NFI s and shelter – USD 5,147,721
• Emergency WASH project for returnees and conflict-affected vulnerable populations – USD 3,795,000
• IOM emergency logistics and transport support in Southern Sudan – USD 1,008,404
• Humanitarian common transport services in Sudan – USD 4,827,900
• Improving food security and enhancing access to food by vulnerable groups in Northern Bahr el Ghazai, Warrab, Abyei, and South Kordofan States – USD 2,190,000
• Education support to vulnerable communities and areas affected by high levels of returns – USD 2,950,200

Migration Health
Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants
IOM will continue to offer pre-departure health assessments and vaccinations to IDPs and refugees as well as en-route medical escorts to organized returns. This includes HIV awareness and general hygiene promotion. In cases where there is need for mobile clinics, IOM will engage its resources for immediate response in coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, the Government of National Unity and the Government of South Sudan.
• Raising HIV and AIDS awareness in areas severely affected by returns in South Sudan – USD 315,000
• Health care services to the joint organized IDPs returns operations – USD 400,000

Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations
Ongoing LRA attacks on civilian populations along the border with the DRC and the Central African Republic (CAR) has led to both an influx of refugees into Sudan and the internal displacement of Sudanese communities. In coordination with the Ministry of Health of the Government of South Sudan, UN agencies and NGO partners, IOM has been able to provide vital, life-saving emergency medical interventions though the provision of mobile clinics in areas that are extremely difficult to access.
• Emergency health assistance – USD 550,000 (Work Plan)
• Improve access to health facilities in areas of high returns – USD 3,344,000 (Work Plan)

Migration and Development
Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals
The targeted return of skilled and highly qualified Sudanese nationals, who are currently residing outside their region of origin or abroad, aims to contribute to sustainable economic advancement in South Sudan. IOM’s proposed project will assist public sector institutions and private enterprises in Southern Sudan to meet critical human resource gaps with suitable Sudanese nationals to deliver essential services, build capable institutions, and encourage domestic and foreign investment in the region.
• Return and reintegration of qualified Sudanese (RRQS) from the IDP community and diaspora – USD 1,105,704 (Work Plan)

Remittances
In the framework of the Capacity-building for Mixed Migration Management (CBM MM) Strategy Paper 2009–2013, IOM has developed the “Technical cooperation in labour migration and remittances management system” project. Its two main activities will be to analyse the current system for remittances that are sent and spent, and to carry out a capacity and needs assessment of these funds. Based on this information, IOM will offer technical support for the improvement of official remittance structures. The second activity is to establish migrant community development groups that are willing to remit money regularly to feed local reintegration programmes. The project’s purposes are to better harness remittances for the development of Sudan, better regulate and monitor oversea labour recruitment institutions to protect against deception and exploitation, and to protect Sudanese nationals against exploitation or abuse while abroad.
• Technical cooperation in labour migration and remittances management system – USD 700,000

Regulating Migration
Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments
IOM will continue to support the Government of National Unity to facilitate return assistance for Sudanese migrants.
• Capacity-building for the Government of National Unity for the return and reintegration of Sudanese through assisted voluntary return from Libya – USD 1,300,000
• Assisted voluntary return for Sudanese stranded abroad – USD 1,558,440

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building
Sudan’s location, combined with its political, economic, social, and environmental conditions, has contributed to the country becoming a source, destination and transit site for regular and irregular labour migrants as well as refugees and asylum-seekers in search of more political and economic stability. A MoU was signed with the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Foreign Affairs for IOM to provide capacity-building for migration management. IOM is also working with neighbouring missions to develop the cross-border capacity of immigration officials to manage migration, and recognize and provide the appropriate protection responses to different categories of migrants. This cross-border cooperation will include information campaigns on the risks of irregular migration targeting potential migrants.
• Capacity-building for the Government of National Unity through an information counselling and referral system for the return and reintegration of Sudanese abroad – USD 1,800,000
Migration Policy and Research

Migration Policy Activities

The main problem hindering the development of rigorous migration management policies, strategies and activities in Sudan is the lack of access to baseline data on migration flows and dynamics. In order to address this problem, technical cooperation has already been established with relevant Ministries to develop their capacity to understand, collect, and manage migration information. To this end, IOM is currently supporting the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad to conduct a Migration Profiling exercise and establish a Sudan Migration Information and Research Centre.

- Capacity-building for the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (SSWA) to manage the Sudan Migration Research and Information Centre – USD 200,000

Total funding requirements for Sudan – USD 60,474,847

UGANDA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Uganda has witnessed large-scale IDP return movements and a transition from humanitarian assistance to recovery and development support to return areas. The threat posed by the LRA is perceived to have diminished as joint military operations between countries of the region pursue the rebels in remote areas of the DRC, Southern Sudan and CAR. The newly returned populations present major challenges to the under-resourced local government and partner agencies in terms of ensuring effective service delivery. The eastern region of Karamoja faces particularly difficult circumstances. All regions of the North require concerted efforts to develop employment and income-generating opportunities through agriculture revitalization and the development of the private sector if the recovery is to be sustained.

The crisis in the DRC in late 2008 triggered over 50,000 DRC citizens to flee to western Uganda. Subsequently, the relative calm has meant that many of the displaced have returned to the DRC. Provided that the security situation continues to be perceived as improving, future significant IDP and refugee returns can be expected.

The year 2009 has witnessed growing tensions over land issues, causing outbreaks of localized conflict across the country. Most commentators predict increased incidence of such responses by the disaffected in the run-up to the 2011 general election. Uganda continues to host large numbers of irregular migrants, with associated high levels of vulnerability. It is a country of origin, transit, and destination for human trafficking.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

In direct partnership with district level authorities and CSOs, IOM will implement a range of programme activities within the framework of the National Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for Northern Uganda.

- Tracking and monitoring of IDPs in areas of return, transit and remaining camp environments in Northern Uganda – USD 250,000
- Community-based socio-economic reintegration in Northern Uganda – USD 5,800,000
- Community stabilization in Greater Northern and Eastern Uganda – USD 2,600,000
- Karamoja Region: assisted resettlement in Kotido and Kaabong districts – USD 800,000

Migration Health

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

Truck drivers and sex workers are cited as priority high-risk groups in the current National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS in Uganda. IOM seeks to reduce HIV risks and vulnerabilities of the MARPs along major transport corridors in Uganda. Supported by existing evidence that MARPs along transport corridors have limited access to HIV services, IOM intends to focus on expanding access to comprehensive “MARP-friendly” HIV prevention, care, and treatment services within IOM’s HIV programmatic framework that supports the development of sustainable HIV programming through government and community mechanisms.

- HIV services for MARPs along transport corridors in Uganda – USD 4,400,000

Migration and Development

Remittances

Building on the 2009 pilot project with the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the postal services in Uganda and Tanzania, IOM will develop capacities to offer safe, reliable and cost-efficient electronic remittance transfer services within these two pilot countries and a further three countries, which display significant remittance flows to Uganda.

- Development of safe, reliable and cost-efficient remittance transfers to Uganda – USD 4,000,000

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

IOM will continue its direct assistance to victims of trafficking and seek to mitigate the risk of human trafficking and gender-based violence among stranded irregular migrants in Uganda by providing protection and assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) services. The 2010 programme will focus primarily on the large number of migrants from the DRC and Burundi. Concurrently, IOM will support the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Uganda to establish a more coordinated and uniform approach to
addressing the phenomenon of human trafficking in the country.

- Direct assistance to victims of trafficking and irregular migrants through protection and AVRР services – USD 3,600,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

Building on 2008–2009 initiatives and within the framework of the National Development Plan (NDP), IOM will provide technical assistance to the Government of Uganda (GoU) in finalizing an effective ID issuance system and the subsequent roll-out of the Uganda National Identification Project (UNIP). In addition, border management infrastructure, equipment and training challenges will be addressed through prioritized interventions at key border crossing points and unmonitored open spaces.

- Implementation of the Uganda National Identification Project – USD 65,000,000
- Border management, infrastructure, equipment and training – USD 1,800,000

Facilitating Migration Labour Migration

IOM will provide technical assistance to expand legal labour migration opportunities to benefit the social and economic development of Uganda and countries of destination. In particular, IOM will support the development of labour migration management systems aimed at protecting Uganda nationals abroad, while simultaneously working against unemployment and irregular migration.

- Promotion of legal labour migration, labour migration management and protection of migrants rights abroad – USD 350,000

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Policy Activities

In response to the GoU’s request, IOM will assist with the establishment of an inter-ministerial dialogue aimed at developing the Uganda National Migration Policy.

- Support to an inter-ministerial committee for the development of the Uganda National Migration Policy – USD 135,000

Programme Areas

**Migration Health**

- Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

IOM intends to undertake a mapping study of selected ports in four different sub-Saharan countries, including Tanzania, to obtain more information on the intricate networks around port communities and associated health and HIV vulnerabilities. The study will aim to gather detailed information about the nature of the sexual partnerships that exist among sailors/seagoing personnel, truck drivers, sex workers and other populations around ports. The findings of the study can assist stakeholders to develop and implement relevant policies and programmes to address the most outstanding challenges identified.

- Research on the health vulnerabilities of mobile populations and affected communities in selected ports of Southern Africa (Tanzanian component) – USD 125,000

**Migration and Development**

- Migration and Economic/Community Development

The GoT is planning to develop a diaspora policy, which will govern its relationship with Tanzanians working and living abroad. IOM’s proposed project aims to support the Government in developing this policy by conducting research and providing advice to accommodate and encourage the Tanzanian diaspora’s participation in the economic and social development of the country.

- Development of a national Tanzanian policy for diaspora – USD 150,000

**Regulating Migration**

- Counter-trafficking

Tanzania is a sending, receiving, and transit country for human trafficking; there is also internal trafficking in the country. Trafficking victims come from neighbouring countries and transit en route to South Africa, often moving onwards to other destinations in Europe and the Americas. There are confirmed reports of increasing numbers of irregular migrants arriving in Tanzania; most of these people are in extremely vulnerable situations and are potential victims of trafficking.

IOM proposes to combine prevention and victims’ assistance efforts with the involvement of selected communities on the mainland and Zanzibar. Specifically, the project emphasizes the involvement of community stakeholders in tackling the root causes of trafficking;
setting standards for prevention and strengthening NGOs’ and communities’ capacity to identify, assist, and reintegrate trafficked victims. In addition, IOM also proposes to address the capacity of the Tanzanian Immigration Department to manage irregular migration flows.

- Community approach in fighting human trafficking in Tanzania – USD 600,000
- Direct assistance to victims of trafficking in Tanzania (Phase IV) – USD 140,000
- Building capacity to manage irregular migration (Phase II) – USD 90,000

**Facilitating Migration**

**Labour Migration**

The GoT has requested support to build its capacity to effectively manage labour migration, in order to maximize the benefits and reduce the significant negative effects of unregulated migration for Tanzanian migrant workers. In 2009, as part of an IOM project, several representatives of the GoT participated in training on labour migration management. To build on this activity, specific training-of-trainers (ToT) sessions should be conducted to build the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Labour on the management of labour migration. In addition, IOM will provide useful tools to promote regular labour migration.

- Capacity-building of the Tanzanian Ministry of Labour in labour migration – USD 250,000

**Total funding requirements for the United Republic of Tanzania – USD 1,355,000**
Regional

MIGRATION ISSUES

A main focus of attention in West Africa continues to be on irregular migration and how to counter it. As a result of the interest given to this sensitive issue, IOM is developing its cooperation with governments in the region to reinforce their capacities to manage migration. IOM is also increasingly involved in implementing programmes on migration and alternatives to irregular migration in countries of origin and transit, particularly in areas with high immigration pressures (strong “push” factors).

Among IOM’s identified priorities for the region is the development of partnerships with regional organizations, such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). As a result, ECOWAS is stepping up its activities to insert migration in its regional economic integration plans, which is part of the establishment of a common approach on migration.

Furthermore, the link between migration and development has been the main theme of recent international high-level conferences. However, West African countries are anxious to see an accelerated pace of implementation of the declarations and plans of action that emerged from the conferences in Rabat and Tripoli. IOM will continue to implement MIDA programmes in the region and is exploring projects to maximize the impact of remittances on the region’s development.

Building on the foundation established over the past years, one of the main components of IOM’s intervention in the region will be the fight against TIP with both national and regional partners. Another key sector is migration and health in both humanitarian operations and integrated in country planning and policies, particularly to address the needs of mobile populations. IOM will continue prevention and awareness-raising activities on HIV and AIDS for target groups in the transportation sector, fishermen, and youths in cross-border areas.

In 2010, IOM will continue to encourage dialogue and cooperation between governments at both the national and regional levels, with the aim of promoting and facilitating legal labour migration within and outside the West African region.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management
Repatriation Assistance

As a member of the Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee, IOM has identified with its partners a set of regional initiatives needed to accompany the humanitarian and emergency programmes implemented in affected countries in the region. Based on extensive consultation with partners and governments in the region, it was highlighted that contingency plans for humanitarian aid would benefit from improved and standardized border management, which would enable better monitor of population movements.

- Protection at the borders: collecting, processing, and sharing migration data as a tool for migration protection – USD 2,050,000 (CAP)
- Camp coordination and camp management in West Africa: enhancing preparedness and response capacity in line with the cluster approach – USD 1,175,000 (CAP)

Migration Health
Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

IOM’s HIV and AIDS initiative provides assistance to governments in the region through National Councils against AIDS to reinforce HIV prevention activities in order to reduce the vulnerability of migrants and mobile populations, including transit communities.

IOM activities are focused on: a) providing information and sensitizing people about HIV and AIDS; b) promoting HIV voluntary counselling and testing as well as the use of condoms; and c) contributing to efforts to reduce or eliminate the stigmatization and discrimination of migrants and mobile populations living with HIV.

- Reducing the high-risk sexual behaviour of transport workers in Mali and Burkina Faso – USD 150,000
- Harmonizing strategies to respond to HIV and AIDS among mobile populations in West and Central Africa – USD 150,000

Migration and Development
Migration and Economic/Community Development

IOM is implementing MIDA programmes in several countries in the region that involve the African diaspora in the process of alleviating poverty and promoting development. IOM intends to continue and extend its activities at both the national and the regional levels through the development of synergies between African migrants’ profiles and capacities with the needs of the countries.

- Support to ECOWAS for the implementation of the Ouagadougou January 2008 Common Approach on Migration and Development – USD 2,500,000

Regulating Migration
Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

Return assistance is one of IOM’s main activities in the region. In addition to the the provision of urgently
needed transportation assistance for voluntary returns; this approach aims at better responding to returnees’ reintegration needs through grants and support for the set-up of microprojects. Both return and reintegration activities will be coordinated closely with authorities and civil society in the host countries, as well as with national and international organizations.

- AVRR of West African migrants stranded in Northern Africa – USD 574,100
- Humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants from or within West Africa – USD 4,365,608 (CAP)

Counter-trafficking

Human trafficking continues to be particularly serious in the region. During the last years, IOM regional programmes have led to the protection and support of numerous rescued victims. IOM activities have also included capacity-building components, which led to the training of relevant government officials and service delivery organizations from all beneficiary countries. This training enabled participants to assess, evaluate and improve their responses to victims. To further these efforts, IOM intends to continue supporting West African countries through capacity-building activities, including initiatives in the field of law enforcement and the development of legislation on victim protection. IOM will also provide assistance options and individually tailored reintegration services victims to prevent them from being re-trafficked.

- Regional programme of direct assistance for the return and reintegration of trafficked children in West Africa – USD 400,000
- Training on cooperation and networking in counter-trafficking for Ecowas TIP Unit – USD 200,000
- Emergency return and reintegration assistance for children victims of trafficking in or from West Africa – USD 1,180,000 (CAP)

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM will continue to develop sustainable capacities with ECOWAS and its Member States to address the legal, policy, and operational challenges associated with managing migration in West Africa. IOM efforts will focus on strengthening regional structures for managing migration and maximizing policy coherence, as well as promoting the benefits of migration for development and regional integration. In addition, IOM projects will contribute to intensifying the sharing of information and data. IOM will continue to promote the development and application of migration law in accordance with international and regional standards.

- Regional training on international and regional migration law in West Africa – USD 250,000

Facilitating Migration Labour Migration

Promoting and facilitating legal labour migration to countries of destination within and outside the West African region is one of IOM’s priorities. IOM will therefore build the capacities of the ECOWAS Commission and its Member States in the area of labour migration management. Specific attention will be given to the protection of West African migrant workers from exploitation and abuse, in line with the standards set by relevant international conventions.

- ECOWAS labour migration capacity-building programme – USD 1,500,000
- Enhancing the capacity of labour inspectors to protect migrant workers and identify victims of human trafficking in Senegal, Mali and Mauritania – USD 250,000
- Facilitating a comprehensive migration management approach in Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and Libya by promoting legal migration and preventing further irregular migration – USD 1,000,000

Total funding requirements for the region – USD 15,774,708

CAMEROON

MIGRATION ISSUES

Considering its relative political stability and given its increasingly precarious socio-economic situation, Cameroon is simultaneously a country of departure, transit and destination for regular and irregular migrants. To support the Government of Cameroon (GoC) to better manage these important migrant streams, IOM will continue to implement programmes in providing technical cooperation, raising awareness about the dangers of irregular migration, promoting self-employment and assisted voluntary return, as well as facilitating anti-trafficking and anti-smuggling activities. IOM also intends to pursue its efforts in the promotion and protection of domestic workers and will continue to encourage legal, labour migration. IOM also aims to mobilize the resources of the diaspora in order to promote the interests and defend the rights of Cameroonian migrants.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

Based on a recent study on job and investment opportunities for the Cameroonian diaspora to develop the country of origin and reduce poverty, IOM began profiling the Cameroonian diaspora in order to set up a mobilization mechanism in support of the country’s priority sectors. This programme aims to identify and mobilize 50 Cameroonians living abroad so that they can share their expertise with the GoC administration and the country’s private sector. Encouraging investments is also part of the project through its assistance for new business start-ups based on remittances sent by migrants.

- Migrants for development in Cameroon – USD 400,000
Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

Trafficking in persons from Cameroon within the subregion and towards Europe is becoming an increasingly important issue. However, the GoC and civil society have no suitable tools that enable them to defend the rights of victims of trafficking or provide them with the protection and services they need.

In this context, IOM proposes a capacity-building project focused on the defence of trafficking victims’ rights and the provision of direct assistance by government authorities and the civil society. In addition to providing direct assistance to victims, the project also plans training to enhance national actors’ capacities in the fight against trafficking, with a particular emphasis on civil society.

Domestic workers, especially women and sometimes children, suffer from numerous forms of abuse and exploitation. To address this situation, IOM will bring its expertise in this domain to intensify the capacities of the GoC to better protect the country’s workers.

- Promotion of the protection of victims of trafficking and reinforcement of governmental actors and the civil society – USD 500,000
- Promotion of domestic workers and anti-trafficking (Phase II) – USD 350,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

To fight against the phenomenon of irregular migration in West and Central Africa, IOM will implement information and awareness-raising campaigns about the dangers of irregular movements.

- Information campaign and awareness-raising on the dangers of irregular migration – USD 150,000

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

Irregular migration particularly affects young people in Cameroon. Facing unemployment and underemployment, they look for better economic opportunities abroad. In order to offer an alternative to irregular migration, IOM will set up a project to promote youth employment in the country. This project will consist of support for young people in the establishment of micro-companies through training and access to microcredit. The project will target young people in geographical areas that are strongly affected by irregular migration.

- Promotion of youth employment in Cameroon – USD 450,000

Total funding requirements for Cameroon – USD 1,850,000

CAPE VERDE

MIGRATION ISSUES

Cape Verde’s recent development from lower to middle-income country has highlighted some challenges, given its lack of any significant natural resources. The country is highly dependent on tourism, as well as the human and financial contributions of its diaspora. In order to further mobilize the diaspora’s resources, the government has prioritized capacity-building activities to better understand migration trends, develop programmes and policies that could lead to more effective utilization of the skills and remittances from their citizens abroad.

For years, Cape Verde has been a country of emigration. There are currently twice as many Cape Verdians living abroad as there are domestic residents. However, this has changed recently with an increasing number of immigrants arriving to the country. This has required the Government of Cape Verde (GoCV) to face a new and challenging situation as it looks for ways to manage the flow of migrants arriving in the country. IOM, as part of the “Delivering as One UN” Programme for Cape Verde, is working in partnership with UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and other specialized UN agencies to support the GoCV to face these new challenges.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

IOM has developed a comprehensive proposal, aimed at assessing the need for technical and financial support from nationals abroad. The programme includes migration data research and analysis. The findings will be mainstreamed for policy development and will facilitate the GoCV to better respond to the challenges posed by new migration trends on the islands. The three mutually reinforcing components of the programme aim at developing the capacities of various governmental actors in: a) profiling migration in Cape Verde; b) supporting migrants willing to return to Cape Verde, as well as migrants willing to leave the country and return to their countries of origin; c) and developing schemes that facilitate links between diaspora and the priority sectors of development in the country.

- The “Migration House” of Cape Verde – USD 823,521

Total funding requirements for Cape Verde – USD 823,521

GHANA

MIGRATION ISSUES

The Government of Ghana (GoG) has identified several national developmental objectives within the areas of migration management, including human resource and private sector development. It is of paramount importance
to engage the Ghanaian diaspora in the development of the country through project interventions aimed at promoting the positive impact of remittances and migrants’ skills. Although it is recognized that outmigration flows are important to the continued development of the country, a comprehensive and integrated migration policy is needed.

The GoG has made efforts to combat trafficking and recently introduced the Human Trafficking Act; however, there continues to be evidence of child trafficking. Children are trafficked internally and across borders to work in the fishing and cocoa industries and stone quarries as domestic servants, or even as beggars. It is important to ensure that trafficking and the Human Trafficking Act are better understood and effectively enforced within Ghana.

While Ghanaians continue to migrate in search of better opportunities, many continue to move irregularly to Europe or other countries. This has dire consequences for the migrant an, as a result, there is a need to inform migrants on safe migration and their rights as migrants.

Moreover, within Ghana there is a need to increase awareness of HIV and AID amongst migrants, including truck drivers and sex workers.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration and Development

**Migration and Economic/Community Development**

The GoG recognizes the development potential of the human, financial and social resources of its diaspora. Consequently, the organization of “homecoming summits” and the introduction of various business incentives to attract diaspora resources have been pursued. IOM’s programming in this area is largely implemented within the MIDA programme that seeks to mobilize the resources of African migrants for the development of their countries of origin. Specific intervention areas include: brain drain and gain, remittances/money transfers and the role of the diaspora.

- **MIDA Ghana–North America (Health)** – USD 470,000
- **MIDA Ghana Agro-business** – USD 390,000
- **MIDA Ghana Education** – USD 490,000

#### Regulating Migration

**Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments**

Like other countries of West Africa, reintegration assistance is vital to encouraging migrants’ return and reintegration into society. Reintegration support has been known to contribute to local development and prevent further irregular migration. Following the recommendations of the Rabat Plan of Action on Migration and Development, IOM has facilitated the reintegration of irregular migrants from transit and destination countries in North Africa and Europe. Returnees currently implementing successful business ventures demonstrate that more migrants could be successfully assisted.

IOM has discovered that most Ghanaians migrate without adequate information, proper documents or knowledge of their destination. In 2007 and 2008, IOM and its partners embarked on an information campaign and established consultative centres in communities with a high potential for migration. As a result of these successes, IOM plans to embark on the third phase of its information campaign targeting the Ashanti and northern regions of Ghana with a complimentary soap opera on national television and an expansion of the consultative centres in these regions.

- **Reintegration assistance for repatriated Ghanaians** – USD 300,000
- **Information campaign for preventing irregular migration** – USD 260,000

#### Counter-trafficking

Most trafficking cases in Ghana involve the trafficking of children, who are trafficked internally and across borders to work in the fishing industry, in stone quarries and in domestic servitude, as well as to work as beggars and porters. IOM currently works with government agencies and NGOs to rescue, rehabilitate, return and reintegrate these children with their families and into their communities. In addition, awareness-raising and education activities are being carried out in sending and receiving communities. In the coming year, IOM will focus on building the capacities of government partners and increasing public awareness of the Human Trafficking Act.

- **Capacity-building of law enforcement and government agencies plus sensitization and education of civil society on the dangers and ways to combat human trafficking in Ghana** – USD 450,000
- **Rescue, rehabilitate, return and reintegrate victims of trafficking in Ghana** – USD 300,000

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

The management of migration processes in Ghana continues to be hampered by the lack of timely, objective, and reliable statistics on migration stocks and flows. IOM’s proposed intervention seeks to address major gaps in information and communication technology (ICT), human resources, and legal norms governing migration data, as well as the development and collection of statistics in the country. This project will build on the results of IOM’s ongoing activities and guide the country towards the development of a comprehensive national migration information system. The project proposes cross-cutting activities that will be instrumental for finding points of compromise or balance between facilitation, regulation, and control over migration, which are in compliance with national interests and security.

- **Support for the establishment of a national migration information system** – USD 650,000

#### Facilitating Migration

**Labour Migration**

In cooperation with Nigeria, Senegal and Libya, Ghana currently participates in efforts to establish and utilize a coordinated migration management approach. An inter-ministerial working group has been formed to reinforce the capacity of the GoG to conduct a national assessment on labour migration policies, legislation, and practices in Ghana; create a national policy on labour migration; establish mechanisms for matching candidate migrant
workers with the labour needs in host countries; and disseminate information on legal migration opportunities and the risks of irregular migration.

- Capacity-building in job matching mechanisms – USD 260,000

**GUINEA CONAKRY**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

The socio-economic situation in Guinea remains quite precarious, and conditions were aggravated by political protests, followed by a brutal government response, which further galvanized the opposition. The country’s geographical location, porous borders, and undeveloped infrastructure make it a major point of origin and transit for irregular migrants, including trafficked persons, as well as a transit point for drugs and small weapons. The absence of a clear and comprehensive migration policy in Guinea, coupled with poverty in many communities, has contributed to increasing numbers of unregulated and undocumented movements of people. In particular, youth from Guinea tend to migrate to Western countries and the Maghreb, as well as move throughout the subregion.

In light of these factors, IOM has developed a technical assistance strategy to reinforce the capacities of the Government of Guinea Conakry (GoGC) on migration policy development. IOM’s efforts in 2010 will focus on: a) helping unemployed young people and women to start microbusinesses; b) fighting against TIP, particularly the exploitation of children and women; c) increasing the services available to persons living with HIV and AIDS among mobile populations in border areas; d) reintegrating stranded migrants and rejected asylum-seekers returning from Europe and the Maghreb; and e) reinforcing the capacities of the GoGC and the civil society to better manage migration and offer adequate assistance to migrants.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Migration and Development**

**Migration and Economic/Community Development**

Since 2006, IOM has partnered with local enterprises and microcredit institutions to support income-generation projects initiated by young people in various regions of the country. This has resulted in the creation of numerous microenterprises and income-generating opportunities for the country’s youth. It is important to extend and expand this type of initiative in order to support the GoGC’s efforts to further enhance the labour market and develop entrepreneurial activities, particularly for the youth. The proposed expansion of this project will not only create opportunities for unemployed youth to acquire skills in business management and on-the-job training (OJT), but it will also lead to job creation for over 500 young people. It will also allow IOM to further increase awareness and sensitize the local communities about the dangers of irregular migration.

Guinea estimates that there are more than 3.5 million diaspora members around the world. By mobilizing their expertise and income, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Guineans Abroad has targeted the diaspora as an important means of alleviating poverty. However, very little information has been gathered at the central level to understand the profile and willingness of the diaspora to invest in their home country. In order to assist the GoGC in maximizing the resources and impact of its diaspora, IOM proposes to launch a project designed to profile the Guinean diaspora worldwide and register them in an internet system, thereby enabling rapid information-sharing and data collection on their needs, capacities, and investment interests. This initial phase will prepare the ground for a larger programme designed to mobilize the diaspora in identified priority sectors of the country and alleviate poverty through investment.

- Socio-economic reinsertion of unemployed Guinean youth in Faranah, Kankan, and N’Zerekoré – USD 1,200,000
- Profiling of Guinean diaspora worldwide – USD 400,000

**Regulating Migration**

**Counter-trafficking**

IOM has recently supported the GoGC in conducting an analysis of trafficking trends and a review of anti-trafficking legislation. IOM also prioritizes training journalists and the media, as well as traditional leaders and opinion leaders about the concept of human trafficking. IOM’s overall CT strategy in Guinea is to provide the government and the civil society with the necessary tools to carry out targeted awareness-raising campaigns against human trafficking to improve the knowledge of potential victims on safe migration and the risks of certain types of movements.

- Raising awareness on the dangers of human trafficking in partnership with journalists, media, civil society, and traditional opinion leaders – USD 250,000

**Technical Cooperation on Migration**

**Management and Capacity-building**

Enhancing the GoGC’s capacities in border control is an essential component needed to ensure that the government is able to properly manage migration. Assistance, including the installation of IT equipment, is needed so that officials can properly collect passengers’ data at the Gbessia International Airport in Conakry in order to better understand the migration flows into and out the country. Similar actions must be undertaken at the landborders in coordination with its six neighbouring countries, namely: Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Senegal and Sierra Leone. The data collected through these improvements will enable the state to design appropriate policies to fight against irregular migration flows in and out the country. It will also allow the government to better assess their migration management needs for the future. Using the IOM training tool called “Elements of Migration Management”, the project will train border guards and officials from various relevant departments in Guinea.

In recent years, irregular migration from Guinea to Europe has increased considerably. Most of the returnees and...
the population-at-large are not aware of the dangers of irregular migration, nor do they have access to information about the legal opportunities for migrating to Europe. Based primarily on a common misunderstanding of the Free Movement Protocol of the ECOWAS zone, most young people believe that migration is free and without obligation. In order to ameliorate the lack of information among the youth on irregular migration, the responsibilities and obligations of migrants, as well as the legal channels for migration, this project will establish a mechanism for sensitizing youth and raising their awareness of the dangers of irregular migration and the legal procedures that exist in ECOWAS and Europe.

- Enhancing the capacity of Guinean officials and law-enforcement officers to manage migration – USD 1,100,000
- Information campaign and awareness-raising on irregular migration in Guinea – USD 168,776

**Total funding requirements for Guinea Conakry – USD 3,118,776**

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The instability in neighbouring countries that exacerbated and facilitated conflict within Liberia’s borders in the past, combined with current political issues in some neighbouring countries, remains to be a source of concern to Liberia. In response, IOM initiated various activities linked to border and migration management, counter-trafficking, and good governance, in close cooperation with the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (BIN) and its UN counterpart agencies. In addition, the IOM DDR initiative that engages former combatants in waste management-related activities is considered to be one of the most important elements of IOM’s strategy and a critical intervention to mitigate unemployment in Liberia, promote peace, and resolve conflict.

One of the major difficulties facing Liberia concerns the provision of assistance to IDPs, particularly the implementation of safe and orderly return transport. Organizing the logistics to return IDPs by land to their area of origin or choice of final destination remains difficult due to the current state of the country’s infrastructure (especially the roads). The Minister of Internal Affairs and the Minister of Labour solicited IOM’s involvement in activities supporting the reintegration of Liberian returnees in their areas of origin, as well as initiatives aimed at combatting trafficking of persons.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

IOM has developed a new project promoting community revitalization through socio-economic reintegration for conflict-affected populations. The proposed project will concentrate on community development, designed to support the different returning populations of refugees and IDPs as well as their receiving communities. By working together to build economic networks, the project will strive to mainstream inter-ethnic cooperation as returnees and residents share in and benefit from productive infrastructure. Furthermore, the project will encourage positive interactions between communities and help increase their resilience to conflict and poverty by strengthening their ties with local support structures.

Further actions need to be undertaken supporting economic revitalization within communities of high youth unemployment in nine conflict-affected counties (Montserrado, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Grand Gedeh, Sinoe, Bomi, Grand Bassa and River Cess) in Liberia. IOM’s proposed project will focus on 1,000 unemployed youths in conflict-affected counties and strive to provide a range of employment, training, and income-generation services intended to create sustainable livelihoods for individuals and their families. By directly cooperating with the Government of Liberia (GoL) throughout project implementation and promoting the transfer of IOM’s knowledge and expertise to relevant national and local government staff, the project will also strengthen their capacity to deliver community-based assistance in a self-reliant manner, thereby ensuring the smooth handover of responsibilities upon project’s completion, and thereby promoting sustainability.

- Community revitalization programme through socio-economic reintegration for conflict-affected populations in Liberia – USD 1,842,927
- Individual assistance to unemployed youth in conflict-affected communities in Liberia – USD 3,500,000

#### Migration and Development

**Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals**

Liberia suffers from huge gaps in its labour force, which illuminates an overall lack of qualified human resources in numerous economic sectors. IOM’s response to this problem is to support Liberia’s Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), which is designed to bring back qualified professionals who are nationals of Liberia but living abroad. The objective of these efforts is to help build institutional capacities in priority sectors for the country’s development and peaceful reconciliation.

Through IOM’s MIDA programme, joint efforts by IOM and WHO are underway to support Liberia’s Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW). This cooperation will pave the way to build a comprehensive strategy to expand, strengthen and improve medical capacities in Liberia. IOM’s proposed project will respond to urgent needs in the country, as identified through the WHO rapid assessment of the health situation in the country, and as stated in the National Health Policy and Strategic Plan as well as PRS.

- Return of Liberian qualified nationals to contribute to the peace-building and development process of the country – USD 2,829,850
- Transfer of diaspora health professionals to Liberia – USD 4,639,410
Remittances

The initial objective of IOM’s proposed project is to formulate a comprehensive and up-to-date report, grounded in statistical data, about the flows and impact of migrant remittances on both receiving households and the overall Liberian economy. Such a study will also examine the method of transfer most commonly used and the contribution of remittances to Liberia at the macroeconomic level. This project will result in a comprehensive report — including recommendations to enhance the developmental impact of remittances — for dissemination to policymakers, academics, and other interested stakeholders.

- Analysis of diaspora remittances to Liberia — USD 117,863

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

The overall goal of one of IOM’s new projects is to build the capacity of the GoL and other domestic stakeholders to strengthen their response in reducing and addressing the challenges raised by TIP. A review of the patterns of trafficking and a quick assessment of the existing legal system and national counter-trafficking framework will help develop the necessary intervention. Once the context has been mapped and the intervention strategy designed, IOM will facilitate the development of standard operating procedures (SOPs) designed to improve the government’s response to the human trafficking. The target group of this proposed IOM project will therefore consist of the National Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force, other government stakeholders, and service delivery partners/local NGOs, which will be trained to more effectively address the issue of TIP.

- Counter-trafficking in Liberia — USD 392,876
- Liberian network against trafficking: building capacity and connecting stakeholders — USD 200,150

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

Migration is an important aspect of the national policies aimed at stabilizing the country, given the existence of a long-lasting conflict situation. The specific geographical position of Liberia, bordering three countries (Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Côte d’Ivoire) makes it particularly important to reinforce migration control. Improving the monitoring and management of cross-border movements of persons entering and exiting Liberia through air and land borders is the objective of IOM’s proposed capacity-building programme. All activities are designed to help the GoL to fight against illicit smuggling of migrants and TIP through three mutually reinforcing components that will improve capacities to address key elements of the migration/security nexus. The proposed project is informed by, and builds upon, the accomplishments of previous IOM programmes in the country.

- Border control management programme — USD 1,300,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 2,625,263)

MIGRATION ISSUES

Mali remains at the crossroads of migratory movements in West Africa and is the origin of large numbers of regular and irregular migrants who move to neighbouring countries, the Maghreb, other areas of Africa and, to a lesser extent, the European Union.

IOM will continue to reinforce its partnerships with the Ministry of Malians Abroad, national employment agencies, the Migration Information and Management Centre (CIGEM) and local NGOs in order to enhance reintegration possibilities available to irregular migrants returning to Mali.

Much remains to be done to combat human trafficking in Mali. To this end, IOM will continue providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking and building the capacities of partners.

Mali is also at the crossroads of the HIV and AIDS epidemic. IOM will enhance awareness-raising initiatives on HIV, AIDS and other STIs among mobile populations.

In carrying out these activities, IOM will promote research as a paramount tool for improving knowledge on migration-related issues (including environmental degradation issues) and continue to seek the support of relevant actors.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

On the basis of the Cooperation Agreement signed in November 2007 with the High Council for the Fight against AIDS, and building on activities carried out throughout 2008 in cooperation with local NGOs and relevant UN agencies, IOM proposes to raise awareness on HIV and provide assistance to mobile and vulnerable populations in Mali.

- Reducing the vulnerability of sex workers to human trafficking, sexual and physical violence, as well as exposure to STIs, including HIV — USD 300,000

Regulating Migration

Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

Reintegration support is critical to rendering return movements more sustainable, which is a concern of both host and origin countries. Individual, as well as community-based, reintegration assistance can contribute to local development and offset push factors that foster irregular migration. In line with the recommendations of the Rabat Plan of Action and Migration and Development, IOM has supported the reintegration of irregular migrants from transit and destination countries in the Maghreb and in Europe. IOM will reinforce the Working Group on Reintegration established in cooperation with the General Delegation of Malians Abroad, CIGEM, and local migrants’
associations and will promote the creation of migrants’ networks as a means of sharing information.

- Reintegration support to returning Malians for long-term socio-economic development – USD 400,000

**Counter-trafficking**

Currently IOM works with government agencies and NGOs to identify, rescue, rehabilitate, return and reintegrate trafficked children with their families and communities. IOM proposes to combine the provision of voluntary assistance with prevention activities in targeted, poor, and vulnerable areas in Mali and promote good practices identified in a previous project among relevant partners.

- Reintegration and capacity-building for trafficked children in East Mali – USD 200,000

**Migration Policy and Research**

**Migration Research and Publications**

Following the development of a Migration Profile in Mali, IOM proposes to assist the Government of Mali (GoM) to update and analyse policy-relevant data, develop a strategy to respond to data gaps, and collect new evidence through IT equipment at border points and centralized agencies.

Climate change and migration are pressing issues facing Mali, particularly in the region of the Niger Inner Delta. With other UN agencies and technical partners, IOM will assist the GoM and affected communities to better adapt to the consequences of climate change on their environment and livelihood. In addition, through a proposed pilot project, IOM will work with relevant government officials to improve planning by integrating migration with human security issues.

- Data analysis for migration policy development and strategy – USD 350,000
- Practical action, empirical research and policy

  Recommendations to address the Implications of climate change on migration and human security – USD 2,000,000

**Total funding requirements for Mali – USD 3,250,000**

**NIGERIA**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

Nigeria continues to experience high internal and external migration due to the size of its population, economic climate, as well as its porous borders. In 2009, the Government of Nigeria (GoN) continued to give more attention to migration management as is evidenced by the ongoing dialogue with the European Union and the additional responsibilities given to the National Commission for Refugees (NCFR) to oversee issues relating to migration and IDPs.

Since 2002, based on a Cooperation Agreement, IOM has been supporting the efforts of the GoN to manage migration through capacity-building, advisory services, and technical assistance on migration matters, including migration health and information, assisted voluntary returns, and counter-trafficking.

Strong collaboration has been established with national migration stakeholders in order to enhance border management, fight TIP, reduce irregular migration, and mainstream migration in the country’s development plans. In 2010, IOM plans to provide further support to the Nigerian Government within these programme areas.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Migration Health**

**Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants**

To support the efforts of the GoN to fight avian influenza, IOM works with national and UN stakeholders to contribute to a consolidated action plan for avian and human pandemic preparedness, specifically addressing the needs of migrants and mobile populations in Nigeria. Social mobilization activities have been conducted in selected migrant communities. IOM plans to scale up its sensitization activities for migrants and mobile populations and continue to support the integration of their specific needs in national responses to potential pandemics, such as the H1N1 (swine flu) virus.

IOM is part of the UN theme group on HIV/AIDS and has addressed the health needs of trafficked persons with a specific focus on HIV/AIDS. Based on identified needs, IOM plans to support the efforts of the National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA) to fight HIV/AIDS in the country through an assessment of the link between mobility and HIV/AIDS along key migratory routes in Nigeria. The result of the assessment will form the basis for targeted awareness-raising in the selected areas.

- Mobility and HIV/AIDS: assessment and awareness-raising – USD 700,000
- Social mobilization for migrants and mobile populations on pandemic preparedness – USD 300,000

**Migration and Development**

**Migration and Economic/Community Development**

Since 2000, the GoN has been establishing and refining institutional and policy arrangements to enhance dialogue with diaspora. Diaspora representatives are now included in government plans to achieve “Vision 2020” for Nigeria and a committee on diaspora has been set up within the House of Representatives. IOM is discussing the development of a MIDA Nigeria programme with the GoN. During the assessment phase, IOM plans to review the implementation status of the diaspora policy framework, existing institutional partnerships, and government plans to capitalize on diaspora resources, with an initial focus on concrete health and education MIDA projects.

- MIDA Nigeria: assessment phase – USD 500,000

**Regulating Migration**

**Counter-trafficking**

Since 2002, IOM has been implementing counter-trafficking programmes in Nigeria; many of these initiatives
concentrated on the protection of trafficked persons. Related activities have included: a) the establishment of two shelters, which are presently managed by the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP); b) direct assistance to trafficked persons with a specific focus on their health needs; c) support for the development of a policy for the protection of trafficked persons in Nigeria; and d) capacity-building for NAPTIP staff and other national stakeholders. The aforementioned policy for the protection of trafficked persons was approved in 2008; subsequently NAPTIP requested IOM's support to develop performance indicators and guidelines for its implementation. In 2010, IOM plans to provide further support for the finalization of the performance indicators and implementation of the policy.

- Finalization of performance indicators and implementation guidelines for the National Policy for the Protection of Trafficked Persons in Nigeria – USD 140,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

Through a presidential directive, the NCFR was assigned the mandate of coordinating migration and IDP matters in Nigeria. Consequently, the NCFR solicited IOM's support to build its institutional capacity. The Commission is currently advocating for the approval and implementation of the Draft National Migration Policy, which will put in place guidelines for migration management in the country. In 2010, IOM plans to assist the Commission to achieve its aim through a series of capacity-building activities designed to prepare them to work with various migration management stakeholders in Nigeria.

Since 2005, IOM has been providing technical assistance to the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) to tackle travel document fraud and irregular migration from Nigeria to Europe. IOM's support has included the delivery of training, curriculum development, and equipment upgrades at the country's international airports. An assessment conducted within the framework of this technical assistance programme has illustrated the need to expand this type of support to Nigeria's land borders. IOM's proposed next phase of this project will provide technical assistance to establish automated passenger registration systems at six northern land-border control posts and deliver training to relevant officials.

- Support to the Nigerian Government in the Nigerian–EU dialogue on migration and development through the National Commission for Refugees – USD 1,151,095
- Expanding the capacity of the Nigerian Immigration Service to reduce irregular migration to the UK, Switzerland and other parts of Europe – USD 2,468,872

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

In 2008, IOM launched a regional labour migration project with the support of the EU and the Government of Italy and aimed at contributing to a coherent migration management approach across Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, and Libya, by promoting legal migration and preventing further irregular migration. In 2010, IOM plans to build on the activities carried out in the first phase of the project. The proposed follow-on project will support the development of a comprehensive labour migration policy for Nigeria and training for relevant officials of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity, and other migration stakeholders.

- Capacity-building for the development of a labour migration policy and implementation guidelines in Nigeria – USD 220,000

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Policy Activities

In 2008, the GoN demonstrated its political commitment to reduce irregular migration by organizing a national workshop on conducting information campaigns against irregular migration and then launching a mass awareness-raising campaign supported by IOM. In 2010, IOM plans to further support the process by providing technical assistance to assess the needs and map a way forward to sensitize communities with high migratory pressures.

- Development of a national plan on irregular migration reduction – USD 500,000

Total funding requirements for Nigeria – USD 5,979,876

**SENEGAL**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

The fight against irregular migration from Senegal remains one of the main concerns for 2010. In this context, IOM continues to assist returning migrants in their socio-economic reintegration in the country. At the same time, IOM also supports the Government of Senegal (GoS) in addressing the root causes of irregular migration through the development and implementation of youth employment programmes.

IOM will also continue its efforts to build the capacities of the GoS in migration management. Particular attention will be given to strengthening the institutional, administrative, and legislative framework governing labour migration.

In addition, IOM intends to continue assisting the GoS to fight against TIP, to maximize the positive effects of migration on the development of the country, and to address the link between environment degradation and migration.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

*Facilitating Migration*

*Labour Migration*

Irregular migration in Senegal particularly affects unemployed youths, who are in search of better economic opportunities. IOM collaborates closely with the Ministry of Youth to explore and promote employment opportunities for Senegalese youths in their region of origin. In the framework of a pilot project, IOM has been assisting potential and returned young migrants to set up income-generating activities in the environmental...
sector (bio-agriculture, recycling, ecotourism, etc.) in four districts of Senegal. In 2010, IOM aims to expand this programme to several other regions of the country that are affected by irregular migration.

- Promoting youth employment in the environmental sector in Senegal (Phase II) – USD 250,000

**Total funding requirements for Senegal – USD 250,000**

### SIERRA LEONE

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The effects of the decade-long civil war, coupled with the current poor condition of public services, have had a negative impact on the Government of Sierra Leone’s (GoSL) capacity to ensure the effective delivery of public services. While some significant progress was noted in the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP I), Sierra Leone continues to face huge challenges in reducing poverty and achieving the MDGs. The Human Development Report (2007) ranks Sierra Leone the poorest country out of 177 nations. Social indicators, particularly health indicators, for Sierra Leone are amongst the worst in the world. Inadequate medical and laboratory equipment and supplies further reduce the effective productive capacity of health personnel.

Sierra Leone has become a country of origin and destination for TIP. In response, IOM has developed programmes to enhance government capacity and support victims of trafficking through safe return and reintegration assistance. In consultation with various stakeholders, IOM identified the need for further counter-trafficking information campaigns targeting the general public. IOM’s strategy for preventing HIV and AIDS in Sierra Leone encompasses a large spectrum of activities, from facilitated access to prevention programmes for migrants and mobile workers to the provision of information on health and social services. Psychosocial and trauma-related problems that are found among the majority of Sierraleonains need to be addressed.

Due to limited law-enforcement capacity, the nation’s border areas are vulnerable to cross-border crimes and other security threats. The GoSL requested IOM to help identify measures to address irregular border crossings.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

**Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

**Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance**

In order to support the country’s peace-building process, IOM proposes to implement projects that aim to directly contribute to Sierra Leone’s post-conflict stabilization. Several areas will be targeted in order to strengthen the capacity of government officials, the parliament and civil society organizations to better establish peace and stability, thereby contributing to the country’s reconstruction.

- Capacity-building for the Sierra Leone Parliament for the enhanced performance of its core functions of representation, oversight, and legislative enactment – USD 700,000
- Promoting regional cooperation in the Mano River Union – USD 130,000
- Strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations to effectively engage and contribute to the peace consolidation process – USD 140,000

**Migration and Development**

**Migration and Economic/Community Development**

IOM proposes a project to enhance the migration management capacity of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security to strengthen the relationship between Sierra Leone and its diaspora, address internal migration in Sierra Leone, and enhance the Ministry’s Migration Desk.

- Support to migration management, labour migration assessment, and capacity-building in Sierra Leone – USD 50,000

**Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals**

There is a need to reverse the consequences of brain drain, which were created by conflict and the lack of economic/professional opportunities. For Sierra Leone to be able to effectively implement the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and realize the MDGs, it is necessary to organize the transfer of physical or virtual resources and skills from the Sierra Leonean diaspora. IOM is currently implementing a project with the Netherlands for the temporary return of qualified nationals. In order to avoid a duplication of efforts, the GoSL recommends the preparation of a MIDAP programme targeting all sectors with an emphasis on the health sector. In addition, capacity-building activities are proposed for the Office of Diaspora Affairs on circular migration for knowledge transfer.

- Capacity-building of the Office of Diaspora Affairs on circular migration for knowledge transfer – USD 2,000,000

**Regulating Migration**

**Counter-trafficking**

Sierra Leone is a country of origin and destination for TIP. Victims are trafficked from rural areas to areas of perceived economic opportunity. Victims are also trafficked from Sierra Leone to neighbouring countries. IOM has implemented programming supporting the return and reintegration of victims of trafficking. Further assistance is needed to protect rescued victims from being re-trafficked. To this end, IOM proposes to conduct targeted counter-trafficking information campaigns.

- Counter-trafficking information campaign – USD 278,880
Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM is partnering with the GoSL to develop and implement an initiative that seeks to enhance the border management capabilities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Department of Immigration and the border police. In the initial phase, a comprehensive needs assessment was undertaken and then specific action points have been carried out. IOM’s new proposed project seeks to further strengthen government capacity actions targeting specific border management actions, thereby contributing to the GoSL’s multisectoral efforts to consolidate peace and stability.

- Technical support to improve migration management in Sierra Leone – USD 81,000
- Improvement actions at the most critical border crossing points – USD 350,000

Migration Policy and Research
Migration Research and Publications

Special attention needs to be paid to research and information collection in order to expand knowledge concerning trafficking in women in Sierra Leone. Particular attention should be focused on the different forms of trafficking beyond sexual exploitation in order to protect adults, women in particular, against all forms of trafficking and abuse. In addition, the proposed study will identify the means of victim recruitment, the profile of traffickers, and the recruitment routes and modes of transport, in addition to ascertaining how victims are lured into the trade.

- Research on trafficking in women within, from and to Sierra Leone – USD 112,875

Total funding requirements for Sierra Leone – USD 3,842,775
Regional

MIGRATION ISSUES

The international migratory flows in the Mediterranean area are characterized by a mix of regional and extraregional migrants. Migratory routes concern not only Africa but also Asia and Europe. The Mediterranean Sea is at the centre of this complex network of routes. Most of the southern Mediterranean countries, as well as sub-Saharan countries, experience significant migration from, through, and into their territory. Its magnitude and patterns change rapidly. In response to these new migration trends, many of these countries are developing new migration policies. Irregular migration is an important concern in this respect and IOM deems multidisciplinary cooperation to be essential for promoting the prevention and fight against irregular migration and trafficking in countries of origin, transit, and destination.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Regulating Migration
Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

IOM is preparing to assist national authorities in addressing transit migration – an emerging problem – through a comprehensive AVRR programme and a conference to enhance dialogue on this issue.
- Regional AVRR programme for stranded migrants in Libya and Egypt – USD 3,000,000 (New)

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

In the last few years, IOM has engaged Western Mediterranean countries in the development and implementation of actions fostering regular migration as well as development. Northern African diaspora residing in Europe can play a primary role in the development of their countries of origin. Building on ongoing experiences in Morocco and Tunisia, IOM plans to promote the positive role of the diaspora.
- Reinforcing national capacities to promote the contribution of highly qualified Moroccan and Tunisian nationals to home country development – USD 750,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 1,500,000) (New)

Total funding requirements for the region – USD 3,750,000

ALGERIA

MIGRATION ISSUES

One of the priorities expressed by the Government of Algeria (GoA) is to address the needs of concerned migrants and promote ways to strengthen their ties with their country of origin. Another priority relates to historical trading routes that characterized the country and have increasingly been the background for a new kind of population mobility related to economic migration. This has resulted in an influx of irregular migrants mainly from sub-Saharan Africa, but more recently, from Asia and other parts of the world.

IOM intends to support rural development through the enhancement of local capacities, in the framework of poverty reduction and the stabilization of populations in regions subject to high migration dynamics.

EGYPT

MIGRATION ISSUES

Until the mid-1950s, Egypt was largely a country of destination for migrants. However, increasing economic pressures and high rates of population growth, coinciding with the oil boom in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and a consequent demand for manpower, converted Egypt into a country of emigration. According to official government statistics, approximately 3.9 million Egyptians lived abroad in 2006. Regular migration carries significant development potential, though this is yet to be effectively harnessed.

In contrast, irregular migration remains a considerable cross-border challenge – particularly in the highly exploitative context of human trafficking. Egypt has also become a key transit point for mixed migration from sub-Saharan African countries en route to neighbouring countries and EU Member States. Egypt is host to a migrant population who – faced with continued conflict in countries of origin and limited immediate opportunities for third-country resettlement – may undertake onward regular and irregular migration, even if they are aware of the associated risks.

In 2009, as part of an ongoing global pandemic preparedness initiative, IOM has continued to advocate at the national level for pandemic preparedness amongst migrant communities in Egypt, which have suffered the highest number of confirmed human avian influenza (H1N1) fatalities outside of Asia. Further activities have built capacity within these communities – in particular, amongst the Sudanese residing in Cairo – on awareness-raising and counselling in the event of a pandemic or other humanitarian crisis.
Since first established in 1991, IOM’s Regional Mission in Cairo has worked in partnership with the Government of Egypt (GoE) and civil society to respond effectively to emerging migration-related issues. In Egypt, IOM continues to provide considerable resettlement assistance; however, the transition toward sustained engagement in a wider range of programmatic areas – in particular, counter-trafficking, migration and development, migration health and technical cooperation on migration management – is now well underway.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

**Repatriation Assistance**

Since the Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed between the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese People’s Liberation Movement in January 2005, the number of Sudanese seeking support for voluntarily repatriation from Egypt has grown significantly. In 2009, IOM began to offer repatriation assistance to Sudanese refugees, in cooperation with UNCHR Cairo. In addition, a substantial number of displaced Iraqis, who had registered with UNHCR Cairo, closed their files in 2008, predominately to return to the Iraqi capital of Baghdad and other parts of the country. This trend is expected to continue and increase in 2010. Accordingly, there is significant need to continue offering cost-effective repatriation and reintegration assistance.

- **Assisted voluntary return, reinsertion and reintegration of Iraqis from Egypt – USD 1,806,000 (New)**

**Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance**

Climate change may have particularly severe ramifications in the Middle East. Indeed, Egypt is experiencing significant gradual-onset environmental change; this may play an increasingly influential role in shaping human mobility in the country by directly and indirectly compelling internal migration. In consideration of such trajectories, IOM is preparing to support the GoE to better understand the potential impact of climate change on migration in order to develop concrete approaches to support migrants and their communities.

- **Climate change and environmentally induced migration in Egypt – USD 200,000 (New)**

**Migration Health**

**Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants**

Although the incidence level of HIV in Egypt is still relatively low, IOM is conducting research to assess vulnerabilities amongst the undocumented Sudanese population in Cairo as part of an ongoing multi-location study. At the same time, a vast number of Egyptian men temporarily leave their families each year to seek economic opportunities either within Egypt or abroad. The phenomenon may carry major – though largely under-researched – health implications for migrants’ families, predominantly for women and children who remain in Egypt. IOM is thus proposing to research the gender dimension of HIV, AIDS and mobility in Egypt.

- **Research on the gender dimension of HIV, AIDS and mobility in Egypt – USD 50,000 (New)**

**Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations**

As indicated in a recent study commissioned by IOM and carried out by the Centre for Migration and Refugee Studies at the American University in Cairo, migrant communities in Egypt suffer from inadequate access to quality health care. In addition, while experiences prior to displacement and living conditions in exile often have a severe psychosocial impact, limited community-level awareness has contributed to the prevailing lack of detection and assistance. In response, IOM is working in close cooperation with the Egyptian Ministry of Health and civil society to enhance access to primary health care, notably maternal health and psychosocial support among vulnerable migrant populations – including displaced Iraqis.

- **Psychosocial support and training programmes to assist vulnerable Iraqis displaced in Egypt – USD 520,000 (New)**
- **Enhancing access to health care services for Iraqi and other migrant women and children (Phase II) – USD 620,000**

**Migration and Development**

**Migration and Economic/Community Development**

Engaging the diaspora in the development of their communities of origin has long been a top priority for the GoE; accordingly, IOM has taken considerable initiative in this field. IOM is now looking to promote economic and community development in Kilo Arba’a wa Nus, a poor district on Cairo’s outskirts where a vulnerable Egyptian population live alongside a sizeable Sudanese community. At the same time, IOM is planning to work in cooperation with the GoE to promote development in rural Egypt – focusing on areas with high migration pressure, in order to provide alternatives to irregular migration.

- **Improving access to quality education, promoting environmental health and facilitating community support in Kilo Arba’a wa Nus – USD 750,000 (New)**
- **Enhancing socio-economic development by empowering women of migrant families in rural Egypt – USD 200,000 (New)**
- **Study of origin villages of Egyptian unaccompanied minors from Fayoum Governorate – USD 30,000 (New)**

**Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals**

As the global financial crisis unfolds, labour migrants are being disproportionately affected by large-scale job losses. In this context, it is anticipated that a considerable number of Egyptians may choose to return from abroad; according to local media, the total number could reach half a million in 2009 alone. IOM is well placed to support the GoE in addressing vulnerabilities amongst returnees and their communities of origin whilst ensuring that the
full potential of the human, social and financial capital associated with return movements is realized.

- **Support to the GoE for the effective management of return migration in the context of the global financial crisis – USD 1,000,000 (New)**

### Regulating Migration

#### Counter-trafficking

The GoE has acknowledged that the issue of human trafficking is a multifaceted problem that must be addressed in an integrated manner. Consequently, counter-trafficking initiatives in Egypt are gathering momentum. In 2008, IOM conducted a three-week pilot orientation course on counter-trafficking for Egyptian law-enforcement officials and organized a landmark “Regional Experts Meeting on Rights-based Assistance to Victims of Trafficking” with the patronage of Egypt’s first lady, Madam Suzanne Mubarak. As a result, key government entities – including the Ministry of Health and the Office of the General Prosecutor – opened a dialogue with IOM, which lead to them to request IOM support for further action in this field.

- **Supporting the GoE’s effort to combat human trafficking by enhancing key investigation, prosecution, and protection capacities – USD 300,000 (New)**
- **Enhancing the capacity of the Ministry of Health to assist victims of trafficking in Egypt – USD 200,000 (New)**

### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

The GoE recognizes the importance of facilitating regular mobility and countering irregular migration – particularly in the highly exploitative context of human trafficking. In 2008 and 2009, IOM has therefore continued to assist the government in the development of a more effective framework for migration and border management. IOM has also consolidated a valuable partnership with Egypt’s National Council for Human Rights, which has explicitly requested IOM support for the establishment of a Migration Unit to promote and protect migrants’ rights.

- **Enhancing dialogue on transit migration in Egypt – USD 50,000 (New)**
- **Support to the National Council for Human Rights to promote and protect migrants’ rights – USD 380,000 (New)**
- **Strengthening national mechanisms for the protection of migrants’ rights – USD 270,000 (New)**

### Facilitating Migration

#### Labour Migration

Over the course of 2008 and 2009, IOM has continued to work in close cooperation with the GoE to facilitate regular migration by assisting suitably qualified migrants to access the European labour market – oftentimes redressing a key deficit. Notably, under an ongoing project, IOM has assisted the GoE to develop an “Integrated Migration Information System” – a database accessible via the Internet that facilitates linkages between Egyptian jobseekers and prospective employers in Italy. This year,

- **Strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Manpower and Emigration to provide pre-departure orientation to Egyptian migrant workers – USD 140,000**

### Migration Policy and Research

#### Migration Policy Activities

Building upon and consolidating strategic partnerships with relevant Ministries, as well as key organizations based in Egypt, IOM continued activities to enhance knowledge and dialogue on migration policy throughout 2008 and 2009. Following the success of the round table organized by IOM in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) in 2008, IOM partnered with the Ministry’s Institute for Diplomatic Studies (IDS) to organize a second event focusing on “The Challenges and Potentials of Skilled Migration” in 2009. This event raised awareness on migration policy among young Egyptian diplomats. IOM is planning to work in partnership with the MFA (in particular, the IDS) to integrate relevant training modules into national training curricula. In addition, this year, IOM is planning to replicate training on international migration law delivered by IOM in partnership with the National Council for Human Rights in 2008.

- **Round table on the challenges and potential of international migration at the Egyptian Institute for Diplomatic Studies – USD 20,000**
- **International migration law and human rights of migrants training in Egypt – USD 11,000**

### Total funding requirements for Egypt – USD 6,547,000

### Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

#### Migration Issues

Libya’s extensive land and maritime borders expose the country to continuous and sustained migration challenges. The country is a transit and destination point for migrants, and estimates suggest that there are over a million irregular migrants. IOM has been present in Libya since April 2006 supporting governmental efforts and addressing a number of issues, such as capacity-building, AVRR of stranded migrants, border management, reception centre upgrading, counter-trafficking and research. Partnerships with relevant General People’s Committees (Ministries), such as Interior, Foreign Affairs, Manpower, and Justice, and major charity institutions, have been effectively put in place to attain coordinated objectives. Coordination with the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) has also been established to address migration issues in a regional perspective. A cooperation agreement signed with UNHCR in mid-2009 will also allow synergizing of joint and complementary actions.
PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health
Health Promotion and Assistance to Migrants

Capitalizing on the activities carried out in reception centres for irregular migrants, which have highlighted the need to improve health conditions and thereby minimize the risk of epidemic outbreak, IOM, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health, aims to carry out five assessment missions conducted by experts on health and migration. The purpose of these missions would be to evaluate and collect information on the medical situation in five of the most important reception centres located in different geographical parts of the country, which host different types of migrants. The outcomes of these assessment missions will be relevant to the elaboration of specific programmes aimed at improving the health conditions and paving the way for further relief activities for the migrants in these centres.

One of IOM’s other main priorities is the creation of a network that involves IOM experts, national health institutions (Ministry of Health, National Centre for Infectious Diseases) and Libyan civil society (Red Crescent, Qattafi Foundation, other relevant NGOs) on issues related to migration and health.

- Health assessment and medical assistance for migrants – USD 500,000

Regulating Migration
Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

Since April 2006, IOM has assisted the voluntary return of destitute migrants from Libya and supported their reintegration. In a country with such a large number of irregular migrants, AVRR programmes are a humanitarian alternative to the difficult living conditions in the context of irregular migration. Such programmes also have a concrete impact on national repatriation policies. Providing return assistance to stranded migrants together with sustainable reintegration opportunities is acknowledged as a priority by the Libyan government. Through several past projects, IOM has assisted almost 4,000 persons to voluntary return to their country of origin. Although these efforts have resulted in positive outcomes, IOM continues to view the provision of assistance for voluntary returns from Libya as a priority and has identified at least 4,000 new potential returnees.

- AVRR project – USD 4,000,000

Counter-trafficking

IOM is active in counter-trafficking programmes in Libya and is working to support the creation of a referral system to address each phase of the counter-trafficking process, from the prosecution of traffickers to the identification, protection, and provision of assistance to victims of trafficking. This initiative builds on and is intended to consolidate the outputs of previous counter-trafficking projects (which provided training for law-enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors, religious leaders, and civil society) and channel them into a consistent referral system.

Within IOM’s proposed project, joint training and workshops will be organized with the goal of consolidating the capacities of Libyan officials – especially law-enforcement officials – to handle the complex phenomenon of counter-trafficking. Such training will also be aimed at handing over the centre management, or at least its counter-trafficking components, to national counterparts.

- Counter-trafficking in Libya (CTL) – USD 400,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

Following the establishment of a Libyan civil society network and in coordination with relevant Libyan authorities, in April 2009, IOM launched a pilot initiative in the Transit Centre of Alqwaa, located 45 km from Tripoli. This pilot activity, conducted in cooperation with three Libyan NGOs, is pursuing a twofold aim: a) improve the living conditions of resident migrants by upgrading the centre’s standards; and b) build the capacities of local organizations to cope with the migration phenomenon and associated challenges. IOM intends to expand the project to other reception centres in Libya through the establishment of management procedures, the introduction of medical services, as well as the provision psychosocial and religious support by project partners. The initiative will also allow IOM to strengthen civil society by expanding the number of NGOs cooperating in the project and consolidating relations with the main Libyan governmental actors involved. Additionally, in order to cope in a holistic way with the complexity of the reception centres and the migrants’ situation, IOM will consolidate referral mechanisms with complementary stakeholders (embassies, international organizations, hospitals, etc.).

- Upgrading reception centre standards – USD 500,000

Facilitating Migration
Labour Migration

The recent dynamics of the national economy, as well as the rapid change from being a transit to a destination country for migrants, calls for enhanced skills among the local labour force in traditional and new market sectors in Libya. While labour migrants from third countries represent an essential asset of the Libyan economy, the adaptation of legislation and labour migration schemes to the evolving market requirements and the enhancement of international cooperation with countries of origin represent key challenges in migration management. In response to a request from Libyan labour authorities, IOM is ready to facilitate a series of three to four targeted in-country trainings for Libyan Government officials followed by two study tours to European and Gulf countries to share information on best practices. The training will be aimed at: a) enhancing governmental capacities related to international cooperation with selected African and Asian countries of origin; b) preparing a national labour market assessment and; c) facilitating the implementation of bilateral agreements.

- Libyan labour migration actions (LYB LAB) – USD 500,000

Total funding requirements for Libyan Arab Jamahiriya – USD 5,900,000
MIGRATION ISSUES

Since the formal establishment of an IOM office in Rabat (January 2007), IOM activities have been growing steadily in three main areas: 1) prevention of irregular migration; 2) migration and development; and 3) capacity-building in migration management. IOM activities relate to both potential and existing Moroccan migrants abroad and stranded migrants transiting through the country.

The Government of Morocco (GoM) has been closely involved in IOM’s work in the country and has developed a series of actions contributing to a comprehensive strategy on migration management. One of the major areas of focus within this emerging strategy is the strengthening of linkages with qualified Moroccans residing abroad to encourage the transfer of skills and know-how, in addition to promoting investment. In 2009, the GoM closely assessed the impact of the global financial and economic crisis on its community abroad and has envisaged the development of actions to decrease the negative effects. IOM has been encouraged to contribute to this planning phase.

In 2010, IOM would like to continue previously initiated activities and build on the achievements realized in order to provide comprehensive services to both returning transit migrants and Moroccans migrants residing abroad. To be sustainable, the strong involvement of Moroccan authorities at the national and regional levels is essential.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

IOM’s assistance to both returning stranded Moroccan migrants living abroad and irregular stranded migrants in Morocco has increasingly involved areas linked to the health conditions and the well-being of migrants. IOM proposes to facilitate the psychosocial reintegration of returning migrants (including Moroccans returning to Morocco and stranded migrants returning to their countries of origin) through the establishment of a national referral system of specialized medical and psychosocial focal points who are able to follow up on vulnerable cases.

- Enhancement of national capacities to support the psychosocial reintegration and well-being of Moroccan returnees and stranded migrants – USD 500,000

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

Through the implementation of previous successful projects in the area of migration and development, in addition to the fruitful collaboration with national institutions encouraging investments by the diaspora, IOM has paved the way for pilot interventions promoting investments by Moroccans living abroad and assisting members of the diaspora who are willing to conduct economic activities in Morocco. In 2010, IOM will continue to support national institutions in addressing the special needs of this important target group.

- Programme for the mobilization of Moroccans residing in Belgium for the development of Morocco – USD 584,000

Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals

In 2008, in the framework of a 1035-funded project, IOM has been working with the Minister in Charge of the Moroccan Community Residing Abroad (placed within the Prime Minister’s Cabinet) to map the skills and potential of the Moroccan community abroad in three selected countries (Canada, Belgium and France) in order to encourage closer relations to the benefit of Morocco. IOM will continue to support and enhance the efforts of the Ministry in strengthening linkages with the Moroccan community abroad and will promote pilot initiatives for the temporary return of qualified nationals.

- Promotion of the temporary return of Moroccan qualified nationals – USD 500,000
- Enhancement of the services of the Internet portal “FINCOME”, a communication tool with the Moroccan community abroad – USD 200,000

Regulating Migration

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

In 2006, IOM has conducted the first series of the international migration law course for a number of officials from concerned ministries. The success of this first series led to the elaboration of a second phase of the training course addressed to newly posted diplomats of the Moroccan MFA, who are in contact with their nationals abroad. The second phase is also focused on providing a comprehensive overview of the migration legal framework and best practices.

- Training course on migration law in Morocco (Phase II) – USD 40,340

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

At the request of the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training, IOM has developed a capacity-building intervention to enhance the Migrants’ Placement Service inside the Ministry. This service is responsible for validating contracts of foreign migrants wishing to work in Morocco and potential Moroccan migrants wishing to work abroad. This unit will be able to provide important statistics for the policymaking process in the area of labour migration.

- Capacity-building of the Migrants’ Placement Service within the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training – USD 500,000

Total funding requirements for Morocco – USD 2,324,340
MIGRATION ISSUES

Efforts to combat irregular migration in Tunisia have successfully resulted in decreasing numbers of irregular migrants setting off from Tunisian coasts. Given the impact of the current financial and economic crisis, the country is increasingly interested in ensuring the reintegration of returning migrants. However, the main priority of the Government of Tunisia (GoT) remains the further promotion of circular migration agreements with European countries such as France. The GoT is furthermore interested in supporting the Tunisian diaspora in the development of the country through knowledge transfer to assist during the transition phase to a “knowledge-based society”.

In line with priorities of the GoT, IOM intends to continue the implementation of its ongoing activities in the field of migration and development. At the same time, IOM is developing new activities with a wide range of partners which include, besides government agencies, UN agencies, NGOs and the academic sector. IOM strives to enhance institutional capacities for effective migration management through capacity-building, migration-development activities, and labour migration schemes.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

The ongoing “Integrated Migration and Development Project” (IMAD) project, capitalizes on the positive results obtained in the Governorates of Kasserine and Mahdia by previous actions aimed at addressing and minimizing the effect of high unemployment and strong migration dynamics. On this basis, IOM has developed a new proposal to expand the initial geographical coverage to include other similar Tunisian regions, such as the governorates of Gabes, El Kef and Gafsa.

- Initiatives for the promotion of development activities in migration-prone areas – USD 900,000

Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals

Building on the existing strong ties between Tunisian expatriate communities and the home country, IOM proposes activities to strengthen social and cultural integration, with a particular focus on the reintegration of qualified nationals, women and young people. The project also seeks to support the role of Tunisian attachés sociaux and local European authorities, migrant community associations, and local associations operating in the field of social/economic integration.

- Institutional support to the Office of Tunisians Abroad (OTE) and Tunisian Migrants’ Associations – USD 200,000
- Support initiative for the reintegration of qualified nationals – USD 100,000

Regulating Migration

Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

In cooperation with national authorities, NGOs and local institutions in countries of origin, IOM regularly assists the most vulnerable stranded migrants and offers them the possibility to return to their home country. In order to ensure the continuity of this humanitarian and reintegration assistance, IOM proposes an AVRR programme which, in coordination with UNHCR, will also aim at assisting unsuccessful asylum-seekers.

- AVRR programme for stranded migrants and rejected asylum-seekers in Tunisia, including reintegration in countries of origin – USD 200,000

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

IOM has already cooperated with the Tunisian Ministry of Employment and Youth Professional Insertion in the field of vocational training and database creation. Building on these partnerships and experiences, IOM aims to promote legal migration and the placement of Tunisian labourers through the establishment of appropriate schemes, including circular migration mechanisms. IOM intends also to provide institutional support and capacity-building, develop an information campaign, and conduct technical meetings for the Association Tunisienne de Défense Sociale (ATDS) in the field of migration. Particular emphasis will be given to supporting the development of a national information and awareness campaign on regular and irregular migration as well as the organization of seminars on migration, youth, and development in the Mediterranean region.

- Initiative for the promotion of legal migration and Tunisian labour – USD 900,000
- Information and awareness-raising campaign with national partners – USD 200,000

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Policy Activities

IOM proposes a project to support the GoT with the development of a common inter-ministerial observatory on migration-related information in the country.

- Development and start-up of an observatory for migration-related information in Tunisia – USD 150,000

Migration Research and Publications

Based on a social and economic analysis of the demographic profile of the Tunisian population, the motivations of potential Tunisian migrants, as well as their sources of information, IOM proposes to study the factors that exert an influence on Tunisian outmigration. This analysis would help in the collection of reliable information to support the decision-making process in relevant regions and sectors.

- Research on the Tunisian migratory potential, migration perspectives in the European Union and the impact of enlargement – USD 80,000

Total funding requirements for Tunisia – USD 2,730,000
Middle East

Regional
Bahrain
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Syria
Yemen
Migration Health
Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

Though the overall prevalence rate of the HIV and AIDS in the Middle East is low, limited awareness amongst at-risk groups – including mobile populations – can rapidly destabilize this situation. IOM is working in partnership with various stakeholders, including the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Intercountry Team for Middle East and North Africa to support government efforts through research, regional and interregional coordination and resource mobilization.

- Supporting multi-country partnership on HIV and AIDS: seaports initiative – USD 147,950 (New)

Migration and Development
Remittances

The Middle East is host to a significant number of overseas contract workers, resulting in substantial remittance outflows, particularly from countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Simultaneously, several countries in the region (including Egypt and Lebanon) are major countries of origin for labour migration. IOM therefore continues to support countries in the region and beyond to enhance labour mobility management, safeguard migrants’ rights and realize associated developmental benefits. In particular, IOM activities have fostered greater dialogue and cooperation between countries of destination and origin (both in the region and beyond). Under the project listed below, IOM will address a key literary gap and establish a valuable information base for policymakers and practitioners in the target countries through research on the nature, use and impact of remittances sent from selected GCC destination countries to eight countries of origin in Asia and the Middle East.

- Enhancing knowledge of remittance corridors between selected GCC destination countries and countries of origin in Asia and the Middle East – USD 600,000 (New)

Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking

National authorities throughout the Middle East have recently demonstrated greater commitment to acknowledge and actively combat human trafficking. IOM support, channelled through a comprehensive regional initiative that commenced in October 2007, has played a key role in addressing the need for rapid identification and enhanced protection of trafficked persons. In addition, during the landmark “Regional Experts Meeting on Rights-based Assistance to Victims of Trafficking” held in December 2008 under the auspices of Egypt’s first lady, representatives of 22 Arab countries convened in Cairo and collaboratively developed a comprehensive set of draft recommendations to guide further action in this field. IOM will continue to support these efforts through its proposed programming.
Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

Establishing and maintaining a framework for effective mobility management - while simultaneously protecting migrants’ rights - has emerged as a priority among Arab League Member States. In 2008, IOM scaled up support to national authorities through two key regional initiatives designed to assist affected countries to address critical fallout of the Iraqi displacement crisis. Recently, to enhance availability of quality technical expertise and localized knowledge in the field of migration and border management, the Government of Egypt – and, subsequently, the League of Arab States – has requested IOM support for the establishment of a technical cooperation centre in Cairo.

- Establishment of an Arab Technical Cooperation Centre – USD 750,000 (New)

Facilitated Migration

Labour Migration

IOM is taking initiative to enhance dialogue and cooperation between government entities in Indonesia (a major country of origin) and authorities in select GCC destination countries for more effective management of labour migration.

- Promoting effective management of labour migration in Indonesia (Phase II) – USD 413,595

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Policy Activities

Building upon and consolidating strategic partnerships with relevant government entities and major regional institutions, IOM has continued to conduct activities to enhance knowledge and dialogue on migration policy in the Middle East. In June 2009, IOM and the League of Arab States, in cooperation with the Egyptian Ministry of Manpower and Emigration and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), co-organized a second regional meeting to enhance Arab participation in the third Global Forum on Migration and Development. The focus of the meeting was “integrating human mobility issues into development policies in the Arab region”, in line with the focus of the Athens Forum held in November 2009.

- Third Arab regional experts group meeting on migration and development – USD 40,000

Total funding requirements for the region – USD 3,961,545

BAHRAIN

Migration Issues

There are no accurate statistics on the number of overseas contract workers currently hosted by the Kingdom of Bahrain; however, according to official statistics released in 2006, non-nationals constituted approximately 39 per cent of the total population and 72 per cent of the workforce. In particular, Bahrain is an important destination country for overseas contract workers from South and South-East Asia, predominately employed in the construction or domestic sector.

In this context, the Government of Bahrain (GoB) has taken measures to enhance management of the temporary contractual employment cycle, protect migrants’ human rights and counter human trafficking. IOM continues to provide considerable technical expertise to government entities and civil society in associated programmatic areas, including facilitating and regulating migration.

Programme Areas

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

The GoB has introduced several measures – such as specific anti-trafficking legislation enacted in January 2008 – to combat the documented increase of trafficking in the country. IOM supports the GoB in this field through various means, including awareness-raising activities, capacity-building for law-enforcement agencies, shelter management and accurate, timely press coverage on the issue. To build upon achievements thus far, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is heading Bahrain’s National Coordinating Committee to Combat Trafficking, has expressed interest in a continuum of activities.

- Strengthening the capacity of criminal justice agencies to combat human trafficking as well as to protect victims of trafficking in Bahrain (Phase II) – USD 200,000

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

In 2007, the Labour Market Regulatory Authority (LMRA) in Bahrain commissioned a study on the dynamics of the labour market. The study identified certain limitations with regard to the recruitment, placement, and working conditions of overseas contract workers and – on this basis – recommended a range of measures to enhance management of the temporary contractual employment cycle. The LMRA has since approached IOM, requesting technical assistance for follow-up.

- Pilot project for the governance of temporary contractual foreign workers from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and the Philippines to the Kingdom of Bahrain – USD 1,000,000

Total funding requirements for Bahrain – USD 1,200,000
Migration and Development
Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals

According to a report by the Brookings Institution, 40 per cent of Iraq's professionals – doctors, lawyers, professors – have left the country since 2003. The health sector has been particularly affected, as more than half of Iraq's 34,000 doctors have taken refuge overseas in the last six years. In December 2008, the first conference to address “brain drain” issues was organized by the Government of Iraq (GoI) in Baghdad. While the GoI still lacks the financial and management resources to attract Iraqi expatriates back to the country, it is committed to encouraging the return of qualified nationals so that their expertise can be utilized for Iraq's reconstruction and development in the coming years.

- Return of qualified Iraqi nationals – USD 3,000,000

Regulating Migration
Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

The total number of returns to Iraq has grown slowly since the end of 2007; it nonetheless remains a small fraction of the total Iraqi IDP and refugee population. Returning home means facing a new set of challenges for Iraqi families: 56 per cent of IOM-assessed returnee families are unemployed; 39 per cent return to partially or completely destroyed property; and 64 per cent have less than six hours of electricity per day. Priority needs nationwide for assessed returnees include, inter alia: food, non-food items (NFIs) and fuel. However, returnee needs and conditions differ considerably from governorate to governorate and from district to district and, for return to be successful, the entire community must be strengthened.

- Return and reinsertion – USD 15,000,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM has been implementing the Capacity-building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP) for the GoI since August 2004. Having relatively little experience in border management, Iraq is facing serious challenges in establishing an efficient national border management system. They include poor infrastructure at borders and border-crossing points, lack of appropriate or updated legislation and the need for procedures conducive to effective and efficient border and migration management.

Despite significant achievements in building document fraud detection capacities of immigration services and some progress in establishing consultative processes among concerned government entities, inter alia: through an inter-ministerial ad hoc task force for policy development, GoI inter-agency coordination remains rather weak, while human resources remain inadequately qualified to manage migration at policy and operational levels. Moreover, the central government in Baghdad lacks proper coordination with the Kurdistan Regional Government in dealing with migration.

- Capacity-building in migration management programme for the Government of Iraq (CBMMP) (Phase IV) – USD 2,300,000

Programme Areas
Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management
Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

Beyond immediate emergency relief, there is an urgent and immediate need to support activities related to community stabilization. While relief assistance remains essential to vulnerable families, work must progress toward securing basic infrastructure, services, property recovery and improved opportunities for income generation. Investment in community stabilization measures, in concert with the targeted provision of relief commodities, will address essential needs at both the community and individual levels as a basis for sustainable integration of displaced and returnee populations alongside host community members.

- Programme for human security and stabilization (PHSS) (Phase III) – USD 25,000,000
- Emergency assistance to vulnerable populations – USD 20,000,000
- Psychosocial, legal and livelihood support to the most vulnerable internally displaced and returnee female-headed households – USD 2,000,000
- Capacity-building for branch offices of the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) on the protection needs of and assistance to IDPs and returnees – USD 1,370,000

Migration Issues
Community members.

Since February 2006, more than 1.6 million Iraqis – approximately 5.5 per cent of the total population – have been internally displaced. Even as the security situation appears to improve and displacement slows, Iraqi internally displaced persons (IDPs) face threats of eviction and live in precarious environments, where the possibility of violence remains a concern. IOM’s assessment of the intentions of IDP families reveals that many wish to return home and may do so if conditions permit, whilst others would prefer to begin new lives in their places of displacement or other locations.

As with those who remain displaced, significant challenges face those who return. Currently 55,007 returnee families (an estimated 330,042 individuals) have been identified across the country by IOM returnee field monitors. These families face harsh living conditions, destroyed property and infrastructure, and loss of former livelihoods. Coping mechanisms have been exhausted and resources are thin while the current economic environment offers few prospects for self-supporting activities. IOM and other humanitarian organizations are working to assist IDP, returnee and other vulnerable families in these tenuous circumstances, but the response remains inadequately funded in proportion to the numerous and diverse needs of highly vulnerable populations across Iraq.
MIGRATION ISSUES

Jordan is host to an estimated 500,000 Iraqi refugees (2007). IOM is working to enhance access to key social services amongst Iraqis in Jordan, thus alleviating the strain on the host government and international community. IOM also assists the Government of Jordan (GoJ) in enhancing information-management on Iraq migration and in building its capacity in migration management to find effective solutions to the Iraq displacement crisis.

Jordan is furthermore a country of origin and transit and a destination for labour migration. Labour migrants are coming mainly from Egypt, Indonesia, the Philippines and, recently, Sri Lanka. There has recently been an increase in tuberculosis (TB) cases and other communicable diseases detected among labour migrants. IOM assists the GoJ in its efforts to improve pre-departure health assessments for migrants.

The GoJ is well aware of the critical role migration and border management play in preventing and combating transnational crime, including migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons. The adoption of Jordan’s “Prevention of Trafficking Act” in April 2009 paved the way for further measures in the field of counter-trafficking. IOM continues to provide capacity-building and technical expertise in the field of border and migration management to the GoJ.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health

Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations

In 2008, IOM’s “Assessment on the Psychosocial Needs of Iraqis Displaced in Jordan and Lebanon” found that Iraqis displaced in Jordan are facing several adverse psychosocial outcomes, which are oftentimes compounded by limited access to services. In 2009, IOM provided assistance to the psychosocial needs of Iraqi children and youths displaced in Jordan. IOM will further strive to strengthen the outreach capacity of local professionals and NGO staff to respond to psychosocial needs of displaced Iraqis and enhance their technical capacity in psychosocial assistance areas.

- Psychosocial assistance to Iraqis displaced in Jordan – USD 700,000

Regulating Migration

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM has helped to identify six priority areas for capacity-building support to the GoJ to strengthen border control

and migration management operations. They include: 1) border management information systems; 2) immigration and migration management training; 3) border security equipment; 4) document-fraud training; 5) legislative and procedural review; and 6) counter-trafficking. In 2008 and 2009, IOM built the capacity of the GoJ in the field of migration and border management through assistance in the development of laws, regulations and standard operating procedures (SOPs) with relevance to migration and border management, as well as through the provision of training and equipment. With further funding, IOM intends to implement activities related to remaining priorities, as well as continue and/or expand ongoing activities.

- Capacity-building in border control and migration management through enhancement of document examination and forgery detection – USD 1,000,000

KUWAIT

MIGRATION ISSUES

Kuwait is host to a vast number of overseas contract workers from countries in South and South-East Asia, including India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and the Philippines, who are predominately employed in the construction sector and service industry. The single largest expatriate community in Kuwait is comprised of Indians who, according to the Report on the High Level Committee of the Indian Diaspora, account for almost 20 per cent of the total resident expatriate population. Currently, Egyptian nationals comprise the largest foreign Arab population. In recent years, women have represented an incrementally larger percentage of overseas contract workers in GCC countries; according to local press, they may now constitute one third of Kuwait’s migrant population.

The Government of Kuwait (GoK) has made considerable progress in labour mobility management, enhancing protection of migrants’ human rights and actively working to combat trafficking in persons. To this end, IOM has undertaken considerable initiative to foster enhanced dialogue between relevant government entities in Kuwait and in migrants’ countries of origin. In addition, IOM continues to avail technical expertise in associated programmatic areas, including through a recent workshop on management of temporary contractual labour for government and civil society representatives.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Regulating Migration

Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

According to the Embassies of Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Eritrea, Bangladesh and the Philippines, which recently approached IOM for support, return assistance is urgently required by a considerable number of overseas contract workers stranded in Kuwait.

- Capacity-building in border control and migration management through enhancement of document examination and forgery detection – USD 1,000,000

Total funding requirements for
Jordan – USD 1,700,000

Total funding requirements for
Iraq – USD 74,870,000
Counter-trafficking

According to recent studies and the local press, Kuwait is a destination country for trafficking in persons; in particular, overseas contract workers employed in the domestic sector are recognized as highly vulnerable. The GoK has taken significant initiative in this field and – following the issuance of the U.S. Department of State’s 2009 Trafficking in Persons Report – reaffirmed its commitment to combating the phenomenon and availing comprehensive assistance to victims. To this end, the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour have requested IOM support to further enhance law-enforcement and shelter-management capacity in Kuwait. IOM is also preparing to train Kuwaiti criminal justice officials (including judges and public prosecutors) in this field.

- Strengthening the capacity of the Government of Kuwait to provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking – USD 90,000
- Counter-trafficking training for police officers in Kuwait – USD 50,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

There are two main types of irregular migrants in Kuwait: those who remain in the country after their work permits have expired and those who enter the country irregularly. IOM is well placed to support the GoK efforts to enhance migration and border management and thereby combat human trafficking, migrant smuggling and other transnational crime. In consultation with relevant government entities and the international community, IOM is preparing to conduct training, which will enhance the capability of select Kuwaiti border officials to effectively combat the use of fraudulent documentation and further limit the flow of irregular transit through the Kingdom of Kuwait.

- Capacity-building in migration management programme – USD 3,000,000
- Document-examination training for Kuwaiti immigration officials – USD 42,505

Facilitating Migration Labour Migration

Kuwait is a major country of destination for overseas contract workers; in 2008, they were estimated to constitute 80 per cent of the total labour force. IOM is working in close cooperation with the GoK and civil society to enhance labour mobility management and provide assistance to overseas contract workers. IOM has also been active in promoting dialogue between relevant government entities in Kuwait and in migrants’ countries of destination, facilitating information exchange. IOM will continue to work in partnership with the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour in Kuwait, to further build government capacity in this field.

- Capacity-building for government employees on labour migration – USD 200,000
- Supporting the Government of Kuwait’s effort to protect temporary contract workers through capacity-building for government officials, labour attaches and civil society – USD 22,600

- Supporting the Government of Kuwait’s efforts to safeguard the rights of temporary contract workers in Kuwait (through a “training-of-trainers” programme) – USD 20,000

**Total funding requirements for Kuwait – USD 3,925,105**

**LEBANON**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

Despite a lack of up-to-date and reliable data, it is widely recognized that Lebanon is a major country of emigration; accordingly, if effectively managed – particularly through active engagement of the sizeable Lebanese diaspora – migration has the potential to contribute positively to Lebanon’s development. To this end, IOM continues to work in partnership with the relevant government entities and civil society in Lebanon.

Lebanon is also host to sizeable displaced Palestinian and Iraqi communities. Amongst the Iraqi displaced, overall living conditions continue to deteriorate and initial resources are incrementally depleted; accordingly, a vast number remain in need of urgent assistance. IOM has commissioned valuable research in this field; in follow-up, IOM has contributed to the humanitarian response through the provision of psychosocial assistance and development of livelihood support programmes.

Lebanon is gradually recovering from the 2006 conflict as well as localized violence, including in Nahr El-Bared. IOM is supporting the government and civil society in reconstruction and community-stabilization initiatives.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

**Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance**

Lebanon is host to sizeable displaced Palestinian and Iraqi communities and the ongoing support of the international community is essential to generate an overall improvement in their social and economic situation and alleviate the strain on the government and the host community. IOM has commissioned research on the socio-economic needs of vulnerable communities in Lebanon and, on this basis, will continue to provide targeted assistance. In particular, as a consequence of recent conflict, the Lebanese Government requires further support in infrastructure rehabilitation in peripheral districts would be of deemed necessity in complementarity with the government’s efforts.

- Infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihood support – USD 1,000,000
- Support refugees who have made the informed choice to repatriate voluntarily - USD 600,000 (CAP)
- Provide sustainable assistance to vulnerable Iraqis displaced in Lebanon - USD 700,000 (CAP)
- Strengthening the capacity of civil society to promote human rights and democratic reform in Lebanon – USD 250,000

**Total funding requirements for Lebanon – USD 2,350,000**

**Texas**

- Return assistance for migrant workers from sending countries in Kuwait – USD 500,000
**Migration Health**

*Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants*

IOM is well placed to enhance civil society capacity to advocate for development and implementation policies to safeguard sexual and reproductive health rights, with a specific focus on vulnerable groups, including migrants. IOM is also planning to contribute to pandemic preparedness amongst migrant workers and their families in Lebanon.

- Improving access to sexual and reproductive health services and information for labour migrants in Lebanon – USD 200,000
- Pandemic preparedness for migrant workers in Lebanon – USD 120,000

**Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations**

Civil society is playing a critical role in assisting crisis-affected populations in Lebanon. With particular emphasis on the provision of psychosocial assistance and counselling, IOM intends to strengthen the capacity amongst civil society partners for enhanced provision of direct assistance to vulnerable Lebanese and migrant populations.

- Replication of psychosocial centre “Dari” in South and North Lebanon – USD 1,000,000
- Address the psychosocial needs of Iraqi children, youth, and their host communities - USD 330,000 (CAP)

**Migration and Development**

*Migration and Economic/Community Development*

If effectively managed – particularly through active engagement of the sizeable Lebanese diaspora and productive local investment using remittances received from abroad – migration carries potential to make a considerable and sustained contribution to Lebanon’s development. To this end, IOM is preparing to support the development of a national database to avail up-to-date statistical data on the Lebanese diaspora. In turn, it is expected that this initiative will help to shape effective migration policies and assist the government to identify and harness human, social and financial capital associated with the phenomenon.

- Develop official statistics and a national database for the Lebanese diaspora for use in labour migration policies – USD 500,000

**Total funding requirements for Lebanon – USD 4,700,000**

**SYRIA**

**Migration Issues**

Syria continues to host the largest externally displaced Iraqi population in the region. A vast number remain in need of urgent assistance; their economic and social situation may be steadily worsening as existing resources are incrementally depleted, remittances are reduced and opportunities for lawful employment remain limited.

In parallel, Syria is currently witnessing the impact of a drought (linked to climate change), which has affected the country since 2006. In particular, over the past six months, internal migration has increased dramatically due to a loss of livelihoods. Estimates of the total magnitude of this phenomenon range from 40,000 to 60,000 families. Such population movements, coupled with existing pressures on key infrastructure stemming from the prolonged residence of a large Iraqi community in Syria, may severely affect social stability in the long run, hinder development in various ways, and exacerbate challenges associated with irregular migration.

In Damascus, IOM continues to work in partnership with the Syrian government, UN agencies and civil society to respond effectively to emerging migration-related issues – particularly in the fields of emergency and post-crisis migration management and regulating migration. IOM is also supporting relevant government entities to build a comprehensive policy framework for effective migration management.

**Programme Areas**

*Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management*

*Repatriation Assistance*

In Syria, according to a recent assessment, the ongoing drought has compelled some 300,000 persons to leave communities of origin, predominately in the north-east of the country. IOM and the international community recognize the need to support the Government of Syria’s immediate response to this situation through the Syria Drought Response Plan, which will provide for the return of the drought-affected population. In parallel, with consideration to the need for a long-term and sustainable solution, stabilization measurements will be introduced to help avoid the reoccurrence of such displacement. IOM is well placed to play an active role in this field and continues to work in cooperation with relevant ministries and UN agencies to coordinate assistance.

- Assisted voluntary return to drought-affected areas – USD 4,812,243

**Regulating Migration**

*Counter-trafficking*

Human trafficking is a considerable challenge throughout the Middle East. Syria is a destination and transit country for trafficked women and children and continues to host a highly vulnerable population of displaced Iraqis. IOM has been supporting the Government of Syria’s effort in this programmatic area since 2005. Notably, under a major ongoing project, IOM has partnered with a local NGO for the successful establishment of Syria’s first shelter for victims of trafficking in Damascus – fully operational at present. IOM is working to establish a second shelter in Aleppo under a second major project. While awareness-raising and capacity-building activities are ongoing, further effort is required to assist trafficking victims accommodated at the shelter – as well as other vulnerable migrants – through return and reintegration support.
Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

In Syria, due to a situation exacerbated by the massive ongoing Iraqi displacement crisis, there is an urgent need to support relevant government entities in further strengthening migration and border management. Based on the model of cooperation established through successful implementation of the first and second phase of a comprehensive border management project, IOM will continue to avail technical support to the Syrian Ministry of Interior to further enhance border management under the proposed third phase, concentrating on the 10 remaining entry/exit border points of a total of 24.

- Capacity-building on border management (Phase III) – USD 750,000

Migration and Development
Migration and Economic/Community Development

Well-functioning and neutral electoral institutions are a key to guaranteeing fair and democratic elections. Accordingly, over recent years, the GoY – together with the international community – has taken positive steps to strengthen the capacity of its electoral institutions, including the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum (SCER). At the request of UNDP, IOM is preparing to contribute to the EC–UNDP’s ongoing initiative to strengthen the capacity of the SCER, improving functioning and transparency at the central, regional and district levels.

- Support to the Supreme Committee for Elections and Referendum for the enfranchisement of IDPs, youth and other disadvantaged groups in the electoral cycle of Yemen – USD 599,960

Regulating Migration
Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

According to the UN Population Division, Yemen will host over 500,000 migrants by mid-2010. In the medium to long term, few are afforded durable solutions: opportunities for local integration and third-country resettlement remain limited. As a consequence, there has been considerable growth in the number of stranded migrants living on the periphery of Yemeni society who may wish to return to respective countries of origin. Within the framework of the Mixed Migration Task Force in Yemen, IOM is working with the government to strengthen migration management, including through the development of voluntary return and reintegration programmes to assist stranded migrants who wish to return from Yemen to countries of origin.

- Building the capacity of the government and civil society in Yemen to facilitate the assisted voluntary return and reintegration of Yemenis – USD 280,000

MIGRATION ISSUES

Yemen has historically been characterized by a large labour migration outflow; according to official census, by 2004 approximately 1.7 million Yemenis lived abroad – including 800,000 in Saudi Arabia. At the same time, Yemen is witnessing a major influx of highly vulnerable migrants and asylum-seekers who make the hazardous journey from countries of origin in the Horn of Africa (predominately Somalia, Eritrea and Ethiopia) toward Puntland and Djibouti, and onward across the Gulf of Aden.

There are indications that human trafficking is taking place along this route. At the same time, the Government of Yemen (GoY) has been proactive in tackling internal and cross-border child trafficking; to this end, IOM has partnered with UNICEF to provide support through capacity-building and targeted prevention initiatives.

IOM has also actively built the capacity of GoY authorities and civil society to respond to child trafficking, manage mixed migration, counter irregular migration, and harness migration for Yemen’s development.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration and Development
Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management
Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

With at least 1.4 million Yemenis living abroad even as instability in the region contributes to inflows of refugees into the country predominantly from Somalia, Eritrea and Ethiopia, the need for effective migration management is paramount. IOM post-emergency operations provide transportation and humanitarian assistance in facilitating evacuation from emergency situations while also initiating and supporting post-emergency reconstruction initiatives.

- Early recovery livelihood support to communities affected by natural disasters – USD 1,923,440 (CAP)
- Transitional emergency shelters and rehabilitation of emergency shelters for conflict-affected communities of northern governorates – USD 1,287,742 (CAP)
- Emergency transportation for conflict-displaced populations – USD 905,000 (CAP)
- Essential services for IDPs and early warning health system – USD 490,753 (CAP)
- Emergency water and hygiene assistance to IDPs – USD 955,268 (CAP)
- Emergency assistance to vulnerable IDP households – USD 595,269 (CAP)

Total funding requirements for Syria – USD 6,862,243
Counter-trafficking

Yemen represents an origin, transit and destination country for trafficking in persons. In parallel to the ongoing effort by IOM and UNICEF to combat child trafficking from Yemen into Saudi Arabia, IOM is focusing on enhancing capacities amongst national authorities and civil society in Yemen to respond to human trafficking within the context of mixed migration. Indeed, those who travel to Yemen from countries of origin in the Horn of Africa are highly vulnerable – particularly if undertaking onward irregular migration toward Saudi Arabia and other GCC countries. IOM’s comprehensive approach will strengthen knowledge and practical skills for identification and assistance provision amongst frontline law-enforcement officers, civil society and UN partners.

- **Empowering government and civil society in Yemen to address mixed migration and protect victims of trafficking travelling the Gulf of Aden route (Phase II)** – USD 500,000
- **Combating human trafficking in the conflict-affected governorates of Yemen** – USD 698,000 (CAP)
- **Improving the protection of migrants and other vulnerable groups** – USD 428,388 (CAP)

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

Irregular migration to and via Yemen – particularly in the high-exploitation context of human trafficking – carries major ramifications for the stability of Yemen and the region. Indeed, Yemen’s geographical location and relatively permeable borders render it vulnerable to irregular migration. The GoY has demonstrated initiative in this field and IOM is well placed to further strengthen the capacity of national authorities counter irregular migration through enhanced migration and border management and protect the rights of all persons involved in migration, including victims of trafficking.

- **Empowering government and civil society in Yemen to address mixed migration** – USD 1,750,000

**Total funding requirements for Yemen** – USD 10,413,820
Southern Cone
Regional
Argentina
Brazil
Chile
Paraguay
Uruguay

Andean Countries
Regional
Bolivia
Colombia
Ecuador
Peru
Venezuela

Central America and Mexico
Regional
Belize
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama

The Caribbean
Regional
Dominican Republic
Guyana
Haiti
Jamaica
Trinidad and Tobago
Regional

MIGRATION ISSUES

The phenomenon of migration has increasingly achieved a more predominant position in the agendas of state authorities within the countries of the Southern Cone region. Fundamental advances have taken place in migration policies, evidenced by the approval of new norms (migration and anti-trafficking laws) and the signing of bilateral and multilateral agreements—all of them based on international treaties of human rights. IOM’s strategy in the region will focus mainly on providing technical cooperation to governments on migration management and combating trafficking, while protecting the human rights of migrants.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

Counter-trafficking activities have been strengthened during the past years in the triple-border region among Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay through ongoing efforts implemented by IOM with the support of both public and civil society institutions. The next step envisioned is to carry out an in-depth study about the dimensions of the phenomenon in the region. This will assist governmental and non-governmental local institutions in designing and implementing more relevant policies and programmes. IOM’s proposed activities will also provide medical, psychological, legal services as well as labour reinsertion assistance to victims of trafficking through a multidimensional strategy including protection, return, and reintegration support.

- In-depth study on human trafficking phenomenon in the triple-border region – USD 150,000
- Programme for the prevention and protection of victims of trafficking in the Southern Cone – USD 350,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

One of the major initiatives contributing to increased capabilities in addressing migration issues among governments in the region is the Inter-American Course on International Migration for Latin America. An aim of IOM’s proposed project is to ensure continuity to the annual course in 2010.

Moreover, technical cooperation regarding a variety of migration issues is provided by IOM to different countries of the region within the Latin American Programme for Technical Cooperation on Migration (PLACMI). Under the programme multiple studies and assistance activities have been implemented in the region for over ten years and

IOM aims to build on and expand these achievements in 2010.

Finally, as a result of the last South American Conference on Migration, it was agreed to create and consolidate the South American Network for Migration, based on South American horizontal cooperation. The objectives of this initiative are to: enhance the capacities of each Member State, exchange best practices, and strengthen regional integration.

- Inter-American Course on international migration – USD 100,000
- Latin American programme for technical cooperation on migration – USD 400,000
- South American network on migration – USD 250,000

Total funding requirements for the region – USD 1,250,000

ARGENTINA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Migration issues, such as trafficking persons (TIP), management of returnees and protection of migrants’ human rights, remain the focus of relevant political and civil society. Governmental bodies have been carrying out policies and programmes targeted at normalizing migrants in irregular situations and taking action against trafficking in people. IOM has been increasing initiatives and programmes aimed at addressing these issues in close coordination with corresponding stakeholders.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

IOM is currently implementing the Recuperar (Spanish for “recovering”) project that aims to prevent future and eradicate current child labour in migrant families, especially targeting those working in waste recovery and recycling activities. The project foresees the extension of microcredit to vulnerable families whose children once worked in recycling. This financial support will enable beneficiary families to develop and operate microenterprises, thereby generating income and enhancing their living conditions. IOM has developed a new project aiming at improving microbusiness management by providing technical support to beneficiaries in order to make their enterprises more sustainable and avoid a return to vulnerability.

- Recuperar project: enhancing microbusiness – USD 350,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

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- Inter-American Course on international migration – USD 100,000
- Latin American programme for technical cooperation on migration – USD 400,000
- South American network on migration – USD 250,000

Total funding requirements for the region – USD 1,250,000
Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking
IOM proposes to carry out a nation-wide survey on victims of trafficking (VoTs) to better understand the magnitude of the phenomenon in Argentina. The results will help the national government and civil society organizations to develop and implement better designed policies addressing human trafficking. Within this proposed initiative, IOM also foresees conducting training for members of the judiciary, security forces and service providers who assist VoTs.
- National survey on human trafficking – USD 60,000
- Institutional strengthening for combating human trafficking – USD 250,000

Migration Policy and Research
Migration Research and Publications
IOM intends to draw attention to remittances coming from Argentinean nationals abroad. This remains a poorly researched issue, notwithstanding the Migration Profile of Argentina that was produced by IOM in 2008.
- Study on remittances from nationals abroad – USD 60,000

Total funding requirements for Argentina – USD 720,000

BRAZIL

MIGRATION ISSUES
Migration issues are becoming increasingly prominent in Brazil’s political agenda. Brazil used to be characterized as a destination country, but due to changes in migratory patterns, the Brazilian Government is currently facing new challenges related to the increased flow of emigrants abroad, especially to Europe. As a result of these new dynamics, the government is trying to strengthen its institutional capacity to address the needs of the Brazilian diaspora. IOM is developing specific relevant initiatives, together with the pertinent Brazilian stakeholders, to respond to this environment.

PROGRAMME AREAS
Regulating Migration
Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments
The increasing number of vulnerable Brazilian migrants, returning from Europe in particular, has led IOM to focus more on providing reintegration assistance. This approach is based on the idea that supporting returnees in adapting to the new context of their home country helps to reinforce the positive aspects of the migration phenomenon. IOM intends to establish partnerships with strategically important institutions in Brazilian civil society that work directly with this issue and can assist returnees in different states of the country.

- Return and reintegration assistance programme – USD 200,000
- Support to the creation and consolidation of a network to better assist the reintegration process of Brazilian returnees – USD 200,000
- Research about the impact of return and reintegration activities in a local context – USD 100,000

Counter-trafficking
IOM’s proposed counter-trafficking activities in Brazil will focus on strengthening and improving the assistance services offered to VoTs by government institutions. The Brazilian Government has recently set up Centres to Combat Trafficking in Persons in different states as part of the implementation of the national counter-trafficking plan. IOM has begun to strengthen its cooperative ties with these recently created Brazilian institutions and will provide the technical support needed for developing the methodology and standard operating procedures to provide assistance to VoTs within these centres.
- Assistance to VoTs – USD 150,000
- Developing a VoT assistance methodology to the Centres to Combat Trafficking in Persons – USD 50,000

Facilitating Migration
Labour Migration
Economic issues have been the most important driver of the Brazilian emigration movement, as Brazilians leave the country seeking better work opportunities and living conditions. In the context of the international financial crisis, many of these work opportunities abroad have disappeared disproportionately affecting migrants and leaving them in a state of major vulnerability. IOM intends to work together with the Brazilian Government to strengthen its capacity to clarify and guarantee the protection of migrants’ rights. IOM’s proposed activities also aim at studying and assessing the current situation regarding labour trafficking into Brazil, particularly when victims are migrants. The objective is to determine trends and patterns of labour trafficking in Brazil, in order to identify vulnerable groups and victims’ needs.
- Course on international migration: protecting the rights of labour migrants – USD 70,000
- Assessment of labour trafficking and migration patterns in Brazil – USD 270,000

Migration Policy and Research
Migration Research and Publications
During the first semester of 2009, IOM has supported the elaboration of the Brazilian Migration Profile. As the Brazilian Government will carry out a national census in 2010, IOM plans to update the Migration Profile to reflect its findings.
- Brazilian Migration Profile update – USD 20,000

Total funding requirements for Brazil – USD 1,060,000
CHILE

MIGRATION ISSUES

The global economic crisis had less impact in Chile compared to its Latin American neighbours, due to the sustained growth of its economy in the last years. This relative stability has created an environment that attracts regular and irregular migrants seeking better socio-economic conditions. Current migration legislation in Chile poses challenges to the protection and provision of assistance to vulnerable migrants, especially trafficked people and migrants in irregular situations. IOM is supporting the Government of Chile’s (GoC) research capacity that could lead to public policies which would improve migrants’ access to health and education, as well as having positive effects on gender equality and public safety. Additionally, the GoC is endeavouring to approve a law that defines human trafficking in the Chilean Penal Code. Research conducted by IOM in 2008 on the grim reality of men, women, and children trafficked in the country for sexual and labour exploitation has contributed to increased awareness of this issue.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

A study conducted in partnership with the Chilean Ministry of Health in 2008 supplied information on the mental and physical health needs of the migrant populations in Santiago. Based on the results of the study, recommendations were presented about how public health services can better address migrants’ concerns and health care needs. In 2010, IOM will focus on providing technical assistance to the GoC and relevant stakeholders for the elaboration of public policies that adequately respond to the needs of migrant populations.

• Information campaign on public health access for migrant populations in Chile – USD 10,000

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

Research conducted by IOM in 2008 on human trafficking found that Chile is a country of origin, transit and destination for victims of trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation. Trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation has been receiving greater attention among governmental institutions and civil society. On the other hand, labour exploitation is a relatively unknown crime in the country. Through institution-strengthening and capacity-building projects implemented by IOM in 2008 and 2009, some 500 civil servants, law enforcement officers and members of the civil society have received counter-trafficking training. Thanks to their increased capacity, government agencies are better equipped to identify current and former victims of sexual exploitation and provide them with appropriate psychosocial care.

Since there are no criminal provisions against trafficking for labour exploitation, continuity is needed between programmes that enhance the capacities acquired so far. Hence, IOM will continue to provide training to civil servants, police officers, public attorneys and other governmental officials responsible for providing social protection to women, children and other members of civil society.

• Programme of direct assistance to victims of trafficking – USD 100,000
• Counter-trafficking in people: capacity-building and training for the Chilean Government and civil society (Phase II) – USD 150,000

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

For the last three years, IOM has been implementing an Integral Attention Programme in guest houses and employment offices for migrant women arriving in Chile in search of work and increased quality of life. Most of the beneficiaries are women from underprivileged communities in other South American countries. During programme implementation, IOM identified the main factors that can influence social integration and psychosocial welfare. IOM will develop a programme to promote labour rights among migrants and the partner employers working with employment offices. Considering the need to inform migrant employers on labour rights, IOM intends to elaborate an orientation instrument to promote better understanding of labour contract law for migrants in Chile.

• Programme of labour migration and access to human rights in Chile – USD 26,000

Migrant Processing and Integration

During the last decades Chile has witnessed increases in migrant flows, which underscores the need to study the phenomena and elaborate public policies to safeguard migrants’ human rights and ensure inclusion and social cohesion. However, the current legal framework does not facilitate the development of public policies on integration. IOM will continue to promote migrants’ economic, social, and cultural rights through empowerment programmes, and psychosocial assistance. Psychosocial workshops and capacity-building activities targeted at civil servants are currently ongoing.

• Social integration programme for border countries – USD 23,000
• Guest houses for migrants in northern Chile – USD 60,000

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Research and Publications

IOM is conducting research in the region of Valparaíso focusing on the situation of Chinese citizens who are victims of trafficking and have endured labour and sexual exploitation. In partnership with the GoC and civil society, IOM is developing campaigns and publications to promote multiculturalism, as well as respect for the diversity and the human rights of migrants. The main objective of these initiatives is to create a favourable living environment and protect the human rights of the migrant population in Chile, particularly in terms of gender equality, considering the significant presence of migrant women in the country and their vulnerable situation.

• Research on trafficking for labour exploitation in the region of Valparaíso especially focused on Chinese immigrants – USD 45,000
**AMERICAS**

**MIGRATION INITIATIVES**

- Psychosocial intervention in the immigrant community neighbourhood of Juárez Larga in Santiago, Chile – USD 20,000
- Study of immigration, gender equity and public safety – USD 25,000

**Total funding requirements for Chile – USD 459,000**

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**PARAGUAY**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

Recent changes in migration patterns in Paraguay and the region underscore the urgent need to properly address migration issues. Migratory flows from Paraguay have increased during the past years, with a simultaneous diversification of migrants’ destinations. Historically, the main destination countries were along Paraguay’s borders (Argentina in particular), but recently, increased migration to European countries – especially Spain – has been observed. The number of cases of human trafficking also continues to increase. IOM’s proposed activities seek to provide technical support to the Government of Paraguay (GoP) to strengthen its capacity to address these challenges more efficiently and utilizing a human rights-based approach.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Regulating Migration**

Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

The increasing number of Paraguayan returnees in the last years has drawn the attention of the civil society and the government to the issue of the vulnerability faced by migrants upon returning to their home country. In order to mitigate this situation and enable the lasting reintegration of returnees into the new context of their home country, IOM has developed a return and reintegration programme targeting the specific needs of Paraguayan returnees.

- Reintegration assistance programme – USD 250,000

Counter-trafficking

In order to enhance and complement the ongoing activities implemented by both governmental and non-governmental institutions in Paraguay and strengthen their capacity to address human trafficking, IOM aims to extend effective research and capacity-building initiatives. Specifically, IOM seeks to replicate training activities for national and local bodies involved in the prosecution of relevant criminal cases and conduct in-depth research about the trafficking phenomenon in the country.

- Capacity-building in counter-trafficking – USD 110,000
- Strengthening the institutional capacity of the Prosecution Unit in counter-trafficking – USD 96,000

**Total funding requirements for Paraguay – USD 456,000**

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**URUGUAY**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

With approximately 600,000 Uruguayan migrants living abroad, the country continues to consolidate its migration-related structures. However, the impact of the global economic crisis challenges governmental policies promoting links with the diaspora, while ensuring the return of migrants within a human rights-based framework. IOM’s country strategy includes providing support to the Government of Uruguay (GoU) to build and consolidate a national migration policy which also addresses the internal migration phenomenon.

The fight against human trafficking is another priority of the government. IOM has proposed initiatives to strengthen Uruguayan national capacities to identify and provide medical, psychological, legal, and labour reinsertion assistance to VoTs, while promoting the prevention of this phenomenon in the country.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Migration and Development**

**Migration and Economic/Community Development**

IOM will continue to reinforce the ongoing actions of the GoU to connect/link with the Uruguayan diaspora through structures like town councils.

- Strengthening the institutional relationship with the Uruguayan diaspora – USD 80,000

**Regulating Migration**

Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

The increasing number of vulnerable returning migrants requires the National Return and Welcome Office to be strengthened.

- Strengthening the National Return and Welcome Office – USD 50,000 (New)

Counter-trafficking

IOM will focus on the prevention of trafficking among at-risk populations, especially women and children. Also IOM seeks to deepen the knowledge and contribute to increased capacities within government institutions, NGOs, and civil society in the identification and assistance of VoTs.

- Capacity-building for the prevention of trafficking in persons in Uruguay – USD 50,000
- Strengthening networks for direct assistance and social reintegration for VoTs, especially women and children – USD 100,000

**Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building**

In January 2008, the GoU approved a new migration law. In order to facilitate its implementation, it is necessary to further strengthen the training activities conducted with the National Directorate of Migration.

**Total funding requirements for Uruguay – USD 466,000**
• Support to the National Directorate of Migration – USD 80,000

Migration Policy and Research
Migration Research and Publications

The lack of research and updated information about internal migration impacts on the possibilities to design policies at the national level. On this basis, IOM is working to support the implementation of a national research strategy focused on priority areas identified by the GoU.

• Research and updated information on internal migration – USD 100,000

Total funding requirements for Uruguay – USD 460,000
Countries in the Andean region share at least three major causes of migration: economic factors (poverty, unemployment and low salaries), demographic factors (high rates of population growth) and social factors (professional opportunities and family reunification).

IOM’s strategy in the region has primarily focused on providing support to government authorities on migratory issues and encouraging authorities to pay closer attention to the needs of their citizens living abroad. IOM has supported the development and implementation of bilateral and multilateral agreements in the countries of both origin and destination in order to facilitate the flow of circular and temporary migrants. In addition, IOM has increased its awareness-raising campaigns to prevent human trafficking and migrant smuggling, while simultaneously providing direct support to the victims of these crimes.

IOM field offices in the region have very close working relationships with the government institutions in the countries where they are located. This strong cooperation, combined with the activities conducted by IOM field missions in support of victims of natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions) and the effective management of technical assistance projects, have positioned IOM as a major participant and an important partner within the Andean region.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

As part of its efforts to assist victims, displaced populations, and populations at risk of suffering the consequences of natural disasters, IOM is looking to establish an operational centre where basic equipment for emergencies could be stored. In light of recent emergencies in the region, it has become acutely necessary to have a stock of equipment such as tents, gloves and winter coats that could be deployed to the place where an emergency has occurred.

- Strengthening the capacities of IOM offices in the Andean region to respond to emergencies – USD 800,000

**Regulating Migration**

Counter-trafficking

Andean countries are a significant source and transit destination for men, women and children who are trafficked for the purposes of sexual and labour exploitation. The trafficking of women and children from rural to urban areas for sexual exploitation remains a vast problem in the region. Moreover, some migrants are forced into domestic servitude, begging or working in the hospitality and commercial sectors. Child prostitution in urban areas and child sex tourism in resort destinations are two of the biggest problems currently facing the region. At the same time, members of indigenous communities are at high risk of domestic labour exploitation and are often coerced to work on sugarcane fields and other types of irregular employment in the agricultural sector.

It is necessary to design a systematic counter-trafficking plan of action in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Venezuela by proposing several lines of action that will effectively and efficiently work at the regional level.

- Strengthening the capabilities of Andean States to prevent irregular migration and the trafficking of human beings – USD 300,000

**Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building**

IOM aims to stabilize border communities and reduce their vulnerability. To this end, IOM strategies seek to enhance the capacity of local governments to provide basic services (reinforcing social and economic infrastructure) and respond to emergencies, IOM projects also promote civic participation, health, education and human rights, in addition to reinforcing border management.

- Consolidation of a comprehensive border management strategy to prevent irregular migration to Europe – USD 1,500,000

**Migration Policy and Research**

Migration Research and Publications

Diasporas often serve as a significant source of trade, capital, technology and knowledge for their countries of origin. IOM offices in the region are looking to provide support for specific research and studies to allow governments to collect valuable and meaningful information about their diaspora as well as the impact of remittances on the socio-economic development of each nation. Understanding the nature and frequency of remittances will allow policymakers to maximize their impact on economic growth and development in communities throughout the region.

- Research on diaspora – USD 900,000

**Total funding requirements for the region** – USD 3,500,000
MIGRATION ISSUES

Bolivia has a population of 10 million regular citizens and approximately 1.6 million emigrants. Migration is an important issue in this Andean country, and there are currently efforts underway to establish a law of migration that will serve as a basis for the implementation of a policy to meet the needs of foreigners in Bolivia and Bolivians living abroad. In addition, because of the huge socio-economic gap between the rich and the poor, migrants are highly vulnerable to human trafficking and labour exploitation.

The migratory process in Bolivia continues to be an issue that links the actions of the Government of Bolivia (GoB) and the work of different civil society actors and NGOs. This work is reflected by the recent passage of the Human Rights Action Plan, which establishes a framework for the development of public policy on migratory issues with specific activities included to meet the needs of migrants.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

IOM supports shelter reconstruction and durable solutions in flood-affected areas of Bolivia. The proposed Reconstruction and Disaster Risk Management Project takes a comprehensive approach to decreasing the high levels of vulnerability and extreme poverty among sectors of population who are affected, directly or indirectly by massive destruction and displacement on a yearly basis.

- Reconstruction and disaster risk management project – USD 3,160,000

Elections Support

IOM seeks to support and accompany the initiative of the GoB to include the votes of migrants abroad through technical cooperation and the development of an effective mechanism to validate identity and registration information. These efforts aim to ensure that the registration and voting of Bolivian nationals residing abroad is impartial and objective.

- Supporting the electoral process for Bolivians residing abroad – USD 700,000

Migration Health

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

IOM aims to support the relocation of indigenous communities in Bolivia in the framework of land consolidation in the departments of Beni, Tarija, Santa Cruz, La Paz, Pando, Chuquisaca, Oruro, Potosi, and Cochabamba.

- Supporting the relocation of indigenous communities – USD 650,000

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

IOM seeks to support the GoB in its fight against all forms of human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants in Bolivia through its proposed institutional capacity-building initiative.

- Counter-trafficking and cooperation to improve the capabilities of the GoB - USD 183,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM aims to secure travel documents, improve border management, and strengthen the return and reintegration process in Bolivia. This project will focus on La Paz and relevant border crossings (the international airports of La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz as well as seven principal land-crossing points (Desaguadero, Rurenabaque, Villazón, Tambo Quemado, Yacuiba, Puerto Suarez and Nueva Esperanzas.

- Securing travel documents and improving border management in Bolivia – USD 320,000

Total funding requirements for Bolivia – USD 5,013,000

COLOMBIA

MIGRATION ISSUES

The Colombian Government, civil society and international community continue their efforts to stabilize communities gravely affected by ongoing violence and natural disasters. The presence of outlaw armed groups and the situation of violence in several municipalities generate forced displacement of people in those areas. These factors – combined with low economic prospects (according to the World Bank, half of the population live below the poverty threshold), employment insecurity and high urban delinquency – have led over 3 million Colombians to emigrate over the past decades. Another 2 million are internally displaced. Many of them lack protection, fulfilment of their basic needs, access to health or education, and respect for their rights. Despite the successes achieved in recent years in terms of economic growth and improvements in the security and stabilization of communities through government investment, there is still need for specific projects that can help in preventing forced displacement and reintegrate victims of the violence.

Displaced populations are more vulnerable to human trafficking and irregular migration, even more so for those seeking international protection across the border in Panama, Ecuador and Venezuela. IOM provides IDPs with integrated assistance covering a large scope of activities to satisfy their most basic needs (shelter, skills, education, and health). Still, despite all efforts, more aid is critically needed.

Additionally, the ongoing violence in some areas of the country has resulted in a significant number of children being recruited into illegal armed groups. IOM is working
actively to prevent such recruitment and to help give a new start in life to those who have fallen prey to these groups. Programmes have also been designed to re reintegrate adult ex-combatants in an effort to stabilize populations and find an end to the long-term internal conflict.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management
Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

In coordination with the Government of Colombia (GoC) and international donors, IOM continues its work to prevent the illegal recruitment of children by armed groups by strengthening communities and the social reintegration of former child soldiers. The Organization’s integrated approach includes legal protection, psychological assistance and education promoting their participation and personal development.

IOM is also strongly dedicated to alleviating the suffering of victims of the conflict. Several programmes aim at dealing with different types of grievances. For instance, in Colombia, two people are affected by anti-personnel landmines every day, with severe consequences on the families’ day-to-day lives. Other victims lose their land without compensation after they flee conflict-affected regions.

- Humanitarian project to prevent the recruitment of indigenous children and youth from the Embera community by illegal armed groups – USD 400,000
- Support project to prevent the recruitment of Afro-Colombian children and youth by illegal armed groups – USD 1,000,000
- Programme to support child ex-combatants and prevent recruitment of children by illegal armed groups – USD 2,000,000
- Support programme to the National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation – USD 13,333,000 (Total budget for three years: USD 50,000,000)
- Comprehensive assistance programme for rehabilitation and socio-economic activities benefiting victims of war, landmines, and unexploded ammunition – USD 865,000

Migration Health
Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations

IOM has been supporting the National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation in addressing the need to recognize, support and expand the use of psychosocial interventions within individual and collective reparation measures. This necessitates the introduction of training support and well-developed policies within reparation and reconciliation programmes.

- Third “Healing the War” Conference – USD 163,538
- Postgraduate course in psychosocial responses in conflict-torn societies – USD 556,480

Regulating Migration
Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

A high number of Colombians abroad seek to return to their home country enriched with new skills, new projects and hopes. The Colombian Government and the capital department have set up a successful programme assisting those migrants to return home and help develop their communities. Worldwide, many similar IOM programmes promote the temporary or permanent return of nationals, offering them a wide range of services to facilitate the process.

- Welcome home – replication of the Bogota project at the national level to facilitate the socio-economic reintegration of returning migrants – USD 665,000

Migration Policy and Research
Migration Policy Activities

The Humanitarian Studies Institute (HSI) - an alliance led by IOM together with other international organizations, national and international NGOs and universities - has been working since 2008 to fill the gap between research and humanitarian action, in order to improve decision-making, prioritization and the quality of humanitarian assistance. This crucial task is being conducted through the Humanitarian Research Network, and the implementation of symposia, workshops, training courses and research in the humanitarian field.

- HSI programmes – USD 100,000

Migration Research and Publications

IOM continues its active participation in a number of research studies and investigations related to migration issues. One of them will focus on the prevention of humanitarian situations as a consequence of natural disasters.

- Research on migration and the environment – USD 50,000

Total funding requirements for Colombia – USD 19,133,018

ECUADOR

MIGRATION ISSUES

During the decade from 1996 to 2006, approximately 1.5 million people left Ecuador, making the current total number of Ecuadorians residing abroad about 2 million out of a population of 13 million.

In fact, Ecuador currently plays all three migratory roles as it is a country of origin, destination, and transit for migrants. It is important to mention that the Government of Ecuador (GoE) is developing and implementing new migration policies that aim to establish respect for human rights as the key element of all future policies.

In this context, IOM has been developing diverse projects to support the efforts of the GoE to improve the population’s living conditions and manage current migration flows.
In addition, IOM established a close partnership and working relationship with the National Secretariat for Migrants (SENAMI), and with the Undersecretary of Consular Services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, positioning IOM as a crucial migration actor in the country and at the regional level.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

**Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance**

For the recent emergency flooding situation on the Ecuadorian coast, IOM has been designated as the cluster leader for the Shelter Cluster as part of the United Nations Emergency Team (UNETE). IOM looks to provide technical assistance for the planning, identification, and provision of temporary shelter for the affected population.

- **Emergency humanitarian assistance** – USD 50,000

**Elections Support**

In previous electoral processes IOM has been approached by the GoE to designate an observation mission which, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (SET), would concentrate its efforts on observing electoral processes in cities where the largest numbers of Ecuadorians are registered to vote outside the country. IOM's work also consists of verifying the process of transmitting the results from consulates around the world to the SET via fax and other electronic means.

- **International observation of out-of-country voting** – USD 30,000

**Migration Health**

**Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants**

The continuous mobility of Colombians displaced in Ecuador makes them vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV. IOM intends to initiate actions in the province of Esmeraldas to reduce the vulnerability of those searching for international protection through the implementation of a health strategy programme on sexual and reproductive health, with a strong emphasis on prevention. The strategy includes three components: strengthening health services, social communication on health issues and a study of zero-prevalence and associated factors in HIV.

In the last two years, five influxes of this population have occurred, caused principally by violence in the Colombian territory. The psychosocial aspects of the situation greatly heighten the risks of domestic and sexual violence, with women and children being the most vulnerable. IOM aims to develop a project for the prevention of such violence, which will include raising awareness, providing training, and offering legal, health and psychological services.

- **HIV and AIDS prevention project** – USD 50,000
- **Gender-based violence prevention** – USD 150,000

**Regulating Migration Counter-trafficking**

The government has made important advances in addressing human trafficking issues. In particular, a victim and witness protection programme has been developed. This programme is of vital importance to victims of human trafficking, providing them with the protection and assistance they need for effective recovery and successful reintegration, the opportunity to testify against their traffickers and, ultimately, the fulfilment of their human rights. In addition, resources are needed to provide emergency shelter to victims of trafficking and to strengthen the assistance network that currently exists in several cities of Ecuador.

- **Support for the Government of Ecuador’s victim and witness protection programme of the public ministry** – USD 250,000
- **Support for shelter for victims of trafficking** – USD 150,000

**Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building**

In countries with significant flows of migrants, efficient and effective consular services are needed to respond to the needs of the diaspora. In May 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and IOM signed an agreement to strengthen the management of the Undersecretary of Migration and Consular Services.

- **Programme on strengthening the management of the Undersecretary of Migration and Consular Services** – USD 35,000

**Migration Policy and Research**

**Migration Policy Activities**

Given the new rights and obligations of migrants granted by the new Political Constitution of Ecuador, it is necessary to reform several aspects of the current migratory law. In this context, IOM has been approached by the Undersecretary of Consular Services for technical cooperation in the elaboration of the new mobility law.

- **Ecuador’s new mobility project** – USD 30,000

**Migration Research and Publications**

Ecuador is a source, transit and destination country for victims of human trafficking. In order to sufficiently develop and enact policies aimed at curtailing trafficking in the country, as well as the surrounding region, systematic research on international trafficking in Ecuador is paramount.

- **Research on international trafficking in Ecuador** – USD 60,000

**Total funding requirements for Ecuador** – USD 805,000
MIGRATION ISSUES

Peru has witnessed a growing number of its citizens leaving the country in search of better opportunities due to social, economic and political factors. A study conducted by IOM, the National Institute of Statistics (INEI) and the National Directorate of Immigration and Naturalization (DIGEMIN) estimated that in the period between 1990 and 2007, approximately 1,940,000 Peruvians left the country and have not returned. In addition, the study showed that 3 million Peruvians are currently residing overseas (53% women and 47% men), roughly 10 per cent of the country’s total population.

In 2008, IOM increased its efforts to prevent human trafficking and migrant smuggling, and provided direct support to the victims of these crimes. At the same time, IOM supported the modernization and application of penal and civil codes on these matters.

With the close participation and collaboration of government institutions, IOM has conducted research to measure and analyse the flow of Peruvian emigrants and will continue to provide technical expertise to the Peruvian government on the protection of migrants’ human rights and the development of projects to gather accurate data about migration flows.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management
Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

As part of UNETE, IOM seeks to provide technical assistance to the Government of Peru (GoP) to analyse areas at high risk of natural disasters. This study will better prepare the GoP to face future disasters and develop plans of action for these high-risk areas. In addition, IOM is looking to implement projects in specific areas to counteract the negative impact of climate change on the displaced populations.

- Mapping high-risk areas for natural disasters in Peru – USD 500,000
- Integral development of domesticated South American camelids (alpacas) in the region of Puno to counteract the impact of climate change – USD 600,000

Migration Health
Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

IOM participates in the Joint Thematic Working Group on HIV and AIDS and intends to develop specific projects to support the government in tackling HIV and AIDS, as well as in identifying the most affected territories within the country. Close attention will be paid to indigenous communities with high numbers of migrant workers, while remaining sensitive to the socio-cultural aspects of Peru’s diverse population.

- Capacity-building of indigenous populations in the Amazonian region on STIs – USD 200,000

Regulating Migration
Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

The European Union’s new immigration policy will most likely produce an increase in the number of Peruvian migrants voluntarily returning to their home country. Some European countries have expressed interest in implementing incentive programmes to encourage migrant workers to voluntarily return to their countries of origin. In this respect, it will be necessary to conduct research on business and/or work opportunities in Peru that will allow returning migrants to be better prepared to reinsert themselves into the national economy. Hence, IOM’s proposed project will focus on preparing and presenting business and/or work opportunities to returning migrants in various sectors of the national economy.

- Conducting research on business/work opportunities to reinsert returning migrants into the national economy – USD 100,000

Counter-trafficking

Peru is a country where men, women and children are internally trafficked for the purpose of labour and sexual exploitation. Women are recruited and coerced into prostitution through false employment offers while children and adults are trafficked into forced labour in Peru’s mining, logging, agriculture, fishing, and brick-making industries, as well as domestic servants. Peruvians are also trafficked mainly to Ecuador, Spain, Japan, Italy and the US for sexual exploitation.

IOM proposes to insert a trafficking capacity-building module with the Official Academy of Judges and Prosecutors in Peru. IOM will also continue to support the existing counter-trafficking hotline and strengthen law-enforcement efforts at the Peruvian border with neighbouring Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Chile. In addition, IOM seeks to empower children in vulnerable areas in Peru to enable them to protect themselves against these crimes.

- Building capacity among Peruvian law-enforcement officers, judges and prosecutors on human trafficking – USD 192,000
- Empowering children and adolescents in Peru to protect themselves against human trafficking through prevention efforts and artistic representations at the school level – USD 500,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM provides various training and workshops to government authorities on migration issues to better prepare them for assisting their nationals residing overseas and offering better treatment to internal migrants. In addition, IOM places special emphasis on protecting indigenous communities and internally displaced people in Peru.

- Seminar for government officials on the law guiding the treatment of internally displaced persons – USD 100,000
• Seminar on intercultural education and conflict resolution for government officials and educational authorities – USD 500,000

Migration Policy and Research
Migration Research and Publications

IOM has been working on quantifying Peruvian international migration with the support of INEI and DIGEMIN. A statistical methodology has been developed and implemented to regularly update the number of Peruvian nationals leaving the country, thus providing realistic data about the population. In addition, an agreement among INEI, the Peruvian Chancellery and IOM is currently in the works to support the first official worldwide census of Peruvian nationals living abroad though the use of the Internet.

• Improving the socio-economic conditions of Peruvian nationals through the execution of the first socio-demographic survey of Peruvian nationals living abroad – USD 500,000

Total funding requirements for Peru – USD 3,192,000

VENEZUELA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Venezuela lacks updated quantitative data on its migration flows, making it harder to approach migration issues in the country. However, there is general consensus that Venezuela is not only a host country for migrants but, since the 1980s, has started to display the characteristics of a source country.

As far as immigration is concerned, Venezuela has sought to promote the integration of its foreign-born population by prioritizing the social aspects of this interaction. Venezuela's immigration policy focuses on the respect of human rights, gender equality and the pursuit of social justice.

Venezuela is a country of origin, destination, and transit for the trafficking of human beings. Women and children are trafficked from Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and other South American countries to Venezuela. Child prostitution in urban areas and child sex tourism in resort destinations appear to be growing. Men, women and children, mainly from Colombia, are trafficked to and throughout Venezuela and may be subjected to commercial sexual exploitation and forced labour.

PROGRAMME AREAS
Migration and Development
Migration and Economic/Community Development

IOM seeks to develop a project to educate the displaced populations of Guasdualito, Apure State, on the need and importance of recycling, while simultaneously generating activities for the collection of reusable materials. This initiative could, in turn, enable the displaced populations of this area to generate extra income.

• Socio-economic development of the displaced population of Guasdualito – USD 140,000

Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking

IOM seeks to assist the Government of Venezuela in fighting all forms of human trafficking through education campaigns and capacity-building activities, especially among women and minors.

• Supporting the Venezuelan government in the fight against human trafficking – USD 205,000

Total funding requirements for Venezuela – USD 345,000
Migration Health
Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance

Providing migration health assessments related to migratory movements – whether for refugees, trafficked persons, temporary labour migrants or vulnerable migrants voluntarily returning to their home countries – is an important part of IOM’s work in the region. Many countries have requested additional assistance from IOM for these types of movements and related health activities.

- Health assessment network in Central America – USD 230,000

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

Despite high numbers of irregular migrants, detention centres and shelters often lack medical facilities and respond to health needs only on an emergency, case-by-case basis. Increased capacity to assess and meet the health needs of detained irregular and/or returning migrants is a high priority and an urgent need in the region. In the context of migration health policy, IOM recently began facilitating a virtual working group on migration and health among Member States of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM), in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Funds are needed to support governments in responding to migrants’ health needs, including the development of relevant policies and the identification of best practices from other regions.

In addition, an estimated 15,000 Ngöbe-Buglé indigenous labour migrants travel each year from Panama to Costa Rica to pick coffee or work on banana plantations. Some have also settled in Costa Rica, mostly in the Caribbean region of Sikaola. Most live in very poor conditions, with limited access to potable water and sanitation services. The population is highly marginalized; access to preventative and primary health services is extremely limited. IOM has developed a regional initiative focused on migrants from Nicaragua and Panama, especially the Ngöbe-Buglé indigenous migrants. The project aims to inform and raise awareness amongst these migrant populations regarding pandemic preparedness and prevention issues, as well as assisting governments in including a migrant perspective in the development of their pandemic national plans and the provision of medical assistance to migrant populations.

- Technical workshops of the RCM Health Working Group – USD 220,000
- Exchange of best practices on health and migration with other regions – USD 190,000
- Providing health assistance to migrants in detention centres and shelters – USD 398,000
- Training of health workers in Central America to provide direct assistance to trafficked persons – USD 175,000
- Pandemic preparedness amongst migrant populations in Central America – USD 191,510

Regional

MIGRATION ISSUES

Central America and Mexico have some of the most complex migration dynamics in the world, with hundreds of thousands of migrants and a variety of origin, transit, and destination countries. Most migration is related to the search for a better life and the demand for labour in various sectors in North America (the US and Canada) or destination countries in the region (e.g. Costa Rica and Panama). Irregular migration is a major concern, including internal flows, movement northward through the region, and flows into Central America. Irregular migration has significant social impact. The growing feminization of migration and increasing numbers of unaccompanied children are also issues of special concern. Youths have been particularly affected by the lack of economic opportunities, a phenomenon linked to gangs (maras). Migrant smugglers and human traffickers take advantage of youth seeking employment abroad, as well as preying upon migrants in irregular situations, heightening the importance of security and border control.

The CA-4 countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) have launched mechanisms for the free mobility of people. Although the region, as a whole, is increasingly integrated in terms of labour mobility, establishing information technology-based mechanisms that contribute to regional security, unrestricted mobility, and the facilitation of trade remains a major pending task. Gaps in migration policies and in migration management remain at the national and regional levels. Regional cooperation should continue to be strengthened to both improve migration management and protect the rights of vulnerable migrants, such as trafficked people, unaccompanied children, and indigenous groups.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

Central America is a region prone to natural disasters, such as floods and hurricanes. Such emergencies can cause massive displacement and require coordination among countries to effectively prepare and respond. Irregular and undocumented migrants are a population of concern during such emergencies, as they may not have access to regular channels of social assistance. Countries in the region must be supported to include such migrants in policies and disaster preparedness plans.

- Assessment of regional disaster preparedness for migrants – USD 150,000
Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

The link between migration and development is gaining increasing prominence in multilateral discussions and national policymaking in Central America. Better use of migrant remittances (including South-South remittances), new labour migration schemes, promotion of circular migration and return, the relationship with diasporas, nostalgic commerce, the promotion of transnational identities existing in border countries and the integration of migrants in destination countries are all very important factors to address in order for migration to contribute to economic, social and cultural development in countries of origin, destination and return. Research is needed to provide adequate information to decision makers on how migration can promote such development. Implementation of pilot projects is also necessary to document the link between migration and development, especially for policymakers.

- Linking Central American diaspora in the US with their home communities – USD 250,000
- Encouraging and strengthening active citizenship of migrant women in Central America to develop and improve their economic autonomy and respect for their human rights – USD 280,000
- Promoting the integration of intercultural communities in border towns – USD 500,000

Remittances

According to the Inter-American Development Bank, yearly remittances to Central America are estimated to be USD 12 million, with an 11 per cent decrease expected in 2009. Multiple activities are needed to improve the development impact of remittances, such as decreasing transfer costs, improving business-creation skills and capacities among remittances recipients, and providing access to credit and bank services. Serious gaps in knowledge regarding these important topics remain, especially regarding South-South remittances. Further research is necessary to contribute to a better understanding of the development potential of remittances.

- Research on South-South remittances – USD 75,000
- Pilot project to promote the alternative use of remittances for productive investments – USD 100,000

Regulating Migration

Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

Hundreds of thousands of migrants move through and within Central America and Mexico every year, many in an irregular manner. IOM is often contacted by partners (in government and civil society) to assist highly vulnerable migrants in returning voluntarily to their home countries. More and more, the countries of the region are receiving extraregional migration flows, especially from Asia, Africa and the Middle East. Frequently, the authorities of the countries of origin and destination of these migrants are unable to pay the fees of their returns, thus requiring technical and financial assistance from IOM.

- Return assistance fund for regional migrants – USD 150,000
- Return assistance fund for extraregional migrants – USD 200,000

Counter-trafficking

While not enough is known about human trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation, thousands of people throughout the region continue to be affected. Although governments and civil society have made significant progress, greater efforts are still needed at both the national and regional levels. IOM aims to continue efforts to fight human trafficking in the region through prevention, victim assistance, and the pursuit of justice through regional and national programmes that address trafficking for both sexual and labour exploitation purposes, while also coordinating efforts with regional stakeholders.

- Improving capacity to reintegrate victims of trafficking – USD 200,000 (per country)
- Enhancing NGO capacity to assist trafficked people in Central America and Mexico – USD 350,000
- Promoting networking among counter-trafficking coalitions in Central America – USD 150,000
- Encouraging and supporting country authorities in developing specific counter-trafficking bills – USD 75,000
- Assessment of trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation purposes in Central America – USD 150,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

A more comprehensive approach to migration policies is needed, accompanied by an effective and consistent inter-institutional coordination. Several countries need to make adjustments and/or update their legislation or specific regulations. Overall, the institutions in charge of migration administration urgently need to strengthen their material and human capacities and their procedures.

Central America is currently involved in two processes of regional integration: Comisión Centroamericana de Directores de Migración (OCAM) (Central American Commission of Directors of Migration) and CA-4. During the past few years, CA-4 has developed a work agenda on common issues, including the free movement of people, integrated migration border controls, a single visa system, and the Central American passport. Although consensus has been reached on several technical specifications, the need for uniform technology for issuing visas and sharing information remains a challenge.

- Promoting integration in Central America through migration management – USD 392,562
- Promoting integration and data sharing in the Central American visa system (pilot project) – USD 800,000

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

Central America is a region with great potential for facilitated temporary labour migration programmes. At
the national and bi-national level, IOM works closely with some governments in the region on specific projects to facilitate temporary labour migration, but a broader effort could be launched to promote the signing of bilateral or multilateral agreements between countries of origin and destination.

- Promoting facilitated labour migration from and into Central American countries – USD 150,000
- Strengthening civil society capacity to protect and promote the rights of migrant workers – USD 75,000

Migrant Processing and Integration

Tens of thousands of Central American migrants are deported from the US and Mexico each year, returned by air and by bus to their countries of origin. Often, their home countries lack the resources to adequately reintegrate these migrants; without new opportunities, many try again to find a better life through irregular migration. Improved reintegration services are urgently needed.

- Improving assistance to returnees from the US and Mexico – USD 350,000

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Policy Activities

None of the governments of the region has the type of explicit migration policy necessary to guide state actions and regulations concerning migration. Hence, these governments require technical cooperation to formulate and implement integral migration policies. Central American governments meet regularly to discuss issues related to migration management. The following three topics, however, merit additional mobilization in the region, in order to better identify policy responses: *maras* and migration, health care for uninsured migrants, and integration.

- Facilitating formulation and implementation of integral migration policies – USD 200,000
- Maras and migration forum – USD 90,000
- Coordinated solutions: health care for uninsured migrants – USD 115,000
- Integration forum – USD 85,000

Migration Research and Publications

In the region there is an increasing trend of unaccompanied children/minors migrating to the US. This phenomenon needs to be further studied to understand its characteristics and propose related actions. Also more research is required to assess the magnitude and importance of intraregional labour migration in order to provide adequate information for decision-making and policymaking.

- Children alone: research on unaccompanied migrant children in Central America – USD 85,000
- Specialized research on intraregional labour migration flows – USD 400,000

**BELIZE**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

Belize is considered a country of migrants as the state was constituted on the basis of ethnic and cultural diversity. Belize authorities have taken important steps to regularize the situation of foreigners by granting temporary employment permits and citizenship to Central American migrants. IOM cooperates with the government in relation to migration management issues (in the framework of the Organization of Central American Commission of Migration Directors-OCAM), and to respond to human trafficking.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Regulating Migration**

**Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building**

Based on the IOM in-country assessment that took place in Belize in March 2007, this proposed project will begin the implementation of a related technical cooperation plan to address identified gaps in migration and border security in cooperation with the government. Substantial strengthening of systems and structures will be needed, focused on the following three major components: 1) upgrading migration security technology; 2) capacity-building at ports of entry and in border regions; and 3) strengthening the related legal and regulatory framework.

- Strengthening technical capacity in Belize to enhance migration management and regional security through border management – USD 500,000

**Total funding requirements for Belize – USD 500,000**

**COSTA RICA**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

In Central America, Costa Rica stands out as a country with relatively high development indicators. What these statistics do not reveal is that Costa Rica is also home to large irregular migrant populations. The country’s stable economy and standard of living attract migrants who work in low-paying or informal industries, including the agriculture, construction and service industries. The vast majority of these migrants are irregular, creating challenges that extend beyond migration management and border control. Costa Rica receives thousands of irregular labour migrants each year, particularly from neighbouring Nicaragua (currently approximately 10% of the population), and from Colombia, the Dominican Republic and beyond. Irregular migrants live in the most precarious neighbourhoods of the urban San Jose central valley, and face barriers in accessing social services. An estimated 12,000 indigenous labour migrants enter Costa Rica from Panama each year, living in extremely hazardous conditions. Key migration challenges facing the government include: protecting migrant workers from
labour exploitation, social insertion of migrant populations, integration of immigrants and the improvement of their access to education and health services.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

Though Costa Rica has a public health care system and universal access policies, migrant workers are often excluded. An estimated 400,000 Nicaraguans work in agriculture and other industries in the northern part of Costa Rica, and in the urban central valley. Most do not have work permits and are thus excluded from the public health system. Most live in very poor conditions, with limited access to potable water and sanitation services. Together with local health partners and other organizations, IOM is implementing a project to bring basic services to the indigenous population. Efforts are underway to expand this successful project.

- Healthy Farms: Increasing primary health services for highly excluded migrants (Phase II of the “Finca Sana” project) – USD 199,842
- Bi-national indigenous health project (IOM-UNFPA) in Costa Rica and Panama – USD 455,072
- Ensuring migrants’ access to basic services in urban slums – USD 145,000

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

Youths, indigenous people and women face unemployment, underemployment, precarious working conditions and a lack of opportunities. Furthermore, women and indigenous populations often encounter discrimination in the labour market and at the work place. The Private Sector and Development programme seeks to improve the competitiveness of the Brunca region in the tourism and agro-industry sectors, with an emphasis on creating green and decent jobs that help reduce poverty. This is a joint project with the government of Costa Rica (GoC) and the UN system attempting to achieve the 2015 Millennium Objectives, which has received USD 4,000,000 in funding for three years, with USD 203,835 assigned to IOM to benefit young migrants and indigenous migrants. However, the funds assigned to IOM are insufficient for achieving the programme objectives. Furthermore, the amount will not allow for the replication of the pilot projects. For these reasons, IOM is soliciting supplementary funds.

- Supplementary funds for the joint programme “Developing Competitiveness in the Tourism and Agro-Industry Sectors, with Emphasis on the Creation of Green, Decent Employment” – USD 200,000

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

IOM works closely with the National Counter-trafficking Coalition in Costa Rica to respond to human trafficking. Support is needed to provide technical assistance for the implementation of the new action currently being finalized.

- Supporting the implementation of the Costa Rica Counter-trafficking Action Plan – USD 125,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

As many other developing countries, Costa Rican migration management systems and infrastructure are outdated. One of the primary challenges is to modernize the current Migration Office as well as migration management systems and equipment. Training for migration officials is also required. IOM has contributed to some of these efforts but much more remains to be done to facilitate effective migration management. In addition, as a destination country, Costa Rica receives large numbers of irregular migrants each year. Current detention centres are substandard and the government needs support to improve the assistance given to detained migrants and to ensure their protection.

- Strengthening the Costa Rican Migration Office through infrastructure improvements, digitalization, information technology, and training – USD 500,000
- Regularization of migrants in Costa Rica: public–private partnerships – USD 250,000
- Protecting the human rights of migrants: improving assistance to detained migrants in Costa Rica – USD 90,000

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

Central America is a region with great potential for facilitated labour migration programmes. At the national level, IOM works closely with some governments in the region on specific projects, but a broader effort could be launched in the context of increasing integration and regional cooperation forums.

Youth face unemployment, underemployment, precarious working conditions, and a lack of educational opportunities. An objective of the joint programme with the Costa Rican government, the Spanish government and the UN system, which is funded by Spain, is to enable youths to exercise their right to education and decent employment. Each participating municipality will create a small service agency (ventanilla) to integrate all information about public services available to youths in the area of employment and education.

- Promoting facilitated labour migration from Central American countries – USD 150,000
- Strengthening civil society capacity to protect and promote the human rights of migrants – USD 75,000
- Additional funds for the joint programme for youth, employment and migration: a single agency for youth employment in Desamparados and Upala – USD 1,000,000

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Policy Activities

Despite its long history as country of destination, Costa Rica lacks an integral migration policy. The Costa Rican government requires technical cooperation to formulate
and implement an explicit migration policy, which is developed through a broad consultation process.

IOM recently signed a Letter of Understanding with the Central American Population Centre (CCP) of the University of Costa Rica to continue joint efforts to research migration and health. A recent study carried out in collaboration with Harvard University identified important gaps in existing information.

Costa Rica is not only a country of destination for immigrants; it is also a country of origin of emigrants. Emigration of Costa Ricans has hardly ever been studied.

- Consultations and forums for the formulation of an integral migration policy research – USD 45,000
- National health survey of Nicaraguan migrants in Costa Rica – USD 85,000
- Reproductive health survey of Nicaraguan migrants – USD 50,000
- Evidence-based policy support to the health authorities of Costa Rica – USD 75,000
- Costa Rican emigration research – USD 200,000

Total funding requirements for Costa Rica – USD 3,644,914

EL SALVADOR

MIGRATION ISSUES

El Salvador is a country of origin as evidenced by the approximately 1.2 million Salvadorans currently living in the US. However, El Salvador is also a transit country for migrants on their way northward, and increasingly it is a destination country for labour migrants from Nicaragua. This complex mix of migratory flows is common in Central America and creates diverse challenges for each country’s government. Related problems include increased human trafficking and smuggling of Salvadoran migrants, as well as challenges in channelling the huge remittance flows sent from El Salvadoran diaspora into social development projects.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health
Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance

The Government of El Salvador (GoEL) has expressed interest in receiving additional support from IOM related to facilitated labour migration programmes, including health assessments required by receiving countries.

- Facilitated health assessments of temporary labour migrants from El Salvador – USD 115,000

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

IOM works with its partners to promote and protect the health of migrants. El Salvador is no different, as returning migrants and other vulnerable groups need assistance, which IOM strives to provide. In addition, IOM works with its partners to ensure that migrants are considered in the national HIV and AIDS plan.

- Psychosocial and reintegration assistance to returning migrants – USD 179,000
- HIV prevention among migrant populations – USD 95,000

Regulating Migration

Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

In response to the growing number of Salvadorans being returned from the United States in 1998 the Bienvenido a Casa Programme was created as a pilot programme of the Regional Conference on Migration to assist in repatriation and reintegration. Currently operated by the Direction General of Migration (DGME), with support and input from the IOM, government ministries, and universities, the programme gives basic support to Salvadorans repatriated from the US, including food, shelter and medical examinations. In El Salvador, the Institute for the Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA) is responsible for protecting the human rights of minors, and in this respect, cooperates with Bienvenido a Casa and IOM in the process of repatriating minors. The overall objective of IOM’s proposed project is to contribute to the reinsertion of unaccompanied minors returning from the US in an effort to protect their human rights and lessen their vulnerability to traffickers. This objective will be fulfilled through four main components: (1) facilitated return to communities of origin, (2) family reunification, reintegration and social reinsertion, (3) prevention activities in communities and schools; and (4) research and monitoring.

- Return and reintegration of unaccompanied children: pilot project – USD 250,000 (New)

Counter-trafficking

IOM is continuing to work closely with the GoEL to provide support and reintegration services to repatriated Salvadorans and victims of trafficking in an effort to reduce human trafficking in the country.

- Strengthening and institutionalizing public policy for the care of victims and survivors of human trafficking and the decentralization of programmes and services – USD 237,000

Facilitating Migration

Labour migration

Given the high numbers of Salvadorans seeking employment in other countries, there is great potential for facilitated migration programmes in particular sectors (e.g. meat packing, landscaping, etc.). Efforts are underway to expand current programmes in collaboration with the government.

- Facilitated labour migration from El Salvador – USD 140,000

Total funding requirements for El Salvador – USD 1,016,000
GUATEMALA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Like many countries in Central America, Guatemala is a country of origin, transit, and destination of irregular migratory flows – often from Central and South America to the US. Due to its geographic location bordering the south of Mexico, Guatemala is highly affected by irregular migration. As a result of strict immigration controls at the Mexican border, a high volume of repatriations of Central American citizens from Mexico occurs through Guatemala. The annual average number of deportations in the period from 2000 to 2007 was 159,000 people. This figure is expected to have increased by 7 per cent in 2009. It is important to highlight that the Government of Mexico repatriates Central Americans by land; as a result, returnees have to cross Guatemalan territory. Out of the total number of repatriated Central American nationals, 50 per cent are Guatemalians, while the other 50 per cent is composed of Hondurans, Salvadorans, and Nicaraguans. Repatriations of Guatemalan citizens from the US by air have also increased. In 2004, a total of 7,029 Guatemalans were deported by air, including 200 children, while in 2005 the number of people repatriated by air totalled 11,512, including 400 children. In 2007, this figure increased to 23,055, including 1,077 children and in 2008, the number of individuals repatriated by air increased to 28,051 people. The trend will continue in 2009 with an estimated 31,000 repatriations expected. Additionally, Guatemala is faced with regional and extraregional irregular migrants, who are classified into two types of cases: a) migrants abandoned by traffickers; and b) migrants captured in Guatemalan coastal waters.

PROBLEM AREAS

Regulating Migration

Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

In 2008, a total of 28,051 Guatemalans returned from the US, and in 2009 an estimated total of 31,000 returnees are expected – an increase of approximately 7 per cent. Considering this and in response to a request from the Government of Guatemala, IOM has prepared a project proposal composed of the following three components: a) humanitarian aid upon arrival (transportation from the airport to their communities of origin); b) an information system to plan their reinsertion into the economy of their area of origin; and c) economic reintegration assistance to returnees (training micro-entrepreneurs, organizing them in cooperatives, and providing technical training in computer skills, masonry, bakery, etc.) and educational support to obtain their degree for returnees who had previously started university.

- Return and reintegration assistance to Guatemalan migrants — USD 1,470,588

Counter-trafficking

In February 2009, the Congress of the Guatemalan Republic passed the Decree Law 3881: the Law against Sexual Violence, Exploitation, and Trafficking in People. In addition, there is now a public policy against trafficking in persons and protection of victims. However, protection and assistance to victims continue to be insufficient as there is currently no shelter for victims of human trafficking.

In this context, IOM is proposing the construction and operation of a shelter for the protection of and assistance to trafficked people, in particular children.

- Shelter for the protection of and assistance to trafficked people in Guatemala – USD 250,000

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

In the municipalities of Santa Cruz Mulú and San Raymundo of Retalhuleu Province school-age children are engaged in high-risk and/or forced labour activity, such as crushing stones and producing fireworks. The purpose of this project is to enable children to be removed from such work, go to school and engage in social community activities.

The project has the following components: a) sensitizing families, communities and employers; b) creating scholarships for children; c) strengthening the institutional network for child education; and d) developing the technological and production capacity of parents to promote an escape from extreme poverty. Throughout all activities, attention will be paid to promoting sustainability and mainstreaming gender considerations.

- Process of withdrawal and prevention of child labour in high-risk jobs — USD 1,132,795
  (Total budget for four years: USD 4,531,180)

HONDURAS

MIGRATION ISSUES

Honduras is a country of origin and transit in Central America. Because of its strategic geographical position (e.g. triple-border area), Honduras continues to be confronted with numerous issues related to migration. One of the challenges is the reception and reintegration of the thousands of Honduran migrants returned by land and air each year from Mexico and the US. In the area of migration and development, Honduras has a large diaspora in the US, and the remittances are substantial. IOM continues to support the Migration Office in improving the quality of migration management at all levels.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

Despite important initiatives targeting mobile populations in Central America in the past several years, actions remain locally focused. IOM, as an active member of the Joint Team of United Nations for HIV and AIDS, has found
that relevant actors are not actively coordinating with each other regarding the needs of mobile populations. In order to successfully provide services to highly mobile populations, key stakeholders must cooperate along migration routes, including across international borders. IOM is also concerned with the lack of reintegration assistance (including medical and psychosocial support) for returnees and is seeking funding to expand these essential services.

- **HIV, AIDS, and mobile populations – USD 70,000**

**Regulating Migration**

**Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

Honduras receives thousands of returning citizens each year, and resources to provide reception and particularly reintegration assistance are scarce. Together with civil society, IOM works closely with the Direction of Migration to receive migrants. Given this year’s implementation of a new reception centre in San Pedro Sula for Honduran migrants returned by air, future efforts are focused on those returning by land. In addition IOM intends to increase assistance to vulnerable foreign migrants identified on Honduran territory.

- **Improving reception and reintegration assistance for Honduran and vulnerable foreign migrant returnees – USD 415,000**

**Counter-trafficking**

One of the gaps in the counter-trafficking efforts in Honduras is the lack of attention and programmes for the rehabilitation and reinsertion of trafficked persons, particularly adult men and women. IOM continues to strengthen joint initiatives with UN partners to address this issue.

- **Strengthening institutions for the prevention of trafficking, attention to victims and efforts focused on the prosecution of traffickers – USD 200,000**

**Total funding requirements for Honduras – USD 685,000**

**MEXICO**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

Mexico is a country of origin, transit and destination. In 2008, approximately 550,000 Mexicans irregularly immigrated to the United States, primarily in search of employment. This irregular entry is in stark contrast to the approximately 200,000 Mexicans who legally entered the US in 2008 with visas for temporary jobs or the 14,000 Mexicans who participate each year in seasonal agricultural programmes in Canada. Some 200,000 Central Americans attempt to irregularly enter the US via Mexico’s southern border. Although 70 per cent of them are detained by Mexican migration authorities and returned to their countries of origin, an estimated 60,000–70,000 eventually reach the US or remain in Mexico. These flows represent a significant concern to Mexico and US border control officials. Additionally, approximately 85,000 Guatemalans – 35 per cent of them with a temporary visa – travel to Mexico’s southern state of Chiapas to work in the agricultural, services, manufacturing or construction sector. This particular flow is growing in dimension, extending to other southern Mexican states, and incorporating migrants from other Central American countries. These large irregular movements involve frequent risks, vulnerability, and abuse to the migrants themselves.

In the last year there has also been a significant increase in the number of Central American migrants kidnapped by gangs and allegedly by corrupt officials along the migration routes in Mexico. Another important concern is the increasing presence of migrant women and unaccompanied children/minors – of Mexican and Central American origin – and the growth of smuggling and trafficking networks.

As a result of the economic downturn, approximately 450,000 Mexican migrants in the US have lost their jobs (particularly in the construction, manufacturing and service sectors) during the first months of 2009. However, during the same period there has been an increase in the number of Mexican working in sectors such as tourism, recreation activities, and health. Nevertheless, there has been an estimated 10 per cent decrease in the amount of remittances received during the first quarter of 2009.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Migration Health**

**Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants**

Sexual violence and abuse against migrants have become increasingly frequent along Mexico’s southern border. In 2006, IOM began a pilot project for providing counselling, medical and psychosocial assistance, legal support and, when possible, return to countries of origin to sexually attacked or abused women and girls. The project covered six municipalities on the Mexico–Guatemala border and was implemented in collaboration with two local NGOs, church groups and public and private health centres.

In early 2008, IOM carried out a study on migrant health in border areas, in coordination with Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). Its recommendations served as the basis for a new project providing basic health assistance and counselling to migrants transiting through the border areas in Chiapas and Tabasco, in coordination with local health authorities. IOM has also been working with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) country team to draw attention to migrants along the southern border.

- **Health assistance to Central American migrants in southern border areas – USD 145,000**

**Regulating Migration**

**Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments**

Over 500,000 Mexicans are repatriated per year to Mexico from the US through the 22 receiving points along the Mexico–US border. Following a presidential instruction,
the National Institute for Migration began implementing
the Human Repatriation Programme in 2007 in order
to ensure a dignified return for Mexican migrants and
to provide reintegration options in their communities
of origin. In cooperation with the National Institute for
Migration, IOM will strengthen the coordination among
the different actors involved in the receipt of migrants
and establish a Coordinating Unit to effectively map
reintegration options in three selected states.

• Support to the Government of Mexico
to strengthen the Human Repatriation
Programme – USD 197,200

Counter-trafficking
In May 2005 IOM initiated a project for the assistance of
trafficking victims. In the past four years, the project has
established a shelter for female VoTs in the border location
of Tapachula and an anti-trafficking network composed of
local governmental institutions and NGOs in the southern
border. In addition, IOM has also conducted training and
capacity-building activities on victim identification as well
as referral and assistance programmes. Over 150 victims
have been provided medical, psychological, and legal
assistance. The project intends to continue providing
victim assistance and ensure the strengthening of service
provider networks in Mexico City and the southern border
states.

• Strengthening institutional mechanisms for
the protection of and assistance to victims of
trafficking in Mexico – USD 130,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration
Management and Capacity-building
The lack of coherent, organized and updated information
on migration trends and issues represents a major
constraint for the design of adequate migration policies. To
address this problem, IOM, in collaboration with COPPAN –
a Mexican advisory and research group – and the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have established an interactive
information system that will serve as a repository of official
governmental documents, analysis, and publications
produced by academic and international institutions,
private sector and NGOs, updated bibliographical
references, data on governmental institutions related to
migration, links to specialized Web pages and Internet
addresses.

• Migration Information System (SIMA) –
USD 30,000

Migration Policy and Research
Migration Research and Publications
More information is needed on the ongoing flows of
Central American temporary migrants into southern
border states, as well as movements of unaccompanied
children/minors and women travelling from Central
America to Mexico. Likewise, further research is needed
to better understand the relations between irregular
migration and abuse, as well as exploitation and trafficking
in order to develop and improve response and prevention
strategies at national and local level.

• Evaluation of labour migrants’ access to social
rights through labour migration programmes –
USD 96,000

MIGRATION ISSUES

In recent years, Nicaraguan (South-South) migration has
increased to Costa Rica, El Salvador and Panama due to
the likelihood of finding better paid employment in the
construction, agriculture, domestic work, tourism,
and security services. For example, the average salary
in agricultural work in El Salvador exceeds Nicaraguan
salaries by 140 per cent to 200 per cent and salaries of
domestic workers in Costa Rica by 100 per cent. However,
remittance flows decreased in 2009 by 8 per cent, and
some migrants living in Europe, the US and Costa Rica
have returned or chosen alternative destination countries.
Many maquilas in foreign trade zones (zonas francas) have
closed down, affecting mostly women. A high percentage
of the Nicaraguan migrant population does not have
identification documents or passports, making them
prone to labour exploitation.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health
Health Promotion and Assistance for
Migrants
Evidence indicates that mobile and migrant populations
do not have access to public health services for a range
of reasons, including: fear of deportation due to lack of
documentation, low education level, lack of knowledge
about basic human rights and laws, limited access to social
security, and fear of mistreatment. Mobile and migrant
populations also have inadequate information about HIV
and its risks. Physical and sexual violence among women
and female adolescents is an existing practice; however,
these cases are rarely reported.

• Information and education campaign for
mobile and migrant populations – USD 150,360

Migration and Development
Migration and Economic/Community
Development
On the basis of previous programmes, financial
democratization and innovative opportunities for
investment in rural areas of Costa Rica, a number of
Nicaraguan private–public sector stakeholders have joined
efforts to decrease transfer costs, improve business-
creation skills, and build capacities among remittance
recipients, as well as providing them with increased access
to credit.

• Innovative business incubation programme
to support the creation and development of

NICARAGUA

Total funding requirements for
Mexico – USD 636,700

• Assessment of unaccompanied migrants’
children in the domestic service and informal
sectors in Mexico’s southern border states –
USD 38,500
business ideas among Nicaraguan households receiving remittances from Costa Rica – USD 420,000

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

The 2009 US Government’s Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP) Report placed Nicaragua on the Tier 2 Watch List. The National Counter-trafficking Coalition is working with the National Assembly on a draft Law on Transnational Organized Crime with a special chapter on human trafficking. This recent initiative involves deputies from the Commission for Women, Children, Youth and Family Affairs, government officials and civil society institutions, and IOM.

Additionally, as the only organization in Nicaragua working on the socio-economic reintegration of victims, IOM believes that this is a key issue essential for avoiding re-victimization and diminishing economic push factors.

- Improving capacity to reintegrate trafficked persons in Nicaragua – USD 250,000
- Strengthening of trafficking victims hotline “133” – USD 132,383
- Victim detection and identification for governmental counterparts: a hands-on, train-the-trainers approach – USD 160,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

In order to ensure transparency and maximize security, the Migration Office will be refurbished with a system of mobile archives. This will improve the process of issuing travel documents and digitalizing the archives. Control over access to confidential information and use of existing office space will be maximized. Overall, the new system will enable better information processing to benefit migrants.

Extraregional migrant flows (Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, China, Nepal, etc.) have increased considerably in 2009. Despite the efforts of migration authorities to ensure humane treatment of these migrant groups, conditions in Managua’s shelter remain inadequate (showers, ceiling, ventilation, etc.). IOM and UNHCR have developed a joint project to improve conditions at the shelter and also to raise awareness about international standards in migration and asylum.

- Improving the Migration Office’s processing system to better manage and store migration files enhancing security and workflow efficiency – USD 200,000
- Creating adequate and humane reception conditions at the Directorate Office migrant shelter and raising awareness about the migration/asylum nexus – USD 210,000

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

The Nicaraguan Ministry of Labour, the Directorate of Migration and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are coordinating with their Costa Rican counterparts to establish mechanisms to manage labour migration flows (agriculture, agro-industry and construction). Thousands of Nicaraguans also enter El Salvador to work on a temporary or permanent basis, taking advantage of the CA-4 Free Movement of People Agreement. Accurate statistics are lacking and there is a need to regulate these labour migratory flows from Nicaragua to Salvador, in addition to gathering reliable information on the number of migrants, the sectors of employment, and their work conditions. This will contribute to increased regularization of the migratory flow, reinforce the labour rights of migrant workers, and improve cooperation between relevant ministries and organs.

- Fostering co-development of Nicaragua and El Salvador through improved labour migration mechanisms – USD 553,000

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Research and Publications

It is estimated that 3 per cent of domestic workers in Panama come from Nicaragua, Colombia and Peru. Increased migration resulted in a new migration law that makes the integration of migrants more difficult and exposes them to the danger of trafficking and exploitation.

Studying the causes and effects of Nicaraguan female irregular migration to Panama via Costa Rica, assessing the migrants’ travel and work conditions, investigating into the existence of transnational smuggling and human trafficking networks and creating a directory of organizations working with migrants in Panama, are some of the issues to be analysed.

- Nicaraguan female migration to Panama for domestic work: tendencies and recommendations – USD 35,000

Total funding requirements for Nicaragua – USD 2,110,743

PANAMA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Panama has become a transit country for undocumented migrants headed to the US. This has resulted in increased human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. Additionally, Panama receives thousands of migrants from Colombia, displaced by 40 years of conflict and growing economic difficulties. In coordination with UNHCR, IOM is implementing an emergency assistance programme along Panama’s border with Colombia to address some of the most pressing needs.

Panama is an active member of all regional initiatives on migration, and home to an indigenous population near the border with Costa Rica. Each year, 12,000 Ngöbe-Buglé migrate into Costa Rica to pick coffee. IOM is currently working with health partners to provide services to this population on coffee farms. Additional bi-national activities in the community of origin and along the border are urgently needed. In the area of emergencies, strategic partnerships established with the Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) group (REDLAC) have highlighted the need to create interagency
regional humanitarian stockpiling depots and build capacity in IOM's cluster area of Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM). Finally, in the context of the expansion of the Panama Canal, IOM is working with partners to help the government prepare and respond to challenges related to the migration of workers.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

Central America and the Caribbean are some of the most natural disaster-prone areas in the world. IOM as the lead for the CCCM Cluster for natural disasters is seeking seed funding to stockpile emergency non-food-items (NFIs) at humanitarian depots in Panama to serve all natural disasters in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region. Funding is also sought to build capacity of key strategic partners in the LAC area to better respond to camp and shelter needs that arise during natural disasters as an area that needs urgent capacity strengthening.

- NFI stockpiling in Panama – natural disasters in LAC – USD 350,000
- LAC regional strategic partners capacity-building in camp and shelter response and management – USD 200,000

**Migration Health**

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

The IOM *Finca Sana* (Healthy Farm) project provides health education and health services to Panamanian indigenous migrants during the coffee season in Costa Rica. IOM and its partners are seeking funds to expand this successful programme along the migration route, in collaboration with indigenous authorities, as part of a bi-national effort.

In addition, given the extremely poor health indicators of the Ngöbe-Buglé population, IOM is working with its partners in Panama and Costa Rica to ensure that disaster preparedness includes this important, highly marginalized population. Pandemic preparedness and related health education is an important part of these efforts.

- Health post at the Panama–Costa Rica border – USD 50,000
- IOM–UNFPA bi-national health programme for indigenous migrants – USD 350,000
- Pandemic preparedness among highly mobile indigenous migrants – USD 125,000

**Regulating Migration**

Counter-trafficking

Panama has a National Commission to combat human trafficking that requires further strengthening to become fully operational. Given the movements into and through Panama, particularly from South America, it is essential to facilitate the promotion of activities to initiate a national counter-trafficking response. IOM recently carried out training with partners and plans to continue to respond to requests from the government for additional support.

- Promoting a national response to human trafficking in Panama – USD 120,000

**Facilitating Migration**

Labour Migration

In the context of the upcoming expansion of the Panama Canal, IOM and other partners (e.g. International Labour Organization – ILO) have begun discussions on how to facilitate and manage the huge flow of related workers and associated services.

- Technical assistance to the government during the Panama Canal expansion – USD 350,000

**Migration Policy and Research**

Migration Research and Publications

In preparation for the expansion of the Panama Canal, a research assessment is needed to identify key action areas and provide clear evidence for the related technical assistance project.

- Potential implications of the Panama Canal expansion – USD 75,000

**Total funding requirements for Panama – USD 1,620,000**
Regional

MIGRATION ISSUES

Situated at the crossroads between North and South America, the Caribbean is both a destination and transit point for migrants travelling between the two continents. The Caribbean faces a wide range of challenges, from intra- and extra-regional migration to natural disasters. In particular, the region is situated in the direct path of hurricanes, which puts it at risk every year. Given the small size of the Caribbean islands, residents often suffer tremendous disruptions to their daily lives when natural disasters strike already weak island states. Also, as a direct result of its location and the steady movement of its inhabitants, the Caribbean is a very attractive target for various criminal elements, including human and drug traffickers and smugglers.

Responding to the region’s needs, over the past sixteen years IOM has concentrated its activities on priorities identified jointly with regional governments. These include: combating human trafficking, promoting inter-state dialogue, building capacities in migration management and operational procedures, promoting migrants’ rights (including access to health care), increasing income-generating options in post-conflict and/or post-disaster, unstable environments, and facilitating labour migration.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Regulating Migration Counter-trafficking

IOM has been partnering with governmental and non-governmental organizations across the region to combat trafficking in human beings. Through its Caribbean Counter-Trafficking Initiative (CCTI), IOM builds the capacity of the communities to identify, assist, and protect victims of trafficking. The CCTI is comprised of the following four components, which are pursued on the national and regional levels simultaneously: technical skills training, research, awareness-raising activities and victim assistance. Partners in English- and Dutch-speaking countries are eager to move forward with the next steps, which include: establishing national referral mechanisms, enacting anti-trafficking legislation, and fortifying ports of entry to disrupt trafficking routes. Based on requests from CCTI partner countries, IOM will continue to support their work that responds to existing human trafficking and strives to prevent future exploitation.

- Assist victims of trafficking by strengthening referral networks and care processes, in addition to conducting trainings to develop the technical capacity of governments, NGOs, and law enforcement – USD 200,000
- Fostering regional collaboration through the annual regional meeting on counter-trafficking strategies for 16 Caribbean countries – USD 150,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

Management of migration processes in the Caribbean continues to be hampered by the lack of timely, objective and reliable statistics on migration stocks and flows. Although data on both regular and irregular migration is collected, its application in policy-making differs significantly, ranging from countries with more advanced systems to situations where gathered statistics are very rarely shared between institutions at the national level and even less so at the inter-state level. IOM will assist targeted Caribbean countries to improve their capacity to collect and exchange migration-related data, with a view to enhancing regional and national dialogue and cooperation on intra-regional migration. The proposed project will build on the foundations laid by the series of Caribbean Regional Seminars on migration management supported by the US Government.

- Migration data sharing mechanism for the Caribbean – USD 297,000

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Policy Activities

The Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) is conducting a mapping exercise to determine how migration affects Caribbean children and CARICOM’s regional task force has convened meetings to specifically analyze and assess this issue. Migrant children can be grouped in two categories: those migrating with families and those who are unaccompanied. Unaccompanied minors (UAMs) can also be classified as trafficking victims, asylum seekers, or refugees. The next step planned by CARICOM will be to develop a regional framework for appropriate responses by its Member States. IOM proposes to provide technical assistance to CARICOM for developing a regional framework on child/minor migration that ensures children’s rights are upheld.

- Technical support to enhance the Caribbean region’s capacity to respond to the migration of children/minors – USD 90,500

Total funding requirements for the region – USD 737,500

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MIGRATION ISSUES

The Dominican Republic is best described as a migration hub as it is a country of origin, transit and destination. Besides relatively lax requirements to enter the Dominican Republic directly, the porous land border with Haiti brings a number of challenges. There is a large number of unregulated arrivals and departures of Haitian nationals while nationals from other countries use the border to transit through the Dominican Republic via relatively
slack exit controls for flights to Canada, Europe and the US. They also attempt irregular water crossings to the US via the Mona Passage to Puerto Rico. Coupled with this is a great deal of internal labour migration and irregular migration, which includes human trafficking for sexual exploitation. These conditions have been exacerbated and made significantly more complex by the emergency in Haiti created by the earthquake in January 2010.

In cooperation with the UN Country Team, IOM’s Mission in the Dominican Republic supports the reconstruction efforts in Haiti through a variety of activities including: a) the provision of humanitarian assistance to Haitians displaced in the border zone near the Dominican Republic; b) the provision of logistical support services to the relief effort in Haiti; c) return assistance for Haitians in the Dominican Republic who wish to voluntarily return home; and d) the provision of technical assistance to the Government of the Dominican Republic (GoDR) to improve registration and border management mechanisms. In addition, in cooperation with UNICEF and the GoDR, IOM is working to combat human trafficking, particularly trafficking in children as there is evidence that this form of exploitation is increasing in the wake of the Haitian emergency.

PROGRAMME AREAS
Migration and Development
Remittances

The economic crisis has led to a reduction in remittances and a subsequent need to improve money management by family members receiving funds. IOM intends to support local NGOs to conduct activities that will enhance the financial management skills of families receiving lower levels of remittances and help them create income-generating opportunities, such as micro-enterprises.

- Support to local NGOs – USD 400,000

Regulating Migration
Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

IOM is working to organize the voluntary return of Haitian migrants displaced in the Dominican Republic as a result of the earthquake with an emphasis on upholding their dignity and well-being. Technical assistance is also provided to the GoDR to improve registration and border management mechanisms.

In addition, at the official request of the GoDR, IOM aims to develop a programme for the reintegration of returned Dominican nationals into their communities of origin. This programme would include reception and orientation services at the airport, psychosocial support, training courses and assistance for micro-enterprise development.

- Assisted voluntary returns and technical assistance – USD 5,000,000
- Reintegration of returnees – USD 1,000,000

Counter-trafficking

IOM has been working closely with the GoDR to strengthen the capacity of the authorities for counter-smuggling and trafficking and to provide adequate support services for victims. Activities have been set up to reinforce controls at the main border points while providing assistance to victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants stranded in the country.

IOM’s proposed project, which responds to the intensified counter-trafficking needs in the wake of the Haitian earthquake, aims to assist 1,000 actual or potential victims of trafficking and smuggling of persons in border communities through the provision of temporary shelter, other basic services, and return assistance. At the same time, the project aims to enhance the capacity of 100 local and national government employees and 100 community leaders in the border zone to detect and respond to cases of trafficking and smuggling of persons.

- Protection for persons at risk and assistance to victims of trafficking – USD 400,000

Facilitating Migration
Labour Migration

IOM assistance is required to organize labour migration movements of Haitian migrants to the Dominican Republic and to ensure that their rights are respected during these movements. The creation of a temporary work programme will allow Haitian migrants to travel safely and legally in Dominican Republic and work for a certain period of time in conditions that respect their rights.

- Assistance to labour migrants – USD 1,500,000

Total funding requirements for the Dominican Republic – USD 8,300,000

GUYANA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Like many countries in the Caribbean, Guyana faces very complex migration challenges. As a result of its location (along the north-eastern coast of South America, bordered to the east by Suriname, to the south and south-east by Brazil and to the east by Venezuela), Guyana is both a transit and a sending country of migrants. Guyana ranks among the top four Caribbean countries that have lost between 30 to 40 per cent of their domestic workforce to migration. In addition, human trafficking is a major issue for the country, as Guyanese men, women and children are typically trafficked to Barbados, Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago. Guyana also serves as a transit point for victims trafficked into Suriname and other countries in the region. Despite recent significant efforts by the government, policies to prosecute traffickers, protect and assist trafficking victims and prevent future exploitation have yet to be fully implemented.

PROGRAMME AREAS
Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking

For five years, IOM and its Guyanese partners have worked to combat human trafficking. Guyana’s comprehensive response is aimed at preventing trafficking, protecting victims, and prosecuting traffickers. Appropriate technical support is needed to enhance cooperation among...
MIGRATION ISSUES

The stabilization process underway in Haiti since 2004 suffered a series of setbacks in 2008 and early 2009; the negative impact of the rising costs of food and other essential commodities led to increased socio-economic tensions. Stabilization was further hampered in the face of persistently fragile state institutions and the devastating effects of the 2008 hurricane season, which caused large-scale internal displacement and economic setbacks that led many to try to leave the country through irregular channels.

However, nothing prepared Haiti for the strongest earthquake in 200 years that struck on 12 January 2010, with an epicentre just 17km south-west of the country’s capital, Port-au-Prince. According to government estimates, over 220,000 people were killed and some 300,600 persons were wounded as a result of the earthquake. In addition, approximately 313,000 houses were destroyed or damaged. Overall, some three million people were affected, of whom the government estimates 1.9 million have lost their homes. Further exacerbating the situation is the total collapse of the civil and economic infrastructure that normally responds to emergency needs.

To assist the people of Haiti to recover and rebuild from this catastrophic event, the Government of Haiti (GoH), agencies in the UN Country Team and the UN Stabilization Mission for Haiti (MINUSTAH) are collaborating closely in operational and strategic efforts. IOM was designated the lead agency for the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster and also actively participates in the Shelter and NFI Cluster, as well as the Health, WASH, and Early Recovery Clusters.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

IOM continues to give priority to the continuation of its flagship community stabilization programme in Haiti, which targets the country’s most volatile areas through community-based violence reduction and short-term development initiatives designed to stabilize and engage local community members in participatory, income-generation activities. This programme includes communities that have received displaced or resettled IDPs. Particular emphasis is put on assisting local governments to address issues of potential conflict, such as disputes over land, basic services, livelihoods and business development.

As the country’s infrastructure and natural environment continue to degrade, vulnerability to natural disasters increases; hence, increased emphasis needs to be given to continued recovery and disaster preparedness. A designated shelter infrastructure network and strategy, along with a stronger civil protection system must be in place to better manage future evacuations or displacement.

The objectives of the CCCM Cluster, which is led by IOM, are to: a) provide support to the earthquake-affected, displaced population and host communities by ensuring dignified and safe living conditions; and b) ensure IDPs in settlements receive effective and well-coordinated humanitarian services to meet their protection and assistance needs. IOM’s Cash for Work (CFW) programme is designed to contribute to rehabilitation efforts while simultaneously mitigating the negative impact of the earthquake on livelihoods. The CFW programme will focus on rubble removal, replacement of water pipes, watershed management, rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage canals, creation of urban gardens, soil conservation, road back-filling, construction of culverts, rehabilitation of bridges, and the construction of schools.

- Cash for work: facilitating return and restoring livelihoods through rehabilitation, reconstruction and rubble removal – USD 5,000,000
- Provision of comprehensive shelter assistance to earthquake-affected communities in Haiti – USD 41,500,000
- Camp management – USD 47,500,000
- Emergency preparedness and disaster risk management for post-disaster displacement in Haiti – USD 7,000,000
- Community stabilization programme – USD 10,000,000
- Disaster preparedness: hazard mapping and early action/early warning infrastructure and systems – USD 10,000,000
- Build back better: support for long-term reconstruction – USD 40,000,000

Migration Health

Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations

The arrival of the rainy season in Haiti, coupled with the extremely poor conditions in congested camps, underscores critical environmental health concerns, which are related to poor waste management and the risk of water contamination. In addition, the Haitian population has been strongly emotionally-affected by the earthquake and its consequences; as a result, large numbers of persons require mental health and psycho-social support. Within the Health Cluster, IOM co-chairs the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Working Group jointly with UNICEF. Hence it is well-positioned to provide these essential services and expand current interventions to new IDP relocation settlements and receiving communities.

stakeholders, improve efforts to identify victims in the country, and help ensure that Guyanese victims identified in the region receive appropriate return and reintegration assistance.

- Support for building national capacity to counter human trafficking – USD 413,000

Total funding requirements for Guyana – USD 413,000
- Environmental public health in IDP settlements in priority locations in Haiti – USD 1,949,519
- Emergency psychosocial assistance – USD 1,600,001
- Emergency health referrals, assisted returns and accompanied transitions for patients and vulnerable populations in priority locations in Haiti – USD 2,000,000
- Environmental health and psychosocial support in new settlements and IDP-hosting communities – USD 2,000,000

Migration and Development
Migration and Economic/Community Development

IOM is fully supportive of the recovery and reconstruction plan of the Haitian Government and UN partners to ‘build back better.’ As the government’s vision for decentralization unfolds, IOM will assist rural villages and smaller cities to absorb the displaced IDP population residing with host families and those who seek to migrate to newly created ‘regional development poles’, away from the congested and devastated capital. This will include capacity-building of local officials in community development planning and rural development assistance in the form of micro-credits, as well as agricultural, infrastructure, livelihood and income-generation projects.
- Environmentally sustainable rural development – USD 20,000,000

Regulating Migration
Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

IOM seeks to continue providing socio-economic support to Haitian migrants returning from neighbouring island nations of the Caribbean and the US. Assistance includes transportation to final in-country destinations, psychosocial and medical help, job placement, vocational training and support with the establishment of small business start-up projects through a grant mechanism.
- Reintegration assistance to returning migrants and prevention against irregular migration – USD 4,500,000

Counter-trafficking

The socio-economic impact of the 12 January earthquake, coupled with minimal protection in camps, is seen to have significantly increased the vulnerability of Haitian women and children to trafficking. A stronger mechanism is required for the identification of trafficked victims and the provision of shelter, psychosocial support, return, and reintegration assistance to meet their specialized needs. IOM’s approach in this domain is threefold: 1) prevention of the crime of trafficking in persons through awareness-raising; 2) the provision of return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking, many of whom are also victims of sexual exploitation or forced labour (particularly the ‘restavek’ phenomenon); and 3) capacity-building of the GoH, civil society, and local service providers to effectively combat trafficking in persons. The strengthening of national, legal, administrative, and law enforcement frameworks is part of this process.
- Preventing sexual abuse and exploitation, irregular migration, and trafficking in persons – USD 350,000
- Establish and operationalize a referral mechanism to provide direct assistance to victims of cross-border and internal trafficking – USD 2,000,000
- Direct assistance to child victims of trafficking, including restavek – USD 1,000,000
- Institutional capacity-building to combat human trafficking – USD 300,000
- Nationwide information campaign to prevent trafficking in persons – USD 80,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM’s “Capacity-building in Migration Management Programme” will conclude its second phase in June 2010. As improved border control and more efficient management of migration remain key features of the country’s stabilization strategy and MINUSTAH’s mandate, increased resources are required to further build the capacity of the Haitian National Police and the Ministry of Interior’s immigration authorities, while ongoing investments are made to improve border infrastructure and related law enforcement capacity.
- Capacity-building in migration management programme – USD 2,000,000
- Border management and related law enforcement infrastructure improvement – USD 5,000,000

Migration Policy and Research
Migration Policy Activities

IOM intends to continue supporting Haiti’s efforts to establish and reinforce its dialogue with Caribbean and Latin American partners on migration management, including bilateral discussions undertaken with the Dominican Republic, as part of both governments’ Mixed Bilateral Commission.
- Promotion of regional dialogue on migration – USD 400,000

Total funding requirements for Haiti – USD 204,179,520

JAMAICA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Jamaica continues to face migration-related challenges due to the growth of organized crime networks that have set up sophisticated human smuggling and trafficking operations. Given its economic reliance on tourism, the Government of Jamaica (GoJ) remains highly committed to combating trafficking and curtailing smuggling operations. The GoJ also prioritizes efforts to address issues related to the free movement of CARICOM nationals, particularly in terms of employment and health services.

In 2007, IOM completed a counter-trafficking capacity-building project for law enforcement and the judiciary.
Currently, IOM is also providing direct assistance to victims of human trafficking. Additionally, reintegration assistance is provided for asylum seekers and irregular migrants who want to return permanently to Jamaica from the United Kingdom. With assistance from IOM, approximately 95 per cent of returnees opt to set-up micro-enterprises. Last year’s annual evaluation exercise indicated that 85 per cent of these businesses are still in operation. IOM works closely with the GoJ, the Jamaica Constabulary Force, the Passport Immigration and Citizenship Agency, local journalists, and major local suppliers of goods and services to promote the sustainability of these new businesses.

Programme Areas
Regulating Migration
Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

The GoJ has announced an initiative to modernize the country’s immigration laws. In addition, they have recognized the need to develop standard operating procedures to assist in implementing the new legislation. Training officials and border officers in the new procedures will be required as well. IOM is well-placed to assist the GoJ in this process, as the Organization has substantial experience providing similar assistance to other governments in the Caribbean.

- Capacity-building for the implementation of immigration legislation – USD 550,000

Total funding requirements for Jamaica – USD 550,000

Trinidad and Tobago

Migration Issues

The Caribbean is geographically well-placed for convenient access from many points, which facilitates it being a transit area for irregular migrants and traffickers in narcotics, human beings, and arms. Even in the countries with greater stability and stronger governance, the migration management systems are weak as evidenced by generally porous borders, inadequately trained and equipped staff, and minimal regional and cross-regional technical cooperation on migration management and security matters. Working closely with local government, IOM aims to help address these critical issues.

Programme Areas
Regulating Migration
Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

IOM seeks to provide assistance for voluntary returns to the country through a proposed two-year programme.

- Assisted voluntary return programme – USD 350,000

Counter-trafficking

IOM aims to provide technical assistance and other support to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to strengthen their counter-trafficking efforts. In particular, proposed programming will focus on enhancing relevant anti-trafficking legislation and supporting the implementation of the government’s counter-trafficking national plan.

- Assistance to the government in drafting legislation to upgrade their Immigration Act including laws on trafficking – USD 70,000
- Assistance to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago’s nine-month counter-trafficking plan – USD 80,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

Among the CARICOM countries, Trinidad and Tobago has been at the forefront for implementing security measures to protect its borders. In addition, the country has been the leading proponent of a regional security force. Trinidad and Tobago’s commitment to regional security is further demonstrated by the fact that the country’s Prime Minister has been designated the lead Head of Government of CARICOM on security matters and the Minister of National Security has been designated the Chairperson of the CARICOM Council of Ministers responsible for national security.

- Strengthening the capacity of the Immigration Division and associated security agencies in Trinidad and Tobago to handle migration management and security challenges in an efficient, timely, and coordinated manner – USD 525,000

Total funding requirements for Trinidad and Tobago – USD 1,025,000
South and South-West Asia
Regional
Afghanistan
Bangladesh
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka

East and South-East Asia
Regional
Cambodia
China
Indonesia
Lao People’s Democratic Republic (PDR)
Malaysia
Myanmar
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Viet Nam

Central Asia
Regional
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan
Regional

Every year, over 1.5 million workers migrate abroad from South Asia alone, mostly to the Gulf region to perform low-skilled, temporary work. In the labour migration context, all countries in the region are major countries of origin, while India and Pakistan are also classified as countries of destination and transit. Migration from South Asia to Europe is mostly composed of high-skilled migrants. Due to porous borders in the region, there is also a trend of irregular, undocumented movements. As the impacts of the global financial crisis begin to be witnessed across South and South-West Asia, avenues for regular means of migration are likely to decrease, which can lead potential migrants to perceive irregular means as an easier option despite the risks involved. With pressures on the local economy and job market in destination countries, the global economic slowdown is leading to job cuts or restricted recruitment for foreign workers. This is prompting governments in South and South-West Asia to develop strategies for coping with the immediate effects of the global recession, as well as exploring longer-term support for the rehabilitation of affected workers. Additionally, there is a large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) migrating within their own country due to conflict, rural-urban disparities and/or environmental factors.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

IOM has successfully implemented the first phase of a regional programme and dialogue on facilitating safe and legal migration from South Asia to the European Union (EU). To further expand its work, IOM is planning to implement activities that will enhance the ability of potential migrants to make informed decisions, thereby helping to reduce violations of migrant workers’ rights.

- Regional programme on protecting migrant workers’ rights against labour exploitation and trafficking between Asia and the Gulf countries – USD 288,600

Total funding requirements for the region – USD 288,600

AFGHANISTAN

Migration Issues

Afghanistan continues to experience high levels of cross-border and internal population movements. Irregular labour migration, high numbers of returnees, military operations, poor social infrastructure at the community level in rural areas, a harsh winter climate and seasonal flooding, trafficking in human beings, and the volatile security situation in some parts of the country are the main factors triggering these population movements. Using its structure of sub-offices, IOM has contributed to the Government of Afghanistan’s (GoA) efforts to mitigate the negative impact of the aforementioned phenomena.

In 2010, IOM will continue to support the goals of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy through a variety of activities such as: cooperating in the management and providing technical assistance in the fields of national identification, passport, and visa issuance systems. In addition, as a key partner in the Dubai Process, IOM will focus its efforts on promoting Pakistan-Afghanistan cooperation in the field of managing the movement of people as well as identity cards and national biometrics. Additionally, Afghan authorities have requested continuing support for their returning nationals. Currently, similar assistance projects are implemented for returnees from many countries of Europe. IOM will continue to facilitate such initiatives throughout 2010. The development of strategies to deter human smuggling and trafficking, as well as other forms of irregular migration will continue to be key issues for IOM’s mission in Afghanistan, in addition to population stabilization activities.

Programme Areas

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

Following a dramatic increase in anti-government activity throughout Afghanistan from 2006 onwards, Coalition Forces, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troops, and the Afghan National Army intensified their operations against insurgents and the Taliban. This increased level of military activity has resulted in losses and suffering for a significant number of Afghan families and communities, which has intensified since with the enlargement of troop numbers being deployed. IOM seeks to continue and expand assistance to civilian victims in 2010.

Given the expected continued steady flow of returnees, IOM seeks to provide them with both emergency and longer-term assistance to ensure their successful resettlement and reintegration into Afghan society.

IOM also intends to provide rapid humanitarian assistance in response to natural or man-made disasters by supplying emergency aid through the distribution of non-food items (NFIs) and emergency shelter to displaced populations.

IOM has also developed a joint venture with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to disseminate information and improve communication on HIV prevention and treatment.

In 2008, IOM started a project, together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to prepare for the presidential elections of August 2009. In 2010,
IOM will continue this cooperation for the parliamentary election of April 2010 and to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the Independent Electoral Commission.

Since July 2008 and as part of its coordination initiatives in the complex Afghan crisis, IOM has appointed one staff member as Civil-Military Liaison Officer. The purpose of this position is to contribute to enhancing the situational awareness of relevant actors, such as the local government and international organizations. Working closely with partner civilian and military organizations, IOM helps to gather, filter, process, organize and disseminate relevant information.

- Assistance to civilian victims of military operations – USD 30,000,000
- Immediate assistance to vulnerable Afghans deported from Iran – USD 3,100,000
- Reintegration of IDPs to southern, northern and western provinces – USD 3,900,000
- Shelter assistance for returnees from Iran and Pakistan – USD 2,000,000
- Information, communication and HIV prevention and treatment hub – USD 8,000,000
- Rapid response humanitarian assistance – USD 10,000,000
- Civil-military cooperation – USD 300,000

Migration Health Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

Intravenous drug use is considered the primary driver of HIV infection in Afghanistan. Exposure to HIV risk factors is higher on the borders with Iran and Pakistan than elsewhere in the country due to serious challenges associated with large-scale trans-border movements and substance abuse problems. These migration health consequences add to the social and economic hardships experienced by displaced and returning individuals and families, while also undermining their prospects for successful reintegration. IOM seeks to work with UNODC to establish an integrated referral system for the provision of drug demand reduction treatment and durable rehabilitation coupled with comprehensive HIV prevention and care services to Afghan returnees who are substance abusers at the border with Iran and Pakistan. Rehabilitation drug abusers will then be offered livelihood activities, resulting in waged or self-employment and thereby enhancing their reintegration in their place of origin.

- Support to Afghan drug-abusing returnees – USD 3,000,000

Migration and Development Migration and Economic/Community Development

IOM seeks to design and implement small community projects that promote the linkages between development and the reduction of violence. Such projects provide a visible humanitarian platform orientated to promoting social development and community stabilization.

As another part of its community stabilization activities, IOM is currently constructing various health and education facilities such as: hospitals, midwifery training schools, and provincial teacher resource colleges throughout the country, addressing the needs of millions of people. IOM seeks to build on these experiences and reconstruct the country’s only national infectious diseases hospital, which was severely damaged by fire in 2008.

- Design and construction of health facilities in south-east provinces – USD 25,000,000
- Reconstruction of the national infectious diseases hospital – USD 6,000,000

Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals

Afghanistan is still faced with a severe shortage of qualified nationals to assume key positions within ministries, government institutions, and the private sector, which are crucial to the country’s development. IOM’s Return of Qualified Afghans programme works closely with the GoA to identify such positions and recruit suitable Afghan candidates abroad who are willing to contribute their expertise and skills to their country’s reconstruction efforts. In 2010, IOM proposes to continue this important initiative and will focus on placing qualified Afghans in positions related to justice and the rule of law, as well as in the health sector.

- Return of qualified Afghans – rule of law sector project – USD 3,350,000
- Return of qualified Afghans – justice sector technical assistance project – USD 3,500,000
- Return of qualified Afghans – health sector project – USD 2,100,000

Regulating Migration Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

It is important to continue facilitating the voluntary return of Afghans from abroad and ensure their smooth reception and sustainable reintegration. IOM proposes to continue to supporting assisted voluntary returns (AVR) through the provision of return and reception assistance, post-arrival information and counselling, reintegration assistance, and monitoring.

An information campaign aimed at preventing irregular migration will also be developed. A high number of irregular migrants leave their homes in Afghanistan in search of a better life in Europe. Objective information about the risks and consequences of irregular migration, as well as the constraints of immigration in destination countries will help to counterbalance misleading information.

- Return, reception and reintegration assistance to Afghan nationals – USD 4,000,000
- Information campaign for preventing irregular migration from Afghanistan – USD 500,000

Counter-trafficking

Afghanistan is confronted with a significant human trafficking problem as a country of origin, as well as a transit and destination site for women and children trafficked for different types of exploitation. There is a sizeable amount of evidence suggesting that forced marriage, debt settlement, and forced prostitution, as well as sexual and domestic servitude, are the most rampant
forms of trafficking in Afghanistan, with victims abducted in some cases. IOM has been actively involved with all counter-trafficking components of protection, prevention, and prosecution in Afghanistan. Nationwide information campaigns, a study tour conducted for law enforcement officers and direct assistance to approximately 100 victims of trafficking (VoTs) are some examples of IOM’s recent achievements. IOM seeks to continue and expand such activities in 2010.

- Prevention of human trafficking in vulnerable provinces – USD 500,000
- Reducing the vulnerability of the Afghan population to illegal migration: human trafficking, smuggling, and kidnapping – USD 2,000,000
- Enhancement of the capacity of law enforcement agencies on combating human trafficking – USD 1,000,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

Faced with a host of migration-related challenges, the GoA requested substantial assistance for capacity-building and to rehabilitate the war-torn country in a wide range of areas, including migration management. IOM has been tasked by the GoA to provide technical assistance in the fields of national identification, passport and visa issuance systems. In addition, as a key partner in the Dubai Process, IOM is taking the lead in facilitating Pakistan-Afghanistan cooperation in the field of managing the movements of people – particularly focusing on identity cards and national biometrics.

- Capacity-building for the Afghan passport and visa issuance systems – USD 5,000,000
- Technical assistance to the Ministry of Interior for the national identification system – USD 5,000,000
- Technical assistance on migration management focusing on ID cards and a national biometric system – USD 1,000,000
- Capacity-building in travel document examination – USD 300,000

**Total funding requirements for Afghanistan – USD 119,550,000**

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**BANGLADESH**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

It is estimated that over 5 million Bangladeshis are currently working abroad. Remittances sent by migrants through official channels reached a record high level of USD 9 billion in fiscal year 2008. However, due to the global economic crises, the outflow of Bangladeshi migrant workers to Gulf countries declined by 16 per cent. This is particularly important given that 80 per cent of the country’s labour migration is destined for this region. Though remittance flows have remained consistent, a downturn may occur in 2010.

As the means for regular migration decrease, avenues for irregular migration are likely to expand, thus increasing the incidences of human trafficking and smuggling.

According to the US Government’s *Global Trafficking in Persons (TIP) 2009 Report*, Bangladesh has been placed on the Tier 2 Watch List. The report also stressed that further anti-trafficking actions are required although Bangladesh has made significant efforts to eliminate TIP. In response to these challenges, IOM is building upon its livelihood support programme to facilitate the socio-economic reintegration of trafficking survivors and at-risk communities through a proposed pilot project. This pilot project was developed with a unique engagement of public-private partnerships (PPPs), which brought together, for the first time, government, private enterprises/corporations, and NGOs under one umbrella to reintegrate VoTs.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

**Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance**

IOM has recently undertaken a field assessment as part of its post-emergency response in the Cyclone Aila-affected areas. Cyclone Aila struck the country in May 2009, washing away several thousand homes and damaging many flood-control embankments and dykes. In order to be better prepared in the future, IOM proposes to develop disaster management structures in close consultation with the government, which will increase their readiness to respond to the population’s needs in future emergencies.

About 1 million people have become vulnerable internal migrants as a result of frequent natural disasters, including land and river erosion. A recent IOM-sponsored study on internal migration due to river erosion shows that affected migrants are vulnerable due to the loss of livelihood, land disputes and a lack of dedicated programmes for their resettlement.

- Post-Cyclone Aila livelihood reconstruction: support in disaster rehabilitation – USD 3,800,000
- Empowerment of persons displaced due to riverbank erosion – USD 10,000,000
- Development of disaster management structures and mitigation processes in order to address protection and assistance needs during an emergency and recovery – USD 400,000
- Support to the government for emergency assistance to displaced populations in Cyclone Aila’s worst affected areas in Khulna Division – USD 405,300

**Migration Health**

**Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants**

Due to the nature of their work, separation from families and a lack of social networks, migrants may engage in risky behaviour that further increases their vulnerability to HIV. More than 90 per cent of Bangladeshi labour migrants go to the Gulf and Malaysia. While there are no official statistics, it is estimated that 60 per cent to 70 per cent of the total diagnosed cases of HIV and AIDS in Bangladesh are among returning migrants. Although the government’s training curricula for migrant job seekers do...
include preventive information on essential health issues, there are concerns about the coverage of the training and the quality of information delivered. IOM proposes to strengthen and mainstream information in government-run training programmes for migrant job seekers on preventive health care, including ways of reducing risk of exposure to sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV.

In addition, there are serious concerns regarding the quality of the health screenings conducted in medical clinics operating for labour migrants departing for employment overseas. Some of these clinics fail to organize comprehensive counselling and appropriate health advisory services for their clients. Errors in laboratory testing sometimes result in the termination of migrant workers’ contracts, which can lead to tragic consequences for them and their families. Through the enhancement of quality control and quality assurance mechanisms, IOM promotes the harmonization of the medical screenings conducted in clinics assisting labour migrants with current health regulations in Bangladesh.

Migrants travelling abroad for jobs can experience increased health risks including greater vulnerability to disease and workplace injuries. Evidently, many migrants do not have access to health care at the same level as the host population. IOM strongly supports the idea of addressing the health needs of labour migrants through the development of health insurance policies coordinated between governments of labour-sending countries and destination countries.

- Provision of essential health care and services, including treatment for STIs, including HIV, for vulnerable cross-border migrants at selected land transit points – USD 700,000
- Mainstreaming essential health issues such as STIs, HIV and AIDS in the Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training to train potential labour migrants – USD 600,000
- HIV preventive education and services for labour migrants – USD 500,000
- Assessment of health practices, identifying substandard health examination components and assisting the Bangladesh Ministry of Health in developing technical recommendations to overcome substandard practices – USD 35,000
- Assisting the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) in elaborating general principles and functionalities of compulsory health insurance for labour migrants – USD 130,000

**Migration and Development**

*Migration and Economic/Community Development*

Remittances are the largest source of net foreign exchange in Bangladesh, but the lack of awareness of this fact and the reliance on unsafe informal channels has adverse effects on economy, individual migrants and their families. A nationwide household survey is underway to assess, for the first time, the volume and utilization patterns of remittances in Bangladesh. Based on its results, IOM will explore new interventions to build the entrepreneurial skills of returnee migrants and provide them with practical, profitable investment schemes.

IOM has found much interest among private enterprises that want to contribute to social and environmental development in Bangladesh. The GoB has recently established a Private Public Partnership Fund and invited the private sector and other organizations to collaborate in addressing challenges related to migration and development. IOM, together with national NGOs, the GoB and other parties are exploring future opportunities and strengthened partnerships.

- Enhancing remittance management by migrants and their families – USD 100,000
- Channelling remittances to community level development initiatives – USD 100,000
- Strengthening the normative framework of migration to develop a nationwide migration network – USD 70,000
- Explore partnerships with the Federal Chambers and branch organizations for future collaboration and potential certification processes – USD 200,000

*Regulating Migration*

*Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments*

In view of the increasing numbers of Bangladeshi migrants returning from different countries, there is a need for reintegration assistance to prevent irregular migration. Reintegration programmes that are appropriately tailored will strengthen the sustainability of the return movement and thus can enhance returnees’ economic well-being after re-entering their home country.

- Project for the sustainable socio-economic reintegration of returnees – USD 1,000,000
- Reintegration programme for returnee women migrant workers – USD 500,000

*Counter-trafficking*

Considerable progress has been made in combating and preventing TIP in Bangladesh, although significant challenges remain. Some of the more noteworthy examples are that survivors generally still lack proper access to justice and male victims are excluded from the legal framework. In addition, while the law recognizes trafficking for purposes of prostitution, it does not yet include trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation, which is a form of trafficking that accounts for an increasing number of victims.

In supporting the GoB to combat TIP in 2010, IOM plans to develop a draft comprehensive law on trafficking, and will contribute to strengthening the capacity of government to address emerging trafficking issues as a means of improving access to the justice system for victims of TIP.

In addition, IOM plans to expand countrywide an innovative pilot concept, “Kafe Mukti” – a café franchise that employs trafficking survivors and vulnerable people in at-risk communities. To further the success of this pilot project, IOM will diversify the types of the business ventures undertaken to include laundry services, beauty parlours, and grocery stores. Approximately 1,200 direct and indirect beneficiaries would be assisted by the proposed project, which transforms vulnerable women into true entrepreneurs. In the process of offering support
to VoT in Bangladesh, IOM and its implementing partners have developed a network of services and training. This has developed and now involves the private sector in offering job placements or permanent employment to VoT. Private enterprises have sponsored the “Kafe Mukts” run by VoT through the provision of in-kind goods and services and the GoB has contributed space for these businesses.

- Strengthening the legal framework and capacity of stakeholders in response to labour trafficking – USD 400,000
- Economic reintegration of survivors of trafficking in Bangladesh by promoting PPPs – USD 3,075,000
- Explore further options for trade, business opportunities or job placement for VoT, returning migrants or those displaced by natural disasters – USD 200,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM has conducted capacity-building training for immigration officials and conducted a technical support project with the GoB, focused on the Special Branch of the Bangladesh Police to strengthen its border control and migration management capabilities. IOM aims to provide further technical and capacity-building support to the GoB to strengthen its immigration management and border control system to mitigate irregular migration. The country is also in the process of introducing machine-readable travel documents (MRTDs) to meet the International Civil Aviation Organization’s deadline in 2010. IOM has provided technical support to the government in this process and further assistance will be required in the rollout of MRTDs.

- Strengthening the immigration management system to combat irregular migration in Bangladesh – USD 800,000
- Support/assist the roll-out of MRTDs – USD 1,000,000

Facilitating Migration Labour Migration

IOM has assisted the government to introduce pre-departure orientation services, but they need to be improved and decentralized across the country. IOM has conducted information campaigns and introduced a Migration Resource Centre on government premises, which provides information and counselling to over 100 overseas job seekers everyday. Expanding and decentralized this information service is also proposed. IOM would like to establish a Marketing Research Unit on overseas employment. The aforementioned activities would improve the ability of Bangladeshis to make informed decisions, thereby helping to reduce violations of migrant workers’ rights.

Recently, Bangladesh has been nominated to chair the Colombo Process. This suggests that IOM may need to support policy-level advocacy between sending and receiving countries.

- Regional programme and dialogue on facilitating safe and legal migration from South Asia to the European Union (Phase II) – USD 327,379 (Co-funding)
- Promoting safe migration through information campaigns and pre-departure orientation for potential migrant workers in Bangladesh – USD 500,000
- Capacity-building on monitoring recruitment practices for overseas employment – USD 500,000
- Support policy dialogues amongst the sending and receiving countries under the Colombo Process – USD 300,000

Migration Policy and Research Migration Policy Activities

Much of Bangladesh’s coastal population have already become environment or climate-induced migrants and had their livelihoods destroyed as a result of cyclone storms, salinization of lands, and land erosion. This migratory pattern suggests a possible correlation between climate change and the rapid growth of urbanization in Bangladesh. IOM calls for immediate action and advocacy in the areas of climate-induced displacements in order to increase recognition of the nexus between climate change and migration at the policy level and reform the climate strategy for Bangladesh to enhance the capacity to respond.

- Conducting further research to expand existing knowledge on the relationship between climate change, environmental degradation and migration, as well as short- and long-term migration patterns – USD 200,000
- Advocating for a policy framework in response to climate-induced internal displacement and forced migration – USD 500,000

Migration Research and Publications

IOM routinely carries out policy-relevant migration research and surveys in Bangladesh. IOM has drafted a joint action plan with relevant ministries to implement policy and strategies on labour migration. IOM also supported the GoB on legal reviews and its grievance mechanisms. The joint action plan and recommendations from these various studies can serve as the basis for new projects.

- Assisting the GoB in implementing the Bangladesh overseas employment policy – USD 500,000
- Enhancing the capacity of the Ministry of Expatriates’ Welfare and Overseas Employment and its subsidiary agencies – USD 790,000
- Survey to better understand the situation and needs of the families of migrant workers – USD 50,000
- Survey to understand the economic profile of returnee migrant workers – USD 50,000

Total funding requirements for Bangladesh – USD 27,732,679
MIGRATION ISSUES

India is a major country of origin and destination, making it an important player in international migration. India has over 25 million diaspora members in more than 110 countries and the country remains the highest recipient of remittances worldwide. According to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, in 2007–2008 remittances reached USD 43.5 billion – a significant increase from the USD 30.8 billion received in 2007. In 2009, the total remittances to India are estimated to be USD 52 billion, over 40 per cent of which are sent from Indian workers in the Gulf.

The Government of India (GoI) is striving to manage migration effectively in order to maximize its benefits. Operational and capacity-building measures for migration management with specific emphasis on assistance to vulnerable populations are required in cooperation with national and regional initiatives.

In the present context the GoI has demonstrated strong interest in broadening the emigration base of Indian workers and is presently undertaking various initiatives like information dissemination and skill upgrading to better prepare Indian workers for the EU labour market. The country has already signed a Labour Mobility Partnership Agreement with Denmark and is actively working with the EC to finalize a similar agreement.

IOM is actively working in partnership with the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the National AIDS Control Organization within the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, respective state governments, and civil society as well as other intergovernmental and UN agencies on various initiatives focused on migration management and the prevention of human trafficking.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health
Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

Migration-related vulnerabilities are increasingly gaining attention as an important area for intervention. Migrant vulnerabilities are closely related to their social capital and available community resources.

Migrants are particularly vulnerable to a host of public health issues during all phases of the migration process. This can be caused by factors such as: poor living conditions, limited access to health care and social services, and exclusion from public health programmes. IOM has successfully implemented a capacity-building project for NGOs focused on developing strategic, targeted interventions addressing HIV and AIDS for internal migrants in India.

There is a need for developing pilot projects to address the huge number of vulnerable migrants. This calls for mapping of the vulnerable internal migrant population and existing health services, which could lead to the development of targeted programming.

• Resource mapping of health services for interstate migrants – USD 271,617
• Geographic information system mapping of interstate and intrastate migrants – USD 250,000
• Mobile health services for STDs and HIV targeting the internal migrant population – USD 300,000

Regulating Migration
Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

The recent trend in India shows that there is a steady increase of returnees from various parts of the world. Thus, there is a need for reintegration assistance, which calls for various stakeholders to provide support to returnees in order to promote their reintegration as well as to prevent irregular migration.

• Return and reintegration assistance for returnees – USD 1,500,000

Counter-trafficking

India is a source, destination, and transit country for women, men, and children trafficked for the purpose of forced or bonded labour and sexual exploitation. Children are also trafficked as domestic labour. The Ministry of Home Affairs estimates that 90 per cent of India’s trafficking for sexual exploitation is internal. India is also a destination country for women and girls from neighbouring countries trafficked principally for the purpose of sexual exploitation. In addition, boys are trafficked through India for involuntary servitude as child camel jockeys.

IOM is addressing counter-trafficking issues through prevention and economic assistance programmes for survivors of trafficking. IOM also had developed model standard operating procedures (SOP) for police to investigate human trafficking cases in India. IOM hopes that the GoI will continue training police officers using this SOP as a reference.

The government has recognized the importance of the concept of PPPs for combating trafficking. IOM will be collaborating with the Ministry of Women and Child Development through the provision of technical support for scaling up the PPP approach and addressing the issues of trafficking for forced labour.

• Comprehensive community initiatives for the prevention of trafficking in South India – USD 750,000
• Enhancing the knowledge base and building the capacity of key stakeholders to eliminate forced labour – USD 465,405
• Promoting PPPs to combat human trafficking in India and initiate the replication of PPP in the South Asia region – USD 1,005,738

Total funding requirements for India – USD 4,542,760
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

MIGRATION ISSUES

Given Iran’s geographic position, the country is considered as an origin, transit, and destination area for migrants and refugees. These factors also contribute to the country being more prone to cross-border and transnational organized crime.

Iran is faced with high unemployment and other economic difficulties. These factors act as incentives for the youth, which make up a significant proportion of the population, to migrate. The country has also been experiencing a significant rise in internal migration from rural to urban areas due to unbalanced development, resulting in one of the steepest urban growth rates in the world.

What makes Iran’s migration context unique is that the country experiences simultaneous emigration and immigration flows to extreme degrees. In its recent history, Iran has laid claim to producing the highest rates of emigration in the world while simultaneously topping the list as the world’s largest refugee destination, mainly for Afghans and Iraqis. However, due to lack of an appropriate system, remittances still do not appear to play a significant role in the gross national product of Iran.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

Mobile populations are considered among those at-risk and vulnerable to HIV infection. However, research conducted in this regard is limited, leading to a lack of sufficient programmes targeting HIV and mobility. Research, advocacy, awareness-raising and education are the main priorities in this area. As a member of the Joint United Nations Team on AIDS in Iran, IOM has proposed several initiatives as part of UN Joint Programme, in line with the national response to the epidemic.

- Assessment of HIV vulnerability and mobility patterns in the Islamic Republic of Iran – USD 300,000
- HIV prevention through a peer education approach among Afghan migrants and refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran – USD 300,000
- HIV and AIDS awareness-raising aimed at vulnerable Iranian tourists and migrants to the Persian Gulf region – USD 100,000
- Sensitizing migration authorities on HIV-related issues through the Academy for Migration and Refugee Studies’ (AMRS) migration management course – USD 300,000

Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations

IOM’s aim to deliver appropriate services, sometimes in difficult locations, necessitates close and intensive cooperation between states within the region, as well as technical advice and assistance from national health authorities and other international partners in Iran. Through its initiatives for 2010, IOM intends to focus on providing technical advice on integrated and appropriate health responses for refugees and displaced persons in camps.

- Enhancing health service provision for refugees and displaced persons in Yazd Province – USD 1,000,000

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

According to some government estimations, over 3 million foreign migrants and refugees are residing in Iran, and the country is still ranked among the world’s top migrant-receiving states. On the other hand, Iran has become one of the main states of origin for migrants. Accordingly, IOM’s new projects aim to promote and safeguard the human rights of migrants in Iran and to enhance the social partnership between Iranian diaspora and their homeland. New initiatives also aim to assist the government to develop a national policy for migration management to effectively address the obstacles of development and improve human security, which is inextricably linked to the issue of irregular migration.

- Pilot project to develop national capacities to safeguard the rights of migrants in the Islamic Republic of Iran and promote partnership with the Iranian diaspora – USD 300,000
- Pilot project to address the mobility challenges of human security – USD 300,000
- AMRS cooperation with the Parliament and the Central Bank to develop the first national report on diaspora and remittances – USD 200,000
- AMRS cooperation with the Faculty of Economics of Tehran University to conduct a study on the economic role of remittances and proper mechanisms to enhance the volume of Iranian diaspora’s remittances – USD 200,000

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

In its efforts to assist the Government of Iran (GoIR) in combating human trafficking, IOM has proposed sustainable projects for 2010 and 2011, based on multi-prong strategies and building on the achievements of pilot programmes.

- Prevention of trafficking in women and children in the Islamic Republic of Iran (Phase II) – USD 300,000
- Pilot project to prevent trafficking in women and children in the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) region – USD 1,000,000
- Holding the third regional conference on human trafficking and migrant smuggling with the participation of more than 35 countries in the region and observers from EU and UN agencies under the umbrella of the AMRS – USD 500,000
Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

Akin to other states, Iran is facing serious challenges to manage migration in a globalized world. IOM supports the GoIR in enhancing its capacity to manage migration flows and refugee issues more efficiently and effectively. After an initial pilot project and following successful training courses and conferences, IOM proposes a new series of AMRS courses with the participation of ECO Member States as well as the other stockholders in the region (with special focus on Gulf Cooperation Council countries).

- Strengthening the capacity of the Academy for Migration and Refugee Studies for 2010 – USD 500,000
- The Academy for Migration and Refugee Studies and School of International Relations joint series of certificate courses on migration management for students and officials of Ministry of Foreign Affairs – USD 500,000
- Enhancing the capacity of border security forces of the ECO Member States’ law enforcement forces – USD 500,000
- The Academy for Migration and Refugee Studies cooperates with the Bureau of Aliens and Foreign Immigrant Affairs and the School of International Relations to develop the first national report on the consequences of the Afghan Expulsion Programme – USD 200,000

Facilitating Migration Labour Migration

Given that the outflow of skilled and specialized migrant workers from Iran is increasing, labour migration is clearly a fast-growing phenomenon in the country. As a consequence, the outflow of labour and the inflow of remittances have emerged as a notable component of Iran migration affairs. Iranian labour migrants mainly consist of skilled and semi-skilled male workers.

- Pilot project to enhance the capacities of Iran’s Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Iran’s membership in the Colombo Process – USD 300,000

Total funding requirements for Iran (Islamic Republic of) – USD 6,800,000

Migration Health

Nepal is a developing country with complex migration dynamics. The Free Border Agreement signed in 1950 between India and Nepal had a significant impact on migration patterns in the country, with a large number of Nepali workers moving to India over the years to seek employment. According to figures from the Department of Labour and Transport Management, the yearly outflow of migrants reached 183,682 by 2004–05, which reveals a significant increase compared to the 1993–94 figure of 3,605 migrants.

Potential migrants often do not have access to accurate information and as a result, they are frequently exploited by unscrupulous labour recruitment agents. Many migrants try to leave Nepal through irregular routes taking advantage of the open border with India, which makes migrants more vulnerable to trafficking and forced labour. There is also growing concern about the health-related risks for Nepali migrants, especially their vulnerability to HIV.

Remittances received from migrants contribute significantly to the economy and GDP of Nepal; however, finding productive ways to use them towards the country’s development remains one of the major challenges for the Government of Nepal (GoN). IOM is engaged in building the capacity of the Ministry of Labour and Transport Management to harness the developmental benefits of migration.

PROGRAM AREAS

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

Nepal has been identified as the eleventh most at risk country in the world for earthquakes, and thirtieth with respect to floods (UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, 2004). Floods and landslides are the most recurrent natural disasters in Nepal, claiming an average of 211 lives per year. Realizing the importance of emergency preparedness, IOM commissioned a study into the available spaces in the area which could be used as camps for IDPs. On behalf of the Camp Management and Camp Coordination (CCCM) Cluster, IOM proposes to enhance the capacity of various stakeholders including representatives of the GoN and humanitarian actors (UN, NGOs) on camp management issues and ways to assure quality standards in emergency response activities through CCCM training at the regional and district levels.

- Identification of potential IDP camps in Kathmandu Valley – USD 118,000
- Kathmandu Valley IDP potential camp site planning – USD 245,000
- Cluster coordination in CCCM sector – USD 200,000
- CCCM training at the district and regional level – USD 235,000

Migration Health

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

IOM has established modern laboratory facilities for tuberculosis (TB) detection as a part of its resettlement medical programme. The National TB Programme has requested IOM to provide similar facilities for the local communities. Thus, IOM intends to build the capacity of a local TB laboratory that will enable it to provide necessary testing in the eastern region of Nepal. The laboratory will benefit the local community and potential migrants who have to undergo mandatory TB tests before leaving the country. The laboratory will also serve as a model for setting up similar laboratories in the other regions of Nepal and serve as a training centre.
There is a high level of seasonal migration of male labourers from the Far Western Hills to India. These migrants are identified by the National Centre for AIDS and STD Control as being particularly vulnerable to STIs, including HIV. It is estimated that around 70,000 people are infected with HIV in Nepal, 41 per cent of whom are estimated to be migrants. IOM intends to initiate specific programmes for migrants and their families focusing on HIV awareness-raising and prevention, as well as care and support for HIV-infected individuals and income-generation programmes for their families.

- Strengthening the TB laboratory capacity in the eastern region of Nepal – USD 100,000
- Prevention, care and support for the HIV and AIDS affected families of migrants in the far western region of Nepal – USD 300,000

Migration and Development
Migration and Economic/Community Development

IOM plans to design and implement small community development projects in response to various issues such as the environment, forced economic migration, and the global economic crisis. Such projects promote community development initiatives and complement sustainable development activities. Around 80 per cent of the economically active population in Nepal live in rural areas and support themselves through subsistence agriculture. However, as a consequence of the adverse climatic conditions and environmental degradation, communities may have no option but to migrate. Those who chose to move within the country may experience unanticipated obstacles as a result of the sudden increase in returning migrants due to the global recession. Foreseeing this situation, IOM intends to develop projects that can sustain the livelihoods of at-risk communities through sustainable income-generating activities.

- Assistance to migrants returning due to the economic crisis – USD 300,000
- Environmental awareness, ecology conservation and development project – USD 400,000
- Community development projects for economic migrants – USD 400,000

Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking

The TIP Report 2009 states that each year 10,000 to 15,000 women and children are trafficked from Nepal to India and the Gulf countries for sexual exploitation and forced labour. Chronic food insecurity, lack of sustainable economic opportunities, the decade-long conflict and political instability, as well as sociocultural factors such as gender discrimination and violence against women, are the primary factors contributing to the high levels of vulnerability of many communities to traffickers. Even after returning to their home communities, survivors of trafficking live in constant fear of reprisals. Gaps in available protection services and limited progress in anti-trafficking law enforcement efforts have led to further stigmatization and violence against victims/survivors.

To limit and reduce these risks, IOM proposes to use a participatory approach to implement a project focused on income-generating activities for survivors of trafficking and vulnerable communities at risk of trafficking and re-trafficking. The project plans to bring together multiple stakeholders including the government and the private sector to provide infrastructure and other logistical support as part of corporate social responsibility.

- Livelihood projects for trafficked survivors – USD 500,000
- Capacity-building initiative for law enforcement agencies – USD 300,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM aims to contribute to the GoN’s efforts to better manage labour migration processes and prevent irregular migration. IOM’s proposed intervention includes: the development of a monitoring mechanism for the pre-departure orientation programme, establishment of Migrant Resource Centres, the creation of market development strategies, remittance management workshops, financial literacy training for migrant workers’ families and further capacity-building of government officials and relevant stakeholders. These plans were developed on the basis of recommendations from the Ministry of Labour and Transport Management, which is the primary agency responsible for labour migration management.

- Enhancing capacities in migration management – USD 300,000

Facilitating Migration
Labour Migration

There is a need to develop mechanisms to improve data management systems for migrants and share timely and reliable information with policymakers and practitioners. IOM intends to review the GoN’s database management system and develop training packages with operational manuals to manage the data. A migrant help desk will be stationed at the Immigration Department in Kathmandu International Airport. Capacity-building training will be provided to the technical staff at the relevant ministries. Officials will be trained to use the database to generate statistics and reports. In addition, given the predominately young but unskilled workforce and the global economic recession, skill upgrading is considered to be an urgent need for Nepali labourers.

- Development of the database management system on labour migration – USD 200,000
- Skill development projects for aspiring/potential migrants – USD 500,000

Migration Policy and Research
Migration Research and Publications

According to newspaper reports only 60 per cent of remittances come to Nepal through regular channels. If remitting costs were reduced, it would be possible to harness the development benefits of remittances in Nepal. IOM intends to conduct research on the policy challenges foreseen in redirecting remittance inflows through official channels and document best practices. The report findings will be shared with the GoN for future policy planning and the development of programmes to regulate remittance channels.
PACISTAN

MIGRATION ISSUES

Although Pakistan has long been a source of labour migrants, competition among labour-sending countries is increasing. Pakistan needs to explore new labour markets and provide training opportunities for skill upgrading as well as better information to outgoing labour migrants on the challenges ahead. Pakistan also needs to focus on ways to access the benefits from the skills possessed by returning labour migrants and improve the utilization of remittances for socio-economic development in order to get the full benefit of labour migration. A national emigration policy on labour migration management has been finalized with technical support from IOM.

Pakistan is facing a variety of migration-related issues due to its fluid western frontiers that are vulnerable to continued irregular migration by land as well as by sea, the porous nature of its borders, policy and legislative gaps and weak organizational linkages.

As a transit, destination and source country for irregular migration, stringent measures have been taken by the government, which has also developed a National Plan of Action to Combat Human Smuggling and Trafficking in 2005 with guidance and expertise from IOM. Greater efforts need to be made to implement the Protection and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance of 2002. It is also necessary to increase the awareness of the population and all stakeholders involved in counter-trafficking so that proper protection is provided to trafficking victims and traffickers are appropriately prosecuted and sanctioned.

PROGRAME AREAS

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

Four years after the South Asia earthquake, IOM continues to support and complement the Government of Pakistan’s (GoP) efforts by reconstructing damaged school facilities in earthquake-affected areas within Pakistan-Administered Kashmir and the North and West Frontier Province.

IOM will be conducting an assessment focused on the construction of transitional shelters in urban environments. With the involvement of all relevant stakeholders, this project aims to look at what has been achieved from the urban transitional housing reconstruction process. This will be done in coordination with the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) Social Protection Unit, the ERRA Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, provincial/state government counterparts and relevant organizations. Additionally, IOM will work with the Camp Management Organization in order to assess the needs of the remaining caseload of camp residents living in an urban environment. Currently, there are approximately 400 families still residing in peri-urban camps.

As part of the “One UN” pilot programme in Pakistan, IOM is also planning a project on setting up community disaster assessment and response teams made of community volunteers. This project is based on the “Rapid Response Team” model that proved successful during the post-earthquake relief activities in 2006–2007. Through this project, IOM will facilitate the development of: (a) stakeholder responsibilities and relationships; (b) SOPs; (c) skill and capacity training; and (d) testing mechanisms for responding to disasters in the 20 most vulnerable districts of Pakistan.

- Support to displaced and returning populations affected by conflict – USD 16,000,000
- Transitional shelter assessment – USD 200,000
- Community stabilization programme – USD 14,000,000 (Total budget for three years: USD 39,500,000)
- Establishment of rapid response teams in the 20 most affected districts in Pakistan – USD 750,000
- Support to livelihood and reconstruction activities through housing reconstruction training in SWAT – USD 363,681 (CAP)
- Targeted distribution of NFIs and shelter kits for displaced populations – USD 3,561,816 (CAP)
- Strengthening the Provincial Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority’s (PaRRSA) response through rehabilitation of crisis-affected community infrastructure in Malakand Division – USD 3,964,350 (CAP)
- Strengthening provincial and district disaster risk management capacity through the establishment of disaster assessment and response teams – USD 701,385 (CAP)
- Strategic mass communication support to all humanitarian actors – USD 970,758 (CAP)
- Security awareness induction training – USD 648,452 (CAP)
- Camp coordination and camp management natural disaster preparedness – USD 578,335 (CAP)
- Targeted distribution of winterization kits for displaced vulnerable populations in NWFP and FATA – USD 689,695 (CAP)

Migration Health

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

In Pakistan, a significant proportion of the known cases of HIV occur among migrant workers returning from abroad, many of whom were deported from the countries in which they were working because of their HIV status. In Pakistan, the health system has no mechanism to provide services to this particularly vulnerable group. While innovative strategies to respond to HIV and AIDS have recently been launched, the Ministry of Health needs assistance to increase public awareness, specifically among migrants and their families, and to build the capacity of public institutions to work with migrants. IOM, in close partnership with national institutions and NGOs, is assessing the situation and intends to assist the...
government’s efforts to provide care for migrant workers and their families.

Pakistan also has high TB rates and many other related problems, such as ignorance, illiteracy, poverty, lack of doctors, lack of medicines, lack of funds, lack of concerted and coordinated efforts in the public sector, and lack of participation of the private sector. In many places, access to health care is difficult and there are not enough health workers. There is, therefore, a need to look at holistic approaches, both inside and outside the clinic and hospital setting, to make TB care more widely available.

- HIV and AIDS prevention and care programme for migrant workers and their families in Pakistan – USD 1,500,000
- TB prevention awareness and capacity-building on sputum tests – USD 1,200,000

Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking

IOM’s support to the GoP began with the development of counter-trafficking legislation, the compilation of quantitative and qualitative data, and capacity-building of law enforcement. IOM recognizes the need for continued training of law enforcement, coupled with awareness-raising initiatives in vulnerable communities. Much needs to be done to offer protection to VoTs and put in place mechanisms for assistance, referral, repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration. IOM will continue to build partnerships with the government and NGOs.

- Gender and migration: protection and provision of support to victims of human trafficking – USD 800,000
- Creation of counter-trafficking district task forces – USD 450,000
- Awareness-raising and law enforcement mobilization for children and women’s trafficking in the affected area – USD 150,005 (CAP)

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM has facilitated the government’s inclusion in ongoing regional and international migration dialogue processes and supported the training of government officials in a variety of areas. The need for further assistance is foreseen to enhance immigration procedures and strengthen border control mechanisms. These efforts would be complemented with community infrastructure development in remote border areas.

- Promote dialogue and improve border management between Afghanistan and Pakistan – USD 1,000,000
- Border security support centre at the Pakistan–Iran border – USD 300,000
- Assessment for Pakistan migration policy – USD 100,000
- Develop and establish Pakistan migration policy – USD 300,000

Facilitating Migration
Labour Migration

IOM has been working with the Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis to highlight the fact that labour migration needs to be tied in with the socio-economic development of the country. Following a seminar on the issue, IOM has recruited an expert to carry out a survey of the labour migration situation in the country. There is a need for accurate and complete information to be made available to potential labour migrants. IOM will assist in the establishment of a migration information centre that will provide information on opportunities in destination countries, legal requirements, immigration formalities, etc.

- Training of trainers (ToT) in labour migration in Pakistan – USD 300,000
- Analysis of remittances transfer and development of competitiveness strategy for formal banking sector – USD 300,000
- Migration information centre – USD 100,000
- Outreach business support for assisted voluntary returnees – formation of behaviour change networks – USD 300,000

Total funding requirements for Pakistan – USD 49,228,477

SRI LANKA

MIGRATION ISSUES

After more than 25 years, Sri Lanka’s internal conflict came to an end in May 2009, enabling the island to begin the post-war era, which includes many challenges that are directly and indirectly linked to migration. Fierce fighting between the government forces and the opposition, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, resulted in an estimated 300,000 IDPs in need of basic aid and primary health care. Working closely with the government, partner organizations, and the international community IOM immediately ramped up its response to the humanitarian crisis. The end of the war also meant thousands of IDPs could return to their villages. IOM is assisting its national partners to achieve their resettlement goals through various related interventions in shelter, water and sanitation, livelihood development, logistics support, and the reintegration of vulnerable populations such as returning migrants and ex-combatants, the post-conflict humanitarian crisis has added to the already increasing numbers of Sri Lankans migrating. This has shown IOM and state actors that there is a significant need to continue various activities to raise public awareness and enhance institutional capacity to combat human trafficking and irregular migration. In this context, managing migration remains a top priority. Thus, IOM plans to continue activities focused on building the country’s capacity to manage migration and support the development and implementation of technical cooperation projects.

Migration of Sri Lankans for overseas contract employment, especially female domestic workers to the Middle East, has proven to be a significant feature in the socio-economic fabric of the country. As the impact of remittances on the country’s development and poverty reduction is immense, IOM collaborates with the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) to improve training techniques, enhance the skills of migrant workers, and explore new labour markets in the Middle East and elsewhere for skilled as well as unskilled labour.
PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

IOM continues to support the urgent and longer-term needs of the populations affected by the conflict, tsunami and other natural disasters in Sri Lanka. Emergency response activities include: the provision of emergency and transitional shelter, water and sanitation facilities, support for IDP registration, provision of non-food relief items, transport and logistical support, psychosocial and health assistance and aid with de-mining efforts.

Long-term recovery activities include the construction of permanent houses and schools, as well as the development of small and large-scale infrastructure and sustainable livelihood opportunities. All of these activities support the return, resettlement, and reintegration of vulnerable populations and contribute to stability and peace-building in Sri Lanka. IOM is also supporting the rehabilitation and reintegration of former combatants with a two-year programme in Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka.

- Continued humanitarian assistance through relief operations in shelter, water and sanitation, camp care and maintenance, ID issuance, health and transport – USD 8,500,000
- Community-oriented demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of ex-combatants – USD 11,500,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 23,000,000)
- Support for the return and resettlement of IDPs – USD 20,000,000

Migration Health

Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations

IOM has supported the GoSL to meet the immediate need for primary health care among the displaced masses during the humanitarian emergency in April 2009 by offering curative, preventive, rehabilitative and promotive services. IOM’s assistance included: setting up of 14 primary health care centres in IDP camps to provide diagnosis and basic care, establishment of emergency service ambulances, provision of health care worker posts, support for participatory community health education programmes, and provision of transport assistance and logistical services to government health personnel.

IOM, through its various programmes, has also collaborated with other agencies and grassroots organizations to conduct mobile health clinics and health promotion programmes, as well as to establish early warning surveillance and outbreak response systems for communicable diseases, and vector control programmes for mosquito-borne disease prevention.

- Revitalization of health care at places of displacement – USD 1,000,000
- Revitalization of health care upon return – USD 1,000,000

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

IOM’s counter-trafficking programmes have supported national efforts to prevent TIP, protect trafficked victims, and prosecute trafficking cases. Under these key components, IOM has provided comprehensive training for law enforcement officials to strengthen efforts to identify and investigate cases of trafficking. IOM also conducted awareness-raising campaigns to inform the public on the risks and consequences of human trafficking. Assistance is provided, either directly or through partners, to trafficked victims.

- Trafficking assistance: strengthening prosecution and victim protection (Phase II) – USD 300,000
- Establishment of electronic database for criminal history records – USD 400,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM works with the GoSL to strengthen the capacities of relevant government institutions to manage migration effectively. IOM’s technical support includes: the provision of the latest technology and assistance for international cooperation projects, training government personnel especially in the area of border control, and sharing international best practices with Sri Lankan border control officials.

- Strengthening identity management through the application of biometrics and enhanced data collection and sharing – USD 3,500,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 7,000,000)
- Establishment of electronic database for passport issue applications and supporting documents – USD 1,400,000

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

IOM supports initiatives conducted by the GoSL that contribute to poverty alleviation and development by increasing outward migration to countries with a high demand for labour migrants. IOM’s labour migration activities focus on: developing new or upgrading existing pre-departure and orientation courses, promoting new labour markets, creating mechanisms to protect migrant workers, building the capacities of stakeholders, donating equipment to partner agencies, and conducting public awareness campaigns on safe migration.

- Improve sources, systems, collection and analysis of migration statistical data – USD 250,000
- Research on labour migration – USD 100,000

Total funding requirements for Sri Lanka – USD 47,950,000
EAST AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Regional

MIGRATION ISSUES

The search for better economic opportunities within and outside the region continues to be the primary reason for migratory movements in this region. The potential emergence of a more integrated, interdependent regional market among certain countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is helping to drive the momentum towards the establishment of an ASEAN Community by 2015. Throughout the East and South-East Asia region, governments have been working to better regulate the movement of professionals and migrant workers, while also ensuring better protection of low-skilled labourers. Cognizant of the growing cross-border, intraregional and interregional mobility, governments and key actors alike are acknowledging the need to enhance migration management and increase bi-lateral and multilateral dialogue and cooperation.

Irregular migration and human trafficking remain region-wide challenges with the most common forms being trafficking for sexual exploitation, irregular labour migration movements and false marriages. Migration-related public health challenges continue to be a concern for governments particularly with (re)emerging infectious diseases, such as the rapid spread of Influenza A (H1N1), TB, HIV and malaria.

Natural disasters and clashes in certain areas also pose ongoing threats to populations in the region and have resulted in the displacement of a huge number of people, leaving many in a highly vulnerable situation. Governments are increasingly supportive of disaster risk-reduction and disaster management initiatives throughout the region.

IOM’s strategy continues to focus on enhancing cooperation among relevant stakeholders across the region and strengthening partnerships between governments, regional entities, the UN and civil society towards comprehensive and effective management of migration issues. Towards the same end, IOM continues to provide strong technical, operational, and institutional support to relevant key actors in the region.

IOM continues to work in adherence to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, other UN agencies and regional bodies, to ensure that the principles of relevant international agreements and fora relating to migration are observed. IOM also remains committed to relevant international agreements and fora relating to migration are observed. IOM also remains committed to relevant international agreements and fora relating to migration are observed.

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IOM will collaborate with ASEAN Member States and work within national, bilateral, and regional mechanisms toward more inclusive, multisectoral, and coordinated health policies and strategies aimed at providing adequate, effective and culturally appropriate health care, as well as accessible and accurate information. This will enable migrants and mobility-affected communities to make informed choices about their health.

- Enhancing cross-border collaboration on communicable disease surveillance, control, and treatment in high-risk areas (Thailand/Lao PDR/Cambodia/Viet Nam) – USD 750,000
- Development of a training-of-trainers (ToT) curriculum and communication strategy using “For Life, With Love”: a safe mobility and HIV and AIDS life-skills package for five countries within the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) – USD 300,000
- Enhancing reproductive and psychosocial support mechanisms for migrants including trafficked persons – USD 250,000
- Empowering migrant populations and multisectoral stakeholders in establishing sustainable human and health security in the GMS region (Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Myanmar) – USD 1,000,000 (Total budget for three years: USD 4,000,000)

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

Progress has been made over the past several years in creating protection and assistance frameworks for VoTs throughout the region. Operational guidelines that support the establishment of institutionalized return and reintegration mechanisms for VoTs within the GMS have been developed, but challenges still remain in the institutionalization of these frameworks at the national, subregional, and regional levels. Following a recent
baseline research on psychosocial and mental health service provision for survivors of trafficking in the GMS and Indonesia, IOM plans to conduct a regional research project on the health consequences of trafficking, build the capacity of (mental) health care providers, and provide reproductive and sexual health care to trafficked persons, while enhancing their livelihood options.

Cognizant of the national and intraregional processes already in place, IOM seeks to augment existing efforts by strengthening cooperation among origin and destination countries. IOM’s proposed programme aims to provide an efficient and sustainable platform for key personnel to increase their capacities in implementing counter-trafficking efforts across the region.

- **Return and (re)integration of trafficked persons between selected countries in the Mekong region** – USD 487,725 (Total budget for two years: USD 975,450)
- **Pre-return psychosocial assistance project (Phase V)** – USD 225,822 (Total budget for two years: USD 393,645)
- **Enhancing livelihood skills and providing re-productive and sexual health care and education for trafficked persons and migrants at risk in selected GMS countries**: Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar – USD 800,000 (Total budget for 18 months: USD 1,200,000)
- **Health consequences of human trafficking in selected countries in South-East Asia**: Cambodia, China (Yunnan), Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam – USD 515,760 (Total budget for 18 months: USD 773,640)
- **Training and dissemination using safe mobility and HIV package for migrants and people affected by mobility in the GMS (Phase II)** – USD 612,500 (Total budget for 18 months: USD 918,750)
- **East Asia subregional intergovernmental twinning programme for counter-trafficking capacity-building** – USD 2,222,109

**Facilitating Migration**

**Labour Migration**

Better migration management in the region, particularly as it relates to labour migration, and greater integration of subregional labour markets, requires enhanced capacities of governments in the region with well-established and integrated labour migration information systems.

- **Regional programme to promote bilateral dialogue and information sharing between countries on labour migration and labour market information** – USD 800,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 2,000,000)

**Migrant Processing and Integration**

Women from other countries who come to Korea for an arranged marriage face various difficulties in social integration and even experience serious human rights violations, particularly if they lack sufficient knowledge about the host country. IOM conducted information campaigns in Viet Nam in 2007 and implemented a pre-departure orientation programme in Mongolia in 2008 targeting such women. IOM plans to expand its programmes for marriage migrants in other countries of origin such as Cambodia and the Philippines.

- **Information campaign for potential marriage migrants and pre-departure orientation programme for marriage migrants in Mongolia, Cambodia, Viet Nam and Philippines** – USD 600,000

**Total funding requirements for the region** – USD 8,563,916

**CAMBODIA**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

Cambodia’s legacy of prolonged civil war, porous borders, undeveloped infrastructure, and poverty, as well as its geographic location, make the country a major point of origin, destination, and transit for irregular migrants. An increasing number of Cambodian irregular migrants are apprehended in neighbouring countries, particularly Thailand.

The government’s operational and administrative capacity need to be enhanced in the area of migration management. The IOM strategy in this regard focuses on: a) strengthening regional security through technical cooperation; b) enhancing labour migration management particularly through the development of a detailed information system; and c) building institutional capacity and raising awareness of the risks and possible consequences of irregular migration.

Major infrastructure initiatives such as the Asian Highway System are expected to transform migratory patterns and have important social, economic and health implications for affected countries. Predicting such impact and planning appropriate responses to HIV and mobility constitute areas in which IOM plans to intervene in 2010.

To enhance the capacity of the Government of Cambodia (GoC) and partners to respond to the health needs of migrants, mobile populations and their host communities in cross-border areas, IOM will support the health authorities in conducting an assessment of cross-border migration and disease patterns, particularly in relation to HIV, TB and other emerging infections such as avian and human influenza.

Human trafficking remains a key concern for Cambodia and throughout the region. To address this phenomenon, the efficacy and capacity of Cambodia’s police, judiciary and other relevant institutions are being increased with a particular focus on protecting the rights and well-being of victims.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

**Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance**

Natural disasters caused by climate change can bring grave damage and destroy basic infrastructure and services. Resulting displacement often makes returns
unfeasible and may lead to overexploitation of natural resources in the host environment, thus further destroying the livelihoods of displaced groups. IOM has mapped vulnerabilities to natural disasters in northeastern Cambodia and conducted an assessment of the linkages between environmental degradation and increased vulnerability to natural hazards. In partnership with the National Committee for Disaster Management, IOM plans an operational follow-up phase aimed at building community resilience and institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction, particularly within the most remote and marginalized populations of Cambodia.

- Building resilience to natural hazards in northeast Cambodia – USD 352,477

Migration and Health
Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

IOM is committed to enhancing the capacity of the GoC to understand and appropriately meet the needs of its increasingly mobile population, with a particular focus on mental health and forecasting trends in mobility in relation to HIV. IOM will work closely with the Ministry of Public Works and Transport and the National AIDS Authority in gathering information and developing policies and operational guidelines to facilitate and improve HIV interventions for mobile populations, construction workers and host communities affected by the development of road infrastructure. Working in close collaboration with health authorities, NGO partners and community leaders, IOM will further develop its information, education and communication tool on safe mobility and HIV and AIDS life skills and the animation package “For Life, with Love” to ensure it is properly adapted to the Cambodian context.

- One step ahead: forecasting trends in mobility and HIV in Cambodia – A foresight approach – USD 333,400
- HIV prevention for migrant construction workers, mobile populations and affected host communities of road construction in Cambodia – USD 800,000
- “For Life, With Love” – national dissemination of HIV and AIDS awareness-raising campaign – USD 80,000

Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking

IOM will continue to focus on strengthening the efficacy and capacity of the Cambodian Government to prevent human trafficking, with a focus on the protection of the rights of trafficking victims.

- Integrated border assistance for sexually abused migrant minors in Cambodia – USD 1,000,000
- Prevention of trafficking and exploitation of ethnic minorities – USD 547,700
- Prevention of trafficking through vocational skills training – USD 125,300
- Regional integration through labour migration and counter-trafficking activities: counter-trafficking module – USD 750,000
- Establishing procedures for a sustainable institutional response to male labour trafficking – USD 500,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

Cambodia has 17 international border checkpoints, all of which are engaged in a capacity-building programme aimed at: improving passenger monitoring and reporting on visitors to Cambodia, implementing an effective national standard for passenger processing, and providing harmonized entry screenings at border checkpoints. Migration-specific training is also being delivered to provincial and maritime police who secure Cambodia’s local and sea border checkpoints.

- Provincial police capacity-building project – securing Cambodia’s local and bilateral land border checkpoints – USD 650,000
- Reviewing migration legislation in Cambodia: implementation of legislative assessment recommendations – USD 736,000

Facilitating Migration
Labour Migration

Effective management of labour migration is a priority for Cambodia as an increasing number of Cambodians are seeking work abroad for the perceived and real benefits remittances can provide. IOM proposes to assist the GoC in establishing a streamlined labour migration database and information system. Increasing public awareness through information campaigns is an important means of protecting the rights of migrants. IOM plans to focus on building Cambodia’s administrative and operational capacity to prevent irregular labour migration and strengthen the protection of migrant workers.

- Regional integration through labour migration and counter-trafficking activities: labour migration module – USD 900,000

Total funding requirements for Cambodia – USD 6,774,887

CHINA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Over the last ten years, policymakers, media, and civil society have paid increasing attention to China’s role in international migration. After decades of reform and sustained economic growth, China has an increasingly mobile population with greater freedom of movement. Consequently, there have been significant developments in both transnational and internal migration. While still a major migrant-sending country, China is increasingly acting as a transit and destination point for migrants. The latest figures from the Chinese Ministry of Public Security indicate 40 million entries and exits of aliens and 500,000 alien residents. In light of these trends, irregular migration remains a point of concern, both outward/from and (increasingly) into China.

Data on remittance-receiving countries indicate the high number and importance of Chinese nationals living and working abroad. Nevertheless, international migration remains relatively limited when compared to the scale
and size of internal migration from rural areas to emerging urban centres, which has grown exponentially since the 1990s. Such internal migration is usually economically driven, illustrated by the fact that at the end of 2008, there were an estimated 225 million domestic migrant workers, according to China's National Statistics Bureau.

China has been participating in international migration forums like the UN High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development, as well as the Bali and Colombo Processes where IOM has been an important partner or sponsor.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Regulating Migration**

Following the adoption of the National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking of Women and Children (2008–2012), there has been greater delegation of responsibility to relevant Ministries. In particular, the Ministry of Civil Affairs has been given increased competency for the management of VoT centres in conjunction with the All-China Women’s Federation.

Notwithstanding this progress, IOM has noted that combating human trafficking remains a persistent migration management challenge for the country. To assist both Chinese nationals trafficked abroad, as well as women and children trafficked into China, there is urgent need for programmes to: assist with the return and reintegration of VoT; develop effective anti-trafficking legislation; increase cooperation among law enforcement agencies to fight transnational crime; and train social workers to help VoT suffering from psychosocial and health problems.

- **AVR of VoTs and training of social workers to provide care in China** – USD 500,000
- **Inter-agency capacity-building for ministries engaged in the fight against human trafficking and smuggling** – USD 300,000

**Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building**

IOM is implementing a two-phase, multifaceted set of activities within the context of its ongoing Capacity-building in Migration Management (CBMM) project. This project targets both the national and provincial levels, focusing on areas with the highest levels of emigration. In order to improve migration management and strengthen China’s capacity to combat irregular migration, IOM will continue to conduct technical interventions such as: training on travel documents, counter-trafficking risk analysis, information campaigns to raise awareness about the risks of irregular migration, and advocacy for the licensing and registration of private employment/recruitment agencies. Funding is sought for this comprehensive migration management programme to ensure the commencement of its second phase.

- **Capacity-building for migration management in China (Phase II)** – USD 2,500,000

**Migration Policy and Research**

Chinese communities abroad make significant contributions to the economy and cultural diversity in many destination countries. It is very important to conduct research about the more significant Chinese communities in the US and Europe to establish reliable facts and figures about their role and function in order to develop an accurate picture of the impact of Chinese diaspora. IOM aims to publicize the results of the proposed research in order to inform China and destination countries and ultimately influence their migration policy decisions, on matters such as: labour migration needs, migration and development, education, irregular migration and wider policy concerns such as climate change, aging populations and the trend of moving from rural to urban areas.

- **Study on Chinese communities abroad** – USD 500,000

**Total funding requirements for China** – USD 3,800,000

**INDONESIA**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

With almost 250 million people spread across an archipelago of over 17,000 islands spanning 5,000kms and three time zones, Indonesia is a prime source, destination, and transit country for migrants. Indonesia also experiences important internal migration flows due to constant labour movement, conflicts, and recurring natural disasters. Indonesia deploys more female than male migrant workers, the majority of whom have low-levels of education and work in the unskilled or semi-skilled labour force. Continuing efforts are needed to assist the Government of Indonesia (GoIN) in tackling irregular migration, managing labour migration, addressing critical issues such as human trafficking and smuggling, and integrating cross-cutting activities on migration health, gender, and migrant rights into its interventions. Providing support to IDPs in response to the deadly natural disasters that have occurred in different parts of the country continues to be a major area of IOM’s operations. IOM has developed a comprehensive approach for its emergency and recovery programming with the ultimate goal of reconstructing viable communities. Thus, while IOM continues to implement post-disaster projects, it has transitioned from providing emergency assistance to providing longer-term development and post-conflict assistance.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

**Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance**

Despite the apparent integrity of the peace process, strong perceptions of mistrust and fear remain and reintegration poses profound challenges for returnees and their receiving communities. Reintegration and recovery needs remain among vulnerable groups in areas across the Indonesian province of Aceh that were significantly impacted by the conflict and high levels of poverty. IOM strives to address the economic stabilization and...
recovery needs of persons identified by the community as vulnerable, as well as enhance the ability of the Indonesian government to respond to such needs. IOM has taken a comprehensive approach to rebuilding lives after the natural disasters in different parts of Indonesia through the provision of safe construction training and livelihood support. IOM promotes the development of sustainable microenterprises, notably in communities severely affected by conflict and/or natural disaster. Particular focus is given to providing support to female entrepreneurs.

Indonesia faces major environmental challenges and high risks for natural disasters due to its geological and climatic instability. Climate change is likely to exacerbate existing natural hazards and threats. Human-induced disasters linked to demographic pressures and land clearance also increasingly affect the environment. Communities in both urban and rural areas are frequently exposed to a wide range of environmental risks and life-threatening natural disasters from earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, flooding and landslides to forest fires and storms. Environmental degradation and competition for diminishing natural resources (food, firewood, animal feed) are often contributing factors to conflict.

- Vulnerable population stabilization programme in Aceh, Indonesia – USD 4,500,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 9,000,000)
- Community stabilization in conflict-affected areas of Sawang subdistrict, Aceh Utara – USD 1,000,000
- Developing micro- and small enterprises in selected communities in western districts of Aceh Province, Indonesia – USD 1,700,000
- Community-based disaster risk reduction and management in Yogyakarta and Central Java, Indonesia – USD 750,000
- Disaster preparedness and mitigation in Naggro Aceh Darussalam – USD 1,500,000

Migration Health
Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

While Indonesia is among the main labour-sending countries in the world, reliable information on the effects of mobility on the health of Indonesian migrant workers remains very limited, reflecting a need for in-depth research.

- Study on the effects of mobility on the health of Indonesian migrant workers – USD 150,000
- Study on the effect of HIV and AIDS on labour migrant populations in Indonesia – USD 200,000

Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations

Significant regional and income-based disparities in the availability of public health services, unrecognized vulnerabilities among mobile populations, and emerging or re-emerging diseases continue to pose significant public health challenges in Indonesia.

With the resettlement of tsunami and earthquake IDPs in Aceh and Central Java, IOM has been transitioning its migration health activities from recovery and rehabilitation to community health development. For conflict-affected communities, IOM’s mobile health teams, with their specialized skills, continue to provide medical and counselling services to communities in remote villages in Aceh. IOM and the Harvard Medical School (HMS) have introduced livelihood support schemes within an intervention focused on the mental health and psychosocial needs of conflict-affected populations. In this way, IOM and HMS are leading the search for sustainable models to manage the mental and psychosocial well-being of conflict-affected populations.

- Improving maternal, child, and community health in the western districts of Aceh – USD 680,000
- Institutionalizing direct health and psychosocial assistance to conflict-affected and other vulnerable persons into government health services – USD 800,000
- Extension of IOM’s “Rapid implementation of community-based maternal and child health training programme for midwives to manage obstetrical emergencies and neonatal asphyxia” project into other regions of Indonesia – USD 1,250,000

Migration and Development
Migration and Economic/Community Development

With the number of labour migrants from Indonesia constantly increasing, IOM is helping to foster links between migration and development in the country. Despite receiving billions of dollars in remittances every year, the positive impact of these funds on Indonesian development remains weak. To change this, IOM is increasing awareness about the possibility of utilizing remittances for development among Indonesian policymakers and other stakeholders in the country. In addition, through IOM’s proposed training on financial literacy, migrants will learn how to best utilize their money to increase their and their families well-being upon their return to Indonesia.

- Financial literacy training for prospective and returned migrants – USD 275,000
- Training of recruitment agencies in order to improve the information on financial literacy provided to labour migrants – USD 240,000

Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking

Indonesia is a major source of trafficking in women, children, and men for the purposes of forced labour and commercial sexual exploitation. Through IOM’s comprehensive counter-trafficking return, recovery, and reintegration project over 3,476 victims of VoTs have received direct assistance. Direct assistance activities are complemented by projects that aim to: build the capacity of law enforcement officials and members of the judiciary; raise awareness on the risks and dangers of trafficking; enhance regional cooperation and harmonization; and better understand the new forms, trends, mechanisms,
and patterns of trafficking in Indonesia. Evidence gathered from IOM’s database and discussions with government and NGO stakeholders suggests that labour trafficking is a significant challenge for Indonesia, both internally and within the region.

- Preventing human trafficking through a nationwide information campaign – USD 630,000
- Protecting and empowering VoTs in Indonesia – USD 1,250,000
- Strengthening the capacity of the GoIN and civil society to provide comprehensive return, recovery and reintegration assistance to VoTs in Indonesia – USD 1,250,000
- Enhancing the awareness of civil society and labour officials on labour trafficking in the ASEAN region – USD 800,000
- Strengthening the capacity of government agencies to place and protect migrant workers in order to combat human trafficking and protect VoTs in Indonesia – USD 350,000

Facilitating Migration
Labour Migration

Labour migration is becoming increasingly feminized and undocumented. A large proportion of Indonesian migrant workers have a low level of knowledge on migration procedures and their rights, making them vulnerable to labour trafficking and other forms of exploitation both inside and outside of Indonesia. Despite progress in the fight against trafficking, the scale of the problem is such that it remains a major challenge for the Indonesian government and the region as a whole.

To protect migrant workers and optimize the benefits of labour migration, more clearly formulated labour migration policies and legislation are needed. IOM is working with the GoIN to increase its capacity to protect migrant workers and to foster improved relations with key destination countries for Indonesian workers.

- Raise awareness on safe migration and migrants’ rights among labour migrants and recruitment agencies – USD 311,000
- Fostering respect for Indonesian migrant workers’ rights – USD 650,000
- Technical assistance to the overseas employment market research units in support of the Colombo Process recommendations – USD 250,000
- Enhancing labour migration policy and practices in support of the ASEAN Cebu Declaration – USD 600,000
- International Migration Law training for the ASEAN Committee on the Implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers – USD 150,000

Migration Policy and Research
Migration Research and Publications

More data is needed in Indonesia to quantify and study human trafficking and to create effective counter-trafficking strategies. For example, evidence gathered from IOM’s database suggests that Kalimantan is a hub for male trafficking to Malaysia, an important recruitment area, as well as an often underestimated destination area for internal male trafficking.

- Researching male victims of human trafficking in Indonesia: looking at Kalimantan as a transit and receiving area for internal and cross-border trafficking for forced labour – USD 250,000
- Researching regional migration: profiles and policies for internal and cross-border male trafficking in Kalimantan – USD 100,000

Total funding requirements for Indonesia – USD 19,636,000

LAO PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (PDR)

Migration Issues

Migration management and border control are becoming increasingly important for the Lao People’s Democratic Republic (PDR) as the country is progressively more linked to neighbouring states as a result of large transportation infrastructure projects. The country lies on key regional trade and migratory routes; the government is now seeking to develop a major regional transit hub and economic corridor for overland trade and travel between the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) and the Chinese and East Asian economies within the framework of the Asian Highway network. These developments bring both opportunities for growth and increased vulnerability to irregular migration, trafficking, and communicable diseases.

Limited opportunities for regular cross-border travel provide an environment conducive to irregular migration flows, which in turn lead to smuggling and TIP, greater levels of irregular migration, and increasing vulnerability to communicable and emerging diseases such as avian and human influenza.

These factors call for effective border management to facilitate orderly migration, including the expansion of trans-border health programming. In addition, viable options need to be made available to returning migrants to take advantage of their skills and resources and facilitate their smooth reintegration.

Programme Areas

Migration Health
Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

Increasing cross-border movements and scaling-up of large infrastructure projects such as road and building construction have created better opportunities for many communities in Lao PDR. However, it is also recognized that these developments could create a confluence of risk factors that may impact on the health of migrants, mobile populations, and their host communities particularly with communicable diseases such as HIV and other STIs, as well as pandemic influenza. Since 2008, IOM has implemented
activities focused on HIV prevention in the infrastructure sector, in addition to working on avian and pandemic influenza preparedness and response.

IOM will continue its partnership with the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Centre for HIV/AIDS/STIs and the National Emerging Infectious Diseases Coordination Office in Lao PDR to build the capacity of government partners to ensure that migrants, mobile populations, and surrounding communities have access to appropriate health information and services.

- Building capacity in HIV prevention in road construction settings in Lao PDR – USD 355,750

Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking

Building on the progress made under IOM’s regional return and reintegration project, increased support will be delivered to strengthen the country’s structures and capacity to provide reintegration support and assistance to VoTs. Trafficked persons returning to Lao PDR, including those internally trafficked, will receive appropriate training, followed by grants, to help them generate income and reduce their risk of being re-trafficked. In addition, teachers will be trained and counter-trafficking materials will be produced for use in schools, as well as in activities with children not attending school that are conducted by NGOs. Medical personnel will also be trained to better identify and assist the trafficked individuals they may encounter.

- Prevention of human trafficking through awareness-raising and capacity-building in Lao PDR – USD 200,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 300,000)
- Training and capacity-building of health personnel in order to better identify, assist, and protect trafficked persons – USD 300,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 500,000)
- Economic empowerment of (potential) trafficked persons in Lao PDR – USD 250,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 400,000)

Total funding requirements for Lao PDR – USD 1,105,750

Malaysia

MIGRATION ISSUES

In recent years, Malaysia has increasingly been a destination country for large numbers of migrant workers originating from many countries in the region and beyond. While Malaysia provides opportunities for regular labour migration, significant levels of irregular migration exist, which includes TIP and human smuggling.

PROGRAMME AREAS
Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking

The government has expressed interest in working with IOM to advance international counter-trafficking efforts through the establishment of a responsive and sustainable inter-agency network in Malaysia that facilitates the successful shelter, voluntary return, and reintegration of trafficking victims.

- Inter-agency referral system for voluntary return and reintegration assistance to trafficking victims – USD 208,000

Total funding requirements for Malaysia – USD 208,000

Mongolia

MIGRATION ISSUES

Mongolia is a source country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour. Mongolian women and girls are trafficked to China, Macau Special Administrative Region, Malaysia, and South Korea for forced labour and sexual exploitation while men are trafficked to Kazakhstan and China for labour exploitation. Also, Mongolia continues to face the problem of child trafficking within the country for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation.

Cognizant of the need to strengthen initiatives to address key migration concerns in Mongolia, IOM continues to work towards developing partnerships with the Government of Mongolia (GoM) and actors in civil society.

PROGRAMME AREAS
Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking

Cognizant of the human trafficking issues prevalent in Mongolia, IOM aims to contribute to the enhancement of trafficking victims’ assistance mechanisms in the country and the region. Building on the impetus provided by current trafficking assistance initiatives conducted by local NGOs and the GoM, IOM shall endeavour to forge the further development and mainstreaming of sustainable models of assistance into government structures.

- Combating TIP: regional return and reintegration assistance and capacity-building for Mongolia – USD 474,166

Total funding requirement for Mongolia – USD 2,944,166

Technical Cooperation on Migration
Management and Capacity-building

The GoM has requested IOM to implement a targeted and comprehensive technical cooperation programme that will build government capacities in key areas of migration governance. The agreed overall objective of the programme is to significantly enhance the capacity of the GoM to efficiently manage migration flows in a manner consistent with national priorities and international norms.

- Capacity-building in migration management programme (CBMMMP) – USD 2,470,000

Total funding requirement for Mongolia – USD 2,944,166
MYANMAR

MIGRATION ISSUES

Myanmar has long been characterized by large internal and external migration movements owing to domestic conditions and the attraction of prosperous economies in the region. As the majority of this migration occurs irregularly and in-country data is limited, accurate information on the number and flows of migrants is hard to obtain. The large communities of Myanmar nationals residing abroad give an indication of the scale of migration. In addition, the varying livelihood opportunities across Myanmar’s diverse landscape provide a strong impetus for internal migration.

With a wide range of mobility patterns, vulnerabilities and needs are correspondingly varied. IOM is targeting the health vulnerabilities of migrants, mobile persons, and mobility-impacted populations in one of Myanmar’s most dynamic migration zones in the south-east of the Mon State. By providing health care and strengthening communities’ knowledge and awareness of health issues, IOM has sought to address migrants’ increased exposure to communicable diseases. In order to improve migrants’ health status in a country where very poor health is widespread, health service provision and awareness-raising must go hand-in-hand with initiatives to strengthen the public health system.

IOM’s experiences within Myanmar and the region reveal other vulnerabilities faced by Myanmar migrants, including smuggling, trafficking, and labour exploitation. To this end, IOM is currently focusing on counter-trafficking, implementing a programme that aims to improve the technical capacity of government departments to provide assistance to VoTs returning to the country and to strengthen cross-border cooperation with China and Thailand. Some of the most pressing needs are for: pre-departure information, raising awareness about legal migration channels, social services and cultural issues in the countries of destination, and education to promote safer migration. IOM is developing awareness-raising and other relevant interventions to further protect migrants from exploitation.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management
Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

When Cyclone Nargis struck the Irrawaddy Delta in May 2008, IOM rapidly expanded its operations in the country, delivering medical aid, emergency shelter materials, and relief items to thousands of survivors. As the country has moved into a recovery phase, IOM is contributing to these efforts under a joint framework composed of the Government of Myanmar (GoMY), ASEAN and the UN. Building on its existing projects and the aforementioned implementation framework, IOM aims to contribute to mid-term recovery efforts proposed under the Post-Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Plan (PONREPP) as jointly formulated by the GoMY, ASEAN and the UN, by providing shelter, health and livelihood support to affected communities. IOM’s proposed programme incorporates strong community participation and engagement in order to better assist in the stabilization of communities and foster sustainability.

- Comprehensive community stabilization for the recovery of Nargis-affected communities – USD 7,000,000

Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations

IOM will continue to reduce health vulnerability, improve referral systems, increase health awareness through evidence-based approaches, and improve access to high-quality treatment and advice through community-based activities in the south-eastern states. Where feasible, IOM will work to link source, transit and destination communities through health programming including research and the creation of a database on knowledge and information relating to HIV and mobility in Myanmar, working with the labour force in high-mobility industries, and creating networks along high-flow migration routes. While current programming in the Mon State targeting communicable diseases among migrant and mobility-impacted communities is planned to continue with support from the Three Diseases Fund for Myanmar, IOM also seeks to expand its activities into further high mobility areas under the proposed multi-donor Global Fund Round 9 programme.

- Building knowledge and capacity regarding HIV and mobility in Myanmar: secretariat, technical advisor and co-chair of National HIV and Mobility Working Group – USD 50,000
- “Putting the brakes on:” responding to HIV and mobility in Myanmar in high-mobility zones and creating networks along high-flow migration routes – USD 1,000,000 (Total budget for three years: USD 3,000,000)
- Borderline health in border-zone communities: addressing acute and high-impact health needs and health systems in underserved and high-flow border communities – USD 800,000 (Total budget for three years: USD 2,000,000)
The Philippines remains the one of the largest migrant-sending countries in the world. Records from the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) indicate that deployment of Overseas Filipino Workers reached 1.377 million in 2008, a 27.8 per cent increase compared to the 1.078 million workers deployed in 2007. Remittances also increased to USD 16.4 billion in 2008, a 13.7 per cent increase from the USD 14.4 billion recorded in 2007. In response to the global financial crisis, a presidential order was issued for the POEA to strengthen its marketing and promotional activities to boost overseas employment in destination countries such as Canada, Guam, Japan, and New Zealand, which have a nearly continuous demand for labour.

IOM works in close partnership with the Government of the Philippines (GoPH) and other important actors on key migration issues facing the country and the region as a whole.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

The Philippines, by virtue of its geographical location, is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. The country lies along the western rim of the Pacific Ring of Fire, a belt of active volcanoes and major earthquake faults; it also lies along the Pacific typhoon belt. Thus the GoPH is cognizant of the value of implementing disaster risk-reducing activities in order to reduce the impact of natural disasters.

Central Mindanao is the locus of a protracted and intermittent internal conflict situation for the past three decades. In October 2008, clashes there have resulted in a very mobile and vulnerable population of approximately 400,000 affected individuals. As of this writing, an additional layer of complexity is anticipated due to the upcoming Philippine national elections in May 2010. The programmatic challenge that IOM seeks to address is within a complex context with demands for humanitarian assistance as well as support for sustainable local community redevelopment. IOM maintains its commitment to extend full support to the GoPH in its strategy to resolve the humanitarian situation. At the earliest opportunity, IOM will transition activities from emergency response to early recovery and sustainable development to reduce the pressure of economically induced migration and enable sustainable returns for displaced populations.

**Migration and Development Remittances**

The year 2008 saw workers’ remittances to the Philippines reach a record-high level of USD 16 billion - a sum equivalent to 8 per cent of the country’s nominal GDP. While the Philippines has instituted various measures to protect its migrant workers abroad, there is a continued need to maximize the positive impact of migration by leveraging remittances and other related benefits. Along this line, IOM continues to support the GoPH’s efforts to enhance its reintegration services for migrants and to promote the productive use of remittances for social and economic development. Building on the achievements of the project “Improving Knowledge of Remittance Corridors and Enhancing Development through Interregional Dialogue and Pilot Projects in South-East Asia and Europe (with a special focus on the Philippines and Indonesia)”, a second phase is proposed to continue addressing identified gaps through policy development and pilot project implementation.

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Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking

Human trafficking remains a significant challenge in the Philippines and IOM aims to contribute to the domestic response by augmenting the Philippine government’s ongoing efforts in the area of prosecution/law enforcement under the Philippine Anti-Trafficking Law RA 9208.

Building on the current impetus provided by the “Manual on Investigation and Prosecution of Trafficking Cases” developed by the Inter-Agency Council against Trafficking, IOM has developed a project that foresees the design, development, and publication of a Manual on Law Enforcement Response and Strategies for Trafficking in Persons, for the Philippine National Police (PNP). The PNP Manual will be distributed to all PNP precincts nationwide, thereby contributing to the establishment of a pool of resource personnel trained in victim-centred law enforcement responses and strategies.

In addition to this and in recognition of the Catholic Church’s initiatives in addressing the challenges of human trafficking, IOM has developed a project to provide capacity-building activities for religious personnel to increase their efficiency in combating trafficking. Through this project, IOM will provide training for religious personnel in the field of social prevention of trafficking and assistance to victims.

- Enhancing specialized law enforcement capacities for cases of TIP in the Philippines: a comprehensive policy and procedural manual for the PNP – USD 438,201
- Engaging the international network of religious personnel against TIP in the Philippines – USD 122,583

Migration Policy and Research
Migration Research and Publications

Given the condition of the world’s economic climate, the GoK has been steadily working to mitigate the impact of the global financial crisis on Philippine labour migration and remittances. Through the implementation of quick surveys and research, IOM seeks to contribute and lend support to this overall initiative, with particular focus on the regions of the Philippines that contribute a significant portion of the country’s overseas labour force.

- Research on migration-induced technology and skills transfer – USD 200,000
- Survey/research: assessment of the impact of the global financial crisis on labour migration and remittances – USD 150,000

Total funding requirements for the Philippines – USD 4,939,867

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Migration issues in the Republic of Korea have diversified as the country has become one of the major destination countries for various types of migrants, most of who are from other Asian countries. There are a few newly emerging issues such as: the protection and social integration of marriage migrants from mainly South-East Asian countries such as Viet Nam, Philippines, and Cambodia, in addition to managing labour migration flows and reducing the problems associated with irregular migration and TIP. Also the recent growth of North Korean populations within the Republic of Korea is significant.

In 2010, IOM will focus on assisting the Government of Korea (GoK) in its efforts to improve migration management by: a) providing training opportunities to strengthen the network of psychosocial support for North Korean migrants; b) operating AVR programmes for nationals overseas with an irregular status; and c) conducting pre-departure orientation programmes for Korea-bound migrants. Other stakeholders such as migrants, civil society partners, and the general public will also benefit from various migration management training and campaigns. IOM’s previous counter-trafficking and labour migration-related activities will be strengthened and expanded.

IOM will maintain and strive to enhance the strong cooperation established with the Ministries of Justice, Labour, Gender Equality, Welfare, and Foreign Affairs, as well as the National Human Rights Commission. IOM’s newly developed relationship with the Ministry of Unification and its research institute, the Korea Institute for National Unification, will also be fortified through the proposed project activities.

PROGRAMME AREAS
Regulating Migration
Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

IOM’s AVR programmes will contribute to improving the GoK’s management of its approximately 190,000 irregular migrants. In response to growing concerns about Koreans with an irregular status overseas, IOM has also planned an AVR programme for overseas Koreans. Research conducted by IOM in 2009 among North Koreans who settled in South Korea within the past ten years revealed that this population needs a great deal of psychosocial support to adjust to their new home. IOM plans to: expand the existing professional network of care providers in order to build professional human resources in Korea, provide relevant training opportunities to service providers, and develop a psychosocial manual. These tools are to be used to enhance the provision of comprehensive psychosocial assistance to the target group.

- Psychosocial support for North Korean settlers: development of a psychosocial manual and provision of training workshops – USD 100,000
- AVR and reintegration programme for irregular Koreans overseas – USD 100,000

Counter-trafficking

According to research conducted by IOM in 2007, the majority of migrant women working as entertainers face hard working and living conditions in Korea, and many were even trafficked. Numerous Korean victims, who
are trafficked abroad, as well as an increasing number of marriage migrants from south-eastern and north-eastern Asian countries who are brought to Korea through trafficking-like experiences, may also benefit from IOM’s proposed AVR programmes, which include psychosocial support and reintegration assistance.

It is also known that a number of North Koreans irregularly migrate from South Korea to several European destinations in order to seek asylum. IOM’s information campaign for safe migration will strive to protect them from the risks of trafficking.

- Information campaign for the prevention of trafficking and the promotion of safe migration for North Koreans resettled in South Korea – USD 100,000
- AVR, psychosocial assistance, and social reintegration of overseas Korean nationals, who are victims of TIP – USD 300,000
- ToT for psychosocial service providers and counsellors for VoTs – USD 100,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM has assisted the GoK in its efforts to improve migration management by providing Essentials of Migration Management (EMM) training courses for migration policymakers and practitioners. IOM has also organized study visits of opinion leaders on migration issues in order to assist them with better understanding of realities in countries of origin. The continued provision of these activities will enhance the migration management capacity of relevant government officials, as well as civil society partners and other stakeholders.

- EMM training for migration policymakers and practitioners in Korea – USD 100,000

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Policy Activities

IOM has conducted many research projects on different types of migration flows to and from Korea, as well as studies on related policies on labour migration, marriage migration, TIP, and migrant rights upon the request of the GoK. There are also emerging needs for research on various other migration issues, including the migration of North Korean settlers out of South Korea and a needs assessment among the Korean diaspora.

- Research on North Korean settlers’ migration out of South Korea – USD 100,000

Total funding requirements for the Republic of Korea – USD 900,000

THAILAND

MIGRATION ISSUES

Among the countries in South-East Asia, Thailand best exemplifies the complicated links between migration and development. The magnitude of migration to Thailand from neighbouring Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar poses considerable migration management challenges for Thailand. It is currently estimated that there are more than 2 million migrant workers from neighbouring countries, most of whom are in the country without proper documentation. In addition, Thailand hosts large populations of displaced persons. The vulnerability of these migrants to trafficking, smuggling, disease and other forms of abuse and exploitation is one of the main social issues facing the country.

Addressing mixed migration flows needs a holistic migration management approach, including specialized actions for each of the different migration flows.

The public health implications of migration to Thailand are a parallel concern. The Government of Thailand (GoT) has taken a proactive approach in responding to these challenges by promoting cooperation, hosting relevant migration discussions, participating in a variety of regional forums, as well as developing bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries that aim to reduce irregular migration.

Through its comprehensive programming, IOM will continue to work with the GoT and the international community to build upon and advance Thailand’s national and international cooperation frameworks as part of the effort to address emerging migration challenges.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

Addressing the public health consequences and health needs of documented and undocumented migrants and mobile populations are priority concerns for the Thai health authorities. Building on their work started in 2003, IOM and the Thai Ministry of Public Health plan to continue enhancing access to migrant-friendly health services for migrants, mobile populations, and their host communities.

- Improving health knowledge and access to public primary health care services among migrants and displaced persons in selected districts of Ranong and Samutsakorn provinces in Thailand – USD 117,220
- UN joint programme on integrated highland livelihood development in Mae Hong Son (a joint programme with seven UN agencies) – USD 662,330 (Total budget for three years: USD 4,507,110)
- Assisting the displaced persons and the Thai host communities affected by armed conflict in Myanmar – USD 300,000

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

As the primary destination country for trafficking within the GMS, Thailand plays a critical role in setting standards across the region. IOM has been working with the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Royal Thai Police, UN agencies and local NGOs since 1998 to advance a consistently applied victim screening/identification
process and related victim protection measures in Thailand and throughout the GMS. As Thai nationals continue to be targets for international trafficking to the Middle East, Europe, Africa and the US, IOM will maintain its income-generating and awareness-raising activities. A variety of service providers will also be trained to help identify trafficked persons and provide specialized care for them. In addition, day-care services will continue to be provided at the Bangkok Immigration Detention Centre.

- Project to prevent human trafficking by providing economic and social stabilization alternatives to potential VoTs – USD 256,975 (Total budget for two years: USD 544,950)
- Capacity-building of professionals working directly with trafficked persons – USD 157,500 (Total budget for two years: USD 315,000)
- Project to raise awareness about human trafficking among Myanmar migrants in Thailand – USD 188,399 (Total budget for 18 months: USD 275,100)
- Information campaign to prevent irregular migration and trafficking – USD 558,825 (Total budget for two years: USD 811,650)
- Improvement of child care services and facilities at the Bangkok Immigration Detention Centre, including victim screening training (Phase VIII) – USD 120,309

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

Many migrants and their families in Thailand, especially those who migrate irregularly, are particularly vulnerable to abuse and exploitation due to their precarious legal status and lack of awareness about their rights and obligations. Through a pilot project on improving the human security of migrants in Thailand, IOM and its partners have set up a mobile, legal counselling system to support labour migrants who are faced with legal issues related to their stay in the country. In order to maximize the positive impact of this project and reinforce its effectiveness among labour migrants, IOM plans to work more closely with GoT to promote the livelihood of migrant children in the tsunami-affected areas of Phang Nga and Ranong. Among other accomplishments, the project secured more accessible, higher quality and more sustainable public health services for migrant children and their families, as well as improving access to formal education and provisions ensuring special protection to the most vulnerable children. Based on the lessons learned from the project’s first phase, IOM identified several activities that can be scaled-up and implemented in other areas of Thailand in order to continue promoting migrant children’s rights at the local level.

- Improving and promoting the rights of migrant children through multi-stakeholder working groups at the local level (Phase II) – USD 506,671

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Policy Activities

While migration has been recognized as being beneficial for the country’s economic and social development, migration policies have not been evolving in a way that effectively responds to the current and forecasted trends and patterns. What Thailand needs today are flexible, coherent, and comprehensive migration policies. In recent years, IOM has been cooperating closely with the GoT to provide “on-request” support through research and policy guidance. However, a more systematic support mechanism is needed if the GoT is going to build its migration policy capacity in the long term.

The Thailand Migration Policy Observatory (TeMPO) has been designed to respond to the needs expressed by the GoT for support and guidance on migration policy. Thus, TeMPO aims to build the capacity of government officials in collaboration with local universities by providing them with the tools and means to respond to migration challenges. It will also pave the way for improved cooperation and policy consistency within and between the ministries that are directly or indirectly involved in migration management in Thailand. In addition, TeMPO will maintain close contact with neighbouring countries, thereby contributing to increased regional cooperation in the field of migration.

- Thailand Migration Policy Observatory (TeMPO) 2010–2015 – USD 300,000 (Total budget for five years: USD 1,000,000)

Total funding requirements for
Thailand – USD 3,383,229

TIMOR-LESTE

Migration Issues

The poorest country in the region, which is still coping with the effects of the civil unrest and large-scale displacement of 2006, Timor-Leste continues to struggle with a high unemployment rate, a weak economy, and significant rural–urban migration. Although most of the previously displaced people have returned or resettled, much remains to be done to assist communities in developing an environment conducive to the sustainable reintegration of these returnees.

Improved security in the capital and increased economic activity has led to a resumption of rural–urban migration. Very high population growth and increased migration to the cities will likely exacerbate competition for already-scarce housing resources.
Timor-Leste is not only a source country for human trafficking but also a destination site, evidenced by the numerous foreign victims who have been identified. It is necessary to enhance awareness of human trafficking among the public and relevant institutions, as well as to improve the government’s capacity to provide support to trafficking victims. IOM provides secretariat services to the government’s Inter-Agency Counter-trafficking Working Group and has been instrumental in the government’s recent review of its border management systems. IOM continues to assist the Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) to improve its legal, administrative, and operational migration governance framework, by streamlining systems and providing resources for policy formulation and refinement. The decade-old land border is porous and border communities are unaccustomed to the formalities related to crossing it. Fewer than 5 per cent of the population hold passports, and the 2003 border pass agreement has only recently been ratified but not yet implemented.

IOM’s strategy for 2010 will focus on continued assistance to the GoTL in the following areas: support to sustainable return and reintegration of former IDPs; enhanced migration management; disaster risk management; counter-trafficking; provision of mobile technical training to rural areas; improvements to rural water supply; and research on priority issues such as internal migration patterns and projections.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations

Assistance

IOM has been instrumental in assisting the government to develop and implement its National Recovery Strategy, which led to the return and reintegration of over 16,000 families displaced during the civil unrest of 2006. IOM assistance in this important area has ranged from substantive input in policy formulation and assistance for the development of administrative systems to field-level support for dialogue and other trust-building and mediation activities aimed at enhancing the sustainability of the reintegration process.

IOM proposes to capitalize on its success to date in support of the government’s efforts to enhance community cohesion in the aftermath of the mass resettlement of IDPs. IOM’s three-pronged approach will focus on: working with local governance structures to support the normalization and stabilization process of communities and the integration of IDPs through initiatives that identify and eventually address the root causes of conflict (including urbanization/rural–urban migration). Planned activities will also foster participation and inclusiveness, which translates into better planning and improved community decision-making capacity, thereby mitigating socio-economic factors that could contribute to renewed violence.

In addition, Timor-Leste is prone to localized natural disasters with the potential to destroy livelihoods. IOM assists the government to improve its capacity to mitigate and respond. In addition, IOM continues to play its role in the CCCM Cluster and Emergency Shelter Cluster.

• Support to sustainable reintegration and community stabilization in Timor-Leste – USD 2,500,000
• Disaster risk management – USD 1,500,000 (Total budget for three years: USD 4,000,000)
• Climate change and migration in the Mekong Delta and building community resilience to climate change – USD 150,000 (Total budget for three years: USD 450,000)

Migration and Development

Migration Economic/Community Development

Throughout its ten years in Timor-Leste, IOM has provided extensive support to remote rural communities in the country in order to improve their quality of life and mitigate rapid and uncontrolled rural-urban migration, which can result in increased tensions and potential conflict. IOM proposes to increase technical training opportunities through a mobile training programme that addresses private sector skills gaps. In addition, access to water in rural communities remains a high priority among the affected populations throughout the country. IOM seeks to capitalize on its experience from 2003 to 2006 in implementing “Support to Community Stabilization” projects. These initiatives used community labour to conduct durable and effective water supply projects. IOM aims to initiate a similar project during 2010.

Communities throughout the country rely on traditional house construction practices, in particular as it relates to kitchens with inadequate ventilation, which expose inhabitants to a high risk of upper respiratory illnesses. Women are disproportionately affected by these ill effects. Through its research, IOM has contributed to the development of a “Manual on Good Construction Practices”, which advocates for helping communities to understand the benefits of improved cooking systems.

• Improved access to safe and clean water in remote communities – USD 1,000,000 (Total budget for three years: USD 3,000,000)
• Improved technical skills for rural communities through in-situ mobile training – USD 1,200,000 (Total budget for three years: USD 3,200,000)
• Uma (translation: home) – understand, modify and advocate for adequate housing – USD 1,000,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 2,000,000)

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Policy Activities

In light of the large-scale displacement of approximately 10 per cent of the country’s population and mindful of existing government development plans, IOM seeks to commence a research project to gather accurate quantitative and qualitative information on patterns of recent displacements and rural–urban migration. Until now, urban and other developing plans – including those related to service provision, rural development and infrastructure – are prepared in the absence of any data or projections relating to mobility patterns resulting from the 2006 crisis or from other factors such as the search for employment and educational opportunities. IOM hopes
the results of the research may inform policy decisions taken by the government regarding conflict resolution and sustainable development.

- Displacement patterns study – USD 500,000

Total funding requirements for Timor-Leste – USD 7,850,000

VIET NAM

MIGRATION ISSUES

Providing information for informed decisions and safe migration continues to be among IOM’s top priorities. The rapidly developing economy has resulted in possibly more than 30 per cent of the Vietnamese urban population being migrants; many of whom have difficulty accessing housing and social services. The resettlement of households, affected by major infrastructure projects, such as power plants, airports, and road construction, and the influx of migrant workers to these projects, also continue to be a development challenge. Addressing physical and mental health, HIV, AIDS, and violence remain primary components of IOM’s strategy in Viet Nam, as well as reducing the multiple levels of stigma and discrimination that affect many migrants. In addition, climate change has been identified as a likely cause of considerable migration in the future.

International labour migration from Viet Nam is growing annually. Recruitment agencies, however, often charge higher fees than allowed, supply inadequate information, and provide little assistance overseas, which highlights the importance of strengthening the legal and management structures of labour migration. Increasing remittance channels for both international and internal migrants is another important programme area.

Activities of smugglers and marriage brokers have grown rapidly, leading to increased vulnerability and exploitation. Thousands of Vietnamese women have been trafficked for sexual exploitation or pushed by poverty to marry or work as a domestic servant overseas. National policies have been developed, but funding and monitoring remain inadequate. Support services and coordination amongst government ministries is insufficient, and issues such as the trafficking of men, internal trafficking, and trafficking for labour remain unaddressed.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health
Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

Access to information for migrants and mobile populations to protect themselves from TB and STIs, including HIV, is critical. Reaching migrants with treatment and care is also essential as migrants and mobile populations are often neglected or stigmatized by health care services. The lack of knowledge, programme support, and services can lead to greater risk behaviour. HIV prevention, harm reduction, and treatment are critical interventions in Viet Nam, but mobility-specific vulnerability to HIV has not yet been included in national programmes. IOM has conducted research with mobile populations and labour migrants, as well as migrant drug users, and has created a database and resource manual on HIV in road and other infrastructure construction sites.

- Addressing the HIV vulnerability of female migrant workers in Viet Nam – USD 125,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 250,000)
- HIV programming among migrant and mobile drug users – USD 250,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 470,000)
- HIV prevention at infrastructure sites – USD 170,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 350,000)

Migration and Development
Migration and Economic/Community Development

Social exclusion and disparities among various population groups continue. IOM intends to strengthen the economic status of marginalized and vulnerable populations by improving community resilience to economic and social crises, as well as increasing youth income-generating opportunities. Particularly important will be the support to households affected by infrastructure development projects where the displaced are resettled in new locations. This resettlement often results in increased poverty, conflict amongst ethnic groups, increased drug use, further isolation, and greater vulnerability to HIV, STIs and other infections.

- Care for workers – USD 85,000 (Total budget for three years: USD 250,000)
- Ethnic minority community development in Son La Province – USD 65,000 (Total budget for three years: USD 2,000,000)

Remittances

Viet Nam is recording significant numbers of labour migrants, both internal and international. Remittances remain a largely untapped development resource for the rural poor and IOM proposes to investigate ways of maximizing their use for rural development and test models for replication. There is also a need for further research on the links between internal migration and development. In addition, it would be beneficial to assess the feasibility of money transfers using technology such as mobile phones.

- Support for rural development through remittances – USD 110,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 220,000)

Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking

The Government of Viet Nam (GoV) has made considerable progress in addressing human trafficking. Over the past five years, a National Plan of Action has been put into place, and a number of government decrees and decisions have been passed to support the return and reintegration of trafficked women, increase the prosecution of traffickers, and improve prevention efforts. IOM works closely with the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Labour on improving structures and capacity. Critical areas that have not been addressed, however, are internal trafficking,
the trafficking of men, and the relationship between trafficking and labour exploitation.

- **Addressing internal trafficking, the trafficking of men, and trafficking for labour exploitation** – USD 100,000

**Facilitating Migration**

**Labour Migration**

The most significant outmigration from Viet Nam is temporary labour migration, as the government is challenged to find jobs for the 1.6 million young people entering the job market per year. It was estimated that there currently are about 500,000 documented Vietnamese in more than 40 countries. Numerous media and government reports indicate that some recruitment agencies charge considerably higher fees than legally permitted, provide inadequate information, and do little to assist workers once they are overseas. Many migrants, due to expensive and complex procedures, also migrate without proper documentation. Plans to increase the skill level of labour migrants are hampered by vocational training standards. In light of these needs, IOM’s proposed intervention builds on the close collaboration established over the last year with the National Assembly, the Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Organization (ILO). Planned activities will focus on capacity-building and technical cooperation, as well as model development and rights-based support to labour migrants.

- **National Assembly labour migration initiative** – USD 200,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 400,000)

**Migration Policy and Research**

**Migration Research and Publications**

While interest in and knowledge of migration issues has increased considerably, data and specific information still remain very limited in Viet Nam. To increase the knowledge base related to critical migration issues, IOM intends to continue formative research and situational analyses.

- **Formative research on development-induced displacement in Viet Nam** – USD 80,000
- **Situation analysis on internal TIP** – USD 100,000

**Total funding requirements for Viet Nam** – USD 1,285,000
During recent years, Kazakhstan has transitioned from being a migrant-sending country to a migrant-receiving country. This was primarily a result of economic growth stimulated by the country’s booming oil industry, which increased the demand for highly skilled workers, as well as mid- and low-skilled labour for the service, construction, and agricultural sectors. Thus far, the global financial crisis has had a minor impact on the demand for foreign labour. The creation of a legal framework for the facilitated access of foreigners to the Kazakhstani labour market would significantly reduce the scope of irregular migration. At the same time, it would contribute to a reduction in exploitative practices (including human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation).

IOM programming in Kazakhstan has focused on combating human trafficking, regulating labour migration, enhancing border management, and facilitating movements/settlement. IOM’s key achievement in Kazakhstan include: the development of a draft of a new law on migration, strong inter-agency cooperation on border security and effective capacity-building of government structures on issues related to TIP. IOM’s strategy for providing migration management support is in line with Government of Kazakhstan’s (GoKZ) Action Plan to regulate migratory processes.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Regulating Migration**

**Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

As a core activity, IOM will continue to provide return assistance to various categories of migrants, including support for the voluntary return of stranded migrants. In cooperation with partner NGOs and the GoKZ, IOM plans to facilitate the reintegration of ethnic Kazakh returnees through the ethnic Kazakh (oralman) return project. IOM will provide legal and reintegration assistance to returnees, in addition to conducting an information campaign. This campaign will target ethnic Kazakhs abroad willing to return home and will contain information about the legal procedures and eligibility criteria of return and reintegration programmes available upon arrival in Kazakhstan. Furthermore, IOM will continue improving national legislation through the provision of technical assistance to the GoKZ and the Parliament.

- Assisted voluntary return of ethnic Kazakhs coming back to Kazakhstan – USD 250,000
- Assisted voluntary return of migrants stranded in Kazakhstan – USD 400,000
- Support to the GoKZ to improve legislation on assistance programmes for ethnic returnees – USD 250,000

**Counter-trafficking**

IOM plans to continue its counter-trafficking activities with a focus on voluntary return, rehabilitation, and reintegration for trafficked persons, as well as capacity-building for Kazakhstani authorities. IOM will provide direct assistance to VoTs and will also conduct awareness-raising campaigns.
activities and training for law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges as well as NGOs, health care providers and social workers. Furthermore, IOM will work in close cooperation with the GoKZ to improve the national legal framework for combating trafficking in human beings.

- Awareness-raising and information campaign for VoTs and groups at risk of becoming VoTs – USD 300,000
- Assistance to VoTs in human beings – USD 500,000
- Capacity-building of law enforcement officers, judges, and prosecutors on trafficking cases – USD 500,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

During previous years, IOM’s border management activities were focused mainly on the southern border of Kazakhstan with Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Currently IOM plans to extend its intervention to Kazakhstan’s northern borders with Russia. Through an assessment of crossing points along the border, technical assistance to checkpoints, training for border controllers and the creation of new field training centres at the border, IOM will continue assisting Kazakhstani border authorities in order to improve border management and curtail irregular migration and smuggling. Further support will be rendered to the Military Institute and other central training institutions to enhance the technical capacity of these facilities to provide training on document inspection, anti-smuggling, counter-trafficking and inter-agency cooperation.

- Border control and management – USD 1,300,000
- Support to training institutions – USD 500,000

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

During the last two years and in close cooperation with the GoKZ and foreign employers, IOM has contributed to the process of successfully modernizing the country’s labour migration management system. The national strategy for labour migration has been modified and the legal framework is being changed. Nevertheless, irregular labour migration flows remain a major concern in Kazakhstan.

In 2010, IOM will continue its activities in labour migration management to reduce the scope of irregular employment by providing expert advice to the GoKZ. In addition, IOM will facilitate regional and bilateral dialogues with migrant-sending countries, as well as conduct information campaigns and provide direct assistance to labour migrants through a network of partner NGOs.

- Policy advice and capacity-building for the government to manage labour migration – USD 800,000
- Fostering regional and bilateral dialogue on labour migration – USD 900,000
- Information campaign and assistance to labour migrants in Kazakhstan – USD 500,000

Total funding requirements for Kazakhstan – USD 6,200,000

MIGRATION ISSUES

For the last decade, there has been a tremendous amount of people moving irregularly from Kyrgyzstan to other countries – mainly Kazakhstan and Russia. Most of these migrant workers are not only involved in individual, small-scale entrepreneurship (i.e., travelling to destination countries to sell goods), but they also work for municipal authorities as cleaners, mowers, gardeners, street sweepers, etc. since the citizens of receiving countries consider these jobs to be low-paid and undesirable. However, due to the global financial crisis, many migrant workers who used to be employed in construction sites have lost their jobs. Nevertheless, it is often possible for them to find work in the agricultural sector, which seems to be less affected by the crisis thus far. Such job opportunities may attract migrants to the agricultural parts of Russia.

In Kyrgyzstan, IOM mainly focuses on projects aimed at: strengthening counter-trafficking efforts, facilitating labour migration, promoting disaster preparedness, and providing technical assistance for border and migration management. IOM develops its initiatives to reinforce and support the Action Plans prepared by the Government of Kyrgyzstan (GoKY).

In border management, IOM assisted in upgrading the infrastructures of two international border crossing checkpoints on the Kyrgyz-Uzbek border (the most insecure and vulnerable to conflict) and one international border crossing checkpoint on the Kyrgyz-Kazakh border. However, the Chinese border still remains underdeveloped and needs assistance since most of the transit cargoes and passengers go through this crossing-point.

IOM’s previous project to modernize the Kyrgyz passport system provided the country with new, more secure passports that meet international standards. The next stage foreseen by IOM entails further improvements to the passport issuance system by unifying passport offices throughout the country and providing them with technical equipment, which will aim at reducing corruption. Within a previous project, IOM established three pilot passport-issuing offices. In 2010, IOM proposes to expand on these pilot projects and target other areas of Kyrgyzstan.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

IOM will continue its activities to reduce the vulnerability of communities to natural disasters and strengthen the capacities of local authorities and civil society in planning and preparing for disasters, as well as generally raising awareness about these issues.

- Preparing assistance to vulnerable populations in the areas of Kyrgyzstan affected by natural disasters – USD 350,000
Regulating Migration

Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

In cooperation with partner NGOs and the GoKY, IOM plans to assist nationals of Kyrgyz origin who live abroad (ethnic Kyrgyz returnees or kairylman) but would like to return to Kyrgyzstan. Activities will include legal and reintegration assistance, technical assistance and expertise in order to improve the country’s migration-related legislation, particularly the legislation related to ethnic Kyrgyz returnees.

- Legal and reintegration assistance to ethnic Kyrgyz returnees – USD 250,000
- Capacity-building of Kyrgyz authorities to improve the legal base for assistance to ethnic Kyrgyz returnees – USD 150,000

Counter-trafficking

Currently, IOM’s activities in counter-trafficking in Kyrgyzstan focus on return, rehabilitation, and reintegration activities for VoTs. In 2010, the scope of programming will be expanded with a range of complementary initiatives aimed at raising public awareness and building the capacities of the GoKY and local NGOs to address human trafficking. IOM also has proposed a programme focused on the prosecution of traffickers that would concentrate on building the capacities of Kyrgyz law enforcement bodies.

- Combating TIP in Kyrgyzstan – USD 350,000
- Assistance to VoTs in human beings – USD 350,000
- Capacity-building of law enforcement officers on prosecuting trafficking cases – USD 250,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

In order to assist the GoKY in reducing irregular migration, human smuggling, and trafficking in human beings through its borders, IOM will continue to help the Kyrgyz Republic through the provision of technical assistance to international border crossing checkpoints and improvements of the country’s passport system. From 2005 through 2008, IOM assisted the GoKY in upgrading the infrastructure of existing international border crossing checkpoints on the Kyrgyz–Uzbek and the Kyrgyz–Kazakh borders. IOM will also assist the GoKY to upgrade international border crossing checkpoints located on the Kyrgyz–Chinese border. As a logical continuation of its previous project to modernize the passport system, IOM proposes to assist the GoKY in further improving the passport system throughout the country.

- Border control and management – USD 1,000,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 1,700,000)
- Reform and modernization of Kyrgyz passport system – USD 300,000 (Total budget for three years: USD 800,000)

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

Since 2007, IOM has been implementing labour migration projects in Kyrgyzstan. As a result, the GoKY established a labour migration management system called the “Programme of Employment Abroad”. This programme will protect the rights and interests of labour migrants throughout the three stages of employment abroad: pre-employment, employment and post-employment stages. In the pre-employment stage, the GoKY will concentrate its efforts on: conducting an information campaign (with pre-employment and pre-departure orientation seminars), improving relevant policies, procedures and regulations, building a social welfare system for labour migrants, and regulating private recruitment agencies. During the employment stage, the GoKY will support the Institute of Labour Attachés who are responsible for protecting the rights of labour migrants in destination countries. Labour Attachés will also conduct market research. During the post-employment stage, the GoKY will focus on reintegration services, as well as dispute resolution for labour migrants returning with legal problems.

- Protecting the rights and interests of migrant workers in the pre-employment stage – USD 500,000
- Protecting the rights and interests of migrant workers in the employment stage – USD 500,000
- Protecting the rights and interests of migrant workers in the post-employment stage – USD 300,000

Total funding requirements for Kyrgyzstan – USD 4,900,000

TAJIKISTAN

MIGRATION ISSUES

As a geographically landlocked and isolated territory, Tajikistan is one of the most economically underdeveloped states across the whole Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Porous borders with surrounding countries, inadequate border management capacities, weak migration intelligence and corruption among officials contribute to flourishing transnational organized crime such as the narcotics trade, trafficking in human beings, and arms smuggling.

According to the National Bank of Tajikistan, the country received USD 2.7 billion in remittances in 2008, which represents a 55 per cent increase in comparison with the previous year’s indicators. However, Tajikistan is being strongly affected by the global financial crisis. Tajik labour migrants were among the first to have suffered because of the economic downturn in destination countries. Lay-offs – primarily in the construction sector – has left many Tajik migrants without jobs. Tajikistan has also faced serious brain drain from the country, beginning after the civil war in the 1990s and continuing to date given the prospect of higher wages abroad. The loss of qualified workers leaves the country ill-equipped for contemporary and future challenges. IOM’s strategy for 2010 concentrates strengthening the migration management system in
Tajikistan. To this end, IOM proposes: conducting further analysis of migration challenges and opportunities; establishing dialogue and promoting partnerships among and within government institutions, NGOs, private sector, media, and civil society; providing information, as well as legal and referral services to migrants; and promoting and protecting their rights.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Migration Health**

**Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants**

IOM’s experience in Tajikistan shows that communicable diseases such as TB, hepatitis, HIV and other STIs pose a serious threat to the health and well-being of migrants, their family members, and communities. The problem needs immediate attention; therefore, in close cooperation with its local and international partners as well as government authorities, IOM will assist in helping control the transmission of communicable diseases by increasing awareness on these diseases particularly on their prevention and management; as well as encouraging migrants to voluntarily undergo testing and treatment.

- HIV and AIDS prevention among labour migrants and their families – USD 488,000

**Migration and Development**

**Migration and Economic/Community Development**

The threats to human security and stabilization in Tajikistan are complex and highly interrelated. They include: vulnerability to natural disasters, economic decline, low levels of investment poverty, low income, unemployment, declining health and educational services and infrastructure, corruption and crime. IOM’s proposed intervention will provide migrants and vulnerable communities with income-generating and skill-building activities to mitigate human insecurity. Improvements to community-based structures will enable them to deliver multisectoral services and assist in improving the socio-economic condition of targeted populations. The long-term impact of these interventions foresees enhanced human security and socio-economic stability supported by the increased capacity of communities and local government.

- Tajikistan human security and stabilization programme – USD 1,750,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 3,499,000)

**Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals**

Tajikistan vitally needs to increase the skills and enhance the capacities of potential labour migrants in order to boost their chances of obtaining legal employment in destination countries. Most Tajik labour migrants working abroad, principally in the Russian Federation, lack the skills and knowledge of the language, making them more vulnerable to manipulation and/or exploitation in terms of their legal rights and their earnings. IOM’s proposed project would enable skilled and qualified migrants residing in the Russian Federation to temporarily return to Tajikistan and transfer their skills, know-how, knowledge, and other resources to citizens of the country, including potential labour migrants. Planned activities will include training on various subjects including cultural orientation, language acquisition, and skills in demand in the Russian labour market.

- Temporary return of skilled and qualified Tajik nationals: building the capacity of potential migrants with marketable skills – USD 800,000

**Regulating Migration**

**Counter-trafficking**

With IOM’s assistance, progress has been made to draw the attention of the government and the general public to the risks of human trafficking. However, traffickers continue to exploit vulnerable migrants to make irregular profits. IOM remains committed to supporting prevention, prosecution and protection interventions in the country. In particular, in 2010 IOM plans to prioritize: a) building the capacities of government agencies, particularly the Inter-Ministerial Commission to Combat Trafficking and law enforcement; and b) conducting information campaigns using IOM’s existing network of national NGOs and the local media. In addition, IOM will continue to provide direct assistance to VoTs through existing shelters and hotlines with supplementary support provided by partner NGOs to advocate against trafficking.

- Technical assistance to the Government of Tajikistan on combating TIP – USD 410,000

**Technical Cooperation on Migration**

**Management and Capacity-building**

Considering the volatile situation on the borders of Tajikistan, the government urgently needs assistance to efficiently manage and control its borders, particularly those with Afghanistan. IOM’s existing training centres will be expanded to include additional border guards. IOM will also continue to assist the government to improve border security, visa systems and checkpoints, in addition to addressing document security issues.

- Establishment of data-sharing mechanisms – USD 550,000
- Expansion of the project “Establishing a Training Centre for Border Forces of the Republic of Tajikistan” – USD 603,000

**Facilitating Migration**

**Labour Migration**

Every year over 600,000 Tajik citizens seek jobs abroad but their lack of awareness about labour regulations and migration realities make them vulnerable to the various risks of irregular migration. Extending the activities conducted by IOM’s Information Resource Centre into rural areas will enhance awareness among potential labour migrants. Local capacity will be increased through expert training and consultancies. By cooperating with existing vocational schools and adult learning centres, IOM will also strive to equip unskilled migrants with the skills that are in demand in destination countries.

- Information Resource Centre for labour migrants – USD 250,000
- Developing employable skills for labour migrants – USD 290,000

**Total funding requirements for Tajikistan** – USD 5,141,000
TURKMENISTAN

MIGRATION ISSUES

With the government’s introduction of political, economic and cultural reforms, Turkmenistan is gradually becoming a centre for regional and international cooperation. The Government of Turkmenistan (GoTU) has also started to expand cooperation with international organizations, as well as obtain a better understanding of their role in the external and internal life of the country. Issues such as human rights and democracy, security and cooperation, as well as TIP, border control and management, labour migration and freedom of movement for Turkmen citizens, are included in the government’s agenda. In December 2007, the GoTU passed new legislation on combating TIP, thereby joining the efforts of the international community in fighting the phenomenon.

As a country with huge oil and gas reserves, Turkmenistan is very attractive to foreign investors. The GoTU is expanding partnerships with multinational companies, which has resulted in the opening of new transportation routes from and to the capital of Turkmenistan. In 2009, the GoTU declared Turkmenbashy city (Balkan province) as a “free tourism zone” and also decided to simplify the visa issuing process. This will allow more people to visit the country; likewise, the number of migrants coming to the country during the summer is expected to increase.

In 2010, IOM priorities in Turkmenistan will include: a) providing technical assistance to the GoTU in migration management; b) improving national legislation in migration and TIP; c) raising awareness about trafficking risks; and d) providing assistance for the return and rehabilitation of trafficking victims. IOM will particularly focus on increasing the capacity of its main governmental partners such as: the State Migration Service of Turkmenistan, Prosecutor’s General Office, Ministry of Interior, State Border Guards Service of Turkmenistan and others involved in regulating migration.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

Turkmenistan is frequently affected by different types of disasters such as earthquakes, mudflows, flooding, and hot winds, all of which have a devastating effect on the livelihoods of vulnerable people. The scale of the damage caused by these natural disasters could be lowered considerably if the population residing in the disaster-prone areas were prepared to respond to the natural calamities. The GoTU suggested that particular attention be paid to the Balkan velayat, which is the country’s most earthquake prone area (8th-9th magnitude zone). Additionally, the major share of the hydrocarbon resources, stocks and depots are concentrated in this area. In case of any natural disaster, particularly an earthquake, the scale of the consequences may be catastrophic and could result in additional calamities such as large-scale fires.

IOM will continue its activities to reduce the vulnerability of communities to natural disasters and to strengthen the capacities of local authorities and communities in planning and preparing for natural disasters. The GoTU has decided to establish a new Ministry of Emergency, which will be structured and located in Ashgabat. IOM is ready to provide initial assistance to this new ministry, bringing its expertise and best practices in the area of disaster preparedness and disaster response.

- Preparing assistance to vulnerable populations in the areas of Turkmenistan affected by natural disasters – USD 360,000
- Resource mobilization and technical support for disaster preparedness and disaster response structural units (disaster mitigation) – USD 400,000

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

Current IOM activities in counter-trafficking in Turkmenistan focus on return, rehabilitation, and reintegration. In 2010, the scope of IOM programming will be expanded with a range of complementary initiatives aimed at raising public awareness and building the capacities of the GoTU and NGOs to better address human trafficking. IOM is also planning to expand its cooperation with the Parliament and those law enforcement agencies that will be involved in developing recommendations on changes and addendum to be included into the Criminal Code on penalties for traffickers and other related persons working with organized crime. The issue of establishing a shelter for VoTs as well as a hotline is being discussed with the government and the National Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan, which is also an IOM partner.

- Assistance to the government in improving national legislation – USD 120,000
- Combating TIP in Turkmenistan – USD 250,000
- Assistance to VoTs in human beings – USD 200,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

The GoTU attaches great importance to issues of regional and internal security; thus, there are global projects ongoing for the reconstruction and reinforcement of major international border check points. IOM plans to assist the government with improving the country’s border management system through the provision of technical assistance to the international checkpoints in the country, providing training to border guards, and organizing study tours for official decision makers.

- Technical assistance to the government in border control and management – USD 1,300,000
- Conducting training courses for border guards – USD 150,000

Total funding requirements for Turkmenistan – USD 2,780,000
UZBEKISTAN

MIGRATION ISSUES

In Uzbekistan, migration flows have been increasing over the last years due to economic difficulties. As legal opportunities for work abroad still remain limited, Uzbekistan has become a major country of origin for irregular migration and human trafficking. The majority of Uzbek labour migrants go to Russia and Kazakhstan, where they are engaged in construction and agriculture. In spite of the world’s economic crisis and the predictions that many Uzbek migrants would return home, to date, many remain abroad, waiting for better times to come, and taking any available job in order to survive. In some cases, exploitative employers owe migrants salary payments; as a result, some, Uzbek labourers are not able to return.

As in previous years, the main destination countries for trafficking for sexual exploitation are the United Arab Emirates and Turkey. In close collaboration with the Government of Uzbekistan (GoU), and in partnership with local NGOs from nine oblasts around the country, IOM has been carrying out a nationwide public information campaign aimed at preventing human trafficking and irregular migration. Since 2003, IOM has registered more than 5,000 trafficking cases and provided repatriation and reintegration assistance to more than 3,000 trafficking victims. In addition, since 2007, IOM has been conducting training for Uzbek law enforcement aimed at strengthening their capacities in detecting, investigating, and prosecuting trafficking cases, as well as providing assistance to trafficking victims. Such training has also contributed to the adoption by the GoU of the “Law on Combating Human Trafficking” and the National Action Plan on Combating Human Trafficking, as well as the establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Combating Human Trafficking.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

IOM plans to continue supporting a local NGO network in carrying out awareness-raising events and providing counter-trafficking information through hotlines. IOM and this partner NGO network also assist VoTs in nine oblasts of Uzbekistan by arranging and facilitating their return and providing them with rehabilitation and reintegration assistance. IOM also proposes to continue conducting capacity-building training for specialists working with VoTs, in addition to offering training for law enforcement officials including police officers, judges, investigators, and prosecutors.

- Combating TIP in Uzbekistan – USD 500,000
- Assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings – USD 500,000
- Capacity-building of law enforcement officers on prosecuting trafficking cases – USD 300,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM’s proposed border management project in Uzbekistan envisages the provision of technical assistance to international checkpoints in the country, thereby enabling the government to curtail irregular migration, human smuggling and trafficking in human beings through its borders.

- Border control and management – USD 500,000
  (Total budget for two years: USD 1,500,000)

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

Since 2007, IOM has also been implementing labour migration programming aimed at building the capacities of concerned governmental structures in labour migration management and improving labour migration legislation through the provision of technical assistance. Other IOM activities have focused on providing information to potential labour migrants through NGO partners operating Information Resource Centres.

- Protecting the rights and interests of migrant workers in the pre-employment stage – USD 500,000
- Protecting the rights and interests of migrant workers in the employment stage – USD 800,000
- Protecting the rights and interests of migrant workers in the post-employment stage – USD 600,000

Total funding requirements for Uzbekistan – USD 3,700,000
South-Eastern Europe
Regional
Albania
Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH)
Croatia
Montenegro
Republic of Serbia
UN Security Council Resolution 1244-
Administered Kosovo
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

South Caucasus
Regional
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Georgia

Eastern Europe
Regional
Belarus
Republic of Moldova
Russian Federation
Turkey
Ukraine

Central Europe
Regional
Bulgaria
Czech Republic
Hungary
Poland
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia

European Union
MIGRATION ISSUES

South-Eastern Europe (SEE) is affected by several simultaneous migration trends, such as the return and reintegration of refugees, migration outflows to the EU and an increase in seasonal labour migrants; therefore, the countries of the region face challenges in many migration-related fields. Despite the fact that parts of the region remain unstable, significant efforts have been made to improve the countries’ migration management capacities in order to achieve the long-term goal of EU accession. While visa facilitation and readmission agreements have been concluded in recent years, the European Commission (EC) proposed visa-free travel to the Schengen zone for the citizens of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia starting from 1 January 2010. For the other SEE countries (excluding Croatia which is a candidate state), there is a need to build stronger institutions and a sound technical infrastructure before such a recommendation can be made.

The SEE countries are primarily source and transit countries for trafficking in human beings (THB) and other forms of irregular migration. A noteworthy regional phenomenon is the large number of SEE labour migrants abroad as their remittances often comprise a large portion of their home country’s gross domestic product (GDP).

IOM, together with its national and international partners, aims to support the governments in the region in improving their migration management capacity, including border management, and to help combat THB. Improving the welfare of ethnic minorities, helping integrate redundant military personnel, strengthening ties with the SEE diaspora, and promoting orderly migration also remain key priorities.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Regulating Migration

Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

This proposed regional project aims to strengthen the governmental response of three target SEE countries in the area of return migration management. This objective will be achieved through the sharing, development, and institutionalization of existing tools and systems on return and readmission.

- Enhancing dialogue and capacity in the Western Balkans on return and readmission management – USD 140,000

Counter-trafficking

One of the main issues of concern in SEE is the prevalence of THB. While reliable statistics are often hard to find, anecdotal evidence and collected data suggest that the states of the region remain primarily source and transit countries for THB. IOM has been involved in a number of different activities aiming at tackling this phenomenon, including awareness-raising, capacity-building, and supporting the protection and reintegration of victims, as well as undertaking research and compiling data on the issue. IOM recognizes the significant role played by Ministries for Foreign Affairs (MFAs) and their diplomatic networks abroad in combating THB. Therefore, the proposed regional initiative attempts to formulate regional strategies and share good practices for fighting trafficking through workshops and training for MFA officials. MFA officials from nine countries in SEE shall participate in intensive training sessions designed to familiarize them with trafficking issues, engage in dialogue, and exchange ideas, as well as identifying and assessing the shortcomings of their respective Ministry’s approach to handling and assisting victims of trafficking (VoTs) and combating trafficking within national, regional, and international frameworks.

- Regional cooperation to prevent trafficking in human beings in the Western Balkans – USD 1,500,000
- Training on trafficking for MFA officials in SEE – USD 350,140 (New)

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

Technical cooperation at both the national and regional levels remains a significant priority for the countries of SEE in order for them to achieve their long-term strategic goal of EU membership. Capacity-building and cooperation between different countries of the region are therefore key elements in IOM’s regional initiative targeting the Western Balkans and Turkey. IOM will also continue to support the implementation of national and regional integrated border management strategies through a new proposed project that will focus on building capacities and increasing regional cooperation among Croatian, Montenegrin, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and Albanian law enforcement to tackle irregular migration and illegal activities across the southern part of Balkan route. According to statistical and other unofficial sources, this route has one of the highest incidence rates of irregular migration.

- Strengthening integrated border management in the Western Balkans and Turkey – USD 229,815 (Co-funding)
- Regional police cooperation in the fight against irregular migration and THB – USD 400,000

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

IOM aims to implement the second phase of the regional labour migration project, “Capacity-building, information and awareness-raising towards promoting orderly migration in the Western Balkans”, which ends in January
MIGRATORY INITIATIVES 2010

Local enterprises.

Development by identifying innovative financial services. The study will look at ways to strengthen savings, investment, and employment models. The analysis of migrant communities and the links between remittances and migrant capital will be conducted in five countries with a large Bosnian diaspora. Source Country Information (IASCI), a study will be realized by IOM for the Balkans, in Central and Western Africa, Latin America, and the Black Sea Region. This will be done by creating or updating the Country Migration Profiles, a tool developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO), IOM aims to continue to provide evidence-based assessments of migration trends and policies in the region. This will be done by creating or updating the Country Migration Profiles, a tool developed by EU and realized by IOM for the Balkans, in Central and Western Africa, Latin America, and the Black Sea Region. With these Migration Profiles, IOM aims to contribute to greater coherence within national migration policies and enhanced regional cooperation.

In another of IOM’s proposed projects, to be carried out in partnership with the International Agency for Source Country Information (IASCI), a study will be conducted in five countries with a large Bosnian diaspora to analyse links between migrant communities and investment opportunities in BiH by testing the underlying assumptions and cornerstones which a migrant-specific, savings, investment, and employment model might be developed on. The study will look at ways to strengthen the links between remittances and migrant capital with development by identifying innovative financial services and products of relevance to migrants, their families and local enterprises.

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Research and Publications

In order to support migration management capacities in the region, IOM will continue to provide evidence-based assessments of the migration trends and policies in the region. This will be done by creating or updating the Country Migration Profiles, a tool developed by EU and realized by IOM for the Balkans, in Central and Western Africa, Latin America, and the Black Sea Region. With these Migration Profiles, IOM aims to contribute to greater coherence within national migration policies and enhanced regional cooperation.

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- Updating country Migration Profiles for the Western Balkans – USD 67,476
- Assessment study – remittances from five selected European countries – USD 473,372

Total funding requirements for the region – USD 4,650,803

ALBANIA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Albania continues political reforms in line with its Euro-Atlantic Integration goals. In April 2009, it became a member of NATO, and the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA), ratified by all EU Member States entered into force. Progress continues on the EC roadmap with particular priority given to external relations and fundamental rights issues, strengthening border controls, reinforcing the institutional framework to fight organized crime and corruption and improving passport security. Challenges remain in terms of aligning the country’s legislation with the EU acquis on migration and asylum standards, and Albania was not among those countries in the region granted visa liberalization in 2009-2010.

Throughout 2009, IOM continued to support the country’s strategic national policy approaches including inter alia: the National Migration Strategy; the Readmission Agreement with the European Community; the Remittances Action Plan, the Integrated Border Management and the Anti-Trafficking Strategy.

In 2010, IOM plans to provide further support to assist Albania in maximizing the benefits of migration on the country’s development, enhancing regular migration management and countering irregular migration. In particular, IOM plans to assess the experiences implementing the National Strategy and Action Plan on Migration 2005-2010, and will build on lessons learned to elaborate a renewed national migration management approach, including enhanced consular support to migrant communities abroad.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

While contributing to national development and poverty alleviation, Albania’s consistently high levels of emigration pose a constant challenge to its remaining human resource base. In cooperation with other IOM country offices and the International Labour Organization (ILO), IOM aims to address this human resource gap by: a) enhancing the quality and relevance of learning and skill development through improved vocational training; b) increasing access to vocational training and the labour market; and c) updating or strengthening the skills of the trained labour force to correspond with the demands of the domestic and international labour markets.

- Harnessing the potential benefits of Albanian migration through the development of its human capital – USD 500,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 1,100,000)
- Innovative developmental mechanism connecting countries and migrants – USD 55,443

Remittances

IOM is supporting the Government of Albania (GoA) to implement the provisions of its National Action Plan on Remittances and to gauge and counter the effects of the
current economic crisis. IOM proposes to replicate in Greece previously successful activities targeting Albanian migrant communities in Italy.

- The National Action Plan on Remittances: from policy development to implementation – expanded actions in Greece – USD 190,000

**Regulating Migration**

**Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments**

IOM will continue providing support for the reintegration of returning migrants by providing country-of-origin information, and helping to develop an overall reintegration management approach. Subsequent to the EC Readmission Agreement third-country clause coming into force, IOM aims to continue providing technical assistance to the GoA on: drafting the legal framework necessary to regulate the operation and management of the reception centre for irregular third-country nationals; facilitating the training of staff managing the centre; and building capacity at border crossing points for appropriate border and referral services in accordance with international and EU standards.

- Reintegration management: national capacity assessment – USD 120,000
- Expanding actions in support of border management in Albania – USD 700,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 1,300,000)

**Counter-trafficking**

Building on its counter-trafficking experience in Albania, IOM will continue to support cooperation among government coordinating and enforcement agencies, service providers and civil society along the National Anti-Trafficking Strategy 2008-2010. In particular, it will encourage better victim identification, shelter and reintegration assistance, in line with the National Referral Mechanism and raise awareness among school-goers on the dangers of irregular migration.

- Support to the national referral mechanism and awareness-raising activities – USD 150,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 500,000)
- Follow-up on anti-trafficking efforts – USD 500,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 1,000,000)
- Prevention of trafficking and domestic violence through information and awareness in schools and for vulnerable groups – USD 260,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 422,000)

**Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building**

IOM will assist the GoA to assess experiences to date in the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Migration 2005-2010 in order to identify follow-up activities. In border management, in line with the existing Strategy for Integrated Border Management, IOM plans to provide further migration legislation expertise, support data protection and human rights approaches, and enhance cross-border cooperation. Following the establishment of the electronic domestic civil registry, and based on IOM’s earlier feasibility assessment on the registration of Albanian migrants abroad, further capacity-building will be offered to the MFA and Albanian consular offices to enhance their service provision to migrants.

- National migration strategy assessment and follow-up – USD 650,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 1,300,000)
- Integrated border management in the West Balkans and Turkey – additional actions for Albania: USD 90,000
- Capacity-building and support to consular services – USD 200,000

**Facilitating Migration**

**Labour Migration**

Within the ongoing regional project “Capacity-Building Information and Awareness-Raising towards orderly migration in the Western Balkans”, IOM has facilitated the establishment of a network of 14 Migrant Service Centres (MSCs) within the regional employment service structures in the targeted SEE countries. In Albania, such MSCs took the form of Migration Counters (Sportele Migracioni in Albanian); the service provision functions of these counters will require further consolidation in 2010.

- Support to the Sportele Migracioni – USD 250,000

**Migration Policy and Research**

**Migration Research and Publications**

IOM will continue implementing the Millennium Development Goals Fund (MDG-F) programme “Youth and Migration” jointly with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), ILO and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to promote decent youth employment and address disadvantaged youth in rural areas with targeted labour market measures. On the basis of surveys conducted in 2009 on informal employment trends, internal labour market needs, and alternatives to emigration, IOM will pursue youth awareness-raising and outreach activities to discourage irregular migration and promote resource mobilization connecting Albanians abroad to home communities.

- Youth and migration: reaping the benefits and mitigating the risks – USD 164,652

**Total funding requirements for Albania – USD 3,900,095**

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (BIH)**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is located at a migration crossroad between Eastern and Western Europe. BiH’s proximity to the EU, its dual-state system, young migration management structure, porous borders, lax visa regimes, and limited resources have made it a source and transit country for irregular migration, human trafficking and smuggling. In recent years however, BiH has made significant improvements in its migration management capacities: the country currently possesses all basic migration management structures and legislation. The
Roadmap for Visa-Free Travel presented by the EU identifies four sets of issues to be addressed: improvement of document security; management of irregular migration; greater public security through cooperation with the EU against organized crime and corruption; and respect for the fundamental human rights linked to the movement of persons.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), BiH receives one of the highest levels of diaspora remittances in terms of their percentage of the country’s GDP. In this context, IOM intends to continue assisting the BiH government in strengthening its migration management capacity, including the management of irregular migration and THB. In addition, under the Framework Agreement signed with the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (MHRR), IOM will work with the MHRR to establish the conditions and pursue opportunities to maximize the collective knowledge and remittances of the diaspora. Such initiatives are crucial for BiH to be able to offer its youth income-generating and other opportunities that will encourage them to remain in the country and avoid irregular migration schemes.

PROGRAMME AREAS
Migration and Development
Migration and Economic/Community Development

In light of its ministerial mandate, the MHRR will spearhead efforts to gather necessary data on diaspora contributions and to engage public and private sector stakeholders in an inter-institutional process to devise a coherent strategy and legislative framework for maximizing the impact of diaspora contributions. Under this initiative, IOM intends to provide technical support to the MHRR for a period of two years during which the following accomplishments are expected: (1) a comprehensive study on BiH diaspora contributions, including remittances; (2) an inter-institutional task force fulfilling advisory, operational and political functions relating to diaspora issues; (3) development and adoption of a national law and strategy on diaspora issues; and (4) selection and development of concrete initiatives to increase the developmental impact of diaspora contributions.

- Maximizing the impact of diaspora contributions – USD 541,519 (Total budget for two years: USD 650,000) (New)

Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking

In the years immediately following the cessation of hostilities in BiH, many foreign women were trafficked to the country for the purpose of prostitution. In recent years, increasing numbers of Bosnian nationals have been identified as having been trafficked into prostitution within their own country. Currently, there are no organizations providing outreach into the “prostitution community” to identify these young women and girls and offer them assistance. This project seeks to develop and initiate such outreach programmes in BiH to increase the identification of trafficked women and girls, offer them appropriate assistance, and increase prosecution of the perpetrators.

- Decreasing the commercial sexual exploitation of women and girls in BiH – USD 675,345 (Total budget for two years: USD 1,035,106)

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

As a follow-up to the NATO Trust Fund (NTF) Programme for BiH, the Ministry of Defence (MoD) and IOM have jointly developed a proposal for capacity-building for the MoD focused on transition and the resettlement of military personnel. Pursuant to the defence reforms enacted in 2006, which changed the eligibility requirements for members of the BiH armed forces, the MoD expects some 2,750 military personnel to be discharged in 2010. The MoD has taken important steps to prepare for this upcoming “wave,” but the magnitude of the challenge calls for the continued, and gradually declining, support of the international community. The project reflects IOM’s programmatic response to the need for enhanced MoD capacities to develop and put in place standardized, effective and timely procedures for the resettlement of released personnel in anticipation of the large number of individuals scheduled for discharge in 2010.

- Technical assistance for the implementation of the MoD resettlement policy – USD 471,036 (Total budget for two years: USD 942,073)

Facilitating Migration
Labour Migration

When its graduates decide to leave the country permanently or for long periods of time, BiH is deprived of the very individuals who are best-positioned to help BiH businesses succeed, grow and offer employment opportunities to others. This pilot project adopts a comprehensive approach to reducing the “brain drain” of university graduates and encouraging “brain circulation” of members of the BiH diaspora by: (a) providing job-placement opportunities and internships, training and mentorship to recent graduates and students in their final year of university; (b) tailoring training and mentorship activities to support companies that employ the pilot project’s young participants; (c) engaging members of the diaspora with pertinent skills, experience and networks to serve as mentors to the youth participants; (d) building the capacity of local authorities and other stakeholders in four regions of BiH to tackle youth unemployment by actively involving them in the pilot project and promoting dialogue among government, students, educational facilities, employers and civil society; and (e) systematizing and disseminating lessons learned and good practices in the implementation of “active labour market programmes” for unemployed youths.

- Educated youth employability (EYE) – USD 515,500 (Total budget for two years: USD 1,031,001) (New)

Total funding requirements for Bosnia and Herzegovina – USD 2,203,400
CROATIA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Since the start of the negotiation process with the EU in October 2005, Croatia has made considerable progress in migration reform on its path to EU accession. Migration legislation is in place and is, to a great extent, harmonized with the EU acquis. However, there is still need to improve cross-border and regional cooperation in the area of labour migration, as well as in the fight against irregular migration, smuggling and THB. IOM has actively contributed to the government’s migration management efforts and alignment with EU standards, in close cooperation with national counterparts, by providing a gap analysis between national migration laws and the EC acquis. IOM has also provided a comprehensive series of training to government officials in counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling, equipping and training mobile border units and promoting cross-border cooperation. IOM training has focused on sensitizing government bodies to labour migration issues and addressing the essential health care needs of Croatian migrants.

In 2010, IOM will seek to improve national capacities in labour migration management, as well as reinforce regional cooperation and border management capacities. It will do so by training law-enforcement officers and promoting greater cross-border cooperation and integrated border management in order to strengthen neighbouring countries to jointly fight irregular migration and other irregular activities across the southern Balkans. IOM will also continue to enhance the counter-trafficking efforts of the Government Office for Human Rights.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health
Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

In support of Croatia’s efforts to maintain the current low incidence of HIV and AIDS amongst Croatian migrant workers, IOM seeks to continue its HIV and AIDS capacity-building activities among migrant workers. Training and awareness-raising events will not only target migrant workers, but also their employers and health and safety advisors. Information related to migrant workers’ health will be regularly gathered and entered into a newly developed component of the central database managed by the Croatian Institute for Occupational Health, thereby enabling increased and higher-quality monitoring of migrant workers’ health, which will help in the design of pertinent preventive measures.

- Capacity-building on HIV and AIDS among Croatian migrant workers – USD 70,000

Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking

In support of Croatia’s National Action Plan to Prevent and Fight against Human Trafficking, IOM will contribute to continuous, vigorous communication among socially engaged national partners in order to establish systematic and coordinated activities to improve the screening and treatment of unaccompanied foreign minors, as well as promoting greater understanding of their condition. IOM will endeavour to conduct training with NGOs as well as social and health care workers with a particular focus on paediatric psychology, in order to improve participants’ capacity to interview and detect child VoTs among unaccompanied foreign minors. Identification, assistance, protection and return of minor VoTs, as well as unaccompanied foreign minors will also be improved in accordance with international standards.

- Capacity-building and awareness-raising of social workers, health workers, NGOs and media on unaccompanied foreign minors – USD 250,000 (New)
- Protection, assistance, and return of minor VoTs and unaccompanied foreign minors in irregular status – USD 200,000

Facilitating Migration
Labour Migration

There is an urgent need to build the capacities of national authorities in labour migration management. The increase in the number of labour immigrants calls for a coordinated and comprehensive policy approach and the elaboration of long-term labour migration strategy. IOM’s proposed project will target competent ministries, public bodies, and the civil sector dealing with labour migration through an assessment of training needs, and a corresponding series of training and workshops. The project will also focus on raising awareness of the critical role immigrants play in society, as well as a campaign against xenophobia, which also promotes greater appreciation of cultural differences.

- Capacity-building in labour migration management in Croatia – USD 190,000 (New)

Migrant Processing and Integration

The IOM pilot survey “You are not alone, we’ll help you” was the first in Croatia that specifically addressed female migrants. The survey showed that during the process of integration, female migrants face numerous problems. Many of the interviewees reported that violent incidents were frequent during the integration process. Given these findings, in one of its new proposed projects, which was developed in close partnership with local authorities and national NGOs, IOM intends to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable migrant women through financial and technical assistance for microenterprise development.

- Capacity-building and support to migrant women from the former Soviet Union – USD 200,000 (New)

Migration Policy and Research
Migration Research and Publications

In light of Croatia’s accession to the EU and based on migration policy strategy and unfavourable demographic trends and labour market shortages in certain sectors of the domestic economy, IOM will carry out research on Croatia’s migration potential in order to better estimate the scale and scope of potential migration trends, while concurrently assessing the need for foreign workers.

Given certain difficulties connected with the integration of legally residing migrants in Croatia, it is important to...
set up a comprehensive qualitative research, applying a methodology that will enable researchers to reach newly arrived immigrants. It is also important to implement an information campaign about the status and rights of migrants in the Republic of Croatia.

- **Research on Croatia’s migration potential** – USD 90,000 (New)
- **Research and awareness-raising on migration and the rights of migrants** – USD 150,000 (New)

Total funding requirements for Croatia – USD 1,150,000

**MONTENEGRO**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

EU integration, including visa-free travel within the EU, remains a priority for the Government of Montenegro (GoM). The country is progressing steadily towards EU candidate status and is developing a comprehensive system to manage migration. In the last years, the GoM has adopted a number of strategic documents and corresponding action plans as well as legislation. These include strategies to manage migration and ensure it contributes to the country’s development by addressing recurrent migration flows, improving the legal migration framework, and creating an appropriate institutional structure. Furthermore, Montenegro is undertaking significant efforts to revitalize the national counter-trafficking system by consolidating and operationalizing a National Referral System (NRS), as well as the role of the National Coordinator.

In this context, in 2010 IOM aims to continue assisting the GoM by providing advisory and operational support to Montenegrin officials in their efforts to strengthen the country’s migration management capacity, including improvements to border controls as well as efforts to curtail irregular migration and combat THB.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Migration and Development**

**Migration and Economic/Community Development**

In partnership with relevant government authorities, IOM will support the establishment of youth offices at the municipal level, organize training and study visits for relevant authorities, promote youth exchanges and support skills training as well as youth entrepreneurship. Thus, the proposed project aims to offer youth opportunities to remain in the country, thereby avoiding irregular migration schemes.

Montenegro is home to a large Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian (RAE) population including displaced RAE from Kosovo/UNSC 1244. In support of their socio-economic integration, through another proposed project IOM will provide technical skills training to RAE community members, in coordination with relevant authorities. To this end, a network of small and medium entrepreneurs will be created, who are willing to provide opportunities for on-the-job training (OJT) to select RAE community members, who have completed the project’s technical skills training. Thus, this training is meant to enhance participants’ practical skills, while simultaneously giving them an opportunity to seek employment in the businesses that are part of an entrepreneurs’ network.

- **Youth institutional network** – USD 825,000 (New)
- **RAE technical skills enhancement** – USD 654,000 (New)

**Regulating Migration**

**Counter-trafficking**

This proposed project builds upon IOM’s past and present counter-trafficking activities in Montenegro, as it seeks to support the national counter-trafficking coordination process, which involves government authorities, NGOs and all relevant stakeholders, through training, workshops, and “learning-by-doing”. Capacity-building activities will focus on law-enforcement officials, prosecutors, and judges engaged in fighting human trafficking. In parallel, activities to raise awareness among young people and vulnerable groups at risk of being trafficked will be carried out. Finally, through this project, tailor-made reintegration packages will also be provided to VoTs.

- **Combating trafficking in Montenegro through capacity-building, awareness-raising, and reintegration repatriation activities** – USD 425,000

**Technical Cooperation on Migration**

**Management and Capacity-building**

IOM has been working with the Ministry of Interior and Public Affairs as well as the Police Directorate to support their efforts to enhance migration management and border controls. The Police Directorate has identified the reinforcement of its Criminal Intelligence System as a top priority. This will enable, among other things, a better overview of information related to cases of irregular border crossings, smuggling and trafficking of goods and persons. That could improve response times to potential threats and increase the number of apprehensions of irregular goods and persons involved in criminal cross-border activities. To this end, IOM will provide technical support and expertise for the development of different subsystems such as case management, document flow and others. At the same time, the project will provide equipment in support of the corresponding network infrastructure.

- **Technical capacity-building in support of Montenegro’s Criminal Intelligence System** – USD 653,000 (New)

Total funding requirements for Montenegro – USD 2,557,000
Serbia has now adopted a national migration strategy and efforts to develop a corresponding action plan are well underway. Both are critical elements of the visa liberalization roadmap signed with the EU. IOM played a key role in outlining the necessary steps for the drafting and adoption of this migration strategy, particularly through migration acquis-oriented legal and policy recommendations. In 2010, IOM envisages the provision of further technical assistance in order to support key government partners in implementing the migration action plan. Such assistance will focus on migration management capacity development of government officials at the central, regional and municipal levels, enhancing migration research and analysis capacities, reviewing and recommending improved collection, sharing, and reporting of statistical data on migration. Other IOM efforts will focus on addressing the renewed human trafficking challenge, as well as helping the government to address persistent refugee and internally displaced people’s (IDP) needs across Serbia. The diaspora – a long-forgotten and untapped resource – should also be “leveraged” in order to contribute to the development of the country and this is an area of growing government interest.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

IOM has successfully carried out the first three years of a five-year NTF project aimed at providing employment-generation support to some 5,000 discharged soldiers. Serbia’s Defence Minister officially requested the implementation of the fourth-year phase, which will include the establishment of closer links with business incubators and regional chambers of commerce.

IOM has also recently concluded two EC-funded projects including a policy-level initiative aimed at revising the national strategy for refugees and IDPs, as well as a housing and livelihood support initiative for some 200 refugees and IDPs. A third EC contract has recently been concluded involving the construction of two social housing units for 36 IDP families, 12 prefabricated houses for refugee families and 60 income-generation grants.

- NATO/Partnership for Peace (PfP) Trust Fund for redundant defence personnel – USD 487,000
- Provision of housing and income-generation support to refugees and IDPs in Serbia – USD 75,283 (Co-funding)

Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals

The Serbian Ministry for Diaspora has been tasked by the government with preparing a national strategy and action plan for diaspora. Having participated and supported a number of diaspora events and projects, IOM has been called upon to provide technical assistance to the Ministry with due regard to the recently passed Law on Diaspora.

- Serbian diaspora strategy and action plan project – USD 54,083

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

The Serbian Ministry for Diaspora has been tasked by the government with preparing a national strategy and action plan for diaspora. Having participated and supported a number of diaspora events and projects, IOM has been called upon to provide technical assistance to the Ministry with due regard to the recently passed Law on Diaspora.

- Serbian diaspora strategy and action plan project – USD 54,083

Regulating Migration

Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

The Government of Serbia (GoS) recently adopted a Readmission Strategy but has scarce resources for its implementation. The Commissariat for Refugees, which has primary responsibility for its implementation, has requested IOM’s support in reintegrating vulnerable categories of returnees, particularly Roma, who represent over 60 per cent of returnees to Serbia.

- Readmission and reintegration support project – USD 490,000 (New)

Counter-trafficking

Upon the appointment of the new National Counter-Trafficking (CT) Coordinator by the GoS in November 2008, the National CT Team, supported with IOM’s technical assistance, developed a comprehensive National CT Action Plan (NAP) for 2009-11. NAP priorities include: the need to strengthen the National Referral Mechanism and to enhance CT assistance to Serbian nationals, which comprise the bulk of trafficked victims identified over the past three years. To achieve this, IOM will: 1) implement with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) a project aimed at operationalizing the NAP; and
2) build the capacity of the Service for the Coordination of the Protection of VoTs, which plays the leading role in the identification and referral of VoTs.

- Joint programme of IOM, UNODC and UNHCR to combat human trafficking in Serbia – USD 828,228 (Total budget for two years: USD 1,654,944)
- Institution-building of the Service for the Coordination of the Protection of VoTs – USD 181,993

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

The Commissariat for Refugees was designated by the GoS as the leading national migration institution. However, beyond refugee and IDPs issues, it lacks basic knowledge of other migration dynamics, such as labour migration, seasonal migration, irregular migration, migrant integration, etc. Therefore, IOM proposes to work with the Commissariat, and with other institutions that comprise the Government Coordination Body on Migration, in order to build institutional expertise and operational capacity to address migration. Core activities will include a series of targeted migration training, technical assistance on migration profile development, and the transformation of the Commissariat into a specialized migration agency.

- Capacity-building in migration management (CBMM) in Serbia – USD 176,514 (New)

Facilitating Migration Labour Migration

This proposed initiative aims to provide objective information to migrants and potential migrants through the establishment of MSCs embedded within the National Employment Service (NES) premises in two locations in Serbia. This activity builds on the successful experience gained by IOM and NES in establishing one such centre in 2008 in Belgrade. Within that MSC, migrants receive accurate information, advice and referral on the risks of irregular migration, human trafficking, as well as legal migration opportunities and possibilities for work or skills development at home. Most significantly, this activity will also develop the relevant capacities of the NES, thereby ensuring that Serbian institutions are able to replicate and manage such activities in the future.

- Migrant Service Centre project – USD 380,000

Migration Policy and Research Migration Policy Activities

It is anticipated that 2010 will be a landmark year that will see Serbia included in the White Schengen list and request EU candidate status. Therefore, IOM proposes measures to foster an integration of targeted migration training, technical assistance on migration profile development, and the transformation of the Commissariat into a specialized migration agency.

- Migrant integration project – USD 25,000 (New)

UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1244-ADMINISTERED KOSOVO

MIGRATION ISSUES

Even though the socio-economic situation in Kosovo/UNSC 1244 has significantly improved in recent years and a measure of stability has returned, it remains among the poorest areas in Europe, with official unemployment rates at 40 per cent – a key factor that fuels outward migration. Over one third of the population (and near half of the youth) reported in 2009 of their intention to emigrate. With most legal emigration routes to Europe virtually closed, irregular migration appears to many as the only option.

Kosovo/UNSC 1244 has the youngest population in Europe and within a regional context, it has a relatively high rate of population growth. Kosovo/UNSC 1244 also faces a lack of social and health care provisions, as well as an underdeveloped infrastructure and policies related to human trafficking and migration.

As one of its primary activities, IOM has provided an array of assistance measures for the return and reintegration of returnees from all ethnic communities, ranging from vocational training, job referrals and grants for micro-enterprise development to psychosocial and medical services. Promoting the sustainable reintegration of returnees, particularly ethnic minorities, will remain an area of IOM emphasis since reintegration is a cornerstone in the successful rebuilding a multi-ethnic society in Kosovo/UNSC 1244. To this end, strengthening governmental capacities – at both the central and municipal levels – to formulate and put in practice strategies that foster an environment conducive to return migration constitutes one of IOM’s highest priorities. To this end, IOM plans to continue engaging in projects aimed at improving the economic prospects for both returnees and members of the receiving communities. This approach enhances the capacity of receiving communities to attract, absorb and retain returning migrants and other displaced persons, thereby discouraging further outmigration.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

The domestic health care system struggles with inadequate equipment as well as medical staff lacking access to and experience in modern diagnostics and treatment methods. IOM proposes to build the technical capacities of medical staff in specialized care for the elderly and by providing financial assistance to pensioners’ clubs in order to increase the services available to older persons. This proposal is being created in light of the large numbers of senior citizens among all ethnic communities who have

Total funding requirements for the Republic of Serbia – USD 4,188,101

1 Hereafter referred to as “Kosovo/UNSC 1244”.
expressed a desire to return to Kosovo/UNSC 1244, but hesitate to do so, given the insufficient level of specialized health care and community facilities.

- Contributing to improved geriatric health services and welfare of elderly returnees and residents of Kosovo/UNSC 1244 from all ethnic communities – USD 250,000 (New)

Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations

The crisis response, disaster management and emergency preparedness capacities of the health sector in Kosovo/UNSC 1244 urgently need to be strengthened. Given its expertise in institutional capacity-building for emergency preparedness and as a member of the UN Kosovo/UNSC 1244 Team Inter-Agency Contingency Planning Group, IOM has been called upon to organize multisectoral activities such as training health care staff to strengthen their rapid response capacities.

- Support to the pre-hospital care and emergency medical services of Kosovo/UNSC 1244 in health emergency preparedness and response – USD 450,000 (New)

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

IOM seeks to continue working closely with local officials to promote sustainable economic development in order to enhance the growth of an environment capable of supporting small-business development. Particular emphasis will continue to be given to the needs of ethnic minority communities, with programming aimed at fostering socio-economic stability among these populations to deter their outmigration.

Based on its extensive experience, IOM will direct future programming to improve the basic living conditions of disadvantaged and marginalized communities (including multi-ethnic municipalities) through the rehabilitation of key infrastructure that serves the priority needs of the area’s population (such as health and education structures). IOM’s proposed projects will also work to strengthen economic revitalization strategies, focusing on small, viable businesses that can develop technologies and sustainable reintegration options; b) conducting prevention of onward irregular migration and will enhance the capacities of Kosovo/UNSC 1244 to manage irregular migration.

In order to strengthen the capacity of civil society through the development and improvement of social services, the promotion of equal opportunity, and the creation of a non-discriminatory environment, it is necessary to build the capacity of local civil society organizations (CSOs) to better serve their communities through more effective advocacy. IOM also proposes to assist local/municipal authorities to formulate policy and work closely with civil society to ensure equitable service provision to all area residents.

- Building a common future in North Kosovo/UNSC 1244 – USD 1,545,000 (New)
- Poverty alleviation in marginalized municipalities programme (PAMM II) – USD 1,200,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 2,500,000)

Support to civil society in Kosovo/UNSC 1244 – USD 200,000

Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals

Through this project IOM intends to facilitate the voluntary temporary return of qualified nationals (entrepreneurs, engineers, researchers, scientists, university professors, etc) by using the organization’s expertise and experiences to connect expatriate professionals who can and would like to contribute to the development of Kosovo/UNSC 1244. The contribution of the diaspora will be maximized through: (1) the transfer of skills; (2) the establishment of business-facilitation centres in countries of origin, making use of senior diaspora experts as mentors for entrepreneurs; and (3) capacity-building within the educational system by developing new teaching modules and curricula for schools and universities in addition to the establishment of a sustainable vocational training scheme.

- Migration and education for development in Kosovo/UNSC 1244 through the “brain gain” programme – USD 1,400,000 (New)

Regulating Migration

Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

IOM will continue to work closely with countries hosting significant numbers of Kosovars in order to facilitate the return process. IOM also seeks (in close cooperation with the relevant authorities in Kosovo/UNSC 1244) to provide assistance for foreign nationals stranded in Kosovo/UNSC 1244 (particularly extraregional migrants) to facilitate their return to their countries of origin.

The support to the voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in Kosovo/UNSC 1244 will contribute to the prevention of onward irregular migration and will enhance the capacities of Kosovo/UNSC 1244 to manage irregular migration.

- Sustainable returns for minority communities to Vitomiricë/a in Pejë/Pec municipality (SRMC) – USD 1,500,000
- Assisted voluntary return (AVR) of foreign nationals stranded migrants in Kosovo/UNSC 1244 – USD 500,000

Counter-trafficking

IOM seeks to continue supporting the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan 2008-2011 by: a) strengthening the functionality of the existing standard operating procedures (SOP) and standardizing the treatment and care of VoTS, establishing safe and sustainable reintegration options; b) conducting prevention-based activities that will focus on youth and ethnic minority groups who are particularly vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation. This latter category of activities will take place within the educational system as well as outside the school environment and assist local structures to develop measures to combat the increasing incidence of internal trafficking and promote the socio-economic stabilization of at-risk groups. In coordination with international partners, IOM will seek to directly support and strengthen law enforcement (including police
and border police) investigations in human trafficking and develop tools to enhance the identification of potential victims.

- Strengthening law enforcement investigations in human trafficking – USD 280,350
- Increasing institutional ownership for victims’ care and protection – USD 240,000
- Preventing trafficking among youth and ethnic minorities at risk – USD 355,000

**Migration Policy and Research**

**Migration Research and Publications**

The proposed study will assess whether there is a relationship between age and/or socio-economic status in the host country and a person’s willingness to return and participate in projects which facilitate the return of qualified nationals to their home country, either temporarily or permanently.

- Investigating the impact of Kosovar brain drain on the medical profession – USD 80,000 (New)

**Total funding requirements for Kosovo/UNSC 1244 – USD 8,000,350**

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Regulating Migration

**Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments**

IOM’s proposed project will provide repatriation assistance for the voluntary and orderly return to their countries of origin of irregular migrants who are stranded in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

- Voluntary return assistance to irregular migrants stranded and destitute in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – USD 70,459

#### Counter-trafficking

One of IOM’s ongoing projects, conducted in the framework of the EC’s Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) Transition Assistance and Institution Building Component 2007, aims to provide technical assistance to improve the capacities of relevant parties in the fight against organized crime, with an emphasis on human trafficking. IOM has developed a new project that will provide an effective response to the need for capacity-building of the social protection sector of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The elaboration, establishment and management of prevention and protection mechanisms for potential and actual victims of human trafficking will be the focus of the project’s two capacity-building components. The proposed action will further reinforce and build upon the results achieved by the country in the fight against organized crime, with particular focus on preventing and combating human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

- Enhancing the capacity of the social protection sector of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in the area of human trafficking – USD 243,746 (New)

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM proposes to help reduce the incidence of irregular migration by implementing prevention-based activities aimed at empowering the personnel of the MFA Consular Departments. Through this action, Ministry officials will acquire the knowledge and skills needed to effectively identify and assist potential and actual vulnerable migrant groups, including citizens and persons from third countries, as well as learn how to support the implementation of national migration management legislation and policies. In another of its proposed initiatives, IOM aims to address some of the immediate needs and priorities identified by national partners in the area of border management – specifically by improving travel documents and security.

- Capacity-building of the MFA consular staff of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on irregular migration and counter-trafficking – USD 158,667 (New)
- Document security and verification capacity-building for government officials – USD 99,222 (New)

### MIGRATION REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

#### MIGRATION ISSUES

While the country is still undergoing social and economic transitional adjustments, relevant progress has been made in the field of migration management and the protection of migrants’ rights. Key institutional achievements include inter alia: the adoption of various legislative tools, the adoption of an Integrated Border Management Strategy and Action Plan followed by the opening of the National Integrated Border Management Centre, the establishment of the national Visa Information System, and the preparation of the Schengen Action Plan. IOM has provided technical assistance and expert support during the finalization of most these processes.

The country’s geographical position – being a part of the Balkan region, neighbouring two EU Member States (Greece and Bulgaria), and being itself in the process of seeking integration with the EU – makes it a unique transit route for migration, much of which is of an irregular nature.

IOM’s primary objective in the country is to act in full partnership with the government as well as national and international partners to work towards strengthened and harmonized standards in all identified key migration areas. IOM activities address a variety of pressing migration related issues including inter alia: THB and migrant smuggling, technical cooperation and institutional capacity-building, and assistance for voluntary return and reintegration, in addition to economic and social stabilization of vulnerable migrants and potential VoTs. IOM’s strategy takes into consideration the EU membership process and the need for progressive alignment with the EU migration acquis; these elements are factored into IOM’s ongoing and proposed programming.
Facilitating Migration
Labour Migration

IOM seeks to reduce the incidence of human trafficking and irregular migration through the implementation of preventive measures that empower vulnerable target groups. The project’s strategy focuses on the acquisition of skills and consequently, it aims to enhance the employability of the most susceptible categories of Roma youth who experience significant socio-economic discrimination.

IOM also proposes to address the root causes of irregular labour migration and labour exploitation of impoverished rural segments of the population. In particular, it will focus on women aged 18 to 38 residing in agricultural settlements in the countryside near Struga and Gostivar. The proposed project will achieve its objectives through the stabilization and enhancement of the target group’s socio-economic status.

IOM also aims to support the socio-economic inclusion of Roma women into “mainstream” society by upgrading their work qualifications, thereby increasing their employability. The action supports the country’s efforts to bring about substantial improvements to the living conditions of Roma communities and reduce the socio-economic gap between Roma and non-Roma citizens.

- Institution-building and direct labour promotion measures to reduce irregular migration and human trafficking among young Roma in Skopje and Tetovo – USD 242,201
- Self-reliance support programme for women residing in rural border areas – USD 437,485 (New)
- Social and economic empowerment of Roma women – USD 338,083 (New)

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Policy Activities

IOM has offered the government its expert support in the preparation and publication of the country’s Resolution on Migration Policy, Plan of Action and 2008 Migration Profile, as well as their THB Strategy and Action Plan.

- Measures to support transnational cooperation to prevent and combat THB and irregular migrations – USD 18,425

Total funding requirements for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – USD 1,608,288
Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia share a number of general and region-specific migration challenges. At the border between Europe and Asia, South Caucasian (SC) countries are on the route of trans-Eurasian and intercontinental traffic, making them simultaneously countries of origin, transit and destination. Displacement issues in the context of unresolved conflicts continue to dominate national migration agendas. In addition, labour migration issues are increasingly prominent within the national political agendas of countries in the region, and IOM addresses these issues by providing capacity-building and training to government officials. Remittances continue to play an important role in the economic development of countries in the region; however, further interventions are needed to ensure that these private financial flows are put to optimum use towards the country’s development.

Human trafficking is an issue growing concern in the region while border management remains a constant challenge. IOM will support governments in the region by providing technical assistance with the continued development of their national frameworks to tackle the aforementioned issues as well as conducting capacity-building activities, including training for officials of key migration management structures.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Regulating Migration**

IOM proposes a project designed to improve collaboration between border guards in the region, which will focus on conducting an “on-spot” regional participatory research at the Armenian, Georgian and Turkish borders aimed at identifying migration trends and preventing irregular migration, smuggling, and trafficking of humans from Armenia through Georgia to Turkey.

- **On-spot research of human movement flows from the Republic of Armenia border points to Turkey transiting through the territory of the Republic of Georgia – USD 200,000**
- **Strengthening comprehensive anti-trafficking responses in Azerbaijan and Georgia – USD 74,955 (Co-funding)**

**Counter-trafficking**

Although the reported prevalence of HIV and AIDS in Armenia is low, its rather large mobile population may face particular vulnerability. To reduce the risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV and AIDS among mobile populations and their families, IOM will focus its efforts on increasing the awareness of mobile populations about the prevalence of HIV and AIDS in destination countries and means of transmitting and contracting the disease.

- **Improving awareness on STI risks, including HIV and AIDS for migrant populations and families – USD 150,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 300,000)**

**Migration Health**

IOM proposes building the capacity of migrant households, local communities and civil society actors through microenterprise development initiatives. The creation of these small businesses will provide a means where greater employment opportunities can be found. In addition, a large number of Armenians reside abroad as temporary workers. Remittances from overseas migrants and migrant workers play an important role in the country’s development. Simultaneously, however, human trafficking is a growing problem that is attracting increasing government attention.

IOM continues to assist the Government of Armenia (GoA) in migration management reforms. IOM’s activities in Armenia support relevant national action plans and strategies developed by the GoA and are in line with the European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plan for Armenia. The GoA has indicated that it prioritizes the following areas for its engagement with IOM: technical cooperation on migration and capacity-building; technical assistance in reforming migration management; labour migration and promotion of facilitated circular labour migration schemes; combating human trafficking; using remittances for the development of Armenian society; mass information on migration; migrant integration, and facilitated movements, particularly assisted return and reintegration. IOM is expanding its portfolio in Armenia and will develop new programming in the areas of migration health and post-emergency operations through assistance to victims of mines. All of the IOM’s activities promote the concept of safe migration through information campaigns and vocational training for underage students at boarding schools, as well as capacity-building activities for border guards and mobile populations who are vulnerable to health issues.
of concretely promoting and capitalizing on investments of migrant remittances to develop viable livelihoods for migrant families.

Frequent deficiencies in the supply of potable and irrigation water further weakens the already fragile agriculture and increases migration pressures in Southern Armenian settlements. IOM is working in cooperation with the GoA to mitigate the push factors for economic migration through a community-stabilizing, technical assistance project. The proposed initiative aims to provide potable and irrigation water by supporting communities to take ownership and re-utilize their traditional underground water systems, or build new, “earth-friendly” water systems. IOM aims to scale up this project in other villages by establishing a Water Resource Centre, which will offer information, training, and assistance to stakeholders interested in environmentally friendly water systems.

• Prevention, self-reliance and reintegration through microenterprise development – USD 160,000 (Total budget for three years: USD 500,000)
• Revitalization of seven South Armenian villages through the rehabilitation of their water systems and the introduction of community-owned sustainable water use – USD 263,000 (Total budget for 25 months USD 473,533)

Remittances

In the context of Armenia’s general economic and geopolitical instability and isolation in the region, numerous households have members who regularly migrate abroad in search of work, primarily to the Russian Federation and EU countries. Most of these households receive regular support from their migrant relatives abroad through remittances. IOM aims to contribute to Armenia’s economic development through the establishment of a sustainable and integrated mechanism to facilitate migrant remittance flows to the country. The purpose of these efforts is to enhance the developmental impact of such private financial flows, particularly in rural communities.

• Enhancing remittance services and their developmental impact on rural communities of Armenia: creating an integrated migrant remittance system – USD 287,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 544,691)

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

IOM proposes to strengthen the capacities of the Inter-agency Commission on Human Trafficking Issues, and to support the establishment and piloting of the Monitoring Group under the Commission. The Monitoring Group will be a pilot version of a standing state body comprised of experienced officials, who will monitor and evaluate anti-trafficking responses, in addition to collecting and analysing data and also assessing whether the state bodies and officials dealing with trafficking cases refrain from corrupt practices. IOM is committed to increasing the transparency of the criminal justice process for human trafficking crimes; to this end, it aims to create a public database of court decisions on trafficking cases, initiate an annual publication on criminal cases and convictions in human trafficking-related crimes, and identify a “watchdog” group/network of NGOs. Furthermore, IOM aims to conduct a large-scale public awareness campaign on human trafficking issues, with special emphasis on the youth and schoolchildren.

• Youth against irregular migration and human trafficking: Armenia project – USD 267,000 (Total budget for 18 months: USD 421,260)
• Capacity-building for Armenian secondary school teachers in gender and trafficking in humans – USD 102,000
• Support to the Republic of Armenia’s draft National Plan of Action to combat trafficking for 2010-2012 – USD 315,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 598,565)

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM aims to contribute to the enhancement of the migration management capacities of the GoA by drafting the required regulations and guidelines for the establishment and operation of Migrant Accommodation Centres. In addition, IOM plans to assist the GoA in creating and conducting capacity-building activities for the personnel working in these centres (including training on the human rights of migrant workers). IOM also aims to enhance border management in Armenia by developing a curriculum and providing regular training in counter-trafficking, migrant smuggling, document examination, fraud detection, and electronic border management information systems, as well as equipping border guards with the necessary technology. Through another of IOM’s proposed projects, all international border crossing control points will be linked to Interpol I-24/7 telecommunications system’s database of stolen and lost travel documents. In addition, police in all border control points and all regional police centres would be linked to Interpol I-24/7 telecommunications system. IOM also proposes to build the capacities of the Armenian mass media to properly report on issues of migration, including labour migration, irregular migration, trafficking in humans, and related problems.

• Support to the Armenian Government to establish Migrant Accommodation Centres – USD 168,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 334,451)
• Capacity-building for the State Migration Service – USD 310,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 619,877)
• Support for the expansion of Interpol I-24/7 telecommunications system – USD 155,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 300,000)
• Capacity-building of Armenian media to properly elucidate problems of migration and related issues – USD 310,825

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

IOM has assisted and involved Armenia in the interregional migration and asylum-management dialogue between the sending and transit countries of the South Caucasus, and receiving EU Member States. Through this process, mechanisms and policies to reduce irregular migration are being promoted while simultaneously the institutional capacity and systems of governments in the South...
Caucasus to promote legal migration, sustainable return, and reintegration practices and policies are being strengthened. In 2010, IOM aims to further develop the Armenia Migration Resource Centre (MRC) in order to increase the awareness of residents of Armenia about the risks of irregular migration and opportunities for labour migration.

- Facilitation of circular labour migration schemes for Armenian labourers to work in the Russian Federation in the preparation for the 2014 Olympic Games – USD 200,000 (Total budget for three years: USD 600,000)
- Services to migrants and protection of their rights through the Armenia Migration Resource Centre – USD 310,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 617,039)

Total funding requirements for Armenia – USD 2,997,825

AZERBAIJAN

MIGRATION ISSUES

Azerbaijan is rapidly becoming a common destination country for international migrants. However it simultaneously remains a country of origin and transit, particularly for migrant workers seeking economic and social opportunities. Having established itself as the primary partner of the Government of Azerbaijan (GoAz) in migration, IOM contributes to the government’s efforts to enhance its migration management system by providing technical assistance and capacity-building support for, inter alia: a) building a functional, effective and integrated system of migration-related statistics and data management; b) developing an enabling environment to utilize migration as an agent of development that contributes to sustainable growth and the creation of employment; c) drafting and launching a comprehensive strategy on migration; d) aligning national legal and regulatory frameworks with international and regional standards; and e) addressing contemporary challenges concerning patterns relating to migration and trafficking in persons (TIP).

PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

IOM proposes to implement the second phase of its Mine Victims Assistance Project, which aims to facilitate the socio-economic reintegration of mine survivors into Azerbaijani society through the provision of business development services and small loans.

- Microcredit programme for Azerbaijani mine survivors (Phase II) – USD 150,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 250,000)

Migration Health

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

IOM plans to undertake a project aiming to improve information and knowledge of migrants on issues and the health services available to them related to health and protection from HIV, AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and various STIs. In this project, IOM will also conduct a situation analysis, including needs and resource assessments among Azerbaijani migrants, their family members in Azerbaijan as well as international migrants in Azerbaijan in an attempt to ensure the evidence-based design and planning of specific interventions.

- Research and awareness-raising among migrants and their families in Azerbaijan – USD 200,000

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

IOM intends to support employment and income-generation in the rural areas of Azerbaijan by enhancing communities’ access to water through the rehabilitation of kahrizes (eco-friendly water systems based on a simple, man-made underground tunnel system with several interconnected collector wells, which takes underground water to the surface through gravity flow) and downstream water management. IOM also proposes to support business development services related to the rehabilitation and maintenance of kahrizes.

- Economic development and income generation in Nakhchivan rural communities through kahriz rehabilitation – USD 1,195,950 (Total budget for three years: USD 3,224,461)
- Sustainable water supply for vulnerable, water-short communities with IDPs presence in Azerbaijan through kahriz rehabilitation (Phase II) – USD 500,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 996,765)
- Kahriz rehabilitation project in the mainland of Azerbaijan – USD 600,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 1,200,000)

Remittances

Currently the significant opportunity remittances could bring for the national economy remains largely unutilized. Through capacity-building, technical assistance and outreach activities, IOM plans to enhance the capacities of the GoAz, financial intermediaries, migrants and migrant communities to efficiently use remittances for increasing the prospects of prosperous economic development in the country.

- Enhancing the development impact of remittances in Azerbaijan – USD 450,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 893,907)

Regulating Migration

Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

IOM will assist rejected asylum-seekers, as well as irregular stranded and destitute migrants currently in

Research and awareness-raising among migrants and their families in Azerbaijan – USD 200,000
Azerbaijan who choose to voluntarily return to their home country. IOM’s assistance will include: counselling and provision of information on the availability of voluntary return assistance; support in obtaining necessary travel documentation through relevant consular authorities and Azerbaijan government agencies; return transportation arrangements; and departure assistance.

- Assisted voluntary return for rejected asylum-seekers and irregular migrants – USD 320,000

Counter-trafficking

Combating TIP is a priority for Azerbaijan. IOM will continue supporting the government’s efforts to address this problem and develop multidimensional strategies that will aim to raise awareness of trafficking among judicial and regulatory authorities, law enforcement, prosecutors/lawyers, and NGOs. In addition, IOM aims to enhance their skills in tackling trafficking issues and informing the population of the risks of irregular migration and the dangers of trafficking. Through other proposed activities, IOM aims to: a) strengthen cooperation among government agencies and between them and civil society; b) enhance the level of victim identification and refine the referral mechanism that brings victims and potential victims to safety and care; and c) help ensure the availability of a comprehensive and sustainable rehabilitation and social reintegration mechanism.

- Enhancing measures and cooperation to effectively combat trafficking in persons through capacity-building and technical assistance – USD 199,999
- Improving counter-trafficking policy and measures in Azerbaijan through capacity-building and technical assistance – USD 230,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 392,017)
- Strengthening rehabilitation and reintegration services in Azerbaijan – USD 150,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM plans to support the implementation of the National Integrated Border Management project by establishing a Border Guards Training Centre (BGTC) in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic and strengthening the human resources in relevant government agencies. The main objectives of this approach are: a) to make the BGTC fully operational by furnishing the facility with up-to-date equipment in order to provide in-house training to law enforcement officers; and b) to improve the border management skills of officials from agencies responsible for border and custom security.

To further contribute to the efforts of the GoAz in establishing a sound migration management system, IOM proposes to undertake initiatives that will result in: the establishment of comprehensive, user-friendly statistics and a data management scheme within the State Statistical Committee; enhancement of cooperation and coordination among government agencies dealing with migration-related statistics; the establishment and functioning of a comprehensive legislative and regulatory framework; highly skilled officials with increased management capacity; and the introduction of adequate legal, regulatory and institutional protection mechanisms that will safeguard the rights and freedoms of persons involved in migration.

- Strengthening the national capacity in collecting, storing, analysing and sharing migration-related data in Azerbaijan – USD 50,000
- Support to strengthen the human resources capacity of the Nakhchivan State Border Service Regiment – USD 90,090
- Effective mechanisms safeguarding the rights and freedoms of persons involved in migration in Azerbaijan – USD 450,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 855,000)

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Research and Publications

In an attempt to raise awareness on the problem of forced labour within and from the country and to assist the GoAz in eliminating this problem, IOM proposes to conduct research that will: highlight the ways in which forced labour is manifesting itself within the Azerbaijani context; specify the circumstances in which forced labour within and from the country is happening; analyse relevant national legal instruments; and recommend further actions that could be undertaken to address the identified dynamics.

- Understanding the phenomenon of forced labour within and from Azerbaijan – USD 70,000

Total funding requirements for Azerbaijan – USD 4,656,039

GEORGIA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Prior to the Russian–Georgian conflict of August 2008, the Georgian economy was on a strong growth track, with GDP rising by 10.5 per cent annually. However, the conflict triggered a weakening of investor, lender and consumer confidence, with banks all but ceasing to extend credit. The conflict also put stress on public finances and resulted in damages to physical infrastructure, an increase in the unemployment rate, and an increased number of IDPs. As a result of declining economic growth, limited employment opportunities and a sense of instability among the population, outmigration has grown and dependence on remittances has risen.

The IDP Action Plan was recently adopted by the Government of Georgia (GoG) to address issues of concern related to both the old and new caseloads of IDPs in the country. Temporary expert groups (TEG), composed of the GoG, international organizations (IOs) including IOM, and the donor community, have been established to provide professional input on housing standards, protection issues, economic livelihood concerns, and social profiling of IDPs.

In late 2009, the Georgia–EU Visa Facilitation and EU-Georgia Readmission Agreements were concluded. In addition, Georgia and the EU signed a Mobility Partnership Declaration that stipulates how EU Member States and Georgia agree to address the management of migration flows.

IOM’s work in Georgia continues to focus on the provision of reception services and socio-economic reintegration...
assistance to returning migrants. IOM is also actively engaged in capacity-building and technical cooperation with migration structures of the GoG. IOM is also investigating ways to maximize the developmental impact of remittances to boosting household economies of families with migrants working abroad.

PROGRAMME AREAS
Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management
Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

IOM’s proposed activities will help increase the competitiveness of IDPs in the labour market and promote social inclusion by providing job counselling for career path development, job referrals and placement and/or self-employment assistance to increase IDPs’ self-dependence and strengthen their economic stability. A pilot mechanism – the Job Counselling and Referral Centre (www.jcrc.ge) – has been established in Tbilisi and Batumi, and IOM aims to support the expansion of these centres across the country. This initiative is strongly supported by the Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation, as well as local authorities at the central and regional levels. Planned activities will also be directed to ensuring support for the mental and psychosocial well-being of IDPs and enhancing community resilience.

- Economic empowerment for internally displaced persons through job counselling and placement, as well as small business development and vocational training – USD 2,982,076
- Mental health and psychosocial support to conflict-affected populations – USD 180,000

Migration and Development
Migration and Economic/Community Development

As a pilot activity in the field of migration and community development, IOM’s Mission in Slovakia together with the IOM Mission in Georgia have developed a common project aiming at supporting employment and business start-up among IDPs living in disadvantaged conditions in Georgia.

- Economic empowerment of internally displaced persons in Georgia – USD 211,000 (New)

Remittances

Continuing labour migration, especially to Turkey and Greece, is coupled with remittance flows, but also with dependency of (rural) households on remitted funds. IOM’s proposed activities are designed to capture the scale and scope of the remittance flows to the country and foster links between migration and development through the productive use of remittances. To this end, IOM proposes to: a) test new, easy to access and cost-effective transmission services; and b) raise the awareness of remittance receivers on efficient uses of remittances to boost their household economies and address their community needs through the implementation of sound remittance investment programmes. The involvement of diaspora groups and the activation of their development potential will also be triggered through the project’s planned activities.

- Studying and linking the capacity of the Georgian diaspora in Greece and Turkey to promote development and new business perspectives in Georgia – USD 187,645 (New)
- Testing and introducing new money transfer options (mobile banking) for rural households receiving remittances – USD 154,928
- Maximizing the development impact of remittances for boosting the livelihoods of migrant households through initiatives supporting small to mid-sized enterprises (SMEs) – USD 375,840 (New)

Regulating Migration
Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

AVR programmes are at the core of IOM activities in Georgia and they are steadily expanding. IOM’s proposed focus on reintegration services other than financial assistance can add a strong social component that promotes the durable reinsertion of returnees and enhances the sustainability of return movements.

- Reintegration assistance to the returning and potential migrants from Georgia through job counselling, referrals to training and employment options and SME support initiatives – USD 450,000 (New)
- Studying and addressing special health needs for returnees within and outside of AVR programmes – USD 261,000

Counter-trafficking

Despite moving up to Tier 1 in the 2007 US TIP Report and remaining there in subsequent years, there remains a need to fortify anti-trafficking measures in all relevant fields to international standards.

IOM proposes concrete activities to build the capacities of the government and civil structures active in combating TIP in Georgia and the region. Specific activities are directed towards supporting the development of the national institutional framework to: 1) address THB through practical measures including victim-centred research, NAP evaluation and monitoring mechanisms; 2) support the prevention of THB and irregular migration through labour market interventions and by informing potential migrants on the risks of irregular migration and the possibilities for legal migration; 3) assist the GoG to detect, investigate, and prosecute criminal activities pertaining to THB; and 4) improve the process of identifying and providing referrals, protection and assistance, including reintegration services, to victims.

- Building the capacity to increase the identification of victims and understand the scale of trafficking in persons in Georgia – USD 190,723 (New)

Technical Cooperation in Migration Management and Capacity-building

Migration and border management continue to be the major focuses of IOM’s capacity-building activities in Georgia. Gaps that still remain and are addressed by proposed IOM programmes include the need for: enhanced border inspection capacity, training border police staff, and increasing the capacity of the MoI Police...
Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

Building the capacity of relevant government structures and supporting them to put in place general labour migration management systems is an important prerequisite for the practical implementation of the objectives of the mobility partnership discussions ongoing between the EC and Georgia. IOM’s proposed project will help increase relevant capacities, with particular focus on migrant worker recruitment procedures with due respect for the rights and interests of migrant workers, and clear procedures for cooperating with private recruitment firms.

- Building the capacity of the government in managing temporary legal labour migration processes from Georgia – USD 250,000 (New)

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Policy Activities

IOM will also assist the GoG in developing policies to make optimal use of the Mobility Partnership recently signed between the EU and Georgia.

- Assist the Georgian Government in developing a legal and policy framework for labour migration – USD 150,000

Migration Research and Publications

In Georgia, migration data is scattered and incomplete as it is collected by various independent institutions using different methodologies. There is a clear need for a comprehensive and complete statistical assessment of the migration situation in the country and the subsequent development of a standardized data collection and analysis tool for relevant authorities and organizations, as well as a system for sharing/exchanging information among them.

- Development of a statistical analysis tool for migration data in Georgia – USD 370,000

Total funding requirements for Georgia – USD 6,305,292
The period of structural reform in the Western New Independent States (WNIS) was accompanied by a decrease in the standard of living and a rise in unemployment and underemployment. This stimulated migration from WNIS to countries abroad, which turned into a mass phenomenon and a source of income for many families through the transfer of remittances. The demand - mainly from the European Union and Russia - for labour from WNIS countries rapidly increased. At the same time, the global intensification of population movements caused an increase in the number of foreigners who came to WNIS countries for work and education as well as using it as a transit zone for irregular movements. In fact, given the current unfavourable demographic conditions in WNIS (i.e. declining birth rates), as well as the prospect of economic development and improved living standards, it is quite likely that WNIS countries will need and attract increasingly higher numbers of immigrants.

IOM programming in the region, developed in close cooperation with the respective governments, continues to concentrate on: capacity-building in migration management, counter-trafficking, migration health assessments, and labour migration. IOM works with civil society, local NGOs, community leaders and international partners in the WNIS to help the governments and civil society develop their capacities to respond to migration challenges. Together with WNIS governments, IOM participates in the Söderköping process, which was initiated by the Swedish Government, IOM and UNHCR in 2001 to address cross-border cooperation concerns that arise as the EU is enlarged eastward and to promote dialogue on migration and asylum issues. The countries of the WNIS region remain primary partners of the EU through its European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP).

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Regulating Migration**

The activities of the proposed project are aimed at establishing effective border management practices along the southern borders of the Russian Federation and in the Central Asian states. Fostering inter-state cooperation in the field of border management within the framework of existing international instruments – such as the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) in the security arena and the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) in the economic sector – will further benefit economic development in the region, as well as creating strong barriers against irregular migration flows.

- **Enhancement of regional border management system for Russia and neighbouring countries** – USD 1,900,000

**Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building**

The objective of this proposed research is to identify the key trends within migrant smuggling and THB in, from, and through the region. The report will be divided into country sections and will provide a comprehensive guide through the migration context and national legislation, trace the main smuggling and trafficking routes, describe the modus operandi of the involved criminal networks, and present profiles of smuggled and trafficked migrants. Each country specific chapter will also include a list of recommendations by national migration authorities and experts in the field.

- **Research on the smuggling of migrants and THB in, from and through Central Asia, the Russian Federation and Belarus (Phase II)** – USD 200,000

**Total funding requirements for the region** – USD 2,100,000

**BELARUS**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

Belarus neighbours EU Member States (Latvia, Lithuania and Poland) and has an essentially open border with Russia. Due to its location between the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the EU, Belarus has been extensively used as a popular transit route for irregular migrants moving westward. The general increase in irregular migration worldwide, combined with migratory flows towards the new EU borders, have had a pronounced impact on Belarus – creating new migration challenges for an already-strained system in the areas of interdiction, reception or detention, care and services, as well as registration and return.

As in other Eastern European countries, TIP, especially women trafficked to Russia, the Middle East, and EU countries is another major challenge for Belarus. The Government of Belarus (GoB) has demonstrated its commitment and made visible efforts to counteract irregular migration, THB and related crime. Another issue placed high on the country’s agenda is the implementation of e-passports and biometric controls at its borders; this is an area in which the GoB actively cooperates with IOM. However, the country’s capacity to respond to existing migration challenges is limited; additional efforts and support are required to cope with and address these issues.

In partnership with governmental institutions, IOs, and NGOs, IOM works to address the main migration priorities in Belarus in line with the State Migration Programme for 2006–2010. IOM’s programmatic approach aims to enhance the capacity of the Belarusian Government to: improve border management, fight irregular migration and THB, promote cross-border cooperation and develop legal migration opportunities.
Counter-trafficking

IOM continues to implement counter-trafficking activities, addressing three fundamental aspects of the phenomenon: 1) prevention through further increasing public awareness; 2) prosecution and criminalization by supporting law enforcement and judiciary structures to more effectively act against trafficking; and 3) protection and assistance, including health care and reintegration services for VoTs who return to Belarus. Each IOM counter-trafficking project builds upon its predecessor and relies on the foundations laid by prior activities. In addition, IOM takes into account the evolution of this problem in Belarus and works to ensure that activities in new proposals reinforce and complement ongoing counter-trafficking programmes.

- Combating trafficking in women: prosecution and criminalization, protection and reintegration assistance – USD 1,000,000
- Combating trafficking in human beings: prevention, criminalization, and prosecution/International Training Centre on Migration and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings – USD 300,000
- Prevention of trafficking in persons in Belarus – USD 500,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM plans to support the GoB in its efforts to modernize its border staff training system in line with EU best practices, norms and standards. Plans have also been developed to improve the infrastructure and technical capacity of the specialized centre for training lower-level border guards and to facilitate the exchange of border training expertise with EU countries to promote cross-border cooperation. IOM plans to enhance cross-border cooperation between Belarus, Latvia and Lithuania in order to facilitate cross-border movement for residents of the border territories, as well as to combat irregular migration and organized crime by building the capacity of the border services of the neighbouring states and strengthening interagency cooperation.

IOM also proposes to enhance interstate and interagency cooperation in preventing irregular migration from the CIS to the EU across the open frontier of Belarus with the Russian Federation. The objectives of these efforts are to: control movement between the two countries, curb irregular transit migration via Belarus to the EU by third-country nationals, and reduce the high criminality recorded in the region.

- Strengthening migration management in the Republic of Belarus – MIGRABEL (Phase II - implementation of e-passports and biometric border control) – USD 1,050,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 2,100,000) (New)
- Eastern route: migration management in Belarus (enhancing the quality of migration management and border control) – USD 700,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 1,400,000) (New)

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

IOM proposes to build capacity in Belarus to regulate labour migration through: a) the transfer of international best practices; b) the establishment and operation of a Migrant Information Centre (MIC); c) public awareness-raising campaigns about the dangers of irregular migration and the benefits of legal labour migration; d) procurement of equipment addressing the specific needs of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, e) a comprehensive labour migration assessment; f) an in-depth analysis of the current labour migratory flows in the region; and g) organization of training courses for the staff of the state migratory structures.

- Labour migration management in Belarus – USD 700,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 1,400,000) (New)

Total funding requirements for Belarus – USD 4,303,108

MIGRATION ISSUES

Widespread poverty and a lack of job opportunities have caused many Moldovans to look for employment abroad. As a result, the Moldovan diaspora is steadily growing and about one quarter of the economically active population of the country is working in other countries. The large number of migrant workers abroad is accompanied by large flows of migrant remittances to the country; remittances to Moldova surpassed the USD 1.7 billion mark in 2008, according to the balance of payments compiled by the National Bank of Moldova. These trends present simultaneous risks and opportunities to local Moldovan development. While the loss of professionals and other workers, especially in key sectors such as education and health, has a negative impact on Moldova’s development, the Moldovan diaspora has the potential to support local development initiatives through financial flows such as remittances, charitable donations and investment, as well as through knowledge and skill transfers.

Previous efforts to combat irregular migration were primarily focused on the areas of migration control and regulation (national capacity-building for border control, eliciting irregular migration channels, etc.), while the economic aspect of migration has gone largely unaddressed. The recent economic downturn and,
in particular, the sharp slowdown in the construction industry in Russia has already affected remittance levels. Transfers to Moldova through the banking system (which constitute only part of the total volume of remittances) declined sharply.

Young women and single mothers, especially those from rural areas with low education and a history of domestic violence, still risk falling victim to trafficking.

Parent’s migration reduces the poverty risks for their children but has a proven detrimental impact on their academic and moral education. Some children remained poor even if both parents migrated. Estimates suggest that up to 20 per cent of Moldovan children have at least one parent abroad and some 10 per cent have both parents abroad. Moreover, roughly 7 per cent of children in residential institutions are children of migrant parents.

The former IOM Rehabilitation Centre became a public institution – “Chisinau Assistance and Protection Centre” (CAPC) – in July 2008, according to a governmental decision. As a result, a part of the running costs of the CAPC are funded from the state budget. IOM and the Ministry of Social Protection (MSPFC) signed a four-year bilateral Management and Administration Agreement in order to institutionalize the CAPC as a key element of the National Referral System (NRS) in crisis interventions, offering a wide spectrum of services to VoTs, including physical security, medical and psychological assistance, social reinsertion and economic empowerment services.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

IOM will continue to implement its project designed to improve the health care system in Moldova as well as the health of Moldovan migrants. These objectives are pursued by providing a reliable data management tool on health workers as well as data and information on the health implications of migrants’ socio-economic welfare for developing sound public health and migration policies. IOM will also conduct a comprehensive awareness-raising campaign on the main health risks of irregular migration.

IOM also plans to collaborate with the World Health Organization (WHO) in assisting the Government of Moldova (GoM) in strengthening its capacity to manage the migration/mobility of Moldovan health professionals and to build a better framework for the legal migration of health workers between Moldova and the EU in order to reduce and mitigate the negative impacts of migration on the Moldovan health system.

- Managing the impact of migration on the health care system of Moldova – USD 200,000
- Better managing the mobility of health professionals in the Republic of Moldova (2010-2012) – USD 100,000 (Total budget for three years: USD 1,100,000)

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

IOM proposed programming builds upon the foundations laid by earlier projects and moves beyond remittances to address other ways of increasing diaspora participation in development efforts in Moldova. IOM’s proposed project will focus on supporting the implementation of the migration and development component of the EU Moldova Mobility Partnership. Activities will aim at improving the Moldovan Government’s diaspora programming and fostering capacity of Moldovan migrant associations in destination countries to actively support local development in Moldova through inter alia the establishment of a Homeland-Diaspora Development Fund for investments in Moldovan communities. Other proposed IOM actions: include capacity-building in the area of return and reintegration, provision of training and job placement services to returning migrants, temporary placement programmes for professionals in EU Member States and training on small business creation for remittance recipients. Further activities will include increasing financial literacy and creating remittances investment mechanisms and accessible channels for remittance transfers.

- Enhancing the development impact of migrant resources and the reintegration of returning migrants in the context of the EU-Moldova Mobility Partnership – USD 412,560 (Total budget for two years – USD 2,062,803)

Regulating Migration

Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

Presently the GoM is shouldering the financial burden of repatriating third-country nationals, which has a tangible impact on limited national resources. Devoid of external aid, the Mol of Moldova will face considerable hindrances in financing and processing the voluntary return of third-country nationals to their countries of origin. In light of these facts, IOM aims to build the capacities of the relevant authorities to operate a voluntary return system based on established international best practices. Current practices and processes will be reviewed and further developed into sustainable, government-managed systems.

IOM continues to work with the GoM to introduce and set up an AVR system according to EU best practices, which entails amendment of legislation. IOM will also concentrate on providing technical cooperation and capacity-building support to the GoM for the development of sound migration management policies and procedures. IOM’s initiatives will contribute to enhancing national security by improving the system for combating irregular migration in the country by creating a reliable system of regional offices for combating irregular migration and building capacity, which would include training on international migration law, human rights of migrants and English language.

- Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in Moldova – USD 300,000
- Support to implementation of EC readmission agreements with the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine: facilitation of AVR and Reintegration (SIREADA) – USD 273,333 (Total budget for two years: 820,000)

Counter-trafficking

Instability in the breakaway region of Transnistria contributes to the proliferation of trafficking. IOM
supports a hotline to prevent trafficking and to identify and refer VoTs to assistance services. Continuous support is needed to maintain the hotline, promote its services, and to carry out information campaigns through peer education networks.

The anti-trafficking legislation (2005), the national plan (2008–2009) and the new domestic violence legislation (2008) the Strategy for the NRS for the protection and assistance of (potential) VoTs (2008) constitute significant progress in the field of victims’ rights. Considering the advances in victims’ rights protection in respect to the legal framework, more investment in law enforcement agencies’ capacity is required before this normative framework can be applied and enforced.

Addressing the needs of children and elderly left behind due to migration is a priority of the GoM. Within IOM’s migration and development project, steps will thus be taken to review and expand the existing NRS operated by the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family to these target groups. Identification through community-level multidisciplinary teams will be pilot-tested in view of offering individual medium and long-term (re)integration assistance plans for children and elderly persons left as well as crisis intervention or short-term rehabilitation measures through the CAPC.

- National referral system: direct assistance, including capacity-building on the whole territory of Moldova – USD 600,000
- Prevention and protection of (potential) vulnerable migrants including VoTs in the Transnistrian region of Moldova – USD 150,000
- Preventing corruption and impunity in the fight against trafficking through empowering the media and fostering cooperation between civil society and law enforcement agencies – USD 500,000
- Addressing the negative effects of migration on minors and families left behind – USD 700,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

Since November 2005 IOM has been implementing a campaign to prevent irregular migration, specifically among youth, using the theatre play “Abandoned People,” which has proven to be a very successful and efficient tool for raising awareness about the risks and negative consequences of irregular migration and dispelling the existing social myths about “a great life” abroad. IOM envisages expanding the campaign to Italy, which is country of destination for 17 per cent of Moldovan migrants, according to IOM statistics for 2006. IOM plans to present the play in the biggest cities of Moldovan migrants aiming to raise awareness on the protection of migrants’ rights and promote better intercultural communication and understanding.

- Addressing the negative effects of migration on minors and families left behind through the “Abandoned People” campaign in Italy – USD 200,000 (Co-funding)

Total funding requirements for the Republic of Moldova – USD 3,435,893

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

MIGRATION ISSUES

During 2008–2009, migration processes in Russia continued to be determined by: Russia’s economic advantage over neighbouring CIS states and the continued depopulation of the country. In addition to these long-term “pull-factors”, Russia’s need for large numbers of labour migrants has been exacerbated by the global economic crisis. The prosperity of the country will continue to depend on its ability to attract low and high-skilled workers in many sectors of the economy.

IOM’s strategy in Russia is shaped by the challenges faced by the Russian authorities (primarily, the Federal Migration Service of Russia – FMS) in analysing the demand for external labour resources, recruiting labour migrants according to the needs of Russian regions, and further refining the legislation and policies regulating migrants’ stay in Russia. Furthermore, the forthcoming implementation of the Readmission Agreement between the Russian Federation (RF) and the EC (signed in May 2006) necessitates continued improvement of the systems for the reception, accommodation, and return of third-country nationals. IOM is also looking to address the problem of irregular migration (which ranges from 5 million to 7 million people, according to FMS estimates) by providing assistance to the authorities in the identification of irregular migrants and enhancement of border management in order to gain control over trans-border crime, primarily THB.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health
Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance

IOM’s proposed pilot project is based on the Organization’s experience in migrant health assessments and is aimed at reducing the incidence of TB among labour migrants employed in Russia. The project will target a pilot group of some 100 labour migrants from Tajikistan, who will receive a TB screening before entering the RF. The analysis of the data gathered during the pilot project will become an integral part of future health assessment programmes for labour migrants from the Central Asia.

- Pre-departure TB screening for Tajik labour migrants – USD 100,000

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

According to the Federal Scientific and Methodological Centre for AIDS Prevention and Control, as of the end of 2007, the number of people living with HIV and AIDS in Russia was 274.7 per every 100,000 inhabitants. Approximately 60 per cent of the HIV-positive population reside in ten major cities of Russia, including St. Petersburg. The transient lifestyle of migrant workers and other mobile groups makes them particularly susceptible to communicable diseases. IOM will conduct sample research to assess the level of exposure to STIs, including HIV, as
well as the prevalence rates of HIV, AIDS and other STIs, among mobile groups of professionals (truck drivers and seafarers) originating from the St. Petersburg/Leningrad region and travelling for temporary employment to EU countries. The research will produce baseline data on the characteristics of the HIV and AIDS problem among the mobile population in the region. The data will also underpin a set of recommendations for policymakers, including a capacity-building plan on HIV prevention and an awareness-raising campaign.

- Assessment of the level of exposure to STIs, including HIV, among mobile groups of professionals – USD 425,000

**Migration and Development**

### Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals

With a considerable number of highly qualified migrants of Russian origin residing abroad, it is expedient to offer them attractive schemes of return and encourage them to contribute to Russia’s economic growth. The proposed project aims at familiarizing the concerned governmental authorities with international best practices in the implementation of qualified nationals’ return programmes. A report will be prepared summarizing the national experiences of European and Asian countries, to be followed by a workshop to present the findings of the report and provide background for discussing its applicability to the Russian context. In addition, an Internet survey will be carried out in those countries where highly qualified professionals of Russian origin are currently residing, for the purpose of assessing their potential interest and level of motivation for returning to Russia. The survey results will be presented at a workshop and widely disseminated among the relevant state authorities.

- Return and reintegration of qualified nationals (REQUAN) – USD 300,000

**Regulating Migration**

### Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

The project will bring together the capacities of IOM and appropriate governmental bodies to ensure beneficiaries’ voluntary and safe return to Chechnya and successful reintegration in the Republic. The project foresees pre-departure assistance (provision of information on IOM’s return services; legal counselling; design of application forms, questionnaires for interviews and forms for voluntary repatriation), transportation arrangements and financial assistance. The project also foresees a component aimed at enhancing the capacities of the relevant governmental authorities to develop effective schemes and mechanisms in support of orderly return and reintegration of migrants from the countries of the EU to Russia.

- Assistance in the return and reintegration of migrants and persons with temporary protected status from Europe to the Republic of Chechnya, Russia – USD 1,500,000

**Counter-trafficking**

Notable progress has been achieved in the past two years in strengthening the institutional frameworks regulating the national counter-trafficking structure. Throughout the implementation of its counter-trafficking programmes, IOM has noted that this trend has had a positive effect on the level of cooperation and support from governmental authorities and civil society. Nevertheless, more interventions are needed to assist the Government of Russia in designing a comprehensive counter-trafficking policy. Within the proposed new project IOM will devise and consolidate mechanisms for preventing and combating THB in the RF as a country of origin, transit and destination, with a focus on the Southern Federal District.

- Preventing and combating THB in the Russian Federation as a country of origin, transit and destination, with a focus on the Southern Federal District – USD 1,000,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 2,000,000)

**Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building**

IOM aims to support the establishment of effective mechanisms of border management in the RF through the use of an integrated approach and the strengthening of the capacities of Rosgranitsa, the leading Russian agency in the field. The latter will be achieved through the provision of international expertise and the design and delivery of a functional training system. Another of IOM’s proposed projects is aimed at further strengthening the legal and procedural framework regulating the readmission process in the RF. The two main components of the project – refining practical mechanisms for the implementation of readmission agreements and enhancing the relevant capacities of the Federal Migration Service and other relevant Russian authorities – will contribute to strengthening both the Russian readmission system and overall the return processes in the region. IOM will also continue to design and deliver training courses for respective state structures. This will include study tours to EC countries and assistance in organizing internships for Russian law enforcement personnel dealing with migration issues with European and international organizations.

- Enhancement of the management of the Russian Federation’s border checkpoints – USD 250,000
- Development of administrative mechanisms in support of the readmission of migrants in the Russian Federation – USD 710,000
- Training programme and internships for law enforcement personnel – USD 250,000

**Facilitating Migration**

### Labour Migration

Designing efficient schemes of labour migration regulation has been a top priority for Russian policymakers over the past few years. The proposed project will support the recruitment of a pilot group of 100 labour migrants coming to Russia from one of its neighbouring countries. The project will offer services to the targeted migrants along the entire migration cycle. In line with the Federal Migration Service’s plan to integrate migrant recruitment, clearance and other services on the basis of governmental and private sector partnerships, a model MRC will be established in a selected pilot region. The pilot centre will provide a full range of services to labour migrants, monitor labour needs and resources at the local level, and serve as
a platform for practical cooperation among the multiple stakeholders in the field.

In response to an FMS initiative to institute an “organized scheme” of recruiting skilled labour migrants, IOM proposes a project to improve the practical mechanisms of employing and servicing labour migrants on the territory of RF. The project will include an expert analysis of the legal framework, regulating the employment of labour migrants in Russia, as well as an overview of the functions and an assessment of the cooperation among the concerned state and private institutions. The experts will provide recommendations on revising the migration, labour and tax legislation, as well as optimizing the institutional and administrative infrastructure supporting the recruitment and clearance of foreign labour force.

- **Pilot recruitment scheme – USD 400,000**
- **Improvement of practical mechanisms of employing and servicing labour migrants – USD 285,000**

**Migration Policy and Research**

**Migration Policy Activities**

IOM will continue to play an active role in preparing and conducting forum activities, consultations, and roundtables with the involvement of experts and state partners, including the concerned governmental authorities and relevant committees of the Council of Federation and State Duma. In cooperation with the CSTO, IOM will conduct a comparative analysis of the legislation addressing irregular migration of CSTO member states. The objective of the analysis is to develop a set of recommendations aimed at harmonizing Member States’ legislation and ensuring the compliance of national laws with international standards.

- **Comparative analysis of the legislation on controlling irregular migration of CSTO member states – USD 50,000**

**Migration Research and Publications**

The economic crisis raised a great deal of speculation in Russian society regarding the impact of migration on criminality in Russia, which resulted in mounting xenophobia and prejudice against migrants. These trends may be exploited by some politicians and nationalist groups with detrimental effects. In order to reverse the trend, IOM proposes to conduct research to assess the rates of crime within migrant groups, to analyse the criminological aspect of the migration process and to develop recommendations aimed at reducing the number of crimes committed by and against migrants. IOM also proposes to conduct an assessment of migration management in the RF, which will provide the FMS with an overview and analysis of the current situation in the country with regard to the legislation, practices, and structures of: visas and other pre-entry clearance systems, entry controls, enforcement measures, residence permits, labour immigration systems, immigration controls, administrative structures, information and statistics, as well as integration and citizenship. The set of recommendations will include international best practices and experiences in the field of immigration legislation and practice. The assessment will result in a set of recommendations on the development of comprehensive immigration legislation and procedures.

- **Assessment of the criminal aspects of international migration – USD 80,000**
- **Migration management assessment – USD 100,000**

**Total funding requirements for the Russian Federation – USD 6,050,000**

**TURKEY**

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

In 2010, IOM will continue to support Turkey’s efforts to build a comprehensive migration system that addresses the multiple challenges that Turkey’s unique geographical position poses. Irregular migration flows through Turkey are expected to continue in the future and the various relevant government offices need to be equipped with the know-how to deal with these complex flows, to apply admission, reception, and handling procedures and to set-up modalities for return and readmission, as needed.

In the area of counter-trafficking, Turkey’s recent signature of the Council of Europe (CoE) Convention and the approval of the Second National Action Plan will require extensive work to complete the fledging institutional architecture and boost interdepartmental coordination. Harmonization with the CoE Convention on Action against THB will involve new responsibilities such as: providing avenues for the local integration for victims and establishing appropriate compensation mechanisms. Finally IOM will work to raise the profile of Turkey’s counter-trafficking efforts through promoting regional dialogue within the Black Sea economic cooperation zone and improving transnational coordination through greater integration of the various national legal systems.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Regulating migration**

**Counter-trafficking**

IOM will continue to support the harmonization of the legal framework and the expansion of the multidisciplinary approach of Turkey’s National Task Force (NTF) through the inclusion of all relevant departments as well as the consolidation and institutionalization of the NTF. IOM will also support the implementation of the National Action Plan (SNAP) to complete the institutional architecture and boost interdepartmental coordination. IOM will help refine the system for identifying and referring VoT by further strengthening cooperation between NGOs and law enforcement. This will also contribute to efforts to prevent other emerging forms of trafficking such as trafficking for labour exploitation and domestic servitude. Furthermore, IOM will provide technical assistance to help consolidate the current legal protection, representation and assistance offered to VoT, as well as the services providing shelter, reparation and compensation. This falls within a wider effort to help define mechanisms for joint referrals of VoT and promote the mutual recognition of legal decisions among different countries within the region. In so doing, IOM shall assist the Turkish authorities with harmonizing their domestic regulations with the CoE Convention.
Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM will support the Migration and Asylum Unit in the Turkish MoI in formulating a new law and relevant by-laws on foreigners and in managing irregular migratory inflows by assisting with the establishment of a working group made of governmental authorities, academics and civil society. IOM will complement the establishment of new reception centres – which are currently being constructed – by building the necessary capacities of the staff who will be working at these centres in such areas as: interviewing and identifications techniques, provision of psychosocial support and information on voluntary return and awareness-raising to reduce the risk of re-smuggling. IOM will also help strengthen the capacity of border police to combat forgery of travel documents and to identify vulnerable migrants by promoting exchanges with counterpart officials in the EU. A new project to build the capacities of law enforcement and the judiciary (including judges, prosecutors, police and gendarmerie) on combating human smuggling through the full implementation of Article 79 in the Penal Code as amended is also needed.

AVR support continues to be a priority for Turkey as an effective mechanism to assist stranded irregular migrants and a means of relieving the country’s congested reception facilities. IOM plans to provide emergency assistance and capacity-building to facilitate the voluntary return of stranded migrants, especially vulnerable cases.

- Supporting the implementation of the National Action Plan and the consolidation and institutionalization of the National Task Force – USD 420,000 (New)
- Supporting harmonization with the CoE Convention on Action against THB – USD 300,000 (New)
- Enhancing the national referral mechanism for VoTs – USD 400,000 (New)
- Technical support to the National Task Force on project development for counter-trafficking – USD 100,000 (New)

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will support the consolidation of the national network of academic institutions, think-tanks, and policymakers, which is currently being established, with the ultimate objective of creating a permanent observation point of current and future migration trends. This will help national decision makers to better understand the long-term implications of migration for Turkey and in relation to the EU agenda. In addition, IOM will assist Turkish policymakers to assess the current and potential impact of labour migration – particularly of highly qualified nationals – in order to determine what type of skills may be needed in the future to bolster growth and innovation in the Turkish economy.

- Enhance information management and develop policy-oriented research (Phase II) – USD 200,000

Total funding requirements for Turkey – USD 2,560,000

UKRAINE

MIGRATION ISSUES

Ukraine is a major country of origin and transit for migrants. Economic reasons, such as wage differentials and unemployment, are the chief “push” factors spurring Ukrainian migration, which has been particularly exacerbated by the global economic downturn.

The most popular destinations for Ukrainian labour migrants are Russia, Italy, the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary. The most prevalent occupation among men is construction work, while domestic care is more typical among women. Available research suggests that labour migration will continue to play an instrumental role in the short-term and the Government of Ukraine (GoU) will require considerable technical assistance to meet the emerging challenges of regulating and facilitating this process.

Ukraine remains one of the main countries of origin in Europe for victims of THB. The IOM caseload suggests that Western European countries, Russia, and Turkey are among the top destinations for Ukrainian victims. A coherent and comprehensive response is needed from the national authorities and the international community at large to eradicate this phenomenon.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health

Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance

Prospective migrants often have erroneous ideas regarding health problems and travel restrictions. To address this problem, IOM’s proposed project foresees the development of leaflets, posters, and other awareness-raising materials to be distributed in medical facilities where health assessments are provided. These materials will be designed to inform migrants and informing migrants that TB and HIV are not barriers to migration, but are conditions that require special attention and care.

- Development of an information campaign – “Myths and Reality about TB, HIV, Migration and Travel Restrictions” – USD 25,000
Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

As part of its multisectoral approach to harmonize health initiatives related to migrants and mobile populations, IOM has been working to establish an effective system to facilitate health care provision to these groups, as they are not covered by existing preventive and treatment programmes in the country.

IOM plans to continue to promote rights-based health and social services, oppose stigmatization and discrimination connected with TB, HIV, AIDS, and contribute to the reduction and improved control of communicable diseases. Likewise, IOM intends to pursue research initiatives to obtain valuable, cross-sectional demographic and public health data on the health needs of Roma communities, including their eligibility for health insurance schemes, as well as their access and use of health services. Roma communities often live in difficult socio-economic conditions, usually in suburban settlements without adequate sanitation or electricity and in areas that are segregated from the communities. These factors contribute to high levels of morbidity and high risk of disease within Roma communities. IOM plans to implement activities, such as: a) conducting streamlined training to empower NGOs working on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) among Roma communities; b) developing an educational SRHR toolkit for “training-of-trainers” sessions and general advocacy. IOM aims to conduct assessments and implement effective interventions to facilitate access and reduce HIV vulnerability among foreign and local seafarers who live, work, and move through Odessa, Ukraine. In addition, in anticipation of Ukraine hosting the 2012 UEFA European Football Championship, IOM aims to contribute to special health information and communication approaches for migrants and health care providers in selected cities.

- **Identifying the health needs of Roma communities in Ukraine** – USD 120,000
- **Strengthening the advocacy skills of the selected civil society organizations in Ukraine dealing with Roma Groups to improve general health and reproductive/sexual health** – USD 120,000
- **Enhancing knowledge on TB, HIV and AIDS among mobile workers in the Ukrainian maritime sector** – USD 120,000
- **Facilitating communication between migrants and health care providers (in anticipation of the influx of tourists for the football championship EURO 2012)** – USD 50,000

Regulating Migration

Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

IOM firmly believes in the value of an AVR programme in Ukraine and encourages the government to adopt necessary policy guidelines and ownership of the process. Since the launch of its AVR programme in Ukraine in 2005, IOM has interviewed 615 and returned 335 third-country nationals to their countries of origin. Funding for dignified return of migrants returned from the EU or apprehended transiting through Ukraine is a priority for the country.

- **Assisted voluntary return and reintegration of third-country nationals from Ukraine** – USD 500,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 1,000,000)

**Counter-trafficking**

To establish a comprehensive and sustainable national system for combating human trafficking and overcoming its negative consequences, the IOM Counter-Trafficking Programme works in the three interrelated spheres of: prevention and advocacy; prosecution and criminalization; and protection and reintegration of trafficking victims. Special attention is paid to building a functional and sustainable national referral mechanism in Ukraine on the basis of the structures and capacities developed through previous initiatives. To this end, IOM is carefully implementing a strategy for the responsible handover of its counter-trafficking programming in order to gradually enhance the input of the national government into counter-trafficking efforts in Ukraine.

- **Strengthening national mechanisms and capacities for the elimination of trafficking in children in Ukraine** – USD 100,000 (Co-funding)
- **Empowering Ukrainian communities for combating human trafficking** – USD 1,000,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 3,000,000)
- **Reintegration assistance for VoTs – USD 500,000**
- **Building dialogue for cooperation in the sphere of combating THB** – USD 40,000
- **Strengthening capacities of the Ukrainian law enforcement in the application of mutual legal assistance, proactive approach and victim interrogation in investigations of trafficking-related crimes** – USD 367,000

**Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building**

Within the scope of EU–Ukraine cooperation, IOM has been supporting Ukrainian law enforcement agencies in the implementation of the Readmission Agreement and migration issues in general by improving human rights safeguards in procedures for migrants, introducing EU best practices, and contributing to policy formulation. Since the inception of IOM’s CBMM programme in 2005, IOM has improved the material conditions for migrant accommodation, delivered extensive EU-compliant training, organized networking visits to EU Member States, and developed guidelines on EU best practices on detention. Moreover, IOM has been facilitating the State Border Guard Service in its legislative, recruitment and training reforms and promoting EU-compliant career development procedures, as well providing equipment. IOM’s cooperative efforts have led to innovative reforms throughout the country’s migration agencies, which are important steps in their respective transformation into EU Schengen-compliant law enforcement services with migration and border management responsibilities.

- **Capacity-building in migration management: Ukraine (Phase III)** – USD 750,000 (Total budget for two years: USD 2,000,000)
- **Introducing EU-compliant border management standards: Follow-up to reinforcing the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine Human Resources Management (HUREMAS 3)** – USD 1,000,000
**Facilitating Migration**

**Labour Migration**

In partnership with the Portuguese and Ukrainian Governments as well as the World Bank, IOM has been implementing a pilot project on circular migration between Portugal and Ukraine, facilitating the bilateral agreement between the two countries. The priority for the next phase will be to expand and roll-out the developed mechanism to become a fully fledged labour migration programme, which addresses the interests of countries of origin, destination, and the migrants themselves.

- **Temporary and circular migration between Portugal and Ukraine (Phase II)** – USD 1,000,000

**Migrant Processing and Integration**

In response to the increased number of violent incidents against foreigners in Ukraine over the past years, the IOM, UNHCR and Amnesty International founded the Diversity Initiative (DI). Utilizing a coordination system and network of over 50 organizations from civil society, as well as the corporate, government and diplomatic sectors, the DI is a unique model of cooperation that works to promote the human dignity and well-being of migrants, refugees and minorities in Ukraine. Currently the DI is focusing on promoting diversity through positive messages, such as social campaigns that encourage dialogue between Ukrainian youths and people from different social and ethnic backgrounds as a way of breaking stereotypes and prejudices. Three video public service announcements, created under the framework of the public awareness campaign “Made of the Same Dough” in 2009 proved to be a success: they were broadcast by 17 regional and two national TV networks a total of 3,000 times, while the audio service announcements were aired by Ukrainian radio channels some 1,500 times. DI intends to continue the campaign by creating more announcements and using more diverse and innovative information dissemination channels.

- **“Living Libraries” project: 2010-2011** – USD 30,000
- **“Made of the Same Dough” public awareness campaign** – USD 80,000
- **Integrated approach: respecting civil liberties in the Ministry of Interior investigation practices in Ukraine** – USD 150,000
- **Incorporating an education module on cultural awareness into the Ukrainian Academic Curriculum** – USD 100,000

**Migration Policy and Research**

**Migration Research and Publications**

In partnership with the World Bank, the government’s Statistics Committee and civil society partners, IOM has completed the first nationally representative labour migration household survey in Ukraine. This research initiative has bridged an important gap and produced valuable data for policy development in this area; however there is one significant field that has not been covered by this study and begs attention – migrant remittances. IOM plans to undertake a national survey focusing specifically on these financial transfers, patterns of their utilization, transmission channels and financial intermediation.

- **National household survey on migrant remittances in Ukraine** – USD 250,000

**Total funding requirements for Ukraine** – USD 6,302,000
Regional

MIGRATION ISSUES

The Czech EU presidency (in the first half of 2009) further brought the region into the spotlight. A series of events were organized including the Ministerial Conference “Building Migration Partnerships,” where IOM was represented at the highest level. Furthermore, at least two important developments are noteworthy. First, as of 1 January 2009, IOM became the National Focal Point for Slovakia in the European Migration Network on the basis of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in December 2008. Consequently, IOM started negotiations with the Slovak Government on an intergovernmental agreement covering the implementation of the aforementioned MoU. Secondly, the Timisoara Emergency Transit Centre was officially opened on 12 March 2009, jointly with UNHCR and the Romanian government. The opening of this Centre represents a milestone in the collective effort to provide vulnerable refugees with safe and secure accommodations as they await resettlement in a third country.

The unfolding economic crisis has impacted on the situation of migrants in Central Europe. In the framework of existing AVR schemes, several IOM missions in the region are being confronted with an ever-growing number of migrants (legal or irregular) who wish to return back to their countries of origin, utilizing the opportunities that AVR programmes offer to them. Regionally, IOM remains engaged in a series of projects focusing on: a) the prevention and combat against human trafficking and smuggling, b) capacity-building for migration management, and c) conducting assessment studies to evaluate the overall integration of EU and third-country nationals in the host countries of this region.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Regulating Migration
Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments

While there are several national projects active in this field, a crucial programme of regional importance is the fourth phase of the project “Enhancing mechanisms and harmonizing standards in the field of voluntary return of irregular migrants in Central European member states”. This initiative will involve both the national and the regional levels. At the national level, this initiative will enhance governments’ efforts by offering migrants a cost-effective and humane return process to their countries of origin. At the regional level, the focus will be on improving migration services (i.e. return counselling, reintegration assistance, and the provision of updated information about countries of origin) and capacity-building for those involved with migration management.

Facilitating Migration
Labour Migration

While Europe remains a very attractive destination for migrants from third countries, and labour mobility is being widely acknowledged as an important factor promoting development, the opportunities for intra-EU labour movements remain very limited. Efforts have been taken at the EU level to address this situation; despite significant improvements, certain hurdles remain that restrict internal movements. Many of these obstacles can be overcome by providing and facilitating access to reliable information for actual and potential migrant workers; IOM has developed a project to address this gap.

- Information as empowerment for workers in Europe – USD 367,943

Migrant Processing and Integration

Central European countries are increasingly a destination for third-country migrants, and thus, over the last year the migrant communities have diversified, despite the unfolding economic and financial crisis. Therefore, IOM proposes to carry out a project entitled “DiverCity” that aims to promote migrant integration into the host society through intercultural dialogue and awareness-raising with the national population. The proposed project would be implemented in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

- DiverCity: migrant integration festivals and conferences in Central Europe – USD 606,446

Total funding requirements for the region – USD 3,354,389

BULGARIA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Traditionally, Bulgaria has been a country of origin and transit for migrants and, to a much lesser extent, a country of final destination. However, in recent years, Bulgaria became also a destination country, especially after it became the external border of the EU. However, the growing number of legally residing foreigners in Bulgaria requires initiatives promoting their integration.

IOM strategy for 2010 will aim to continue to build the government’s capacity for migration management as IOM aims to be one of the key partners involved in the fulfilment of migration-related priorities with a strong focus on: a) ensuring the management of the EU’s external borders; b) curtailing irregular immigration; c) enhancing dialogue with third countries; d) addressing the root
to extend its programme for the reintegration of victims and witnesses of trafficking from Bulgaria, both adults and minors. In addition, IOM will aim to facilitate the rehabilitation and sustainable reintegration of victims and witnesses of trafficking from Bulgaria, both adults and minors. In addition, IOM will aim to extend its programme for the reintegration of victims and witnesses of trafficking – both adults and minors – to include foreign victims trafficked to Bulgaria and provide additional reintegration assistance to repatriated persons. IOM will also continue to provide technical assistance and exchange know-how, expertise, working practices and networking activities to the GoB, local administrations, NGOs and service providers.

- **Combating THB for labour exploitation** – USD 150,000
- **Rehabilitation and sustainable reintegration of victims and witnesses of trafficking from Bulgaria** – USD 200,000
- **Voluntary return, rehabilitation and reintegration of foreign VoTs in Bulgaria** – USD 100,000

**Facilitating Migration**

**Labour Migration**

IOM will assist the GoB with putting in place relevant labour migration management systems. By providing information regarding the legal regime, labour legislation, rights and responsibilities for employers and employees, and support mechanisms in cases of abuse, IOM will promote orderly labour migration to and from Bulgaria. Cooperation with countries of origin and the Bulgarian diaspora will also be strongly pursued with a view to better managing the supply and demand sides of the labour market and remittance management for economic and social development.

- **Comprehensive labour migration project** – USD 500,000

**Migrant Processing and Integration**

Due to the growing need for integration services targeting regular resident migrants in Bulgaria and in line with the National Migration and Integration Strategy, IOM will assist immigrants in their civil orientation to familiarize them with their rights and obligations in Bulgaria through the operation of information centres for migrants, which will facilitate their effective social, economic and cultural integration and access to services in Bulgaria. IOM will directly outreach to labour migrants through public events, information campaigns, and information centres. Additionally, IOM will use a variety of indirect channels to reach out to vulnerable groups such as: such as: engaging NGOs and informal local leaders working in vulnerable communities and organizing specially-tailored prevention events for specific at-risk groups.

- **Establishment of a network of information centres for immigrants** – USD 500,000

**Total funding requirements for Bulgaria** – USD 1,600,000
CZECH REPUBLIC

MIGRATION ISSUES

Given its characteristics that make the country attractive for many migrants, the Czech Republic can be described as a destination country with the number of legally residing migrants steadily increasing. The Czech Government pays close attention to the migration situation in the country and across the region. The MoI subscribes to the idea of “Building Migration Partnerships” – a motto that was used during the Czech EU presidency. Thus the country cooperates with EU Member States, as well as countries in SEE and Central Asia, on migration issues such as the fight against irregular migration, readmissions and returns, reintegration, and the integration of legal migrants, as well as migration and development.

The recent financial and economic crisis had an adverse impact on the Czech labour market and a significant number of migrants lost their jobs. As a short-term strategy, a voluntary return project was designed for those jobless migrants who are staying legally in the country. A long-term strategy for legal migration is articulated in the government’s “Green Cards” project.

This project’s strategy is to facilitate labour migration in the country through the issuance of a dual document – work and residence permit in one – if the applicant migrant worker qualifies for a vacancy in the Czech labour market. The green-card project offers a possibility to work under three categories – highly qualified, qualified and low-skilled workers.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Regulating Migration

Assisted Voluntary Returns and Reintegration

Voluntary returns are an integral part of the return policy of the Czech Republic. Most of the returns are funded by the state budget. To ensure the sustainability of the voluntary returns, reintegration activities have been envisaged. Thus, providing reintegration services based on the migrant’s profile and tailored according to the individual and family’s needs, as well as the existing possibilities in the regional or local environment, will be at the core of project activities. The main aim is to integrate as many returnees from the Czech Republic as possible to their country of origin in cooperation with IOM missions in the respective countries.

- Assistance to returnees from the Czech Republic and their stabilization in their countries of origin – USD 105,000

Counter-trafficking

The aims of IOM’s recent research on THB for sexual purposes is to update and map the situation after the Czech Republic joined the Schengen zone. The assessment will facilitate the preparation of measures such as: targeting campaigns against trafficking; creating more accurate profiles of victims; and disseminating information on the trafficking phenomenon among the demand side of the sex business. The research is to be carried out primarily in Prague, Pilsen, Ostrava and other major cities in the country.

- Assessment of the state of trafficking in persons in the Czech Republic after joining the Schengen Treaty – USD 70,000 (New)

Technical Cooperation in Migration Management and Capacity-building

The Government of the Czech Republic supports the exchange of expertise and knowledge in migration and border management among countries in other regions of Europe as well as in Central Asia. Several projects are being discussed in this regard for 2010; within these initiatives, training-of-trainers (ToT) is foreseen as one of the main actions to be carried out. Several study visits with different countries are being prepared and should result in the exchange of information and dissemination of the Czech experience in migration and border management in the form of a manual which will focus on issues such as: the necessary institutional framework and legislative environment for migration management and IBM, principles of migration policy, asylum migration, and combating THB, among other topics.

In 2008, IOM was requested to conduct a Summer School on Migration Studies as a pilot project. In 2010, a ten-day seminar and workshop on migration studies is proposed in cooperation with interested partners from abroad, mainly from the academic sphere. IOM will be responsible for the logistics and some of the presentations. The main aim of this project is to inform and educate postgraduate and undergraduate students on all aspects of migration.

- CBMM and integrated border management: migration partnerships – USD 98,000 (New)
- Summer School on Migration Studies – USD 15,000

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/Community Development

The main aim of this proposed IOM project is to facilitate the successful integration of migrant workers into the Czech labour market and thus, ease their integration into the Czech society in general. Since integration is a two-way process, the training is designed to provide a set of comprehensive information to both groups involved addressing their actual needs. On the one hand, this training will provide an employer with information about all administrative, legal and other requirements connected with the employment of migrants in the Czech Republic. On the other hand, all information necessary for adequate integration in a new labour environment will be delivered to the incoming migrant workers.

- Comprehensive integration training for Czech employers and their migrant employees – USD 102,000

Total funding requirements for the Czech Republic – USD 390,000
HUNGARY

MIGRATION ISSUES

Hungary has been historically a key source, destination, and transit country for both regular and irregular migration. Its geographical location and EU membership act as pull factors for migrants from neighbouring countries, including ethnic Hungarians living abroad. Hungary’s accession to the EU did not bring about the dramatic changes in the country’s migration patterns as many had expected. In fact, the number of persons who seek asylum in Hungary has not grown, but continues to decrease. Furthermore, Hungary’s accession to the Schengen area and implementation of Schengen rules has created greater mobility accompanied by enhanced security measures.

Despite the Government of Hungary’s (GoH) significant efforts to combat the phenomenon of THB, the country has been downgraded from Tier 1 to Tier 2, according to the US TIP Report 2009. Countries deemed to meet the minimum standards in the elimination of human trafficking are classified under Tier 2, whereas countries determined to be fully compliant with these standards are categorized as Tier 1. Young women and girls are trafficked to, from, and through Hungary – like many other countries in the region – for the purpose of sexual and other forms of exploitation. Internal trafficking also occurs, and has even increased from rural areas with high unemployment in eastern Hungary.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Regulating Migration

Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

In order to enhance and reinforce Hungary’s administrative and operational capacity to deal with issues related to irregular migration, IOM will facilitate the voluntary and orderly return and reintegration of asylum-seekers in Hungary to their country of origin, including an information campaign.

- Assisted voluntary return and reintegration programme – USD 313,682
- Assisted voluntary return information campaign, including website and hotline – USD 141,890

Counter-trafficking

IOM will continue to assist in developing law enforcement measures and building capacity within the inter-institutional CT network, while also reinforcing the structures required for the provision of protection and assistance to trafficked persons.

- Information campaign to lower the demand of trafficking – USD 361,004
- Capacity-building addressing current needs and future challenges for counter-trafficking in Hungary – USD 75,000

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM’s proposed project aims to build the capacities of the GoH and local NGOs to improve migration management and related services provided in Hungary and abroad.

- Technical assistance and capacity-building programme in migration management – USD 300,000

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

IOM will assist the GoH in facilitating the integration of migrants legally residing in Hungary into the Hungarian labour market and promoting job mobility among Hungarian nationals within the country and in other EU countries.

- National information campaign and integration of migrants in the labour market – USD 240,000

Migrant Processing and Integration

Third-country nationals need greater support to fully integrate into Hungarian society, according to the Migration Integration Policy Index and other sources. Therefore, IOM will provide intercultural sensitization training to police officials, labour office clerks and NGOs working with third-country nationals, specifically targeting officials posted along the Schengen border.

- Training on integration and cultural sensitization targeting officials working on the external Schengen border – USD 92,308

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Research and Publications

IOM has extensive experience carrying out research projects and will apply this expertise to two important areas in Hungary that lack adequate information: counter-trafficking and overall migration trends and flows.

- Research on the trafficking potential to/from/through Hungary – USD 55,000
- Research on migration trends and flows to/from Hungary – USD 50,000

Total funding requirements for Hungary – USD 1,628,884
MIGRATION ISSUES

Since joining the European Union, Poland has been facing two major migration trends. On one hand, Poles have migrated to the old/original EU Member States, and on the other hand, many third-country nationals have immigrated to Poland, as the country has remained a commonly used transit route for irregular migrants.

Larger immigration flows – of both regular and irregular migrants – combined with the consequences of economic crisis have created the danger of increased THB and exploitation of migrants. Compared with earlier times, there are growing numbers of cases being reported of labour exploitation of migrant workers in Poland. Therefore, together with its partners, IOM will continue to support activities focused on reducing irregular migration, combating THB, and curtailing the exploitation of migrants.

As a consequence of the increased number of immigrants, IOM will continue integration activities focused on the school environment and foreign children, whose presence in Polish schools is becoming more visible. As a result, both foreign and Polish children, as well as their teachers, are being confronted with challenges growing out of cultural differences.

Finally, assistance for unsuccessful asylum-seekers and irregular migrants who want to return to their country of origin remains a very important issue. The number of persons assisted through IOM’s AVR and reintegration projects continues to increase. Thus, IOM plans to continue implementing an AVR programme in cooperation with the Polish Government.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Migration Health

Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

In most European countries, foreigners’ access to health care is more restricted than it is for nationals. While asylum-seekers are granted the same health care provisions as Polish citizens, irregular migrants face many obstacles in receiving health assistance. IOM is planning to conduct in-depth research on the current situation, needs and expectations of irregular migrants towards the health care system. This research will serve as a first step to identify barriers and develop recommendations to improve migrant’s access to health care.

Furthermore, IOM will continue to implement an education campaign directed at asylum-seekers. The overall aim of this project is to maximize the effectiveness of medical care and improve the quality of health care services for asylum-seekers. IOM proposes to conduct 40 workshops on the Polish medical system, communicable diseases, pregnancy and child care. At the same time, in order to increase the intercultural competence of health care providers, appropriately designed training will take place.

- Migrants access to public health – in-depth research – USD 100,000

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

Poland is not only the country of origin, but also a destination country for many victims of human trafficking. Thus, effective awareness-raising activities are needed. In order to involve a wide scope of actors in combating human trafficking, IOM is proposing to establish a platform of cooperation that will involve governmental institutions and NGOs, as well as representatives of academia, youths and migrants’ organizations. Within the framework of counter-trafficking prevention efforts and together with its partners, IOM will implement a series of awareness-raising activities and information campaigns targeting the general society. In order to engage students in counter-trafficking activities, a workshop will be organized to provide them with information on different forms of THB, its dangers and consequences.

Assistance to victims is a key element of counter-trafficking activities. Therefore IOM proposes to hold a second international seminar for psychologists and psychiatrists providing direct assistance to VoTs. This forum will enable specialists from various countries to share experiences and best practices in addition to strengthening the cooperation network between countries of origin and destination.

- Counter-trafficking platform of cooperation – USD 125,000 (New)
- Counter-trafficking awareness-raising campaign – USD 500,000 (New)
- Best practices in psychological support to VoTs: expert seminar – USD 50,000

Facilitating Migration

Migrant Processing and Integration

IOM will continue its efforts to facilitate migrants’ integration in Polish society and to improve perceptions of migrants in local host communities. Thus, IOM proposes to continue capacity-building initiatives for representatives of different institutions that interact with migrants. As in previous years, IOM will aim to increase the intercultural competences of teachers and staff members of educational institutions, thereby facilitating the integration of migrant children at Polish schools. In addition, the cooperation platform between migrants’ associations and Polish institutions, established by IOM within a previous project, will constitute a forum for dialogue and information exchange. It will also stimulate the active participation of migrants in civil society and enhance multicultural dialogue and integration.

- Migrant orientation training – USD 50,000 (New)
- Intercultural school in a multicultural city – USD 100,000
- Active and competent: migrants in civil society – USD 100,000 (New)

Migration Policy and Research

Migration Research and Publications

Previous labour shortages in Poland encouraged employers to seek workers abroad. The Posting of Workers Directive
MIGRATION ISSUES

In 2010, IOM will continue to support the Government of Romania (GoR) in fulfilling its migration management responsibilities as an EU Member State. This entails: a) the implementation of the national Migration Strategy 2007–2010; and b) the development and application of national action plans under the EC’s Framework Programme on Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows. In this context, the following programmatic areas are at the top of IOM’s agenda: (i) facilitating the assisted voluntary return and reintegration of migrants in their countries of origin; (ii) assisting with the integration of third-country nationals in Romania; (iii) supporting the implementation of the National Strategy on Policies of International Cooperation for Development, which has a strong migration component; and (iv) maintaining the necessary operational capacity to give direct assistance to the individual migrant.

In the context of the EC-related priorities, current migration processes – such as labour migration to and from Romania – demand particular attention, especially with regard to the social and public health affects on Romanian society. Other key issues include the stabilization of the domestic supply of certain professional groups and the integration of human resource information systems in specific employment sectors.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

The Emergency Transit Centre (ETC) was established in Timisoara, Romania, under a trilateral agreement signed in 2008 between GoR, UNHCR and IOM, for the temporary shelter to persons in urgent need of international protection and onward resettlement. The ETC provides temporary accommodations for migrants evacuated from life-threatening situations before they are resettled in other countries. For all ETC beneficiaries, IOM organizes their international transport to and from Romania; health assessments upon arrival and before departure; and cultural orientation programmes.

- IOM assistance to migrants in the Emergency Transit Centre in Timisoara – USD 788,985

Migration and Development

Migration and Economic/ Community Development

The IOM Roma Programme 2002–2008 is one of the largest Roma initiatives in the country both in terms of the number of direct beneficiaries (over 11,000) and the project’s geographical coverage (150 communities in 11 of the 42 counties in Romania). Through these efforts, IOM has created a strong network of local partners and leaders. Valuable working knowledge of Roma issues and increased mutual understanding has been gained, as well as useful practical experience in logistics and aid distribution among Roma communities. At the same time, the local capacity to develop and manage projects has increased significantly. In 2010, IOM will use this experience to design and implement projects benefiting Roma organizations and communities.

- Roma community development – USD 265,800

Regulating Migration

Counter-trafficking

IOM has carried out counter-trafficking activities in Romania since 1999 by building partnerships and creating a network of government and non-governmental agencies and professionals. IOM’s efforts have addressed all major aspects of trafficking: direct victim assistance (over 2,000 victims assisted); shelter operations; mass information and awareness-raising; research; legislation drafting (Romania’s Anti-Trafficking Act); supporting law enforcement; developing curriculum; and training for government agencies, NGOs, schools and academia, religious organizations and the media (over 100,000 trainees). In 2010, IOM will work with the National Agency against Trafficking in Persons to assist in the provision of protection and assistance services to victims.

- Assistance to VoTs – USD 95,680

Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

In 2010, IOM will continue to refine the capacities the GoR through the provision of technical support on migration issues and facilitation of regional coordination, as well as assisting with project development and implementation.

- Technical cooperation in migration management in the Black Sea Region – USD 650,000

Facilitating Migration

Labour Migration

Labour migration flows from Romania continue to be high: an estimated 1.5 million Romanians are currently working abroad. Viewed in the broader EU context, Romania needs to consolidate its migration management capacity with regard to both the migration of its own nationals in the EU and inflows of third-country nationals to Romania. IOM will assist the GoR to streamline and consolidate its capacity to effectively manage labour migration processes from Romania and address the needs of Romanian migrant communities.

Total funding requirements for Poland – USD 1,275,000
workers. Action upon these objectives will be based on research and feasibility analyses.

- Action to consolidate labour migration management in Romania – USD 110,455 (New)
- Stabilizing the domestic supply of health care professionals – USD 180,621 (New)

Migration Policy and Research
Migration Research and Publications

IOM has conducted research as part of many of its projects in Romania on the topics of trafficking, irregular migration, unaccompanied minors, labour migration, and Roma issues. Many of IOM’s research reports have become reference materials in the specialized literature on migration in Romania. Currently, the most notable, under-researched area in the country is labour migration to and from Romania. IOM proposes a research package including institutional and policy assessments; legal reviews; migrant profiles; and migration trends, as well as the testing of products and services, feasibility analyses and media monitoring.

- Labour migration management in Romania – USD 85,450 (New)

Total funding requirements for Romania – USD 2,176,991

SLOVAKIA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Slovakia remains primarily a country of transit for migrants from Eastern Europe and Asia. Although the number of foreign nationals legally residing in Slovakia has been growing in recent years, the proportion of migrants within the population is the lowest in the EU (0.6%). At the same time, the trend of growing labour migration to Slovakia was reversed last year due to the economic crisis.

Despite these trends, the Slovak Government has paid increased attention to migration and integration policies, which is reflected by the 2009 adoption of the National Strategy for Migrant Integration and by the planned revision of the overall Strategy of Migration Policy, which is scheduled to take place in 2010. IOM continues to be involved in the implementation of these policies, especially in the fields of migrant integration and AVR. Another priority continues to be counter-trafficking as Slovakia remains a country of origin of trafficked persons. IOM is a partner of the MoI in the provision of assistance to trafficked persons. IOM also strongly perceives the need for prevention activities especially those targeting disadvantaged groups.

PROGRAMME AREAS
Regulating Migration
Counter-trafficking

IOM intends to continue implementing return and reintegration programming for VoT and capacity-building activities aimed at professionals involved in the identification and referral of trafficked persons. IOM also plans to remain active in THB prevention activities, especially those targeting disadvantaged groups such as the Roma and activities addressing the need to increase efforts towards the identification of victims trafficked to Slovakia.

- Programme of return and reintegration for trafficked persons – USD 116,700
- Counter-trafficking training for Roma community social workers – USD 90,000
- Capacity-building for professionals to support the identification of trafficked persons – USD 70,000

Facilitating Migration
Migrant Processing and Integration

Since 2006, IOM has been operating its Migration Information Centre (MIC) with the objective of facilitating the integration of migrants legally residing in Slovakia. The MIC services include: individual legal counselling, labour counselling, support for requalification/retraining, and cooperation with migrant communities. IOM intends to continue the MIC’s operations on a long-term basis and to further expand its services, especially related to cooperation with migrant communities. In addition, IOM intends to train selected professionals who work with migrants (such as staff of labour offices, police, etc.), so that they better understand the principles of migrant integration and a multicultural approach.

- Migration Information Centre (MIC) – USD 394,000
- Multicultural training of selected professionals – USD 95,000

Total funding requirements for Slovakia – USD 765,700

SLOVENIA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Slovenia is a transit country for irregular migrants from the Balkans principally for labour migrants from BiH, Montenegro, and Serbia and is now becoming a destination country due to its favourable economic situation and membership in the EU. Furthermore, Slovenia has become a destination country for irregular seasonal migration due to its thriving tourism industry.

Slovenia is a country of transit and, to a lesser extent, destination for men, women and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour. Slovenia has been classified by the US State Department Trafficking in Persons Report as belonging to Tier 1 (fully compliant with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking).

The majority of asylum-seekers in Slovenia come from Serbia, Turkey, BiH, Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In addition, the country has a sizeable population of former refugees from BiH (approx. 2,000 persons) who have been granted permanent residence permits and have been assisted through integration measures.
PROGRAMME AREAS

Regulating Migration
Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

IOM provides administrative assistance to the Stability Pact’s Organized Crime Training Network, which aims to strengthen regional and international cooperation in order to successfully combat cross-border organized crime in SEE. The network is expected to establish institutionalized relationships among police investigators in the region and will also link them to other international partners. In order to assist and further boost the efforts of the GoS and local NGOs in managing and adequately addressing the complex issues of migration, IOM is currently planning to implement a capacity-building programme.

- Technical assistance and capacity-building programme – USD 300,000

Facilitating Migration
Labour Migration

IOM plans to establish a Migration Information Centre to provide counselling, assistance and information services to migrants, with a focus on economic migrants and potentially other groups. A network of all actors working in the field of migration and integration will also be created.

- Migration Information Centre – USD 155,000
  (New)

Migrant Processing and Integration

This project aims to facilitate the exchange of information and best practices between Slovenia and other EU Member States on the institutional, financial and legal background of immigration policy. It also aims to enhance the capacity and understanding of the practitioners in Slovenia who deal with third-country nationals and asylum-seekers in Slovenia. Undertaken in close cooperation with the Slovenian MoI, this project will organize a study tour for the Ministry’s representative, and representatives of local NGOs to other EU Member states.

- Best Practices on Integration – USD 100,000
  (New)

Total funding requirements for Slovenia – USD 555,000
At the European Union (EU) level, efforts to advance a common, concerted and balanced policy on migration have continued. At the end of 2009, the EU’s new five-year programme in the area of Justice, Freedom and Security (2010–2014), the Stockholm Programme, was launched, an important component of which is dedicated to the EU’s immigration and asylum policy. The EU Global Approach to Migration is the framework governing the external dimension of EU migration and asylum policy. The Global Approach covers the management of legal migration, the effective prevention of and fight against irregular immigration and the strengthening of the relationship between migration and development. Implementation mechanisms include: i) mobility partnerships for enhanced migration management cooperation between the EU and individual third countries; and ii) migration profiles to enhance migration data management and promote evidence-based policymaking in EU partner countries. Furthermore, the EC adopted a new health strategy, “Together for Health: A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013” that seeks to emphasize the health consideration in all policies, reduce health inequalities and narrow health gaps and engagement in global health. The EC’s Communication on Health Inequalities was released on 20 October 2009; migrants and Roma are recognized as two of the targeted vulnerable groups.

IOM supports the EU institutions (Commission, Parliament, Council, Committees) and EU Member States (MS) through the provision of policy guidance and the implementation of projects facilitating legal migration, addressing irregular and forced migration, and supporting the integration of migrants, as well as initiatives promoting synergies between migration and development, migration and the environment, and migration and health. In the majority of cases, the financial contribution of the EC covers a certain percentage of the estimated costs of projects submitted. The outstanding amount, between 5 per cent and 40 per cent of the total project budget, needs to be covered by other donors. Please find below a list of projects implemented by IOM for the EC, which require co-funding. This is followed by a list of IOM projects submitted/proposed to the EC, for which no decision has been taken yet.

### Projects approved and partially funded by the European Commission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Budget Line</th>
<th>Total Project Budget (EUR)</th>
<th>Co-funding amount outstanding (EUR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobility of Health Professionals (MoHProf)</td>
<td>7th Framework Programme 2008 (DG Research)</td>
<td>567,060</td>
<td>61,570</td>
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<tr>
<td>The general objective of the project is to research current trends of mobility among health professionals to, from and within the EU, although research will also be conducted in non-European sending and receiving countries. Comparative studies conducted in a selected range of representative states in five continents will determine the impact of different types of migration on national health systems. The project’s policy dimension comprises the development of recommendations on human resource policies in European and third countries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Launched in June 2007, PHBLM aims to minimize public health risks associated with mobility, build staff capacity, and facilitate appropriate health care for migrants as a fundamental human right. Beginning with an assessment of the current conditions at checkpoints and places of detention in Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia, the project will further develop a migrant health database template, minimum public health guidelines, recommendations for structural changes for services in border regions, and training materials for health professionals and border officials, as well as piloting the training materials. The project is implemented in collaboration with migration and public health authorities in the target region as well as academic institutions, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Frontex and WHO EURO.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIDS and Mobility</td>
<td>Community Action Programme for Public Health 2007 (DG Sanco)</td>
<td>97,983</td>
<td>19,216</td>
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<tr>
<td>The project aims to explore the potential for reporting on health determinants and knowledge through capacity-building and outreach using a mediator system approach. It will combine efforts to catalyse and trigger collaboration, monitor and report trends in HIV knowledge, attitudes and behaviours, establish mediator training and mediator systems, provide information to migrant communities and the public through dissemination, and undertake evidence-based policy work. IOM is the main partner responsible for the Policy Development Work Package and Policy Summit. The project also partners with the Brussels-based European AIDS Treatment Group, the Italian National Institute for Health, Migration and Poverty, and a number of European NGOs: AIDS Fondet (Denmark), AIDS-I Tugikeskus (Estonia) and Yeniden (Turkey).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Projects approved and partially funded by the European Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improving HIV data comparability in migrant populations and ethnic minorities in the EU/EEA/EFTA countries</td>
<td>ECDC Tender (OJ/2009/07/02-PROC/2009/033, July 2009)</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>Co-funding identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The project will produce a comprehensive report to improve data comparability and develop standardized ways of recording data regarding HIV, migrant populations and ethnic minorities in the EU/EEA/EFTA member states. The project’s main components are: a literature review documenting current definitions and indicators of migration and mobility; expert consultations and interviews with key government officials, relevant international organizations, NGOs and other important stakeholders; and a full report that will define gaps and propose good practices and recommendations for improving HIV data comparability concerning migrant populations and ethnic minorities in EU/EEA/EFTA member states.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enhanced and integrated approach regarding information on return and reintegration in countries of origin</td>
<td>Return Fund 2007</td>
<td>1,013,276</td>
<td>222,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This project aims to contribute to joint efforts in the enlarged EU to facilitate the sustainable return of irregular migrants and rejected asylum-seekers through an integrated approach to voluntary returns, with a particular emphasis on country-of-origin information related to return and reintegration. The project will continue to provide a multilateral platform for facilitating the effective provision of return information as gathered in origin countries in support of voluntary return and reintegration assistance. It will also facilitate a well-structured exchange of best practices and the use of such information in return counselling.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preventing and combating THB and enhancing victim protection through operational networking, cooperation and joint multidisciplinary training for counter-trafficking specialists in EU Member States, candidate and neighbouring countries</td>
<td>AGIS 2007</td>
<td>556,547</td>
<td>118,464</td>
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<tr>
<td>This project builds on the successful outcomes of the three-phased EC/IOM/AGIS project. This project aims to expand the network of counter-trafficking experts by including a higher number of countries in the capacity-building and awareness-raising process. The training material that was developed during the first phases of the project will be revised in order to reflect the latest developments in the field of counter-trafficking in Europe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raising awareness on UAM rights by targeting UAMs through an info campaign – Europe</td>
<td>Fundamental Rights and Citizenship Programme 2007</td>
<td>497,489</td>
<td>99,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The overall objectives of the project are to: i) contribute to the enhancement of a European culture based on a children’s rights approach; ii) support the strengthening of capacities for the promotion and protection of UAM rights at the national and EU levels; and iii) enhancement of the level of expertise amongst EU Member States on international and EU standards on UAM rights. In addition, with its partners, IOM will aim to raise awareness among UAM residing in host countries’ reception structures and potential UAM still located in their countries of origin on the rights they are entitled to as children and on the risks they face either by leaving their country of origin by themselves, or by leaving the structures they are hosted in.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capacity-building, information and awareness-raising towards promoting orderly migration in the Western Balkans</td>
<td>AENEAS 2006</td>
<td>1,435,123</td>
<td>60,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The proposed action seeks to contribute to existing efforts promoting legal migration within and from the Western Balkans. The action’s objective is to foster local capacity to develop policy and integrate sustainable activities for migrants and potential migrants to receive accurate information, advice and referrals about migration. These actions aim at curtailting irregular migration – including trafficking – and optimizing migrants’ possibilities for legal migration. In response to the complexity of the issue, a set of interrelated activities will be carried out by IOM and its partner, ILO, in the areas of direct assistance to potential and returning migrants, capacity-building of local authorities and data collection, analysis, and research.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Improving knowledge of remittance corridors and enhancing development through interregional dialogue and pilot projects in South-East Asia and Europe (Special focus on the Philippines and Indonesia)</td>
<td>AENEAS 2006</td>
<td>1,061,989</td>
<td>125,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The recent Asian Development Bank (ADB) Study on Workers’ Remittance Flows in South-East Asia posits six recommendations, three of which this project shall address: (a) data management and analysis; (b) migration issues and remittance-related policy; and (c) financial mediation. In addition, this project will further address the following issues drawn from IOM’s most recent Colombo Process discussions. These include: (a) policies and incentives to increase and streamline remittance flows through formal channels; b) innovative linkages between information technology and financial transfer systems to reduce money transfer costs; c) information dissemination on remittance services and options; d) productive and sustainable avenues of investment for remittances; e) enhancement of migrant associations’ contributions to country-of-origin development; and f) expansion of the remittances knowledge base, information access and know-how among governments and other stakeholders.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Migration Profiles in selected countries in West and Central Africa: a tool for strategic policy development</td>
<td>AENEAS 2006</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>216,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The main objective of this project is to enhance governmental capacities to more effectively manage migration by preparing country-specific Migration Profiles. These documents are to be used as a policy instrument to promote more comprehensive and proactive approaches. The project will primarily target Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Chad and Cameroon will also be included in some project activities, as well as regional meetings.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combating THB in Ukraine and Moldova</td>
<td>AENEAS 2005</td>
<td>2,160,346</td>
<td>132,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The project aims at enhancing the efforts of authorities and civil society in Ukraine and Moldova to combat human trafficking and alleviate its negative effects. The project deploys a subregional holistic approach with integrated and interrelated programme components including: prevention through research, dialogue for awareness-raising and education, advocacy; prosecution and criminalization through capacity-building, training, as well as technical and practical support to relevant governmental authorities and institutions; and targeted reintegration assistance to individuals who have been trafficked and returned to Ukraine and Moldova.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional programme and dialogue on facilitating safe and legal migration from South Asia to the EU</td>
<td>DCI 2007</td>
<td>1,106,541</td>
<td>206,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This project will address migration challenges in South Asia through a four-pronged approach. It will: 1) strengthen the monitoring system of recruitment services in the targeted South Asian countries; 2) reinforce structures and capacities to carry out information dissemination activities targeting groups vulnerable to irregular migration including women; 3) foster networks among employers, recruiters, and migrants to bridge information gaps; and 4) strengthen policy dialogue between EU States and South Asian States on labour migration and its development impact using the Colombo Process as a potential dialogue forum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supporting regional integration through improved migration management in Central America</td>
<td>Thematic Programme 2007</td>
<td>1,315,920</td>
<td>263,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The project responds to migration management needs identified by Central American governments and IOM in the context of increasing integration in the region, and as part of growing efforts to combat irregular immigration (including THB) and to contribute to improved labour migration flows in the future. In order to address the government-identified migration management priorities and promote regional integration efforts, this action will facilitate extensive cooperation among the concerned countries (Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama) as well as investments in the infrastructure and human capacity of migration systems in Central America.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capacity-building for migration management in China</td>
<td>AENEAS 2005</td>
<td>2,499,549</td>
<td>109,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This 24-month programme aims to curtail irregular migration from China to the EU and is implemented in partnership with ILO. The programme will assist China by: a) strengthening the capacity of its migration management apparatus; b) promoting cooperation between China and the EU through the exchange of expertise and the establishment of a network of professional counterparts; c) raising awareness of the risks associated with irregular migration; and d) enhancing the knowledge and understanding of respective migration management systems between relevant Chinese and EU MS authorities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Budget Line</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roma information and awareness-raising – shared values, common identities</td>
<td>DG Regional 2009 “Pilot Project Pan European Coordination of Roma Integration Methods”</td>
<td>1,110,988</td>
<td>81,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>This project aims to improve information and awareness regarding Roma populations in Europe. The project foresees an analysis of existing campaigns and primary data collection in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Romania, and Slovakia, involving Roma and non-Roma. In addition, interactive campaign activities and thematic workshops are planned, as well as round-table events, an anti-discrimination toolkit and a final lessons-learned document.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7th Framework Programme 2009 (DG Research)</td>
<td>322,836</td>
<td>Co-funding identified</td>
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<tr>
<td>Migration from the Americas and public health impact – research and policy network</td>
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<tr>
<td>The project will address the health-related impact of migration throughout the migration cycle in Europe as well as Latin America and will examine: the accessibility and appropriateness of health services; health status and health differentials; health effects on the European resident population; health as a cause of migration; and effects of the migration of health workers and related policies.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7th Framework Programme 2009 (DG Research)</td>
<td>322,836</td>
<td>Co-funding identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social networks and infant mortality: the impact of bonding and bridging on birth outcomes for women from diverse backgrounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>The number of children that die before the age of 1 year (infant mortality) is higher among women from ethnic minority groups in many European countries than among the overall female population. This study explores community and social support for mother and infant health in a range of ethnic and social groups. A groundbreaking new approach to exploring this problem and finding solutions will use social network analysis (SNA) and participatory research methods. The project will examine the extent and nature of women’s personal and formal networks for health and their ideas for ways to reduce inequalities.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ERC Starting Independent Researcher Grant (DG Research)</td>
<td>641,678</td>
<td>Co-funding identified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Multi-regional

International Migration Law (IML)

Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-building

Migration Health

Gender and Migration

Election Support Unit (ESU)

Counter-trafficking

Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF)

Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants (HASM)
International Migration Law (IML)

International Migration Law Course

In 2010, IOM will conduct its sixth International Migration Law (IML) course in San Remo for government officials, NGO representatives, and academics. Since September 2005, IOM has successfully trained over 400 participants from all over the world. The objective of the course is to enhance knowledge on international and regional legal frameworks governing migration including: the authority and responsibilities of states, migration terminology, the rights and obligations of migrants, smuggling and trafficking, labour migration, migration and security, forced migration, international cooperation, and the regional legal frameworks governing migration. Participants are provided with a comprehensive overview and analysis of international migration law through lectures, case studies and practical exercises, which is led by IOM and independent experts in migration law. The funding required for 2010 is USD 70,000.

National Workshops on Migration Law

A number of states and NGOs have expressed interest in capacity-building at the national level in developing migration legislation. IOM proposes to conduct four national workshops for government officials and other stakeholders on IML in Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, and Latin America. The main issues to be addressed during the workshops consist of: capacity-building for the development of effective migration legislation, interaction among various authorities on security issues, and the protection of the rights of migrants and their families. Workshop outcomes will determine future programmatic activities. Individual workshops can be funded separately for USD 40,000 each. The funding required for four workshops is USD 160,000.

IML Glossary

IOM's Glossary on Migration has become an extremely useful tool to further international cooperation on migration through the dissemination and use of a commonly understood language. IOM first published the Glossary in English in 2004; subsequently, the text has been adapted and translated into Russian, Arabic, Spanish, Slovene, French, Albanian, Bosnian, Chinese, Turkish, Greek and Portuguese. It was then widely disseminated among relevant governmental structures, international organizations, NGOs, academia, migrants and the media. The positive feedback IOM has received to date has highlighted the need for the Glossary to be further adapted and translated into other languages. In 2010, IOM intends to translate the text into Italian, as well as to finalize and publish a second revised version of the Glossary in English, Spanish and French. The funding required for 2010 is USD 25,000.

IML Database

At the national, regional, and international levels, legal norms and principles applicable to the field of migration are often dispersed across various branches of law such as: human rights law, humanitarian law, refugee law, immigration law, asylum law, labour law, and penal law. Recognizing that there is no central point for the compilation of information on migration legislation, IOM has created an online database for this purpose. Currently available information includes a total of 2,250 legal instruments, including international and regional treaties, as well as national migration legislation. In 2010, IOM will continue to develop and maintain this database, focusing on the collection of national legislation. The funding required for 2010 is USD 70,000.

Emergency Preparedness and Capacity-building

In line with IOM's capacity development measures and given the Organization's role within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), IOM will continue increasing its overall emergency preparedness and capacity. This is particularly important given IOM's role as global cluster lead for Camp Coordination/Camp Management (CCCM) in situations where displacement is induced by natural disasters. IOM also actively participates in other IASC Clusters, especially the Early Recovery, Protection, Shelter, Logistics, and Health Clusters.

Within CCCM Cluster

Standard Setting and Emergency Response Tools

In a concerted effort between Headquarters and field-based cluster-relevant and/or emergency response staff, IOM will develop and maintain essential tools that will contribute to better-coordinated and more efficient emergency response actions. This includes: further developing common policy frameworks (policies, guidelines, and standards) and tools to guide partners and ensure that age, gender, diversity, HIV/AIDS, human rights, and environmental concerns are properly mainstreamed within CCCM activities. Among its other foreseen activities, IOM plans to: a) develop best practices for CCCM on a range of issues; b) contribute to IOM's knowledge and information management efforts and, more specifically, to the consolidation of knowledge and information management in emergencies and post-crisis settings; and c) develop collaborative platforms with NGO and inter-cluster partners, thereby increasing sectoral interoperability with various partners in the CCCM Cluster. Also within the proposed project, the CCCM Emergency Response Roster and guidance note will be revised as IOM strives to cultivate stronger linkages and greater coordination with partners in the CCCM field of operations. The funding required for 2010 is USD 350,000.

Building Response Capacity

Since natural disasters provide little advance warning, preparedness and capacity-building are essential for ensuring that responsible actors can provide an efficient and rapid response. Such capacity-building will focus on various stakeholders including national and local authorities. Activities within this proposed project consist of: 1) organizing validation workshops with
field personnel from various operations to review their approach to camp management and camp coordination, in addition to documenting best practices and lessons learned; 2) conducting country-specific training focused on personnel from various organizations working in the same emergency operation; 4) carrying out regional preparedness assessment missions in disaster-prone areas; and 5) assisting with contingency planning to promote a timely and effective response to complex and demanding disaster-induced needs. The funding required for 2010 is USD 825,000.

Secretariat and Partnership

One of the key principles of the cluster approach is partnership, and for the integrated CCCM cluster, IOM and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have set up a virtual secretariat. The purposes of the secretariat are to: a) support the daily work of the cluster; b) increase partnerships and interoperability with other clusters and networks (UN, International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs); c) ensure consistency between CCCM cluster policies and standards with those of all other IASC Clusters; and d) ensure that CCCM issues are considered in inter-cluster discussions, policy documents and frameworks such as the IASC Task Team. In order to remain adequately prepared, IOM participates in many IASC task forces and working groups including the IASC Early Recovery/Early Action Sub-Working Group, which focuses on contingency planning and rapid response. The funding required for 2010 is USD 210,000.

Technical Assistance in Transitional/Recovery IASC Joint Programming

The successful implementation of migration transition/recovery requires support and technical assistance to IOM field missions in cluster roll-out countries (such as: Sri Lanka, Iraq, Colombia, Somalia, DRC, Liberia, Uganda, Philippines, Haiti, and Zimbabwe). This is especially important in those areas where “gaps” – in terms of operational capacities and tools - have been identified. One area of technical assistance concerns the restoration of community livelihood and the augmentation of income-generating opportunities in the immediate aftermath of a disaster as well as in peace-building settings. Economic recovery promotes and facilitates the sustainable return and reintegration of crisis-affected and vulnerable segments of the population.

As a member of the inter-agency Early Recovery Working Group (ERWG), IOM’s extensive post-crisis experience is demonstrated by the fact that it was made Early Recovery Cluster co-lead agency in Colombia, East Timor and Zimbabwe, in addition to its operational leading role in many other transitional/recovery settings.

This project aims to establish a global technical support capacity to address livelihood and income generation by strengthening national capacities and supporting IOM field missions. The funding required for 2010 is USD 829,000.

Improving IOM’s Global Rapid Response Capacity to Disasters and Resulting Global Migration Challenges

In line with the Hyogo Framework for Action: 2005-2015, IOM, along with UN agencies and other organizations, continue to enhance the disaster preparedness and response capability of partners and within their own internal structures. Whilst some emergencies have been predictable, many have afforded very little time for the effective deployment of both staff and humanitarian assets to support the affected population. Given that loss of time often equates to a loss of life, IOM has been exploring ways of making its response more predictable and less time-consuming by redefining its logistics capacity. This effort has included work on a comprehensive framework that will allow IOM to keep vital relief assets in place for rapid deployment in case of urgent need. This would enable IOM to acquire new inter-agency operational skills and to pre-position basic relief items for 500,000 persons at five pre-established geographical locations around the globe. This would substantially increase the number of real-time life-saving interventions possible through economies of scale and in coordination with other agencies and partners. Such a mechanism would significantly increase and sustain IOM’s rapid preparedness and response capacity, whilst ensuring improved delivery of assistance to those who need it the most. The funding required for 2010 is USD 5,250,000.

IOM Knowledge Management in the Context of Emergency and Post-crisis (EPC KM)

This project aims to increase IOM’s response capacity in emergency and post-crisis operational contexts by enhancing the performance of IOM field experts, increasing their awareness of practices, and providing easy access to tools, products, and processes. While retaining flexibility, the project aims to develop a structure to classify knowledge, establish standards, and maintain a pragmatic approach focused on operational effectiveness, i.e., “what works”. The purpose of KM in the EPC context is to equip staff members with the knowledge, lessons learned and tested methods that can be utilized and applied from one mission to another. Activities to be carried out include: a) the establishment of an IOM-EPC Knowledge Repository (e-library); b) the conceptualization, development, and update of guidance notes; c) elaboration of standard operating procedures (SOPs), as well as an Emergency Operations Manual and Post-conflict Reference Manual; and d) provision of support to communities of practitioners and IOM focal points as the vehicles through which the knowledge will be shared. The funding required for 2010 is USD 650,000.

Migration Health

Field-testing and Roll-out of Guidelines for Health Providers on Human Trafficking

In 2009, IOM and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine released Caring for Trafficked Persons: Guidance for Health Providers, which is a new global handbook on managing the health and psychological consequences of human trafficking. For many trafficked persons, the physical and psychological aftermath of a trafficking experience can be severe and enduring. Health providers may come in contact with trafficked persons at different stages of the trafficking process and at different stages of their recovery. For health practitioners, diagnosing and treating trafficked persons can be exceptionally challenging. The informed and attentive health care provider can play an important role in assisting and treating individuals who may have suffered unspeakable and repeated abuse. IOM is seeking
additional funds for the field-testing and roll-out of the guidelines in multiple languages. The funding required for 2010 is USD 330,750.

Global Partnership on HIV and Mobile Workers in the Maritime Sector – Reducing New Cases of HIV among Seafarers

The Global Partnership is an initiative among the following seven international organizations and global networks: IOM, the International Transport Workers’ Federation, the International Committee On Seafarers’ Welfare, ILO, the International Maritime Health Association, the International Shipping Federation, and UNAIDS. The Secretariat is based at IOM Headquarters. Over the past year, the Global Partnership has developed a global programme strategy that builds on the combined experiences and comparative advantages of the members. The strategy was designed to create a comprehensive HIV prevention model, which can be easily replicated and will contribute to reducing new HIV cases among seafarers. Given the high mobility of this group, project activities will take place throughout the migration process, i.e. prior to departure (e.g. during the recruitment process), on board the ship, while in ports, and upon return. The pilot phase of this project will target Filipino seafarers and will be carried out in collaboration with partners in the Philippines and the port of Durban, South Africa. The funding required for pilot-phase activities in 2010 is USD 500,000.

Pandemic Preparedness Mitigation and Response for Migrants and Host Communities

During the recent waves of H1N1 pandemic influenza, it was evident that many migrants did not have access to basic health and social services including antiviral medications and vaccines. Migrants will be most affected in areas that already have weak health systems and cannot provide services to their own populations. This global IOM project proposes to build on three years of experience developing migrant-friendly health promotion materials and advocating for the inclusion of migrants into national plans in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America, and Europe. IOM has also developed training materials and a toolkit to strengthen the capacities of humanitarian, health, and development workers who will interact with migrants and help them to cope during a pandemic or other crisis. This project will contribute to the UN system and partners’ consolidated action plan for a human influenza pandemic. IOM has already received a contribution from the Central Fund for Influenza Activities (CFIA), which will enable the new phase of the proposed project to commence. It will target cross-border migrant communities, urban migrants, migrant workers and all other migrants who utilize IOM migration services in Africa and the Middle East, Asia, Latin America and Europe. To fully roll out the project in 2010 to all targeted populations, IOM is seeking an additional USD 2,500,000.

Improving Access to TB Diagnosis, Treatment and Adherence among Migrant Populations

Irregular migrants are often neglected, yet they are a vulnerable group of persons who often find themselves at the lower end of the social strata, thus increasing their susceptibility to infectious diseases such as TB. Access to and availability of affordable TB diagnostic and treatment services remains a significant barrier for many migrants despite the 2008 World Health Organization (WHO) Assembly Resolution on Migrant Health. The mobility of these persons also contributes to treatment default and the subsequent emergence of drug resistance. In response, IOM proposes to provide:

- Outreach to migrants through the expansion of Migrant Information Centres – USD 2,500,000
- Research to identify needs and gaps in detection, treatment and treatment adherence in different migrant populations and facilitate linkages between migrants and health services – USD 800,000
- Intercountry dialogue on regional initiatives to improve the access of different migrant populations to affordable TB diagnosis and treatment in close partnership with Ministries of Health, national TB programmes and WHO Regional Offices – USD 950,000

Gender and Migration

Gender and Labour Migration in Asia Workshop

The proposed three-day, action-oriented, and participative workshop will build on the findings and recommendations of the IOM Working Group on Gender Issues (WGGI) and the Research and Publications Unit’s research project, “Gender and Labour Migration in Asia”, conducted by IOM in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Thailand, Viet Nam, the Philippines, and China. By involving both civil society and government representatives, the workshop intends to promote an open dialogue between both state and non-state actors working directly with migrant communities and migration policy issues. The main objective of the workshop will be to strengthen the gender dimension of the dialogue on labour migration through institutional capacity-building, information and experience exchange, and inter-State cooperation among countries of origin. The funding required for 2010 is USD 100,000.

Toward a Total Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in Selected Senegalese Migrant Communities Living in Africa and Europe

This 12-month proposed project aims to extend the human rights-based approach successfully used in Senegal for the abandonment of female genital mutilation (FGM) among two large Senegalese ethnic groups (the Diola and the Senegal River Valley groups) in the diaspora. The project seeks to target the entire ethnic groups regardless of geographic location, in order to secure total and sustainable FGM abandonment. Through community empowerment, culturally adapted messages, and use of specifically designed audio-visual material, the diaspora will be made a full-fledged stakeholder in the community-level decision-making process in Senegal. This effort will ultimately result in joint (home community/diaspora) public declarations of abandonment in Senegal and within diaspora communities in France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Germany, Gambia, and Guinea-Bissau. This project is envisaged as a pilot initiative to document the benefits of transposing the human rights-based, community approach successfully used in Africa for targeted sensitization within diaspora groups. The funding required for 2010 is USD 430,000.
The proposed project aims at consolidating standards and best practices on the political participation of displaced communities by finalizing and disseminating a Best Practice Guidelines. The Guidelines aim to assist national authorities and key stakeholders facing the challenges of including displaced persons in their electoral cycles, particularly in terms of facilitating their participation in electoral processes.

IOM will coordinate the finalization of the Guidelines through the establishment of three working groups. Organizations working on both electoral assistance and with displaced populations, such as: the United Nations Electoral Assistance Division (UNEAD), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNHCR, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) – Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE-ODIHR), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will be invited, as well as relevant donors and other stakeholders. Working groups will be open to the electoral management bodies of national governments. Interested governments can participate as observers, contribute relevant experience, and raise issues that they feel should be addressed. While the Guidelines do not intend to create new international obligations for national governments or other stakeholders, they seek to provide specific guidance on best practices in situations involving displaced electorates. The publication, distribution, and the dissemination of the Best Practice Guidelines will be marked by a colloquium on the political rights of displaced populations to be held in Geneva in 2011. The funding required for 2010 is USD 780,000.

Technical Capacity-building Workshop for African Electoral Management Bodies on Migration, the Electoral Process and Effective Electoral Assistance

A number of electoral management bodies (EMBs) have expressed interest in building their national capacity to manage electoral operations and migration issues including the operation of out-of-country voting (OCV) programmes, the enfranchisement of displaced populations, and methodologies for effective electoral assistance. Building on previous training and operational experience, IOM will organize training for EMBs in Africa, inviting them to participate in a structured technical workshop on the complex and multifaceted issues involved in electoral processes and migration. The modules will be tailored based on the needs, inputs, and experience of EMBs in the administration of external operations. Such a strategy would target a vast audience of policy advisors within government agencies. The modules will enhance understanding of some of the key elements that are necessary for building a comprehensive counter-trafficking strategy. Training topics available in English, Spanish, and French consist of: information campaigns, cooperation and networking, return and reintegration, capacity-building, victim identification and interviewing techniques, the special needs and legal provisions concerning trafficked children, and direct assistance. The funding required for 2010 is USD 130,000.

Counter-trafficking

Global Delivery of Training Using the IOM Counter-trafficking Training Modules

IOM developed its counter-trafficking training modules in response to a need for practical, “how to” training materials for NGOs, government officials and other IOM partners engaged in counter-trafficking activities around the world. Despite increasing awareness of the problem, there is still a tremendous amount of misinformation about trafficking in persons. The complexity of human trafficking requires targeted education and awareness-raising, training, and capacity-building on a variety of levels in order to develop an effective and sustainable multifaceted approach. Such a strategy would target a vast range of victim service providers from law enforcement officers, journalists, and advocacy groups to legislators and policy advisors within government agencies. The modules will enhance understanding of some of the key elements that are necessary for building a comprehensive counter-trafficking strategy. Training topics available in English, Spanish, and French consist of: information campaigns, cooperation and networking, return and reintegration, capacity-building, victim identification and interviewing techniques, the special needs and legal provisions concerning trafficked children, and direct assistance. The funding required for 2010 is USD 130,000.
Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF)

The Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF) was established in 2000 on the basis of a MoU between IOM and UNHCR, which defined the responsibilities of each organization in situations involving the movement of persons of concern to UNHCR. The total funding requirement for the RRTF was established at USD 5 million. The Fund has allowed IOM to respond rapidly and efficiently to emergency humanitarian transportation requirements in close collaboration with UNHCR. Operations have been undertaken in: West Africa, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo/UN 1244, Cuba, Haiti, Afghanistan, Iraq, BiH, Liberia, Western Sahara, Kyrgyzstan and most recently, in Zambia and the Middle East. The operational success of the RRTF merits its continuation. To replenish the fund, USD 2,000,000 is required.

Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants (HASM)

IOM has increasingly been called upon to provide assistance to a large number of migrants stranded in transit or at destination countries who have no means of returning home. Requests for assistance come from host governments, NGOs, and UN agencies, as well as from governments of countries of origin. IOM has established a funding facility to provide a global, timely, and effective response to the growing number of ad-hoc requests for assistance for stranded migrants who cannot avail themselves of financial assistance from their family, their government, NGOs, or UN agencies. The funding required for 2010 is USD 500,000.
Global Level
Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships

Thematic Focus
Migration and Development
Migration, the Environment, and Climate Change
Migration and the Economic Crisis

Regional Level
Migration Policy Studies

Migration Policy and Research Programmes
IOM’s migration policy and research work is aimed at improving understanding of the multidimensional aspects of contemporary migration in order to guide and inform migration policy and practice. Three major cross-cutting issues will be the priority areas for IOM’s policy and research work programme in 2010.

First, IOM will continue to focus on the links between migration and development, including ways to strengthen these links in countries of origin, transit and destination. This theme was discussed, inter alia, at the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) in July 2007, October 2008 and November 2009. IOM is committed to building upon and transforming the goodwill generated at the GFMD into concrete positive outcomes for its membership. As one example, the creation of Migration Profiles as a strategic policy tool in the area of migration and development will continue to be promoted by expanding this initiative to include other regions.

Addressing the linkages among climate change, environmental degradation, and migration will be the second priority area for 2010. These issues are gaining increasing prominence on the international agenda. IOM will build on the policy and research initiatives it has undertaken in this sphere in previous years to work towards closing the existing knowledge gap between environmental issues and migration implications (and vice versa) as well as facilitating planning and coherence between them.

Finally, the current economic crisis is at the top of policymakers’ agendas across the globe. Human mobility, as underscored in IOM’s World Migration Report 2008, often makes economies more dynamic and more efficient. However, in times of crisis, migrants may be more vulnerable and negatively affected even though migration may be a positive force in alleviating various aspects of the fiscal crisis and could potentially make an important contribution towards overcoming the economic downturn. IOM will therefore focus on monitoring the impact of the crisis on migrants and migration as the third priority area for 2010.

**GLOBAL LEVEL**

**Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships**

*International Dialogue on Migration (IDM): Intersessional Workshops*

As part of the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) launched by IOM’s Council in 2001, the intersessional workshops are a non-binding forum for states, as well as international and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and civil society to hold informal discussions on current migratory trends and related policy opportunities and challenges. Particular emphasis is given to finding cooperative approaches and innovative practices to address the aforementioned challenges. The overarching theme selected by the IOM membership for the IDM in 2010 is “Migration and Social Change”. The following two intersessional workshops will be held within this thematic framework: “Migration and transnationalism: opportunities and challenges” and “Societies and identities: the multifaceted impact of migration”. These workshops will explore the changes that migration brings for migrants, their families, and communities of origin, transit, and destination – not only in economic terms, but more importantly as a transnational social phenomenon connecting and transforming people and places. A report setting forth the key lessons learned and policy approaches that emerge during the discussions will be published and made available publicly and to all participants. The funding required for 2010 is USD 200,000.

**World Migration Report (WMR) 2010**

*The World Migration Report (WMR) 2010* will be the fifth edition in IOM’s flagship series of periodic reports on international migration. The theme for the WMR 2010 will be “The Future of Migration: Building Capacities for Change.” Its immediate purpose is threefold: (1) to promote a discussion about the likely “core capacities” needed to manage migration more effectively over the coming decades in a world that is experiencing rapid change in the economic, social, demographic and environmental sectors as well as others; (2) survey existing capacities across regions; and (3) update and analyse data on migration flows, stocks, and trends since the last WMR 2008 with special emphasis on the impact of the economic crisis. The WMR 2010 will be based on expert contributions drawn from a wide range of sources including IOM’s policy and programme work, government migration policy and practice, the private sector, academia, and civil society. The funding required for 2010 is USD 450,000.

**Networking and Tools for Migration Policy Evaluation**

As societies become more and more affected by migration, the central challenge is how to manage migration in order to maximize its positive effects and minimize potentially negative results. To do this effectively, states need to be able to monitor and evaluate the impact of their migration policies. At present, there is no dedicated space where national approaches to migration policy evaluation are shared. The aim of this project is to establish an international informal evaluation network. This network could, inter alia, support efforts to develop and streamline migration policy evaluation systems, encourage more systematic information exchange on innovative evaluation practices, and promote more comparable cross-country data on the costs of migration-related policy interventions. The network would also develop training tools and migration policy evaluation guides and manuals. The funding required for 2010 is USD 300,000.

**Research Manual**

The research manual is an initiative to establish guidelines for conducting research in the field of migration. Systematic
and quality research contributes to build a solid knowledge base on migration and ultimately increases the capacity of migration programmes. The manual will establish a set of research tools on various migration-related themes such as labour migration, counter-trafficking, migration and health, migration and development, and emergency assistance. In addition, the manual will incorporate examples of best practices from other international organizations and research institutes in these areas. The funding required for 2010 is USD 100,000.

**THEMATIC FOCUS**

**Migration and Development**

**Regional Training on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies**

IOM, in partnership with UNDP, ILO, and UNICEF, has developed a *Handbook on Mainstreaming Migration into Poverty Reduction and Development Strategies* to assist states in the developing world in their efforts to elaborate new policy approaches and design solutions for better managing migration for development. The Handbook provides a practical tool for integrating migration into national and regional poverty reduction strategy papers, as well as other poverty reduction and development frameworks. It aims to help policymakers initiate a process with other key stakeholders leading to the development, monitoring, and implementation of a migration strategy that is fully aligned with national development goals.

Under this project, the Handbook (currently in English) will be translated into Spanish, French, and Arabic. In addition, eight regional workshops will be organized (two in Africa, two in Latin America, two in Asia and two for the Middle East) to facilitate awareness-raising and training for policymakers. The funding required for 2010 is USD 450,000.

**Migration Profiles: A Tool for Strategic Policy Development**

Coherent national migration policies require appropriate compilation and availability of internationally comparable migration data, national policy coordination, active cooperation among involved authorities at the national level and active international cooperation at the bilateral, regional and global levels.

The creation of Migration Profiles responds to these challenges through an evidence-based approach. They provide a framework for bringing together existing information in a structured manner at both the national and regional levels. Migration Profiles provide a means of identifying data gaps and developing strategies to enhance data collection, data analysis and data-sharing for governments in a given region through an analysis of information and data available on immigration, emigration, irregular migration, labour market conditions, skills shortages, diasporas and remittances. Migration Profiles are prepared in close collaboration with the governments in the beneficiary countries, particularly governmental institutions involved in migration management and institutions responsible for data collection. The process enables beneficiary countries to better identify and understand their needs for additional and/or enhanced national and regional policies on migration. In addition, Migration Profiles are intended to promote greater policy coherence and a more comprehensive approach to migration planning at the national and regional levels.

This project aims to build on IOM’s experience in preparing Migration Profiles in the Balkans, Black Sea, West and Central Africa, Ecuador and Argentina through the preparation of Migration Profiles for other regions such as South America, Asia, Southern Africa, and East Africa, as well as the Middle East and Northern Africa (MENA). The funding required for 2010 is USD 350,000.

**Migration, the Environment, and Climate Change**

**Climate Change, the Environment, and the Migration Alliance Coordinating Unit**

IOM, together with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations University (UNU) and the Munich Re Foundation (MFR), created the Climate Change, Environment, and Migration Alliance (CCEMA). The Alliance is a multi-stakeholder global partnership that aims to bring migration considerations to the environment, development, and climate change agendas and vice versa. This objective will be pursued through a combination of awareness-raising, research, policy development and practical actions. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), and the University of Sussex and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF International) have also recently joined this initiative.

The Coordinating Unit of the Alliance is provided by IOM. It is responsible for convening meetings and providing administrative and organizational support for the CCEMA’s work programme development. The Unit also assists with the coordination of the work programme to facilitate synergies among work streams and avoid duplication of efforts. Furthermore, the Unit can serve as a clearing house and repository for information on climate change, environment and migration. The funding required to support these activities in 2010 is USD 200,000.

**Practitioners’ Workshop on Addressing the Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration Nexus and Its Implications**

In partnership with other Alliance partners, IOM proposes to organize a workshop bringing together policymakers and practitioners from multiple fields and different constituencies relevant to the intersection points between climate change, environmental degradation, and migration. The workshop will provide an opportunity to exchange experiences and discuss the concrete measures that have been taken in different parts of the world to address the challenges and realize the opportunities associated with climate change, environmental degradation, and the migration nexus. The overall objective of the event will be to identify a range of promising migration policies and practices that enable policymakers to respond effectively in these fields. This workshop will build on a series
of events organized in 2007, 2008, and 2009 by IOM in partnership with a number of UN organizations and other entities. The proposed workshop will take stock of existing programmatic activities in various regions, ranging from emergency relief for people displaced by natural disasters to on-site adaptations for affected communities in the early stages of environmental degradation. The compendium on IOM’s migration and climate change and environment activities will be a useful background document. The funding required for 2010 is USD 100,000.

Regional Feasibility Study

IOM, in cooperation with other relevant organizations including UNEP, will assess the feasibility of putting into practice policy and programmatic options for addressing the implications of climate change and environmental degradation for human mobility and well-being. The policy and practical options will include those aimed at: a) reducing migration pressures resulting primarily from climate change and environmental degradation by enhancing the developmental impact of migration and designing sustainable livelihood solutions; b) improving the management of climate-induced migration to ensure that the human rights and well-being of migrants are protected and reduce their vulnerability to humanitarian crises; and c) providing support, such as to communities in areas of destination in order to better manage inflows of environmental migrants.

The feasibility study will cover three neighbouring countries in a region that is currently experiencing significant migration pressures primarily as a result of climate change and environmental degradation, which are expected to continue or worsen in the future. After identifying and focusing on vulnerable groups and areas in the targeted countries, the study will provide an overview of the migration, environmental, and development policies and mechanisms in place at the national and regional levels that can be used to reduce these vulnerabilities and identify existing policy gaps. It will also consider the capacity of relevant stakeholders to improve the coherence among these policies and address existing gaps. The study will also outline recommendations for pilot projects in some or all of the selected countries. The funding required to conduct the feasibility study in 2010 is USD 350,000.

Linkages between Migration, the Environment and Climate Change: A Meta-Analysis of Case Studies

The linkages between migration, the environment, and climate change tend to be studied at the local level through dedicated case studies. Though their findings are extremely valuable, there is a need for a broader-scope analysis of the outcomes of such studies in order to increase their relevance to policy and improve the overall understanding of the linkages between migration and the environment. This would require addressing a range of challenges, including the need to take account of differing methodologies, time-scales and definitions applied in local cases studies as well as the lack of data – both quantitative and qualitative – that is required to generalize the findings of such case studies at a macro level.

This project would involve a meta-analysis of selected case studies carried out to date. The results would provide an empirically grounded and more accurate estimate of the true scope of the phenomenon than those derived from a single study. Furthermore, it would allow both researchers and policymakers to move away from only considering the results of localized case study examples toward using a comparative approach that takes into account the impact and trends in larger areas experiencing similar environmental changes such as in deltas, small island states, coastal regions and drought areas. At the centre of this project would be a team of local researchers who would enhance their capacities to carry out larger-scale research projects on this issue thanks to their participation in this initiative. The funding required for 2010 is USD 300,000.

Migration and the Economic Crisis Monitoring the Impact of the Economic Crisis on Migration

The global financial crisis, which began in the second half of 2008, has led to a downturn in the global economy (and is rapidly becoming a deeper economic recession). However, the depth, scope and duration of the economic crisis remain difficult to predict. Likewise, its impact on migrants and migration is likely to vary according to country, geographic region and labour market sector. Concrete evidence of the impact of the global economic crisis on migration remains limited. Lessons learned from past economic crises suggest that monitoring the impact of this current crisis on migrants is essential for developing policy in response to the crisis. Therefore, the overall objective of this project is twofold: (i) to create a common monitoring template for research on the topic which would take stock of the existing data and knowledge on migration and the economic crisis in order to inform policy agendas; and (ii) to use the monitoring template as a basis to contribute to the current debate and knowledge on migration and the economic crisis in a selected region through an assessment of the effects of the economic crisis on migration policy and migrants, as well as their countries of origin and destination. The funding required for 2010 is USD 200,000.

REGIONAL LEVEL

Migration Policy Studies Movement of Persons in the Context of Regional Integration Processes and Regional Trade Agreements

This interdisciplinary project will be a follow-up to the 2007 IDM intersessional workshop on the “Free Movement of Persons in Regional Integration Processes” and will aim to fill the gaps identified by IOM Member States during this event.

The proposed project will analyse the various ways in which regional integration processes and agreements provide for free or facilitated movement of persons, as well as the migration-related measures needed to ensure their effective implementation. It will examine how economic integration, trade liberalization, and migration dynamics influence the elaboration of regional legal
frameworks governing the movement of persons. The project will result in the publication of regional policy-oriented research papers and a CD-ROM containing texts from the various agreements, as well as the creation of a dedicated section on the IOM website.

The project’s second and related component entails gathering representatives of the secretariats and key governments engaged in regional integration processes to foster the sharing of lessons learned and facilitate capacity-building. Moreover, an international network, including focal points in the different regional secretariats, as well as academics and other experts, will be created, using the same section of the website referred to above, as a means of exchanging information and supporting initiatives that facilitate intra-regional mobility. The funding required for 2010 is USD 250,000.

**Curriculum in Migration Policy Design and Analysis**

Under this project, a curriculum on migration policy design and analysis will be developed. The curriculum will provide a comprehensive insight into the migration situation in the selected region, as well as an overview of the situations in other regions. The curriculum will cover regional migratory patterns and trends, the policies applied within the region, the international standards and policy models in place in other regions, as well as regional and global issues in the field of migration policy. This curriculum will be primarily used for training government officials in the selected region, but could also be used for raising awareness among other target groups such as students and journalists. The funding required for 2010 is USD 100,000 (per region).

**Regional Training Programme for Migration Policy: Development and Analysis**

The aim of this project is to propose a tailor-made programme to government authorities to assist them in the design, analysis, and monitoring of their national and regional migration policies according to their specific priorities and objectives. This project will also enable government officials to learn about the latest international migration policy developments as well as new issues and new solutions through ad hoc training and exchange of views with international experts on migration policy. Furthermore, government authorities will benefit from an online support mechanism that will be accessible during the entire duration of the project. This system will enable officials to ask any questions that may arise and obtain answers from international experts. Finally, the project can be used to identify the strengths and weaknesses of national and regional migration frameworks for policy analysis and policy-oriented research and provide recommendations for their improvement or further development. This project will be undertaken in cooperation with relevant regional organizations and regional consultative processes on migration whenever possible. The funding required for 2010 is USD 300,000 (per region).
Consolidated Appeals
# SUMMARY OF IOM FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (IN USD) 2010 UN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

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<th>Country / Projects</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan Humanitarian Action Plan 2010</td>
<td>AFG-10/MS/28479</td>
<td>5,995,473</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immediate humanitarian and reintegation assistance to Afghan vulnerable deportees, returnees and IDPs</td>
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<td>Emergency repairs for conflict-affected schools</td>
<td>AFG-10/E/28516</td>
<td>7,622,992</td>
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<td>Total Afghanistan Humanitarian Action Plan 2010</td>
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<td>Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees 2010</td>
<td>IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31237</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assisted voluntary return for Iraqi victims of trafficking and recreational activities in Damascus and Aleppo shelters</td>
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<td>Support refugees who have made informed choice to repatriate voluntarily</td>
<td>IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31300</td>
<td>600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address psychosocial needs of Iraqis displaced in Lebanon</td>
<td>IRQ-10/H/31308</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provide sustainable assistance to vulnerable Iraqis displaced in Lebanon</td>
<td>IRQ-10/CSS/31326</td>
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<td>Total for the Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees 2010</td>
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<td>Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan 2010</td>
<td>KEN-10/ER/28793</td>
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<td>Livelihood support to those most affected by climate change</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection through information dissemination targeting those most vulnerable to displacement due to natural disasters and humanitarian crisis</td>
<td>KEN-10/P-HR-RL/28795</td>
<td>1,047,774</td>
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<td>Psychosocial support to refugees in three camps in Dadaab</td>
<td>KEN-10/P-HR-RL/28796</td>
<td>746,644</td>
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<td>Sustainable peace and reconciliation and shelter</td>
<td>KEN-10/S-NF/28801</td>
<td>6,869,130</td>
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<td>Psychosocial support to host communities and drought-affected communities in Northern Kenya</td>
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<td>Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2010</td>
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<td>Support to livelihood and reconstruction activities through housing reconstruction training in SWAT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Targeted distribution of NFIs and shelter kits for displaced populations</td>
<td>PKA-10/S-NF/28392</td>
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<td>Strengthening the Provincial Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority’s (PaRRSA) response through rehabilitation of crisis-affected community infrastructure in Malakand Division</td>
<td>PKA-10/ER/29348</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strengthening provincial and district disaster risk management capacity through establishment of disaster assessment and response teams</td>
<td>PKA-10/CSS/29350</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategic mass communication support to all humanitarian actors</td>
<td>PKA-10/CSS/29362</td>
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<td>Security awareness induction training</td>
<td>PKA-10/S/29371</td>
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<td>Camp coordination and camp management natural disaster preparedness</td>
<td>PKA-10/CSS/29379</td>
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<tr>
<td>Awareness-raising and law enforcement mobilization for children and women trafficking in the affected area</td>
<td>PKA-10/P-HR-RL/30037</td>
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<td>Targeted distribution of winterization kits for displaced vulnerable population in NWFP and FATA</td>
<td>PKA-10/S-NF/30040</td>
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<td>SOM-10/P-HR-RL/29054</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combating human trafficking in Somaliland and Puntland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community stabilization, livelihoods security/light infrastructure and migration initiative</td>
<td>SOM-10/P-HR-RL/29056</td>
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<td>Improved response and protection of migrants and other vulnerable groups travelling through Somalia (Somaliland, South Central and Puntland) to the Gulf States and other countries</td>
<td>SOM-10/P-HR-RL/29081</td>
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<td>Country / Projects</td>
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<td>Funding Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>UN and Partners: 2010 Work Plan for Sudan</td>
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<td>Emergency provision of NFIs and shelter</td>
<td>SDN-10/S-NF/29653</td>
<td>5,147,721</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities</td>
<td>SDN-10/W5/29733</td>
<td>1,740,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provision of improved water and sanitation to vulnerable persons and areas impacted</td>
<td>SDN-10/W5/29735</td>
<td>3,835,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>of returns</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency WASH project for returnees and conflict-affected vulnerable populations</td>
<td>SDN-10/W5/29878</td>
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<td>Improved access to health care facilities in areas of high return</td>
<td>SDN-10/H/29972</td>
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<td>Environmentally sustainable support to IDP return and reintegration</td>
<td>SDN-10/A/29974</td>
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<td>Improving food security and enhancing access to food for vulnerable groups in</td>
<td>SDN-10/A/29974</td>
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<td>Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrab, Abyei, and South Kordofan States</td>
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<td>IDP registration/return data management and mapping in North/South/West Darfur</td>
<td>SDN-10/P-HR-RL/30280</td>
<td>2,720,000</td>
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<td>Population tracking and village assessments in North/South Darfur</td>
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<td>2,500,000</td>
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<td>Protection monitoring of IDP returns in North and South Darfur</td>
<td>SDN-10/P-HR-RL/30282</td>
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<td>Return and reintegr ation of qualified Sudanan (RRQS) from the IDP community and diaspora</td>
<td>SDN-10/M5/30290</td>
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<td>Facilitating the sustainable return of vulnerable and stranded IDPs</td>
<td>SDN-10/M5/30293</td>
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<td>Return and reintegr ation protection monitoring of returnees to Northern Bahr el</td>
<td>SDN-10/M5/30294</td>
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<td>Ghazal and Southern Sudan</td>
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<td>Tracking returnees and the newly displaced in Sudan</td>
<td>SDN-10/M5/30295</td>
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<td>Assisted voluntary return (AVR) for Sudanan stranded abroad</td>
<td>SDN-10/M5/30296</td>
<td>1,558,440</td>
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<td>Education support to vulnerable communities and areas affected by high levels of</td>
<td>SDN-10/E/30326</td>
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<td>Emergency health assistance</td>
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<td>NFI common pipeline - transportation</td>
<td>SDN-10/S-NF/30466</td>
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<td>Support to newly displaced and IDP returns in North/South Darfur</td>
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<td>Non-food item support for assisted returns</td>
<td>SDN-10/S-NF/30480</td>
<td>251,375</td>
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<td>Humanitarian common transport services in Sudan</td>
<td>SDN-10/CSS/30498</td>
<td>4,827,900</td>
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<td>IOM emergency logistics and transport support in Southern Sudan</td>
<td>SDN-10/CSS/30502</td>
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<td><strong>Total for the UN and Partners 2010 Work Plan for Sudan</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Consolidated Appeal for Uganda 2010</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct assistance to stranded Congolese irregular migrant women and children</td>
<td>UGA-10/P-HR-RL/30757</td>
<td>1,334,025</td>
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<tr>
<td>through voluntary repatriation and reinteg ration support</td>
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<td>Direct assistance to stranded Congolese irregular migrant women and children</td>
<td>UGA-10/P-HR-RL/30758</td>
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<td>through voluntary repatriation and reinteg ration support</td>
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<td><strong>Total for the Consolidated Appeal for Uganda 2010</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Consolidated Appeal for the West Africa Region 2010</strong></td>
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<td>Emergency return and reintegration assistance for children victims of traffick ing</td>
<td>WA-10/P-HR-RL/26347</td>
<td>1,180,000</td>
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<td>in or from West Africa</td>
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<td>Protection at the borders: collecting, processing and sharing migration data as a</td>
<td>WA-10/CSS/26354</td>
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<td>tool for migrant protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants from or within West Africa</td>
<td>WA-10/P-HR-RL/26357</td>
<td>4,365,608</td>
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<td>Camp coordination and camp management in West Africa: enhancing preparedness and</td>
<td>WA-10/CSS/26359</td>
<td>1,175,000</td>
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<td>response capacity in line with the cluster approach</td>
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<td><strong>Total for the Consolidated Appeal for the West Africa Region 2010</strong></td>
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<td>8,770,608</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country / Projects</td>
<td>CAP Reference</td>
<td>Funding Required</td>
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<td>Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2010</td>
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<td>Combating human trafficking in the conflict-affected governorates of Yemen</td>
<td>YEM-10/P-HR-RL/25945</td>
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<td>Improving the protection of migrants and other vulnerable groups</td>
<td>YEM-10/MS/26125</td>
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<td>Early recovery livelihood support to communities affected by natural disasters</td>
<td>YEM-10/ER/26145</td>
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<td>Transitional emergency shelters and rehabilitation of emergency shelters for</td>
<td>YEM-10/S-NF/26147</td>
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<td>conflict-affected communities of northern governorates</td>
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<td>Emergency transportation for conflict-displaced populations</td>
<td>YEM-10/CSS/26149</td>
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<td>Essential services for IDPs and early warning health system</td>
<td>YEM-10/H/26150</td>
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<td>Emergency water and hygiene assistance to IDPs</td>
<td>YEM-10/WS/26157</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency assistance to vulnerable IDP households</td>
<td>YEM-10/S-NF/26164</td>
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<td><strong>Total for the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2010</strong></td>
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<td>Consolidated Appeal for Zimbabwe 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross-border mobility, irregular migration and HIV and AIDS: Safe journey</td>
<td>ZWE-10/MS/27075</td>
<td>692,615</td>
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<td>information campaign</td>
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<td>Promoting the right to identification and documentation and reducing risks of</td>
<td>ZWE-10/P-HR-RL/27080</td>
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<td>irregular migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Facilitating temporary and safe labour migration for Zimbabweans</td>
<td>ZWE-10/MS/27085</td>
<td>1,425,214</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comprehensive approach to humanitarian emergency assistance, early recovery and</td>
<td>ZWE-10/MS/27091</td>
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<td>livelihoods of internally displaced people and other vulnerable populations</td>
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<td>affected by displacement causes</td>
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<td>Addressing the sexual and reproductive needs of farm workers in Beitbridge</td>
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<td>863,667</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Response to sexual and gender-based violence and SRH needs of cross-border</td>
<td>ZWE-10/MS/27341</td>
<td>763,077</td>
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<td>mobile women and girls at the Zimbabwe borders with Botswana, South Africa and</td>
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<td>Mozambique</td>
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<td>Mitigating the impact of HIV and AIDS and GBV among IDPs by providing prevention,</td>
<td>ZWE-10/P-HR-RL/27344</td>
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<td>care and support services</td>
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<td>TB screening and referral for returned migrants at the Beitbridge and Plumtree</td>
<td>ZWE-10/H/27349</td>
<td>1,302,341</td>
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<td>Reception and Support Centres</td>
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<td>Addressing emergency health and primary health care needs of internally displaced</td>
<td>ZWE-10/H/27354</td>
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<td>populations and other mobile and vulnerable population groups in Zimbabwe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation of boreholes and recovering of WASH facilities for mobile and</td>
<td>ZWE-10/WS/27356</td>
<td>707,692</td>
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<td>vulnerable population (MVP) communities and border posts</td>
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<td>Protection and promotion of the rights of children within IDP and migrant-sending</td>
<td>ZWE-10/P-HR-RL/27366</td>
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<td>Community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) - internally displaced</td>
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<td>Engagement of Zimbabwean diaspora to strengthen local early recovery initiatives</td>
<td>ZWE-10/ER/27404</td>
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<td>Humanitarian assistance and information to returned migrants and mobile</td>
<td>ZWE-10/MS/27405</td>
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<td>populations in Zimbabwe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eliminating trafficking in persons in Zimbabwe</td>
<td>ZWE-10/P-HR-RL/27409</td>
<td>769,231</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strengthening the Early Recovery Cluster through enhanced coordination mechanisms</td>
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<td>436,956</td>
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<td>and strategic planning in Zimbabwe</td>
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<td>Supporting children’s right to education in a safe and protective environment in</td>
<td>ZWE-10/E/27612</td>
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<td>IDP communities and those made vulnerable due to displacement</td>
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<td><strong>Total for the Consolidated Appeal for Zimbabwe 2010</strong></td>
<td><strong>34,796,091</strong></td>
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</table>
Summary of Funding Requirements by Region
### SUMMARY OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY REGION (IN USD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Funds (USD)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>97,729,638</td>
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<tr>
<td>East and the Horn of Africa</td>
<td>206,877,515</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Africa / Western Mediterranean</td>
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<td><strong>Africa Total</strong></td>
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<td>The Middle East</td>
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<td>Southern Cone</td>
<td>4,405,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andean Countries</td>
<td>31,988,018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central America and Mexico</td>
<td>19,843,812</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Caribbean</td>
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<td><strong>Americas Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>271,441,850</strong></td>
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<td>South and South-West Asia</td>
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<tr>
<td>East and South-East Asia</td>
<td>260,260,516</td>
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<td>Central Asia</td>
<td>72,440,805</td>
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<td><strong>Asia Total</strong></td>
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<td>South Caucasus</td>
<td>28,168,037</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
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<td>Central Europe</td>
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<td>European Union</td>
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<td><strong>Europe Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Multi-regional Total</strong></td>
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<td>Migration Policy and Research Programmes</td>
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<td><strong>Migration Policy and Research Programmes Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,219,047,539</strong></td>
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Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the principal intergovernmental organization in the field of migration. IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants. IOM’s mandate is to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration; to promote international cooperation on migration issues; to aid in the search for practical solutions to migration problems; and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, be they refugees, displaced persons or other uprooted people. The IOM Constitution recognizes recognition of the links between migration and economic, social and cultural development as well as respect for the right of freedom of movement of persons.

IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management: migration and development; facilitating migration; regulating migration; and addressing forced migration. Cross-cutting activities include: the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants’ rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.

IOM works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.