



IOM

International Organization for Migration

MIGRANT ASSISTANCE

Assisted Voluntary Return & Reintegration

Counter Trafficking & Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants



MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

MIGRANT ASSISTANCE

Annual Review

2012

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

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list of acronyms

Assisted Voluntary Return	AVR
Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration	AVRR
Capacity Building	CB
Counter-Trafficking	CT
Country of Origin	CoO
Employment Assistance Services	EAS
European Commission	EC
Economic Community of West African States	ECOWAS
European Economic Area	EEA
European Migration Network	EMN
European Union	EU
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	FYROM
Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants	HASM
Global Assistance Fund	GAF
Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants	HASM
International Committee of the Red Cross	ICRC
International Organization for Migration	IOM
Information, Return and Reintegration of Iraqi Nationals to Iraq	IRRINI
Migration Assistance Division	MAD
Middle East North Africa	MENA
Mercado Común del Sur	MERCOSUR
Non-Governmental Organization	NGO
Occupied Palestinian Territories	OPT
Post-Arrival Reintegration Assistance	PARA
Regional Conference on Migration	RCM
Return and Emigration of Asylum Seekers ex-Belgium	REAB
Regional Conference on Migration	RCM
Regional Office	RO
Screening Interview Form	SIF
Significant Medical Condition	SMC
United Kingdom	UK
Unaccompanied Migrant Children	UMC
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR
United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking	UNIAP
United States	US

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Age

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Countries of Origin

Countries of Assistance/Identification

Type of Exploitation

Type of Trafficking

Capacity Building

Type of Training

Profile of Officials

CENTRAL & NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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Countries of Assistance/Identification

Type of Exploitation

Type of Trafficking

Capacity Building

Type of Training

Profile of Officials

CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA

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- Profile of AVRR Beneficiaries
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 - Host Countries (to region/in region)
- Capacity Building

EAST & SOUTHERN AFRICA

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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Profile of IOM Beneficiaries

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Age

Profile of AVRR Beneficiaries

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Age

Countries of Origin

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Profile of Victims of Trafficking

Age

Sex

Countries of Origin

Countries of Assistance/Identification

Type of Exploitation

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Type of Training

Profile of Officials

SOUTH AMERICA

Profile of IOM Beneficiaries

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Age

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Host Countries (to region)

Profile of Victims of Trafficking

Countries of Origin

Type of Exploitation

Type of Trafficking

Capacity Building

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SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Profile of IOM Beneficiaries

Sex

Age

Profile of AVRR Beneficiaries

Countries of Origin

Host Countries (in region/to region)

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Sex

Countries of Origin

Countries of Assistance/Identification

Type of Exploitation

Capacity Building

Profile of Officials

Annual Review 2012

As the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration, IOM is increasingly called upon by its Member States to examine and respond to complex migration situations, including mixed migration flows, to ensure the protection, dignity and well-being of all migrants, taking into account different needs and characteristics as well as specific categories of migrants.

The Migrant Assistance Division (MAD), part of the Department of Migration Management, provides technical expertise in areas including migration policy, administrative and operational practices and procedures, training and direct assistance. Its key areas of focus include assisted voluntary return & reintegration (AVRR) as well as protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants including victims of trafficking and unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs).

Today, responsible and effective national governance also requires the ability to manage migration issues comprehensively, internally as well as in bilateral relations, in addition to participation in international or regional institutions. While the prevailing view is that migration has been mainly a positive force for development in countries of origin, transit and destination, migrants are often exposed to vulnerabilities which require structural approaches, along with immediate assistance to reduce vulnerabilities or prevent life-threatening situations. Unregulated migration can have social, financial and political costs for individuals, societies and governments alike. Comprehensive, transparent and coherent approaches to migrant assistance, involving all countries in the migration continuum, help promote the positive impact of migration and preserve its integrity as a natural social process. In support of IOM's strategy, MAD activities are designed as partnerships, with the requesting government and other relevant interlocutors working closely with the MAD Team to identify needs, determine priority areas, and shape and deliver interventions, as well as direct assistance.

The MAD portfolio is steadily growing, with 426 active projects world-wide valued at approximately 195 Million USD in 2012.

It is with great pleasure that I present to you the Annual Review for 2012 of the Migrant Assistance Division, reflecting IOM activities globally and regionally through the course of 2012. I hope the provided information and analysis will give you additional insights into the complexities of direct assistance to migrants, including those who remain most vulnerable.

Irena Vojackova-Sollorano
Director, Department of Migration Management

IOM'S Migrant Assistance Programme

It has been another busy and challenging year for the Migrant Assistance Programme in 2012. The Migrant Assistance Division (MAD) at HQs and the Regional Thematic Specialists (RTSs), based in eight Regional Offices, have elaborated a global strategy in 2012 covering issues related to the portfolio of the Division, and have lent expertise and support to colleagues and stakeholders working in close contact with beneficiaries and partners, including Governments, UN Agencies, NGOs and migrants themselves. The portfolio is quite an impressive one and includes vulnerable migrants, Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR), Counter-Trafficking, Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMCs) and mixed flows.

This Annual Review attempts to capture all efforts made by IOM or with its support in 2012. Key information and statistics are made available with the aim of contributing to a better understanding of migration patterns, both globally and regionally. This publication opens with a global overview of Direct Assistance activities, Institutional Capacity Building as well as of Information/Awareness campaigns. The same format is then used for the sections covering individual regions. Annexes offer some clarifications as to data sources, contexts and caveats, as well as a detailed overview about the evolution of AVRR figures in the past years to date.

We have also taken the opportunity to highlight some migrant stories and good practices that have appeared in some regions and can offer you a more definite taste of on-going issues.

Two global projects are also highlighted in this report, such as IOM's trafficked migrants' assistance database, and the IOM Global Assistance Fund (GAF).

What is changing and looming ahead in migrant assistance? In a nutshell, we have witnessed a sharp increase in 2012 of people being assisted, being economic migrants, rejected asylum-seekers, victims of trafficking or unaccompanied migrant children. We have also seen that trafficked individuals are constituted more and more by men and that minors are requiring specific and increased attention. Furthermore, reducing vulnerability of migrants en route towards their final destinations is also an activity that has either been consolidated or is becoming a burning priority for many governments and other stakeholders.

There are several tools and responses that can be improved to better reflect reality on the ground and make assistance even more effective and timely: this has been and will continue to be a priority for our work in the future. All of the above could not be possible without the generous contributions and support that Governments afford to IOM and without the dedication of IOM staff who meet migrants in need of assistance on a daily basis.

Laurence Hart
Head, Migrant Assistance Division

Introduction

Within the broader context of comprehensive migration management, the Migrant Assistance Division is responsible for providing policy and technical guidance to IOM missions on assisted voluntary return and reintegration, counter-trafficking activities and general assistance for stranded and vulnerable migrants, including unaccompanied migrant children.

The Division is comprised a team in Geneva and of a team of Regional Thematic Specialists (RTSs) located in eight of out nine regional offices around the globe: Central and West Africa; East and Southern Africa; Middle East and North Africa; Central and Central and North America and the Caribbean; South America; Asia and the Pacific; European Economic Area and South Eastern Europe; Eastern Europe and Central Asia. This report reflects the work of the IOM in relation to the portfolio of the Division as referred above in these different regions during the year of 2012.

Migrant's Assistance: Global Overview

In 2012, the Migrant Assistance Division (MAD) continued to support efforts designed to prevent the abuse and exploitation of migrants, particularly at points of transit and destination where they are often most vulnerable; protect and empower migrants who have been trafficked or who may otherwise have experienced abuse or exploitation; provide voluntary return and reintegration assistance; undertake data collection and research activities and build the capacity of states and civil society institutions to respond appropriately when dealing with vulnerable migrants and responding to reports of abuse and exploitation.

Programmes and activities covered fulfil the following points of IOM Strategy¹

- 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 and research through technical cooperation and operational assistance to States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, in order to build national capacities and facilitate international, regional, and bilateral cooperation on migration matters.
- 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.

¹IOM Strategy, July 2012, Available at http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/iomfolder_eng/iom_strategic_focus_en.pdf

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

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.

In 2012, assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) assistance to migrants and trafficking related projects continued to be among the key migration management services offered by IOM with projects increasingly addressing broader issues of migrant protection in general and more specifically, the protection needs of highly vulnerable migrants, particularly those affected by abuse and exploitation.

As a result, this year's trends also indicate an increase in the number of particularly vulnerable migrants requiring direct assistance and reintegration related activities (unaccompanied migrant children, persons with health needs as well as victims of trafficking). This increase was also reflected in the greater number of projects tailored to specific categories of vulnerable migrants, such as voluntary return and reintegration for unaccompanied migrant children, projects tailored to families and children, post arrival & reintegration support as well as capacity building for relevant entities in countries of origin to strengthen the reintegration assistance available to returning migrants in these countries.

Managing mixed migration flows continued to present some specific challenges in 2012 with respect to migrants who are trafficked, exploited, or who are highly vulnerable to these abuses. Such challenges include weak capacity among transit and destination countries to respond to the needs of large numbers of undocumented migrants, the variety of migrant needs to be addressed and the difficulty of quickly identifying and responding to the specific protection needs of individual migrants arriving en masse.

In these cases, IOM projects primarily focus on identifying and assessing migrant needs, including systematic screening of the needs of victims of trafficking, stranded migrants or migrants who have suffered abuse or exploitation. In addition, Migrant Assistance projects have sought to also provide timely counselling and referral services and assistance, including voluntary return assistance, if appropriate, to the most vulnerable migrants.

A key example of this work in 2012 is the "Improving the Protection of Migrants" project designed to respond to the flow of Ethiopian and Somali migrants travelling along the East Horn of Africa and across the Gulf of Aden towards Yemen and beyond.

In 2012, the Migrant Assistance Division continued to work with States, NGO's and other stakeholders to ensure that migrants received both case-specific and sustainable assistance. Beneficiaries included asylum-seekers, stranded migrants, migrants with health concerns, victims of trafficking, exploitation or other forms of abuse, and those considered highly vulnerable to such abuse, such as unaccompanied migrant children. It is important to note that the statistics included in this report, specifically

referring to trafficking, cannot be generalized to reflect the incidence of trafficking in the region or the existing flows. The data refers only to the cases which IOM handled directly.

Direct Assistance

Beneficiaries were offered a wide range of benefited from a wide range of direct assistance options, such as safe accommodation, return counselling, return travel and reintegration assistance, family tracing, legal assistance, medical/psychosocial support, education and skills development, as well as micro-financing. The Division oversaw IOM's global delivery of return migration programmes through assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) and post arrival and reintegration assistance (PARA). In 2012, AVRR alone required the direct involvement of over 200 IOM offices worldwide, to assist 88,829 migrants to return and/or reintegrate in a humane and dignified manner to their countries of origin, a third more than were assisted last year.

While the majority of AVRR activities took place from the European Economic Area, an increasing number of projects are being implemented by IOM in other regions such as Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Africa and the Middle East, the Americas (with Canada now included as a major AVRR host country), and the Asia and Pacific region. Major countries of origin of returnees were: Pakistan, Serbia, Russian Federation, Iraq, Afghanistan, the Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia, Brazil, Kosovo, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. IOM's work in these countries focused on projects aimed at sustainable reintegration, responding to the immediate and longer-term needs of returning migrants, while increasingly including research and monitoring on the impact of such assistance to migrants and their respective local communities. IOM also provided direct assistance to

approximately 6,500 trafficked persons in 2012. This represents an increase of 18% when compared with the number of people assisted in 2011.

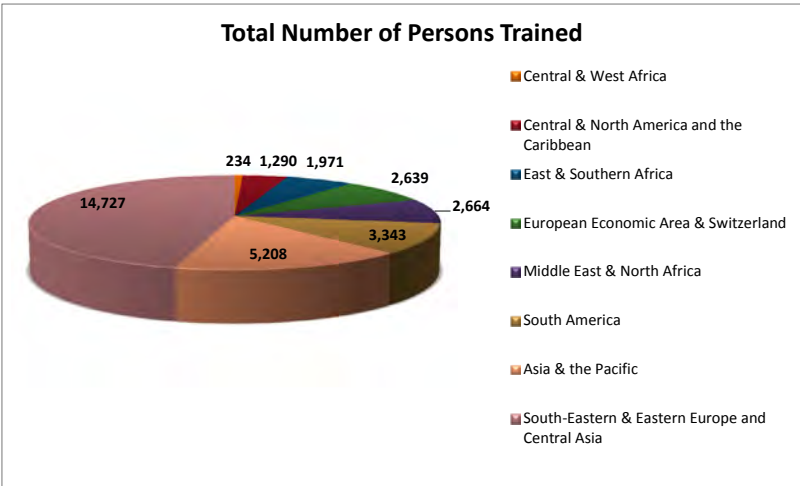
Institutional Capacity Building

As part of its comprehensive approach to managing migration, institutional capacity building efforts continued to focus on the training of police and immigration authorities, prosecutors and the judiciary, parliamentarians and legislative drafters, as well as government social workers, civil society organizations and members of religious groups that are directly involved in migrant assistance related activities. Throughout the year, IOM offered training programmes that covered the full range of preventive, protective, and prosecutorial themes, including international and domestic legal frameworks, screening and identification of trafficked persons, shelter management, reintegration, assisted voluntary return, legislative development, data collection, as well as regional and national action plans and referral systems.

Information awareness raising campaigns

In addition to providing institutional capacity building to different groups of migrants, the division continued to focus on raising awareness for policy-makers and practitioners in the areas of Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration, Trafficking of Human Beings and Unaccompanied Migrant Children. As part of its comprehensive approach to managing migration, awareness raising campaigns continued to be a main focus by implementing many initiatives aimed at disseminating information on different types of assistance provided through IOM and on different migration related challenges.

Figure 1: Total Number of Persons Trained

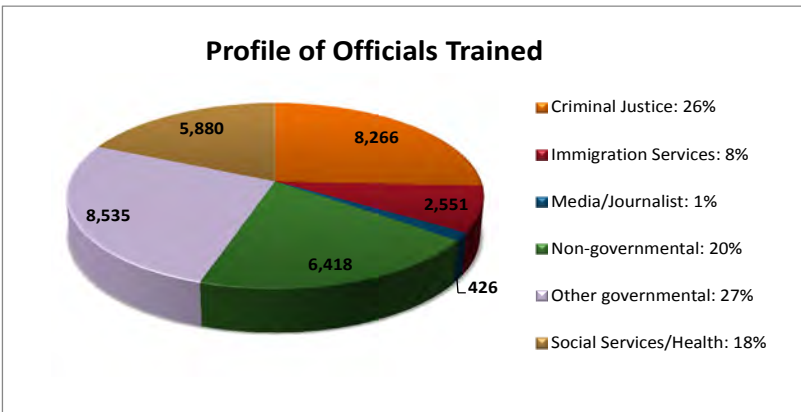


With the aim to assist governments in effectively addressing return migration and reintegration on a multilateral basis, a number of pilot initiatives were started aiming at both, maximizing regional sharing of resources on AVRR (South East Asia for Bali Member States and West Africa) and enhancing international and regional networking and cooperation in Europe (through VREN – Voluntary Return European Network). Furthermore, new pilot approaches have been expanded in 2012 with the aim to promote the links between the private sector, skills-based job creation and the profile of diasporas (in this particular case for Iraqi nationals living abroad through the MAGNET Project). A series of regional trainings of IOM field offices in

South East Asia, West Africa, and Central & North America and the Caribbean were also carried out.

The Division also continued to give due priority to the capacity building of the Organization, and its staff, at national and regional level. In 2012, IOM convened a meeting of its AVRR focal points in Latin America and South East Asia to share experiences, strengthen cooperation, and coordinate strategies to improve the Organization's AVRR work in the region. Along the same lines, a regional meeting in Lomé, Togo on AVRR and counter-trafficking was also organized with the aim of defining a common programmatic strategy for both AVRR and CT related activities in West Africa.

Figure 2: Profile of Persons Trained



Project Funding to MAD Programmes (AVRR and Counter-Trafficking in Persons)

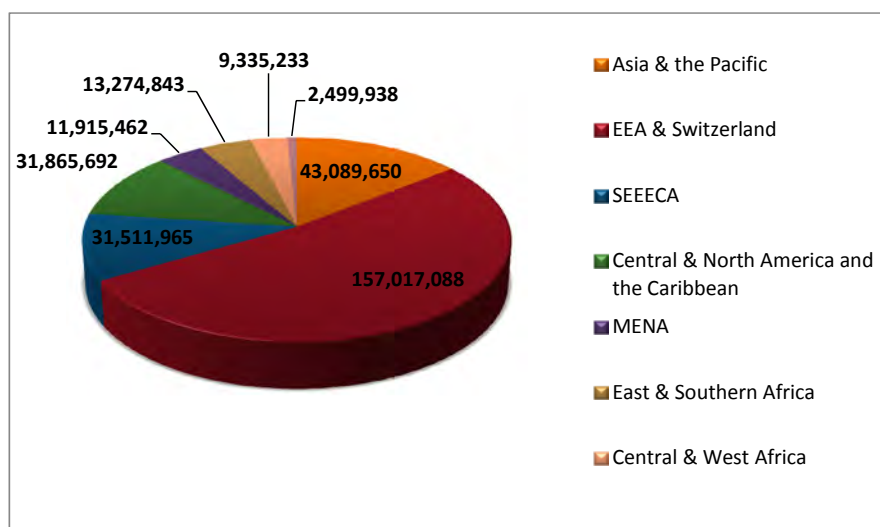
In 2012, the Migrant Assistance Division (MAD) assisted in the management of 426 active projects worldwide through IOM's eight regional offices. 187 of these projects focused on assistance to vulnerable migrants or victims of trafficking and 239 projects centred on voluntary return and reintegration. Regional expenditures in 2012 totalled approximately USD 195 million out of USD 520 million in the Division's multi-annual programming portfolio.

The majority of the funding received in 2012 was allotted for projects in Asia and the Pacific (47%) followed by the European Economic Area (22%), South-East Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia (11%), and Central and North America and

the Caribbean (10%). The remaining 10% of donor funding was allocated to projects across the Middle East and North Africa, Eastern Africa-the Horn of Africa-Southern Africa, Central and West Africa, and South America.

In addition to specific projects focused on assisted voluntary return and reintegration and counter-trafficking, IOM, through the Department of Migration Management, continued to mainstream migrant assistance activities into its other areas of work including Immigration and Border Management, Labour Migration, Health, and large-scale Emergency projects.

Figure 3: MAD Project Funding Received by IOM Region, 2012



426 ACTIVE MAD PROJECTS WORLDWIDE

Through IOM's 8 regional offices

187 Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants + Counter Trafficking active projects (CT)

239 Voluntary Return & Reintegration (RT)

2012 by the numbers

KEY PARTNERS

GOVERNMENTS
& NGO's

ILO

OHCHR

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

UNHCR

UNICEF

UNODC

In 2012, donors
contributed
approximately USD
195 million to
projects overseen
by the Division



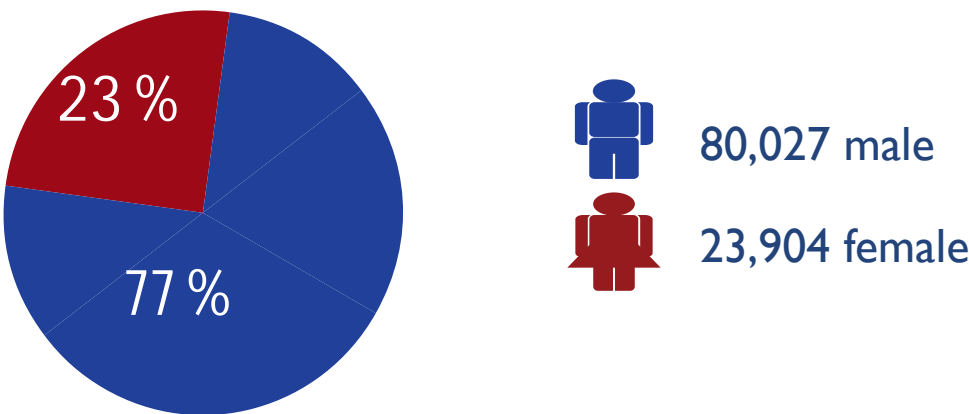


DIRECT ASSISTANCE

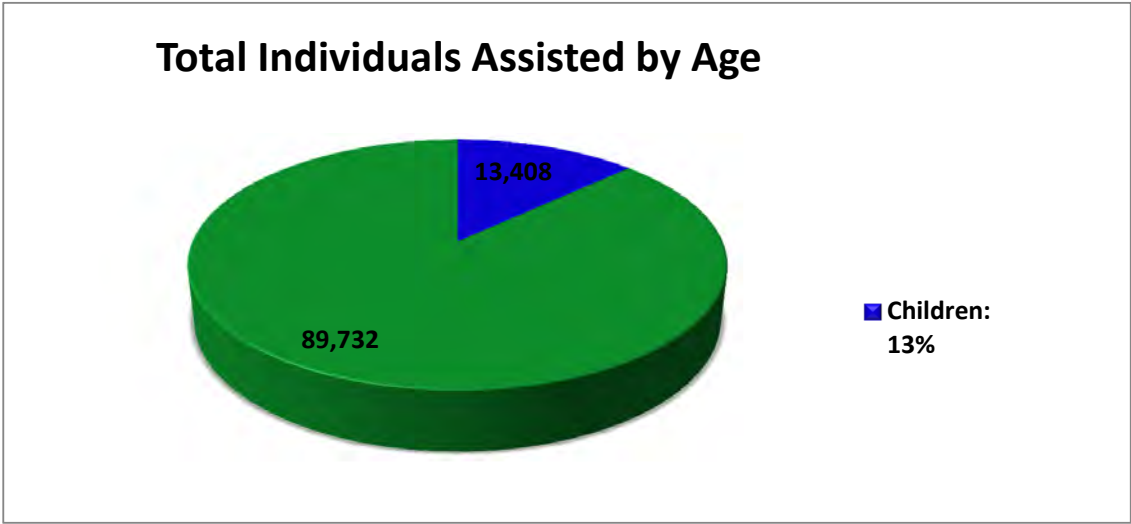


Assisted Migrants

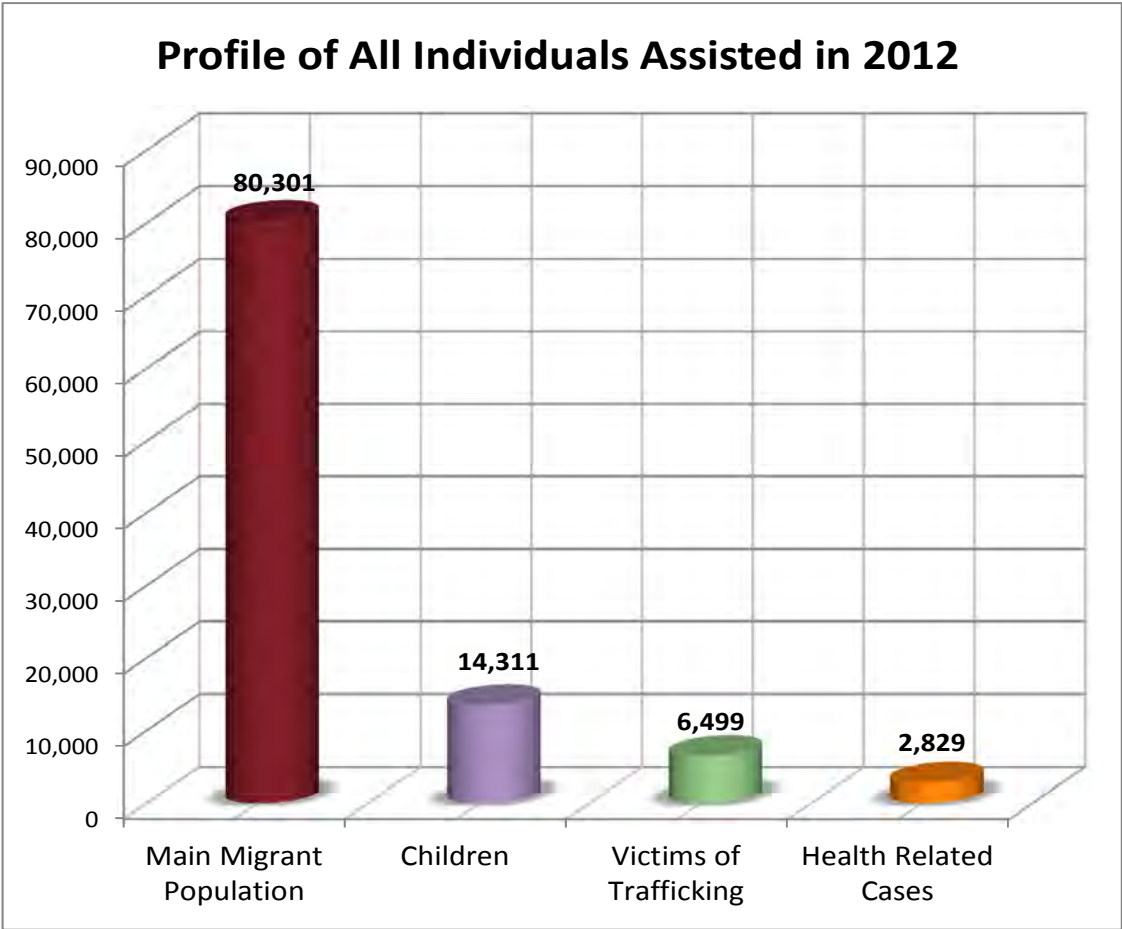
Total Individuals Assisted by Sex



Total Individuals Assisted by Age

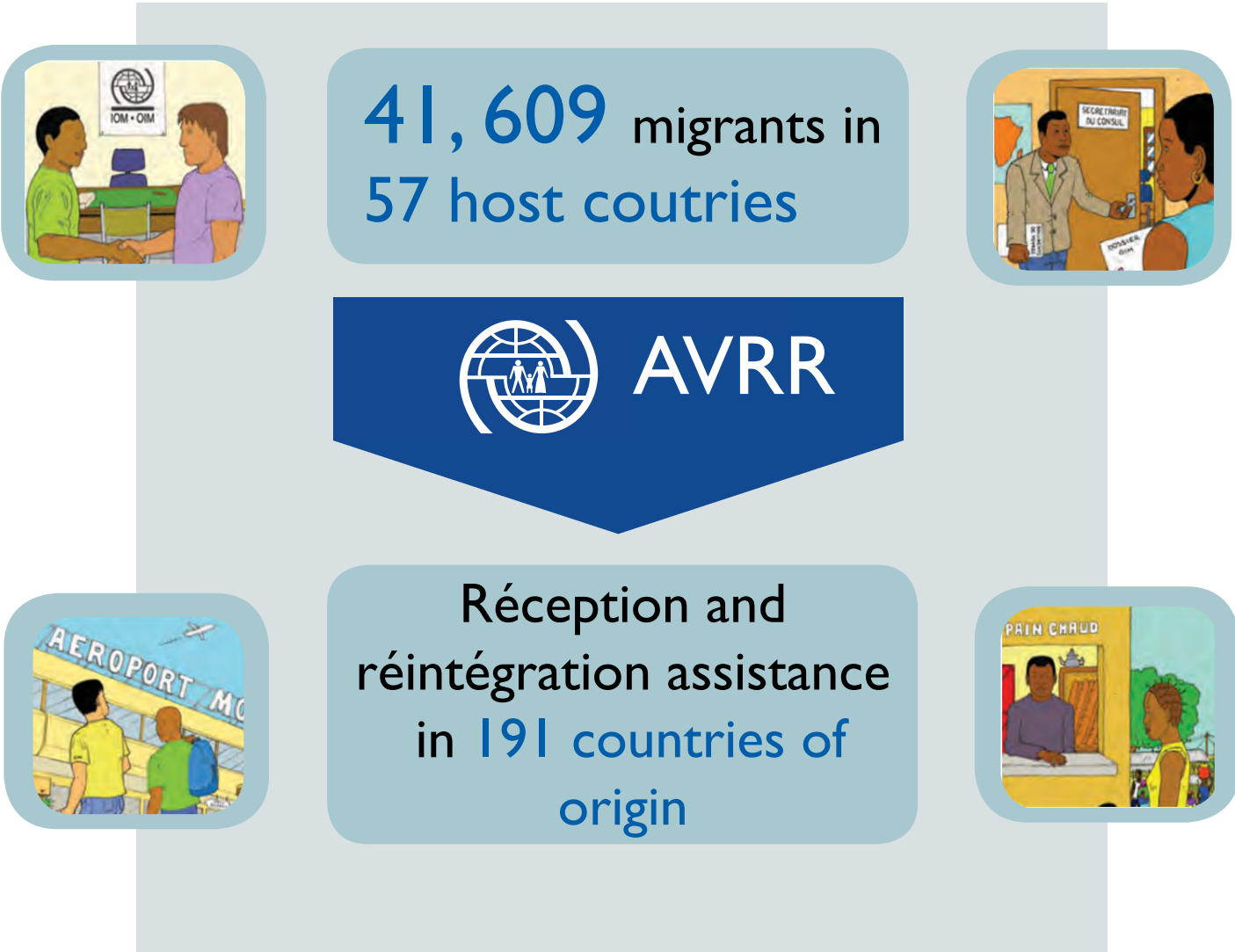


Profile of Individuals Assisted



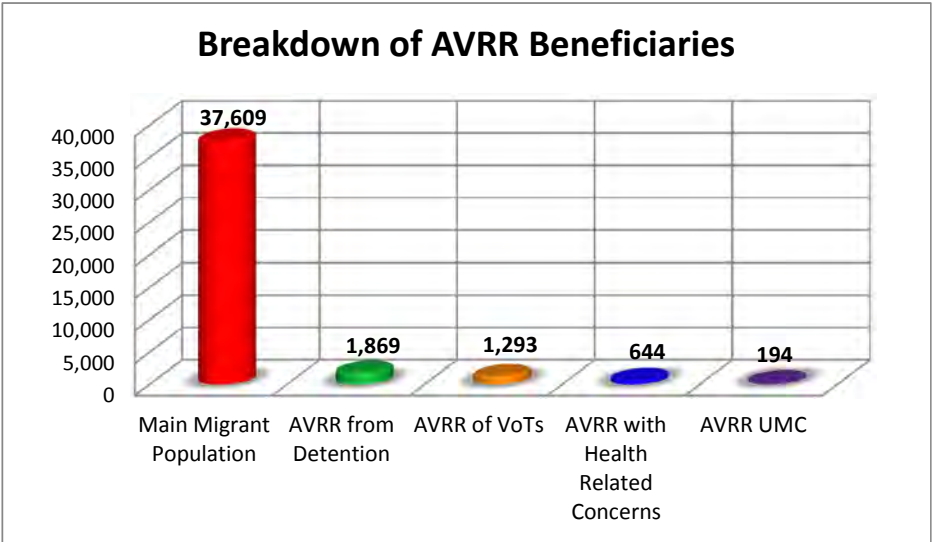
2012: ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN AND REINTEGRATION AND POST-ARRIVAL REINTEGRATION ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE¹

Figure 9:AVRR 2012 At A Glance

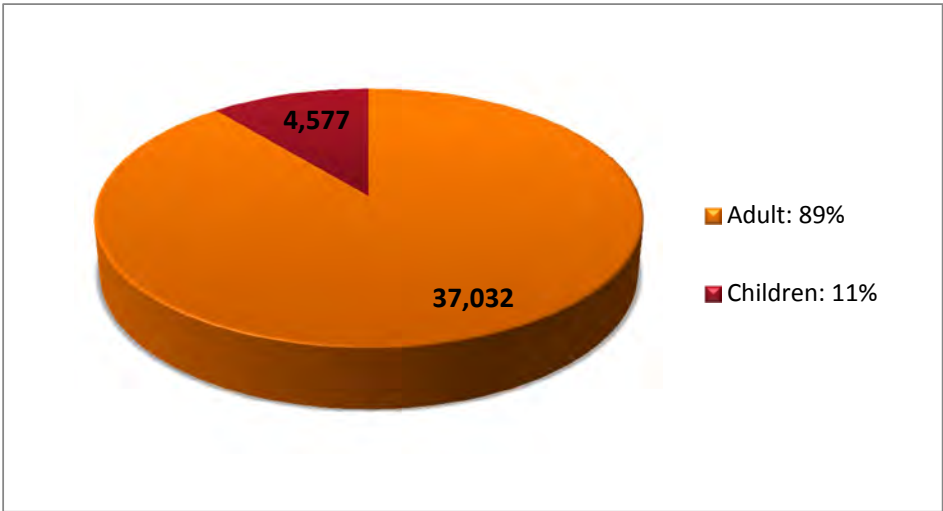


¹In addition to the 41,609 migrants returned with the assistance of IOM, 47,220 migrants received assistance after arrival in their respective countries of origin.

Specific Categories of Migrants Assisted



Age of AVRR Beneficiaries



In 2012, assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR)¹ programmes globally required the direct involvement of 57 IOM offices in host countries and 191 countries of origin to assist 88,829 migrants to voluntarily return and/or reintegrate.² This past year, IOM assisted 41,609 migrants to return in a humane and dignified manner to their countries of origin. Additionally, 47,220 migrants received post-arrival reception and reintegration³ assistance through projects implemented in cooperation with countries of origin in response to the returnees' humanitarian needs (IOM internal database, 2011).

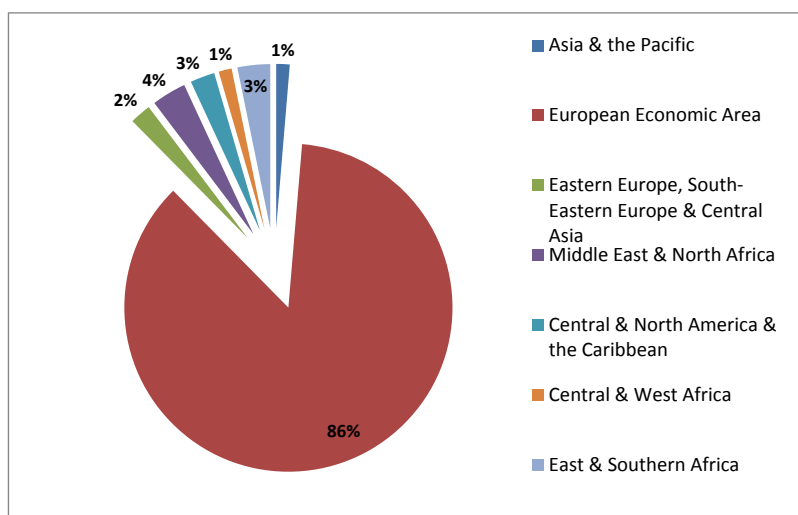
As can be seen in Figure 12 in the next page, the majority of AVRR still takes place from in the European Economic Area to countries of origin around the world. Nonetheless, an increasing number of AVRR projects are now being implemented in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia and the Pacific. Figure 12 presents the percentage of returns under AVRR programmes from different regions.

The concept of AVRR is no longer a concept limited to the geographical and political context of the European Union, but is now being implemented from an increasing number of host and transit countries in all regions of the world.

¹Assisted voluntary return is defined by IOM as “the administrative, logistical, financial and reintegration support to rejected asylum seekers, victims of trafficking in human beings, stranded migrants, qualified nationals and other migrants unable or unwilling to remain in the host country who volunteer to return to their countries of origin” (IOM Glossary, 2nd edition, 2011).

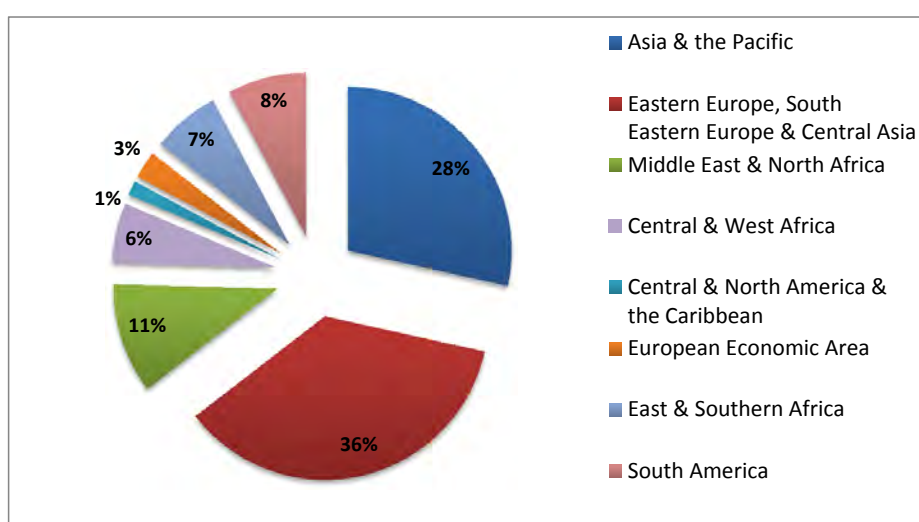
²IOM defines reintegration as re-inclusion or re-incorporation of a person into a group or a process, e.g. of a migrant into the society of his or her country of origin or habitual residence (IOM Glossary, 2nd edition, 2011).

³The provision of reintegration assistance under IOM programmes varies according to the limitations imposed by donors with regards to the financial support provided to returned migrants. The levels can vary from the provision of cash as pocket money to help with immediate assistance to more sustainable reintegration modalities that can include help with self-employment, work placements, health, education, and training assistance.

Figure 12: Overview of host regions for AVRR worldwide in 2012

As illustrated in Figures 12 and 13, Europe was still the main region for AVRR activities in 2012 with the European Economic Area (EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland) hosting 86% of all AVRR programmes and 36% of the migrants assisted being returned to South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, or Central Asia.

However, there are a growing number of projects being implemented in North America and Latin America, North and West Africa, and South East Asia in response to the changing migrant destinations.

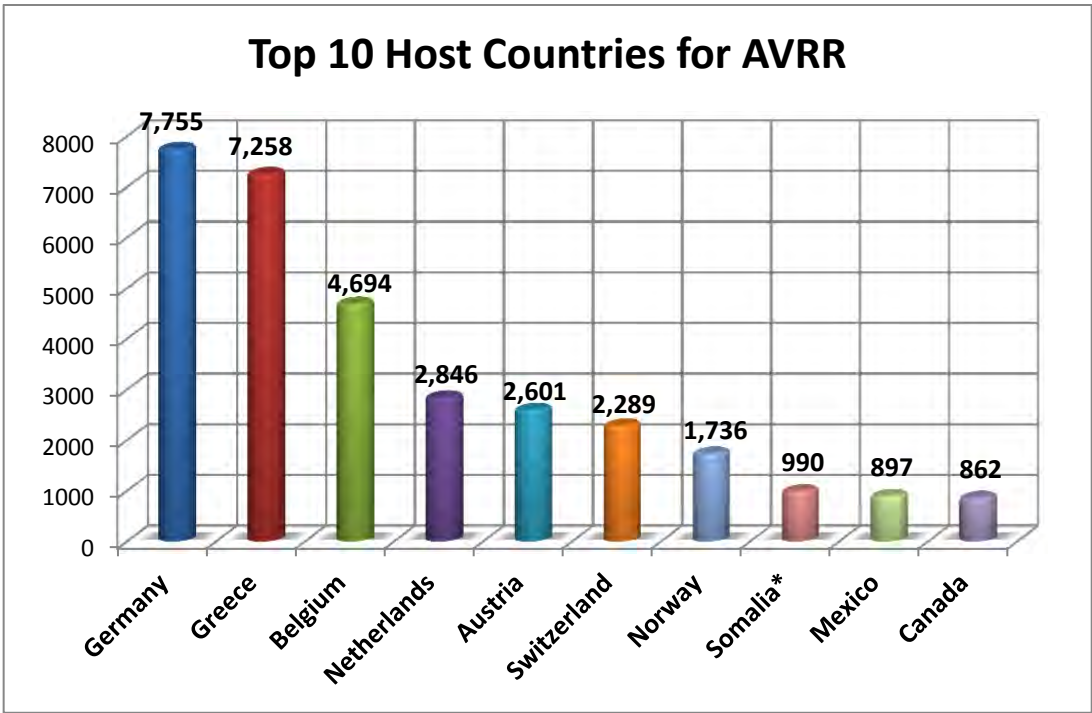
Figure 13: Overview of origin regions for AVRR worldwide in 2012

IOM offices in both host countries and countries of origin have played a key role in ensuring that advice and counselling on return and reintegration could be provided to migrants, either directly by IOM or by its partners. This pre-return component of AVRR programmes is crucial in helping migrants come to a decision on whether or not they wish to take the option of assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) to their countries of origin. One of the key aims of these programmes in host countries has been to ensure migrants' access to information and advice on available options in both host countries and countries of origin. Furthermore, assistance provided by IOM caseworkers and other specialized practitioners to facilitate the voluntary return of vulnerable groups, such as unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs), migrants with health-related needs, victims of trafficking, and other highly vulnerable migrants, has been particularly relevant.

Equally important has been the work carried out by IOM staff at departure, transit and arrival airports, ensuring that migrants travel along the smoothest, safest, and most viable routes, and assisting them in obtaining documentation and transit waivers or – in exceptionally vulnerable cases – accompanying them home.

Despite the predominant importance of return movements within IOM's AVRR programmes, facilitating the voluntary return of migrants is not just about arranging return travel. Above all, AVRR is about assisting migrants in addressing the challenges they face prior to and after return to their countries of origin, especially during the first six to 12 months, when they face key challenges to reintegrate into their home societies.

Figure 14:Top 10 Host Countries for AVRR worldwide in 2012



*This figure relates to the returns assistance provided from Somaliland and Puntland regions.

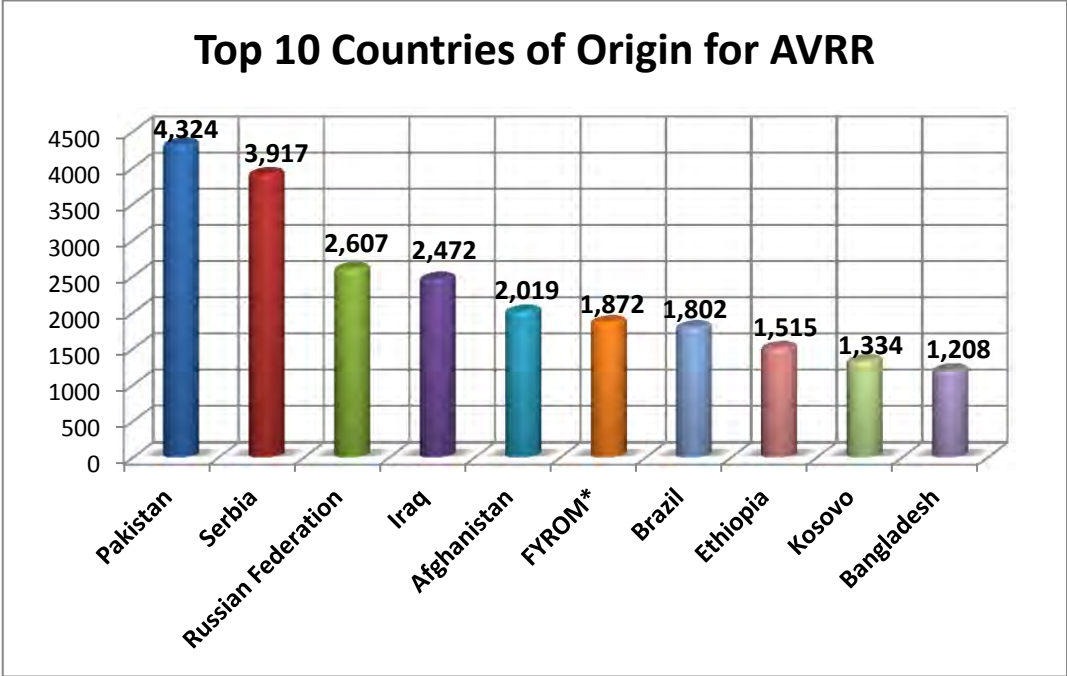
The provision of reintegration assistance to migrants in their countries of origin is an integral part of return migration policies implemented by governments.

In the field of AVRR, IOM continues to promote actions that aim at sustainability and durable solutions in the context of return migration. In practice, this has been reflected through assistance that provides relevant tools for returnees to be self-sufficient; for example, the facilitation of access to basic services and the identification of opportunities for work and education. This type of assistance has been very important; on the one hand, it can help to address the socio-economic root causes of migration and on the other hand, it can prevent the potential negative impact of return migration on local communities of origin, issues of lost remittances, and weak labour markets in countries of origin which are crucial to take into consideration when providing reintegration assistance.

The increase in reintegration assistance provided to migrants in their countries of origin has been an integral part of the return migration policies implemented by governments and has continued to impact the work of IOM and its partners. This impact is twofold: firstly, the provision of individualized and tailored reintegration assistance to voluntary returnees has become a key component of most AVRR programmes; secondly, the number of IOM projects providing post-arrival reintegration assistance (PARA) to migrants returned by host governments¹ increased by 97% in 2012 compared to 2011.

¹PARA programmes are implemented in cooperation with governments of both countries of origin and host countries specifically to assist migrants after they are returned by host country authorities (by force or voluntarily) and have officially entered their own countries, that is, after the process of return has been concluded.

Figure 15:Top 10 Countries of Origin for AVRR worldwide in 2012



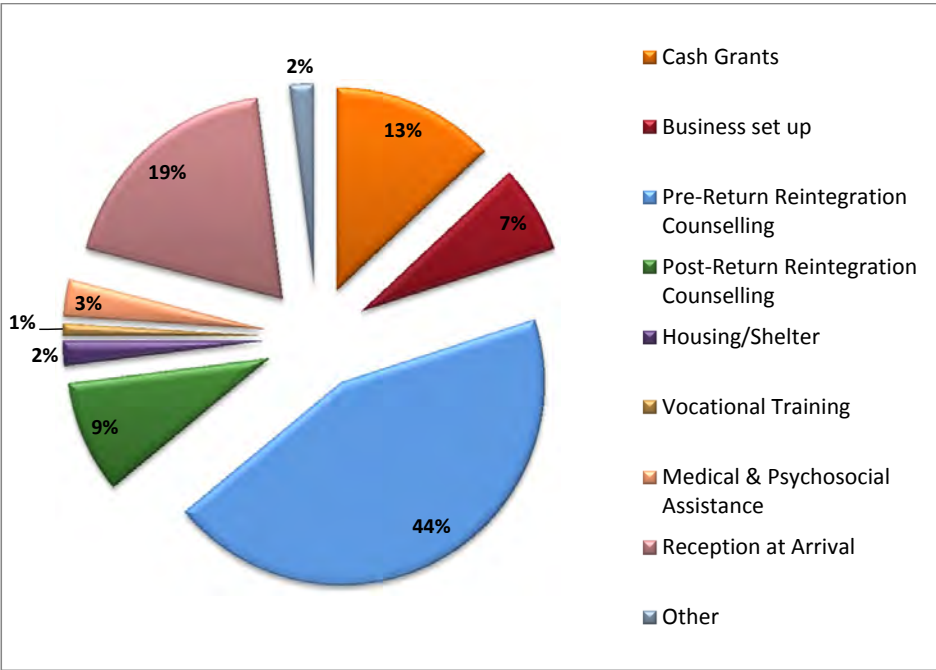
As shown in Figure 15 above, the major countries of origin for returnees were Pakistan, Serbia, the Russian Federation, Ethiopia and Iraq. IOM’s work in these countries, through its AVRR programmes, is focused on the reception of migrants and the sustainable reintegration of migrants, responding to the immediate and longer-term needs of returning migrants.

IOM aims at addressing the needs and priorities of migrants upon return through the provision of different options for reintegration assistance. AVRR programmes have followed the good practice of starting the assessment of migrants’ priorities and plans for reintegration prior to return, to ensure that migrants can be assisted more effectively and in a timely manner upon arrival in their countries of origin.

*FYROM: The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Figure 16 provides a comprehensive overview of the type of assistance provided to returnees towards their reintegration in their countries of origin, that is, from three months to one year after return has taken place.

Figure 16: Reintegration Assistance provided under AVRR Programmes in 2012



Return migration programmes are often set in complex social, political, and economic contexts.

Political, economic, and social factors lead governments to implement return migration programmes as key components of their national migration policy frameworks. In this context, the success or failure of such programmes can have a relevant impact on the spectrum of wider international relations between origin, transit, and host countries. Furthermore, the application of state sovereignty principles in the framework of international law usually leads to complex and often sensitive domains for operating both AVR programmes in host countries as well as PARA programmes in countries of origin.

In a world of political, economic, and security instabilities, with very limited options for migrants to move and work legally, and countries with restrictive migration legislation (detention, penalization or criminalization of irregular migrants), it is not surprising that the voluntary nature of returns facilitated under AVR programmes is questioned and debated by civil society at large. For instance, in the case of migrants detained for immigration-

related offences, the return assistance provided by IOM and its governmental partners might be better qualified as “humanitarian assistance to return,” where the assistance is based on the personal will of the migrant and there are fewer alternative options available. In addition, the significant number of migrants ending up destitute and without any social protection from the host country has led to an increasing number of applications to AVR programmes by vulnerable migrants. These include individuals with health-related needs, unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs) deciding to return to their families in their countries of origin, or migrants who have become victims of trafficking or subjected to other forms of exploitation or violence. This situation requires IOM and its partner agencies to organize quick and effective referral structures and, in many instances, to provide specialized AVR assistance to these groups of migrants. It can be expected that the more restricted the socio-economic context becomes for migrants in host countries, the more complex and open the debate will be between civil societies and governments in relation to the different levels of voluntariness linked to AVR programmes.

While in many cases AVR programmes have to overcome a number of challenges to ensure that these key principles are respected (such as ensuring the migrants are returned based on personal and informed decisions, or assisting humane and dignified returns and sustainable solutions for migrants after return), AVR programmes have so far achieved significant humanitarian traction along the migration policy spectrum at the national, regional, and global levels. On the one hand, AVR provides a policy option for governments in countries where migrants do not have the legal means to stay in the host country; on the other hand, AVR ensures that migrants have more time to prepare for their return in comparison with deportation time frames. However, there is an increasing tendency among states to reduce the time frame for migrants to be able to opt for AVR

programmes.¹ Furthermore, AVRR programmes allow migrants to return to their countries of origin without facing the coercive means usually associated with forced returns. Moreover, through AVRR programmes, migrants have more chances of receiving support beyond the response to their immediate needs after arrival, support that can lead to their self-sufficiency and sustainable reintegration.

In conclusion, there is growing social and political recognition that AVRR programmes, pioneered by IOM in 1979, can benefit migrants, governments, and civil society, not only because of their humanitarian value, but also because of their

crucial contribution to migration management. The concept of reintegration and the relevance of durable assistance to migrants upon return to their countries of origin is increasingly becoming an integral part of AVRR programmes. However, there are many challenges and factors to be taken into consideration when implementing AVRR within different legislative and structural contexts, both nationally and internationally. The reasons underlying migrants' decisions to go home widely differ and a common ground for IOM, NGOs, and civil society in the field of voluntary return is the mutual effort to ensure that a migrant in need is helped in the most humane and dignified manner.

¹Throughout the EU, for instance, legislative frameworks and operational practices in relation to the minimum standards of treatment of irregular migrants in the context of returns and detention vary. IOM acknowledges that, for certain Member States which do not count with a provision for AVRRs, the Return Directive constitutes an improvement as it stipulates a minimum period of between seven and thirty days for a migrant to opt for voluntary return. However, IOM is cautious that the success of AVR largely rests on having adequate time to be well prepared for the return, and to take into account specific circumstances and identified vulnerabilities of the migrants concerned. In its comments to the European Commission in relation to the EU Return Directive in March 2009, IOM encouraged EU Member States to follow the Directive's recommendations to extend this period.

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND MIGRANT EXPLOITATION: THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

While the global scale of human trafficking continues to be difficult to quantify, an estimated 9 million people were subjected to this crime in the last ten years alone.¹ Organized criminal groups are earning approximately 32 billion dollars² in annual profits from the exploitation of victims of trafficking - many of whom suffer severe violations to their human rights. Trafficked persons are often victims of rape, torture, debt bondage, unlawful confinement, and threats against their family or other persons close to them as well as other forms of physical, sexual and psychological violence. Trafficking in persons is, according to the Rome Statute, a crime against humanity.

Migrants, and particularly migrants in an irregular situation, are highly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, but unfortunately, only a few are ever identified as victims of trafficking. During their journey, they risk injury and violence at the hands of smugglers and other criminal groups. Many also experience the hazards of unsafe travel in overcrowded boats, inside closed trucks, atop trains, or on foot through the desert. Others are left stranded en route, abandoned by smugglers or unable to continue their journey due to injury, illness, or crimes committed against them. Criminal groups in several parts of the world have expanded their realm of activity to include kidnapping migrants for the purposes of extorting large sums of money from relatives abroad. In some cases, human organs have been forcibly removed from those unable to pay. Upon arrival in destination, migrants risk exploitation and abuse given the frequency with which they are employed in unregulated or informal-sector activities and

scrupulous employers, who take advantage of their irregular migration status and other factors making them vulnerable to abuse. Women and children, in particular, are subjected to gender-based violence throughout the migration process.



Xiomara Blanco. “No Más Trata de Personas.” IOM Costa Rica Campaign.

The demand for cheap labour and sexual services remains a principle root cause of human trafficking and these related abuses. Other factors, and notably migration push factors such as relative poverty, underdevelopment, and lack of equal opportunity, contribute to exacerbating the vulnerability of many aspirant migrants.

¹ILO. *Global Estimate of Forced Labour*. 2012. Available at www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/WCMS_181953/lang--en/index.htm.

²ILO. *A Global Alliance Against Forced Labour*. 2005. Available at www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@declaration/documents/publication/wcms_081882.pdf.

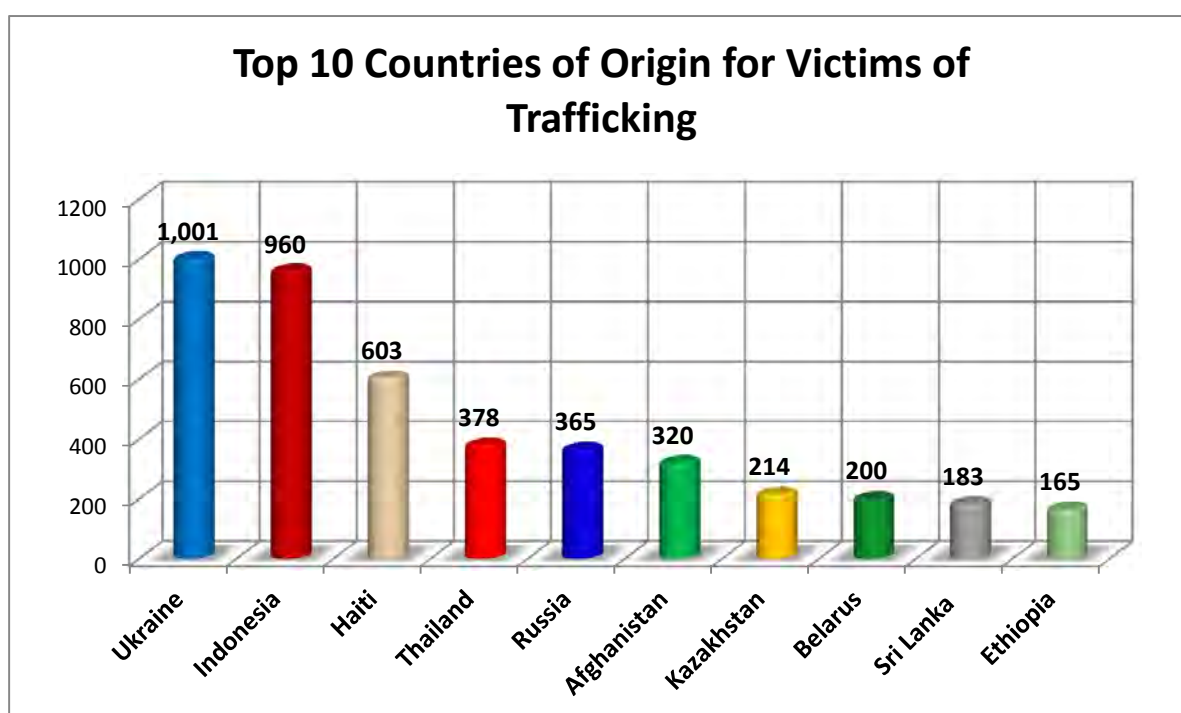
Overly restrictive immigration policies also increase levels of vulnerability by enlarging the pool of migrants in an irregular situation and leaving them inadequately protected and at the mercy of criminal groups and unscrupulous employers. Although migrants are often aware of the inherent risks and dangers of irregular migration, a dearth of viable opportunities at home and the near absence of safe and regular migration channels leave them with little choice.

In 2012, the following observations can be made based on the 6,499 victims of trafficking assisted by IOM country missions:

Country of Origin

IOM assisted more Ukrainian nationals than any other single nationality, with 1,001 assisted victims of trafficking recorded (Figure 10). This is consistent with previous years, and reflects the long-standing strength of IOM's counter-trafficking efforts in Ukraine and the plethora of government and non-government partnerships it has developed throughout the country. Nationals of Indonesia (960), Haiti (603), Thailand (378), Russia (365), Afghanistan (320), Kazakhstan (214), Belarus (200), Sri Lanka (183), and Ethiopia (165) were also assisted in proportionately large numbers in 2012.

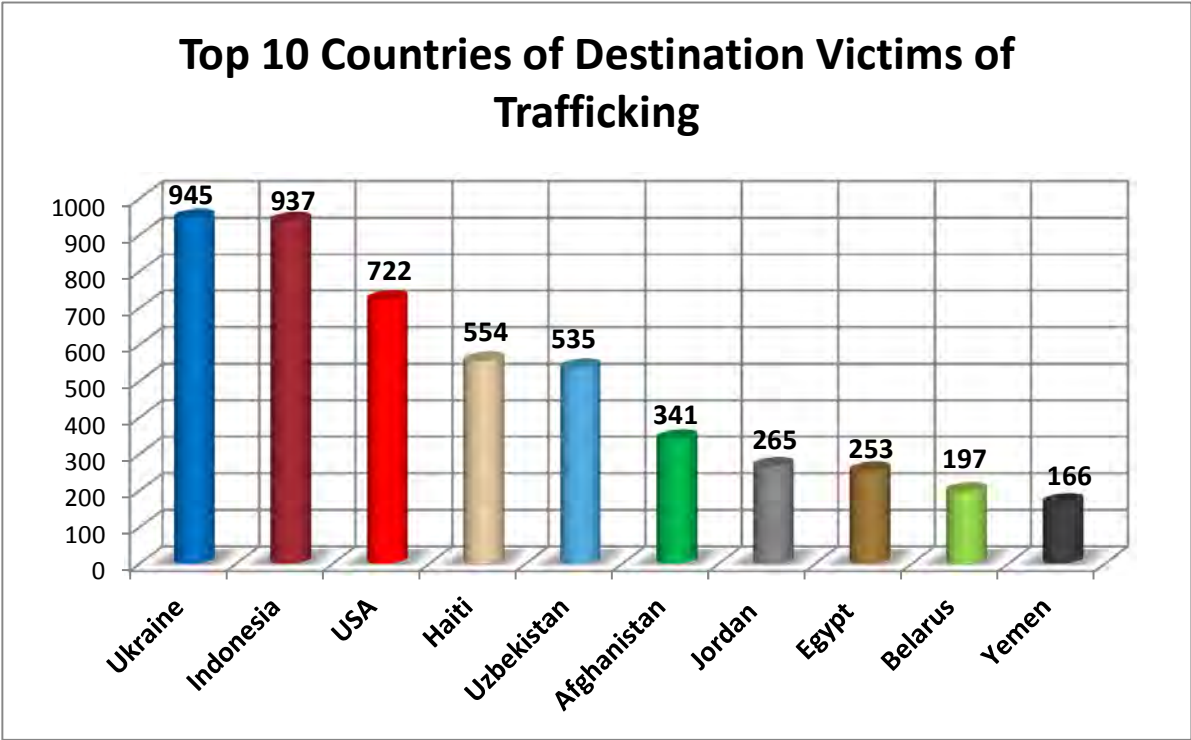
Figure 17: Top 10 Countries of Origin for Victims of Trafficking, 2012



Country of Victim Identification

The top ten countries in which IOM identified and assisted victims of trafficking in 2012 were Ukraine (945), Indonesia (937), the USA (722), Haiti (554), Uzbekistan (535), Afghanistan (341), Jordan (265), Egypt (253), Belarus (197), and Yemen (166). IOM continues to assist victims of trafficking who have been trafficked both internally and internationally.

Figure 18: Top 10 Countries for Victims of Trafficking Assisted/Identified, 2012

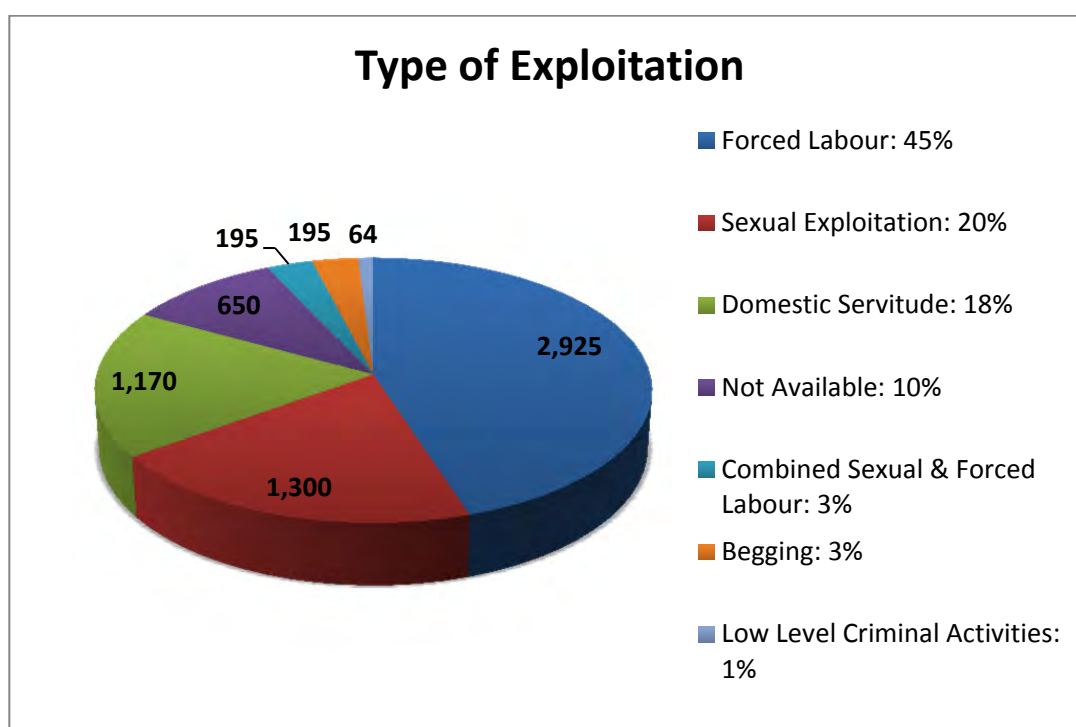


Country of Victim Identification

In 2012, 45% of the IOM-assisted cases involved victims of trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation, or approximately 2,925 individuals (Figure 19). By contrast, 20% of the IOM-assisted cases involved victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, with 1,300 individuals assisted.; representing a decline of 7% from the individuals assisted in 2011. While there was a decline in the victims assisted suffering a certain form of exploitation, the overall number of IOM beneficiaries increased, which is a result of the diversification of IOM projects worldwide to identify and assist victims of different forms of exploitation.

Trafficking individuals for the purpose of labour exploitation is a feature of many economic sectors, particularly those requiring manual labour such as agriculture, construction, domestic work, fisheries, and mining. In many cases, this exploitation takes place under the guise of legal and contractual work, only for the conditions of work to be considerably different than the migrant was initially promised. IOM expects a continued increase in the assistance it provides to victims of labour trafficking for the foreseeable future not because labour trafficking is more widespread or on a larger scale than before, but because there is greater awareness and a more concerted focus, on identifying victims in these vulnerable industrial sectors.

Figure 19: Type of Exploitation, 2012

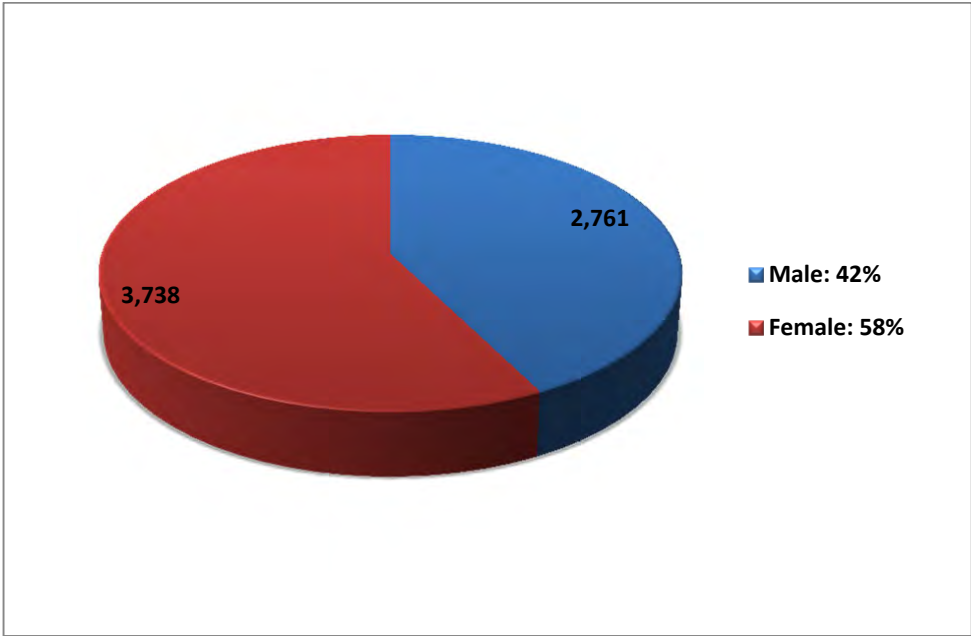


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Sex

The year 2012 saw a 35% increase in the number of male victims assisted when compared to 2011. While the number of female cases remained stable at 3,738, compared to 3,415 in 2011, the number of male victims assisted rose from 2,040 to 2,761 (Figure 20). As suggested above, this change is due to the greater public attention being paid to sectors like construction, mining, and fisheries which attract a higher proportion of male labour migrants, when compared with the prostitution context where females are disproportionately represented.

Figure 20:Victims of Trafficking Assisted by Sex, 2012

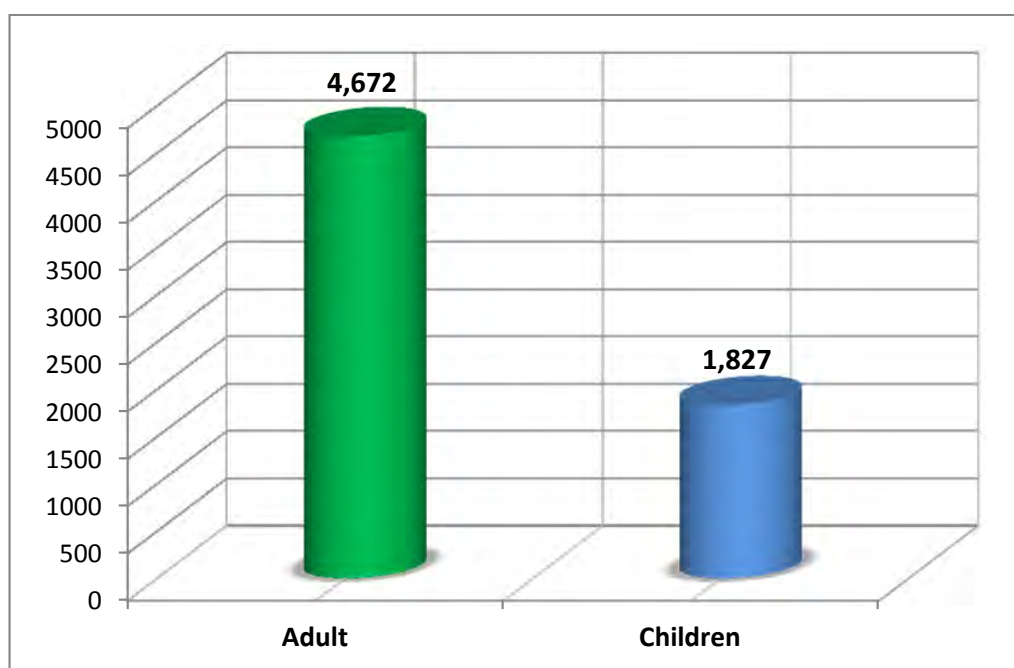


Women do, however, continue to represent the majority of trafficked persons receiving IOM assistance, making up 58% of cases. This includes cases involving sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, and a combination of sexual and labour exploitation. While the proportion of male victims assisted by IOM is expected to continue growing, IOM anticipates assisting more women overall in the next few years. One key reason for this is that male migrants are more reluctant to seek and receive direct assistance after experiencing abuse or exploitation.¹ More broadly, women continue to migrate in greater numbers, which increases the potential pool of those who will fall victim to a trafficker.

Children

In 2012, children, especially unaccompanied migrant children, continued to represent a significant portion of the Division's portfolio. While this population remained an important beneficiary group of IOM assistance projects, the number of trafficked children assisted in 2012 decreased 10% from the total number of trafficked children assisted in 2011. As shown in Figure 21 below, 28% of the total victims of trafficking assisted were under the age of 18.

Figure 21: Victims of Trafficking Assisted by Age, 2012



¹Surtees, Rebecca. *Trafficking of Men, A Trend Less Considered: The case of Belarus and Ukraine*. IOM, 2008.

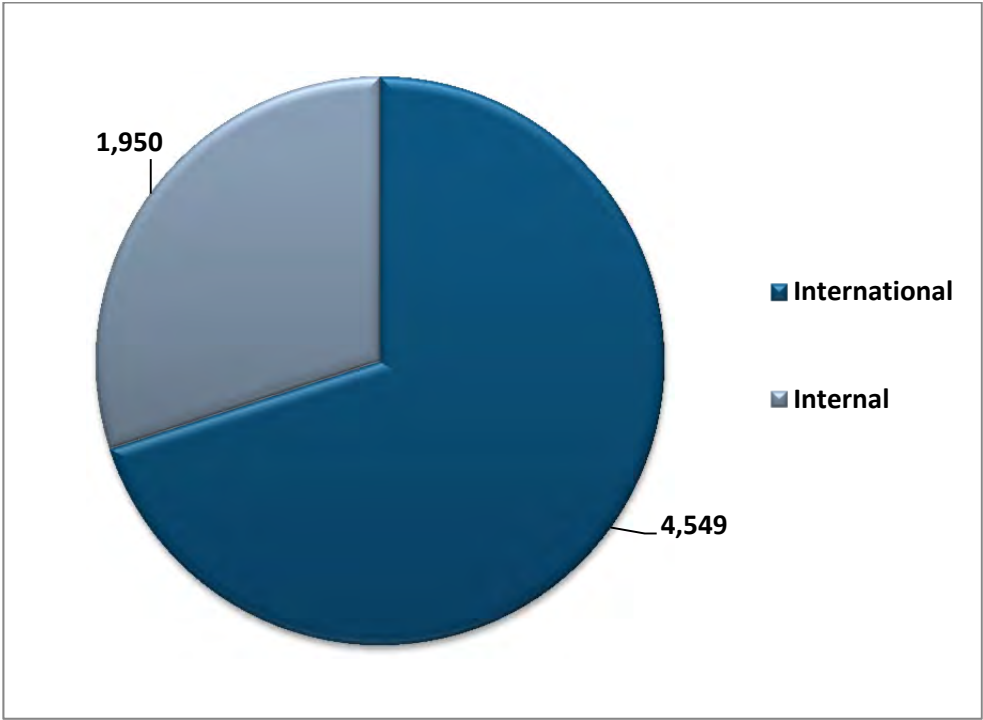
The total figure still represents an increase in the overall trend and may be explained in part by an increasing trend of children and adolescents to migrate alone in search of better opportunities or to reunite with family members abroad. Although migration of children can lead to improved economic and educational opportunities in some cases, it also exposes children to risks and abuse, including trafficking. In four of the eight IOM regions¹, children represent at least 20% of the victims assisted by IOM. This trend is particularly prominent in Central America and the Caribbean (69%) as well as in Eastern Africa-Horn of Africa-Southern Africa (58%). Child trafficking within Central and West Africa continues to be a concern but due to limited funding, the data available on children assisted in this region is limited. Support

in for child victims of trafficking in Central and West Africa was mainly provided through IOM's Global Assistance Fund (GAF).

Internal and International

While IOM is increasingly assisting migrants who are trafficked within the borders of a single country cross-border trafficking and projects targeting cross-border victims of trafficking remained most prevalent. In 2012, there were 4,549 cases assisted in which the victim crossed an international border while there were 1,950 cases assisted in which the victim was trafficked and/or assisted within the borders of his or her country of origin.

Figure 21: Type of Trafficking (Internal/International), 2012



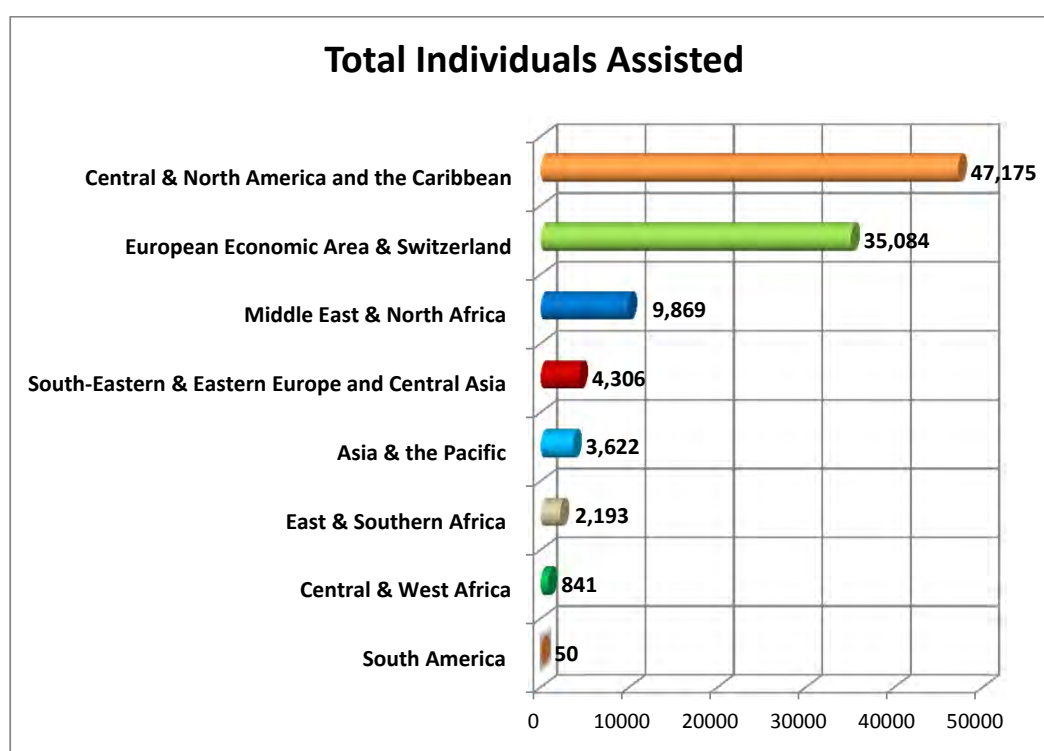
¹See Annex 2 IOM Regional Offices.

Assistance by IOM Region¹

46% of the migrants assisted by IOM were assisted in the region of Central and North America and the Caribbean. Another 34% were assisted in the European Economic Area, while IOM assisted 10% in the Middle East and North Africa, 4% in the South-Eastern and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 3% in Asia and the Pacific, 2% in East and Southern Africa, 1% in Central and West Africa and less than 1% in South America (Figure 23).

While the Asia-Pacific region is by far the most populous and has been estimated to host the largest proportion of people living in forced labour situations, this regional breakdown is more generally reflective of the strength of IOM direct assistance programming than it is a reflection of the scale of the problem or an indication of direct assistance needs.

Figure 23: Total Individuals Assisted by Region, 2012



¹See Annex 2 IOM Regional Offices.

Widespread ratification of the UN Protocol to *Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children* has resulted in a significant increase in national legislation which has inter alia served to enhance protection for trafficked persons in many countries. While this is generally a positive development, it has also created an increasingly large protection gap between those migrants who are formally identified as victims of trafficking, and other highly vulnerable migrants who have suffered exploitation, extortion, and physical and psychological abuse, particularly those migrants in an irregular situation.

In adhering to the Protocol's definition as the eligibility standard for IOM direct assistance projects, many caseworkers are confronted with a recurring challenge of being unable to address the needs of migrants who had been abused or exploited (or who were highly vulnerable) but who could not be identified as victims of trafficking according to article 3.

In response to challenges of victim identification, MAD has encouraged a broadening of the eligibility criteria of IOM direct assistance projects to include 'victims of trafficking, exploitation, and abuse', as well as of those migrants who are considered highly vulnerable to such abuses, such as unaccompanied migrant children.

Known as the 'needs-first approach', this re-focusing evolved from IOM's experience in mixed migration contexts, in which people with varying motivations and reasons for migrating, use the same modes of transport, employ the services of the same smugglers and are exposed to the similar risks and abuses. 'Needs-first' projects include victims of trafficking, but do not require that a migrant be formally identified as such to be eligible for direct assistance through an IOM counter-trafficking project. Instead, IOM caseworkers focus on assessing and addressing the specific needs of individual migrants. In addition to serving a larger group of migrants who need help, the approach also improves IOM's capacity to properly identify victims of trafficking, given that it allows for a prolonged process of direct assistance provision during which trafficking indicators are more likely to be revealed.

CASE MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH

The Trafficked Migrants Assistance Database (TMAD) is the largest source of primary data on victims of trafficking in the world. IOM has been collecting data on victims of trafficking into a centralized database since 2000, when IOM's office in Kosovo, UNSC resolution 1244, created a tool to gather information on victims they were assisting for case management purposes. This system also allowed IOM staff to store information related to returns and referrals for victims in their country of origin. Use of the database, which was formerly called the Counter Trafficking Module (CTM), initially spread to neighbouring countries, known as "countries of origin" in order to facilitate the provision of return and reintegration assistance. As the usefulness of the tool became more widely known, missions in other regions of the world soon adopted it.

The TMAD is a case management tool that facilitates the management of all IOM direct assistance, movement and reintegration processes through a centrally managed system. Although its primary function is to facilitate case management, the TMAD is the world's largest global database of primary data on trafficked persons and is increasingly valued for its research potential.¹ The TMAD contains qualitative and quantitative information on around 200 variables including: sex; age; type of exploitation experienced; whether the trafficking occurred in-country or a trafficked victim crossed an international border; as well as the beneficiary's country of origin and the country of destination

in which he or she was identified.² It strengthens the research capacity and understanding of the causes, processes, trends and consequences of trafficking from the lens of assisted trafficked persons. Furthermore, the exploration of the data set helps to inform programme development and policy making on counter-trafficking.

As of the end of December 2012, the database contained primary data for 20,000 registered IOM beneficiaries in approximately 85 source countries and 100 destination countries. Based on the available data, the Division contributed to the production of two research reports: *Trafficked at sea: The exploitation of Ukrainian seafarers*, and *Researching traffickers*, which discusses the need to focus on information about and from perpetrators.

After a significant upgrade in 2011, IOM began a major rollout of the new system in 2012 which continues into 2013. The upgrade will facilitate regular use of the TMAD by most of IOM's country missions and is expected to increase significantly the annual number of individual cases that are entered.

By mobilizing the links between IOM's field missions (in origin, transit and destination countries), the TMAD aims to establish a highly secure, standardized model of data collection for case management and research purposes.

¹In its management of the TMAD, IOM adheres strictly to its Data Protection Principles and Guidelines and maintains strict technological and procedural controls to protect the rights to privacy and confidentiality of all IOM beneficiaries.

²The TMAD is not able to confirm whether the number of migrants who are trafficked and exploited is increasing, decreasing, or remaining static. It only records instances of IOM assistance, and so carries an inherent bias in favour of countries in which IOM has been able to implement direct assistance projects consistently over a longer period of time.

HOW DATA IS COLLECTED

Information stored in the TMAD is collected through IOM’s Screening and Assistance Forms. The Screening Form is used to assess whether an individual is a victim of trafficking. The Assistance interviews, are undertaken once the individual has consented to IOM assistance and document the victim’s background, recruitment and transportation, trafficking experience and their assistance and/or re/integration needs, including what service are (and are not) provided. Interviews are undertaken by service providers, either an IOM staff or an NGO or governmental partner with whom IOM works with to provide direct assistance, after which the relevant data is entered into the database to facilitate case management and service provision.

The approach is based on three fundamental principles that govern all IOM counter-trafficking activities:

- Respect for human rights;
- Physical, mental and social well-being of the individual and his or her community; and
- Sustainability through institutional capacity-building of governments and civil society about trafficking.

In 2012, GAF provided assistance to 167 victims of trafficking worldwide.

GLOBAL ASSISTANCE FUND

While the global number of IOM initiatives to support victims of trafficking has grown significantly since 1994, some victims are not always able to access the support they need in terms of protection and assistance.

IOM’s Global Assistance Fund for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking (GAF) was established to fill this gap by creating an emergency support mechanism in an effort to meet the needs of trafficked persons who would have otherwise not been able to access adequate support.

Over the past 12 years, GAF support has enabled IOM to assist 1,706 victims of violence, exploitation and abuse with support of generous contributions from the Government of the United States of America and the Italian Republic as well as the Nippon Foundation and the Prince Ghazi Foundation.

Figure 24: Type of Exploitation

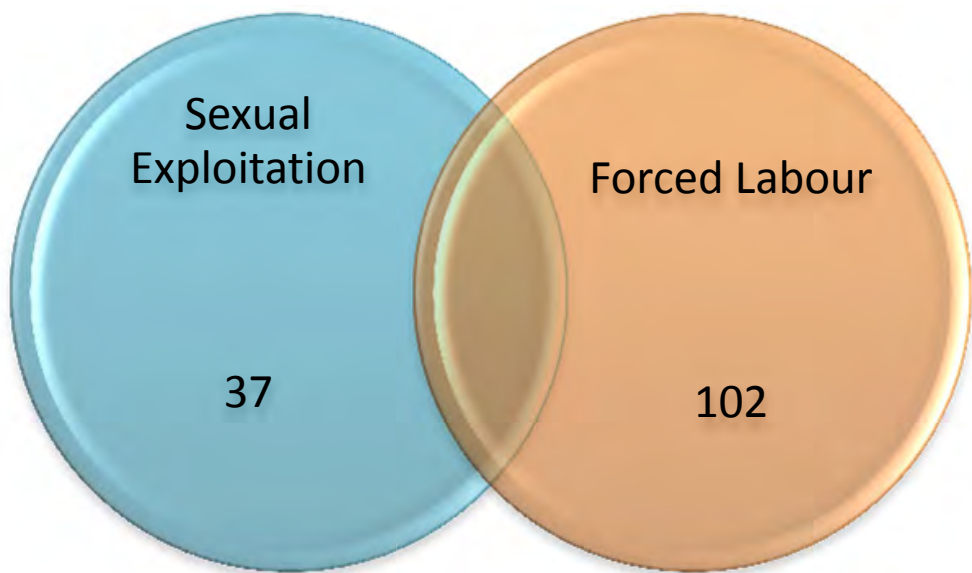


Figure 25: Breakdown by Type of Forced Labour

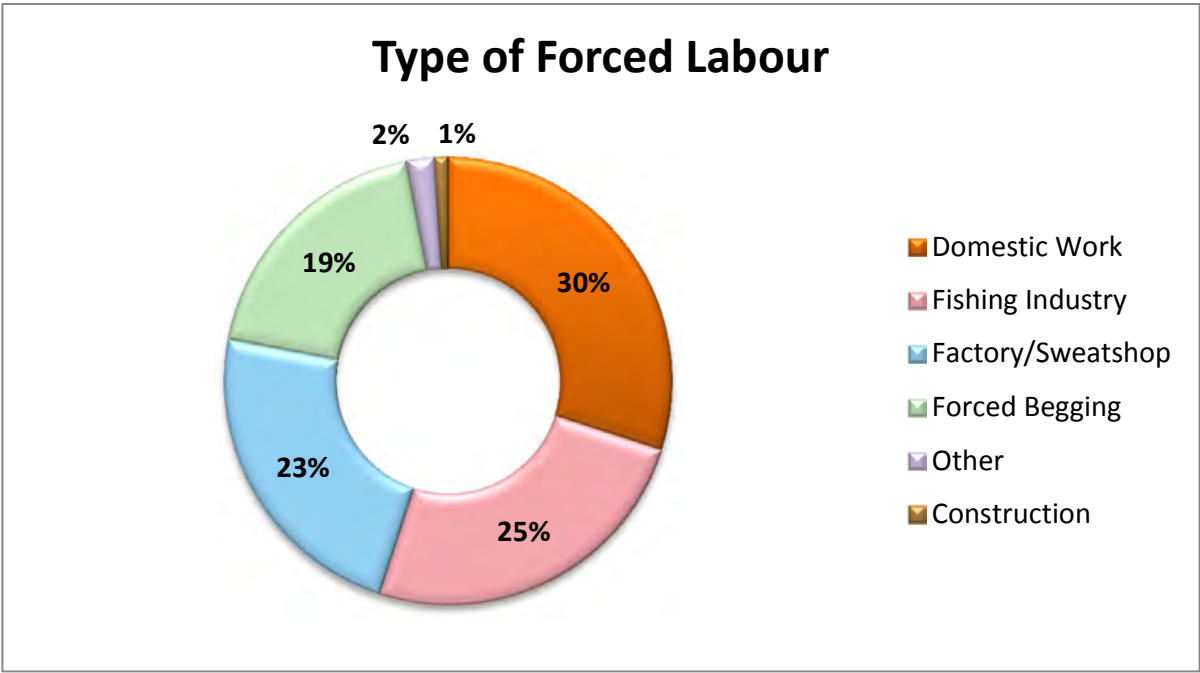


Figure 26: Beneficiaries by Age

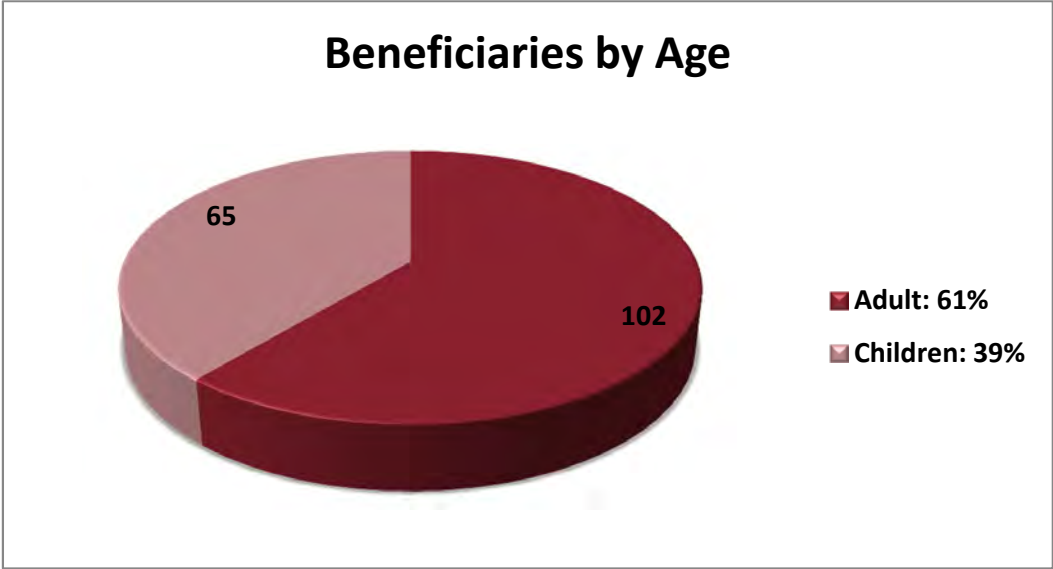
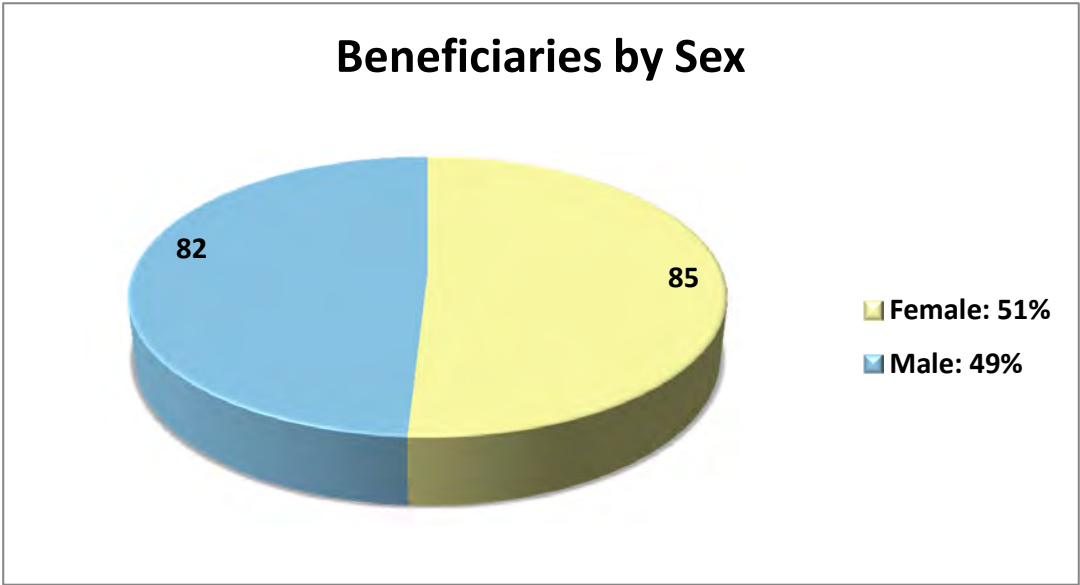


Figure 27: Beneficiaries by Sex



IOM'S GLOBAL ASSISTANCE FUND: STORIES OF COURAGE AND HOPE

Meet Aliou¹: Returning home after years in servitude

Tricked into believing he would be a talibé—a Qur'anic school student—and learn about city life, 6-year-old Aliou was forced to beg in the streets of Dakar after his family accepted an offer from an old friend. Until recently, Aliou's future seemed bleak: after being rushed out of bed at five, with just enough time to copy the Qur'an for an hour, Aliou was forced to roam the bustling streets of Senegal's capital worrying whether he would make enough money to satisfy his master. This was his daily routine for eight years.



Photo: Ho Visto Nina Volare

"I thought I would learn, play and be taken care of," Aliou says. But he was wrong; after a long and arduous journey from Guinea-Bissau with five other boys, he was given an empty can of tomato sauce and sent off to beg under the threat of physical harm.

Disguised as a Marabout—a wandering Qur'anic teacher—an old friend of the family lured them into believing that Aliou would be taking a step towards securing his future via this traditional rite of passage. "It should take two years to learn the Qur'an from top to bottom," Aliou says, "But I've been a talibé in Dakar four times as long and I haven't had time to finish reading it once." Like most of the children in his situation, Aliou desperately

wanted to flee. He explains that breaking the links to this life was difficult, "but sometimes you've simply had enough." The night Aliou escaped a neighbour saw him alone in the street and took him to a government-run shelter for children. This event was to become a turning point in his life.

What is next for Aliou? Home, he says. He wants to return to Guinea-Bissau and finish studying the Qur'an at the local Qur'anic school or daara and learn Creole. Adeline, the social worker responsible for him at the Dakar shelter, has been teaching him to read and write. She says that "most of the children coming to the centre are very quick and bright. They jump at any opportunity to learn something and we should encourage them to continue with their education once they return home."

"...the traditional practice of Marabout has in some instances resulted in child exploitation, as is the case for many children sent to what parents think are Qur'anic schools but where they are in fact forced to beg, often far from their community of origin,,

IOM's Global Assistance Fund supports the local NGO that located Aliou's family and is drawing up a reintegration programme in preparation for his return. The plan is to enroll him in primary school so he can continue his education while in the evenings Aliou would like to attend a *daara* close to his village with his family.

¹Named changed.

Meet Akra¹: Building a life after years of captivity at sea

Akra had hopes for a better life when he, at 19, accepted an offer from a trusted friend. He was promised a well-paid job in a garment factory in Thailand but was faced with captivity in the far reaches of the South China Sea.

The garment factory did not exist. Instead after crossing the border from Cambodia, Akra was forced into a van that took him to the coast of Thailand. There he was immediately led onto a fishing trawler under the watchful eyes of men armed with guns. For two years Akra never left the ship, working inhumane hours in dangerous conditions, sleeping on an overcrowded deck with 40 other men.

“We were threatened to be thrown overboard if we did not comply with our masters,” Akra explains. With horrifying stories of workers being assaulted going around, Akra was getting increasingly anxious that he might never see his family again—or leave the boat. One night, filled with fear and under the cover of night, Akra managed to sneak onto a little service boat that had docked to their vessel. From there he escaped to the mainland.

A local IOM office took Akra in and answered his plea. With the help of **IOM’s Global Assistance Fund**, Akra was able to receive the essential support he needed to return home safely.

What is next for Akra? Since returning home to his family, he has been able to start a weaver’s apprenticeship in his home town and is hoping to one day take over the shop. He vowed to never seek employment overseas again.



© IOM (Photo:Thierry Falise)

¹Named changed.

Meet Selenge¹: Regaining strength from years in shackles in a circus

Upon moving to Russia to work as an aerial acrobat, Selenge was denied her full salary, severely beaten and threatened into silence.

To support her family, rather than attend school, 13 year old Selenge agreed to move to Russia from Mongolia to work as an aerial acrobat in a circus. Shortly after her arrival, Selenge was denied the full salary promised in her contract, was severely beaten by her circus trainer Enkh-Amgalan and ordered to work overtime. Sometimes during rehearsal, Enkh-Amgalan would slam Selenge's head against the wall. The circus trainer would often threaten Selenge so much that she feared for her life. She also threatened Selenge, telling her that if she told her mother, she would put the family into un-repayable debt.

Acting on suspicions, her mother finally went to Russia and discovered Selenge's situation. Her physical health was in a critical condition and she had suffered serious psychological abuse. Upon Selenge's return to Mongolia and hospitalization in Ulan Bator, the Mongolian police suggested that her mother contact the Mongolian Gender Equality Centre.

The Centre Staff, with the support of the IOM Global Assistance Fund, provided financial assistance for Selenge's urgent specialist medical and psychosocial treatment. Prior to speaking with the Centre, Selenge and her mother had no idea how to begin a criminal case against Enkh-Amgalan. However, the Centre was able to provide free legal advice to Selenge and her mother and eventually Enkh-Amgalan was convicted under Mongolian law. Enkh-Amgalan was given a five-year prison sentence and was ordered to compensate Selenge and her family for the damages they incurred.

What is next for Selenge? She is now on the road to recovery but her health remains poor. The Centre has recently filed a claim in civil court for her former trainer to provide compensation for her ongoing health expenses and is awaiting the court's decision.

¹Named changed.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

I. Regional Overview: Dynamics, Trends, and Profile of IOM Beneficiaries

The Asia-Pacific Region hosts more than half of the world's population (over 4.2 billion persons). The region continues to be a large contributor to the world's GDP and is characterized by dynamic and diverse forms of migration. The number of international migrants in the region remains just under 25 per cent of the total global figure. In 2010, the median age of international migrants was 39 years old.¹ The proportion of migrants in the total Asia-Pacific population was 1.3 per cent. The Asia-Pacific Region comprises not only major countries of origin, but also traditional and emerging destination countries. Countries like India and China have simultaneously become countries of origin as well as transit and destination countries. Widening north-south economic disparities coupled with demographic challenges continue to be major factors in intra-regional migration. It is estimated that 43 per cent of Asian migrants move within the region. The increase in female migrants is a noticeable trend in the region as women account for almost half of the total migrants and represent 48% of overall migration flows in Asia.²

Mixed migratory flows are prevalent in the region with the majority of people on the move in search of better lives while others may be fleeing conflict and persecution, such as with the displacement of the Rohingya in Myanmar. The increased security

concerns associated with the negative perception of migration among host populations has led many countries to take a stronger stand against irregular movements, which poses new challenges from a human rights perspective. With a growing number of migrants in administrative detention and returned to their countries of origin, the costs of managing migration are increasing.

Indeed, irregular migrants make up a significant proportion of the migrant population in the Asia-Pacific region, many of whom are undocumented. Some of these movements are supported by human smugglers, traffickers in persons, and perpetrators of other transnational organized crimes. In 2012, through its 27 country offices in the Asia-Pacific region, IOM's Migrant Assistance Division assisted a total of 3,622 individual cases. These consisted of 1,747 migrants from the main migrant population, 1,695 victims of trafficking, 152 health-related cases and 28 unaccompanied migrant children (UMC). As in previous years, the victims of trafficking assisted were predominantly male (63%). However, women made up the majority of victims in the top country of origin in the region, Indonesia, where a total of 857 victims were identified and assisted.³

¹The Age and Sex of Migrants in 2011 http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/migration/IttMig_maps_2011.pdf. UNDESA Population Division.

²IOM World Migration Report 2010. http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/WMR_2010_ENGLISH.pdf

³According to the data generated since 2005 by IOM's Trafficking Victim Assistance Programme in Indonesia, 81% of the 3,943 victims so far assisted were trafficked overseas (mostly to Malaysia) and nearly 76 % were recruited through agents - including agents of legally registered recruitment companies (29%) – reflecting a high prevalence of human trafficking through labour migration channels.

With growing needs and challenges in protecting and assisting vulnerable migrants, IOM's strategy has focused on strengthening institutional capacities to promote and/or consolidate national, bilateral and regional protection frameworks. States are increasingly working together to develop bilateral solutions and find new responses at the regional level to increase the effectiveness of their responses. One example of states working together at the regional level is the Bali Process which is addressing the increasingly complex issue of irregular migration throughout the region. In cooperation with UNHCR, IOM is currently providing technical support to enable the safe, dignified and voluntary return of irregular migrants to their countries of origin.² IOM has helped to build governments' capacities in the areas of victim identification and protection, identifying labour trafficking, and strengthening law enforcement responses through the use of standard operating procedures (SOPs).

IOM missions in the region continue to actively identify new trends and needs in migrant protection. In the region, most victims were trafficked for the purpose of exploitation through forced labour (593) or domestic work and/or servitude (373). However, the line between labour exploitation and sexual exploitation is often very vague, as women brought in as guest worker maids or waitresses have been forced into prostitution as well as suffering sexual abuse by their employers. There is an increased likelihood that once a victim has been initially trafficked, he/she will be trafficked

again to other sectors. Sexual exploitation occurs frequently in precarious working conditions where workers are isolated and have little or no freedom of movement. In recent years the Asia-Pacific region has been experiencing a new trend: the trafficking of Africans, especially from Uganda to Asia (namely China to Malaysia and Thailand), where a number of women were initially trafficked for the purpose of labour exploitation and then subsequently placed into forced prostitution. In many of the cases young women have been lured and trafficked either by individuals or employment agencies, typically by promises of business, job, or study abroad opportunities. Many victims willingly accept these services without reflecting on the possibility that they are being deceived. Once trapped, many of them have their passports taken from them and are often forced into prostitution or bonded labour to earn profits for their traffickers. Therefore, whilst IOM data currently suggests that trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation is gaining in momentum, practitioners should not lose sight of the fact that trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation remains significant and that its range and complexity is becoming truly global, requiring an even broader and deeper understanding and cooperation across cultures, regions and continents.

In 2012 (Figure 1) IOM offered assistance to a total of 3,622 individual cases. These included 1,747 migrants from the main population, 1,695 victims of trafficking, 152 health related cases and 28 unaccompanied migrant children (UMC).

²<http://www.baliprocess.net/>

New Trend: Trafficking of Ugandans into Asia:

Sue (all names changed) is a 25 year old woman from the town of Namasuba, Uganda. Her parents passed away when she was young and left her to take care of younger brother. She sold sodas, bottled drinking water and fruit juices for a living and earned approximately 25,000 Shillings (about USD 9.30) per month.

Sue was approached by a friend one day about a job opportunity in Malaysia with the possibility of earning up to USD 100 per day. Given her harsh life experience and the chance of earning such a large sum of money, Sue jumped at the opportunity. Her friend gave Sue the contact details of a man who she said would be responsible for taking care of her travel document and expenses. Sue contacted him. Three weeks later, the man came back to her and informed her that she would need to pay 30,000 Shillings (USD 11.30) as fees for getting her a travel document. She paid the money and a departure date was set. Sue was told that before reaching Malaysia, she would need to transit in China.

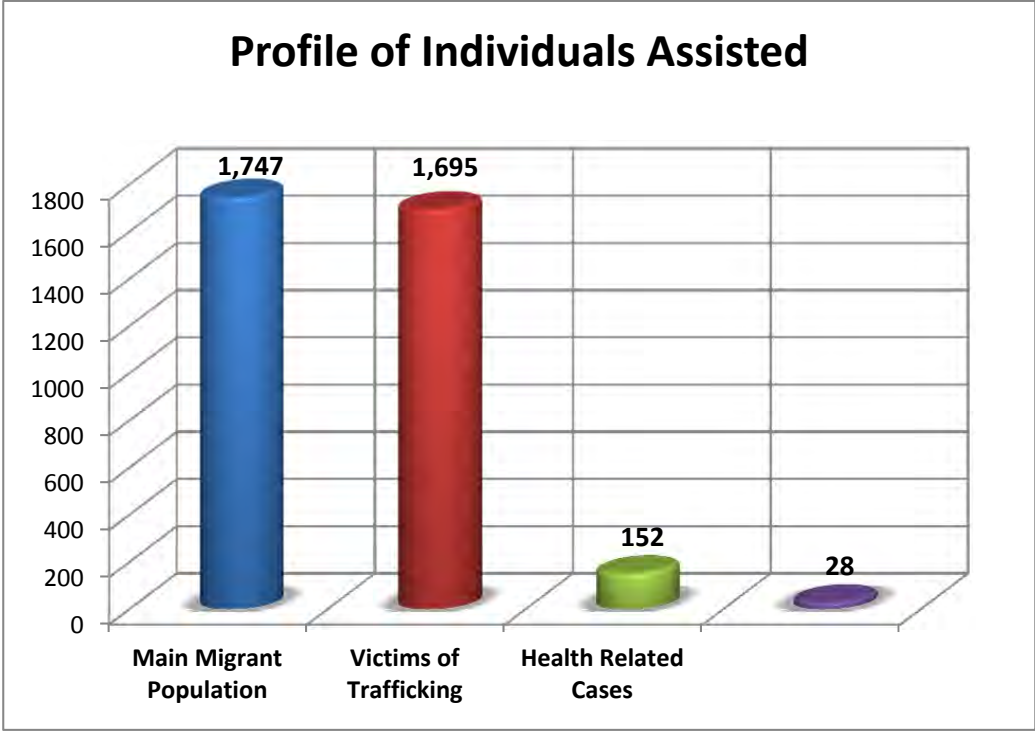
On her departure day, she was taken to a shrine, where the man performed some voodoo-like rituals, threatened her with physical harm and coerced her into having sex with four other men. After the ordeal, Sue was put on a flight to China with a contact address to go to. When she arrived in China, she took a taxi to the address which was a hotel. She was received by a fellow Ugandan woman, Sara. Sue was told by Sara that she was required to pay for the costs of her travel out of Uganda. As she no longer had any money, she was told by Sara that she must work as a prostitute to pay back the debt owed.

After about two traumatic weeks of severe forced prostitution, she was able to “escape” with the help of Diana, another Ugandan national whom she thought was a friend and could be trusted. Both of them boarded an onward flight to Malaysia.

When they arrived in Malaysia, Sue was taken by Diana to a town southwest of Kuala Lumpur where she was introduced to Aishah, another Ugandan woman. Aishah took her passport and provided her with meals and shelter for a few days. Not long after that, Aishah asked Sue to work in a local nightclub. She refused and this made Aishah very angry. Aishah demanded USD 2,000 in payment to cover her costs of food and lodging. Sue was very vulnerable; she did not know anyone in Malaysia and Aishah had her passport. She was locked up in a room of an apartment and was beaten frequently. Eventually, she was forced into prostitution again and had to service two to three Nigerian clients per day. This went on for about two months before she finally found the courage to escape when no one was watching her.

Sue was sick and exhausted and fainted by the road-side. When she woke up, she found herself in a hospital. To her horror, she was diagnosed as HIV positive. Sue spent a month in the hospital. The hospital contacted the Ugandan Consulate which in turn referred Sue to IOM Malaysia for return assistance. Sue arrived home in Uganda in 2012 and was provided with reintegration assistance.

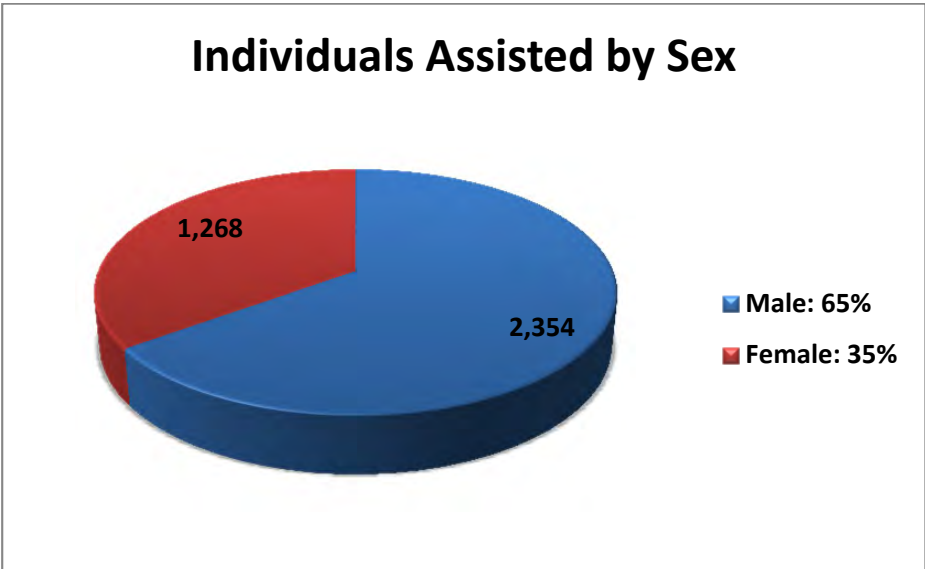
Figure 1: Profile of Individuals Assisted



As shown in Figure 2, of the 3,622 individual cases assisted approximately two thirds were male, 2,354 (65%), compared with 1,268 females (35%). The differences in individuals assisted were due to the

fact that most IOM assistance has been provided to male returnees who constitute the majority of – vulnerable – migrants but females are increasingly migrating in search of livelihood opportunities.

Figure 2: Individuals Assisted by Sex



The majority of individuals assisted (Figure 3) were adults, 2,898 (80%), compared with children, 742 (20%). As with adults, children remain vulnerable due to their irregular status.

Figure 3: Individuals Assisted by Age

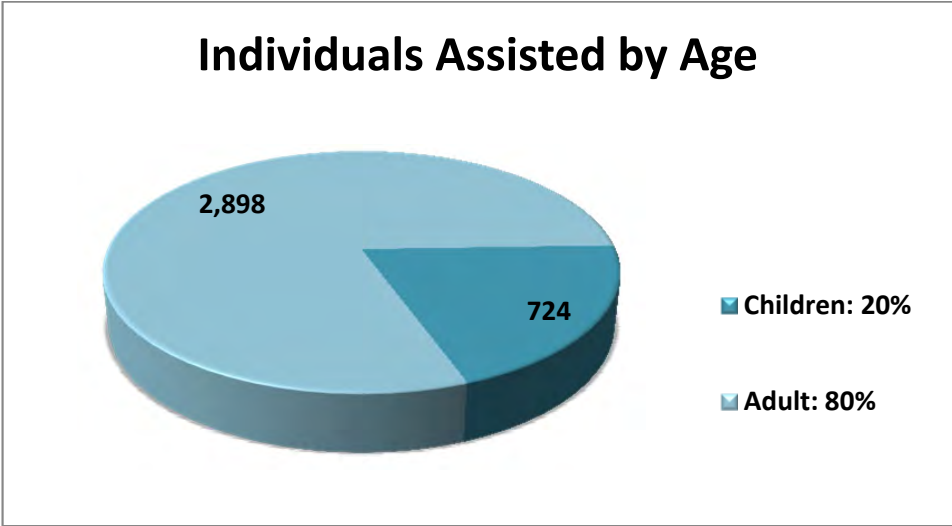


Figure 4 shows that the majority of the 535 AVR&R beneficiaries assisted were victims of trafficking (354), followed by individuals in detention (159), and beneficiaries with health related concerns (22). Many of these beneficiaries were men trafficked into the Thai fishing industry. These men migrated irregularly to Thailand via informal recruiters and/or brokers with promises of paid work but many ended up in horrific situations of abuse and exploitation. Fishermen have been assisted and returned home by IOM from Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Fiji, South Africa, Timor Leste, and Senegal.

Figure 4: Profile of AVR&R Beneficiaries

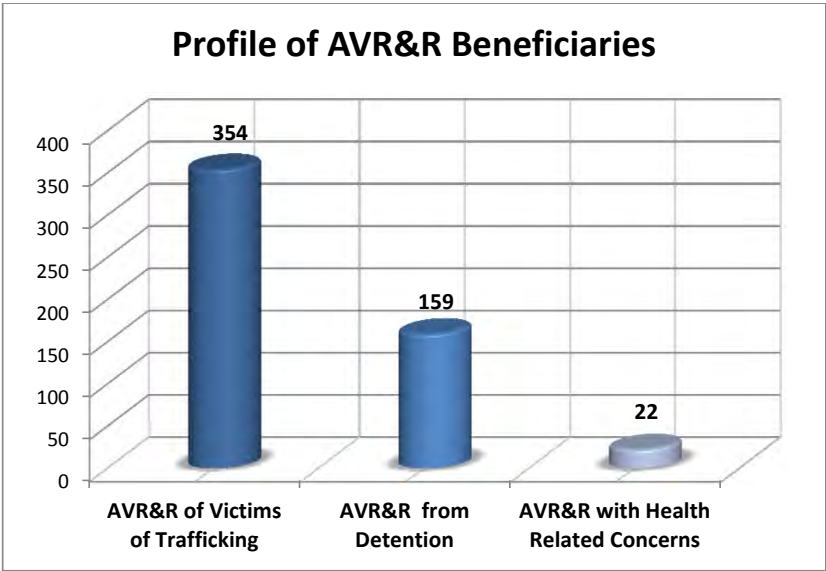


Figure 5 shows that the majority of the 535 AVR&R beneficiaries assisted were adults 236 (56%), compared with children, 299 (44%).

Figure 5: AVR&R Beneficiaries by Age

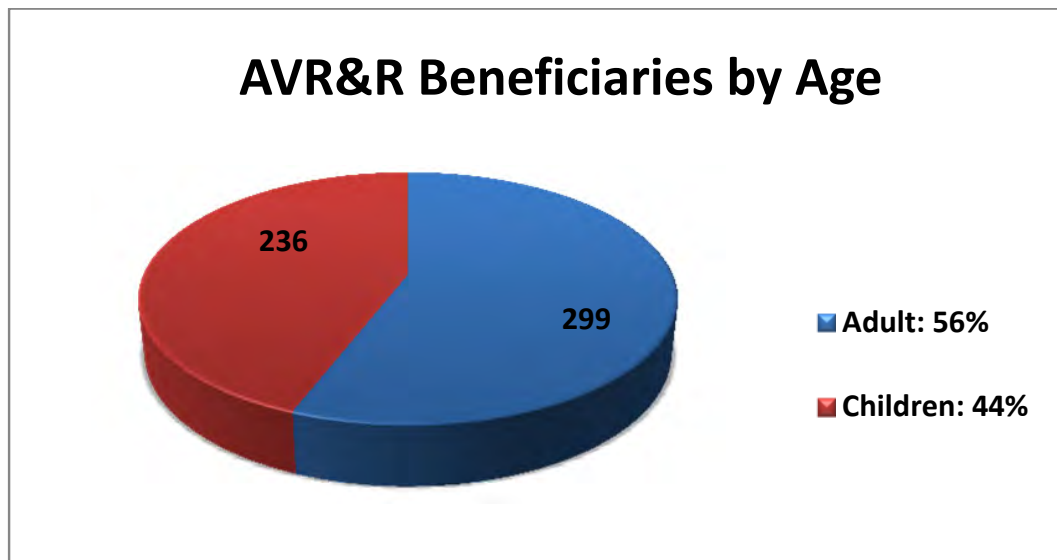


Figure 6 shows that a total of 310 females (58%) were assisted compared with 225 males (42%).

Figure 6: AVR&R Beneficiaries by Sex

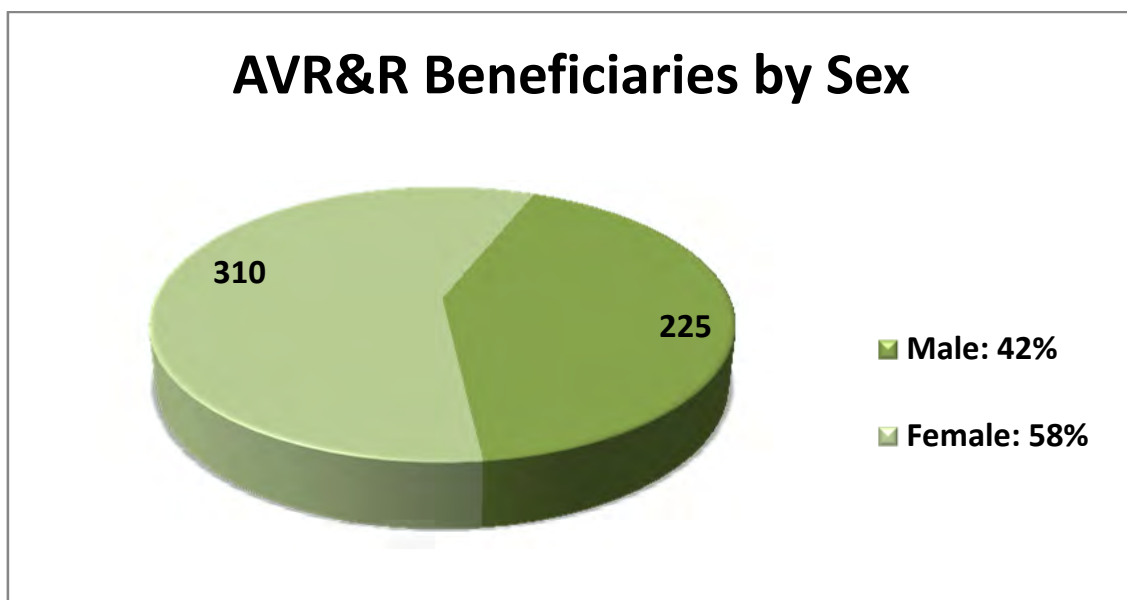
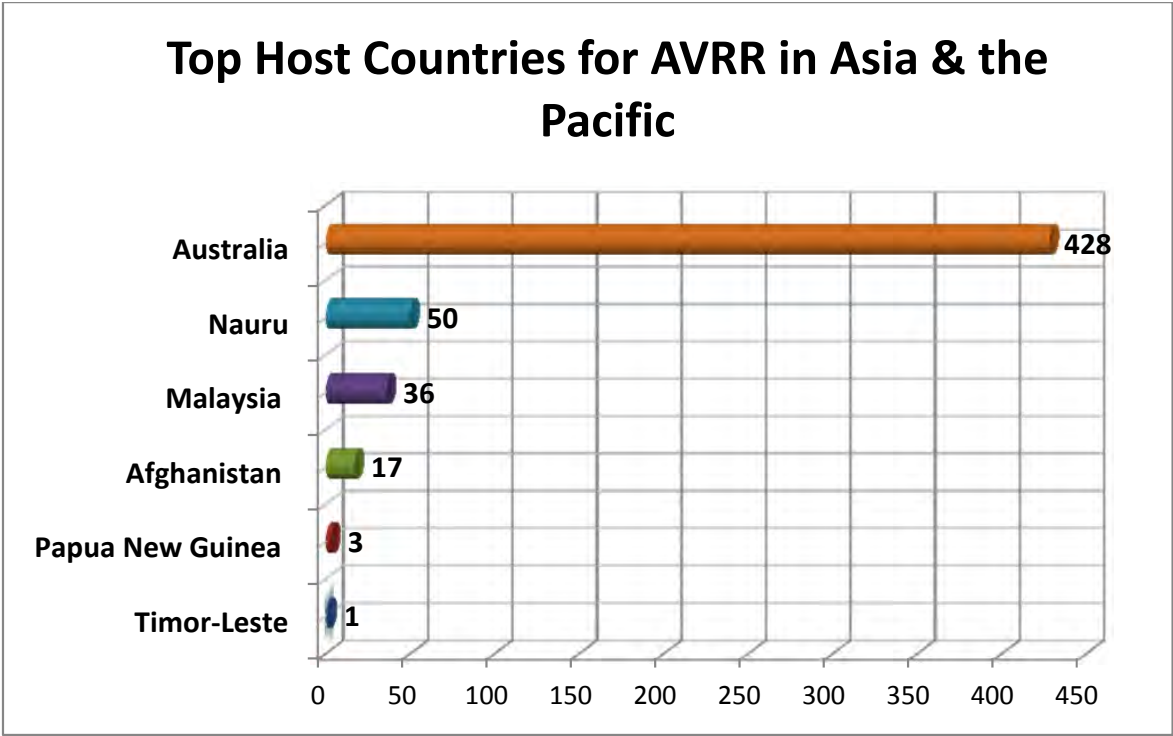


Figure 7 shows the top host countries for AVRR from Asia and the Pacific in 2012 were Australia (428), Nauru (50), Malaysia (36), Afghanistan (17), Papua New Guinea (3) and Timor Leste (1). Addressing the challenge of asylum seekers embarking on a perilous journey to Australia by boat remains a top priority of the government. In response to the steadily increasing number of arrivals, which surpassed annual record levels in 2012, the Australian Government convened an “Expert Panel On Asylum Seekers” to develop recommendations on how best to deal with asylum seeker issues in the short, medium and long term. The report made

22 recommendations aimed at addressing the issue through both regional cooperation measures and changes in domestic policy, one of which was the re-establishment of offshore processing facilities in Nauru and Papua New Guinea in order to provide a ‘circuit breaker to the current surge in irregular migration to Australia.’ IOM has been assisting the governments of Australia, Nauru and Papua New Guinea on the provision of AVRR and PARA services to migrants requesting voluntary return to their home countries as well as continuing its active participation in the regional discourse on the issue under the Bali Process.

Figure 7: Top Host Countries for AVRR in Asia & the Pacific



IOM works on the identification, facilitation and assistance of irregular migrants to a wide range of countries. IOM Malaysia’s work in 2012 highlights the complexity of irregular migration movements. This mission assisted migrants to voluntarily return

home to Bangladesh, Cambodia, Côte d’Ivoire, India, Nigeria, Uganda, Vietnam and Zimbabwe, including some cases of asylum-seeker/refugee referred by UNHCR.

The top 10 host countries for AVRR to Asia and the Pacific ranged from Greece (6,195) to Togo (183). According to data from Frontex¹, Greece is a major gateway for undocumented migrants and

asylum seekers from Africa and Asia. In 2011 the European Court of Justice found that 90% of all irregular entries into Europe came through the Greek borders.

Figure 8: Top Host Countries for AVRR to Asia & the Pacific

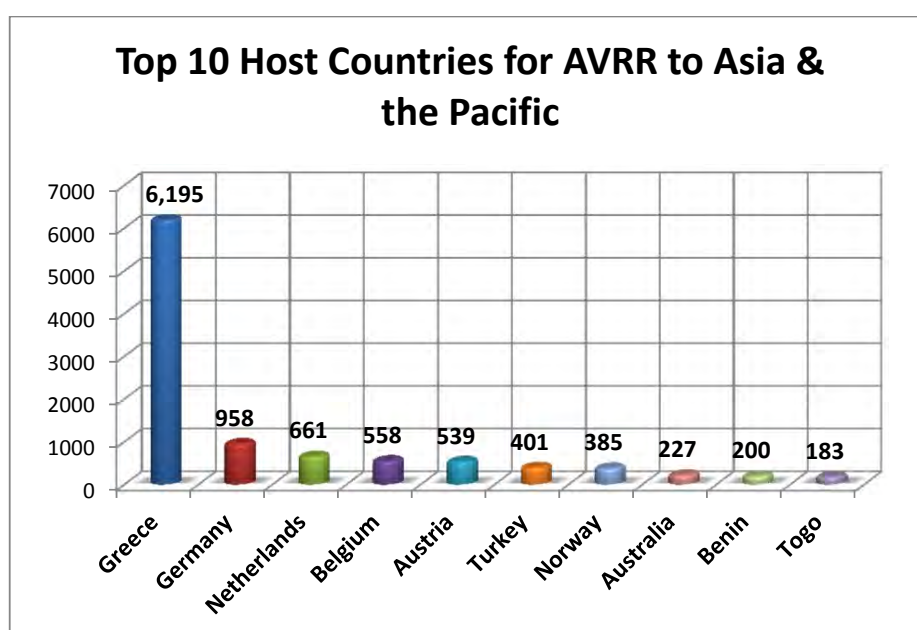
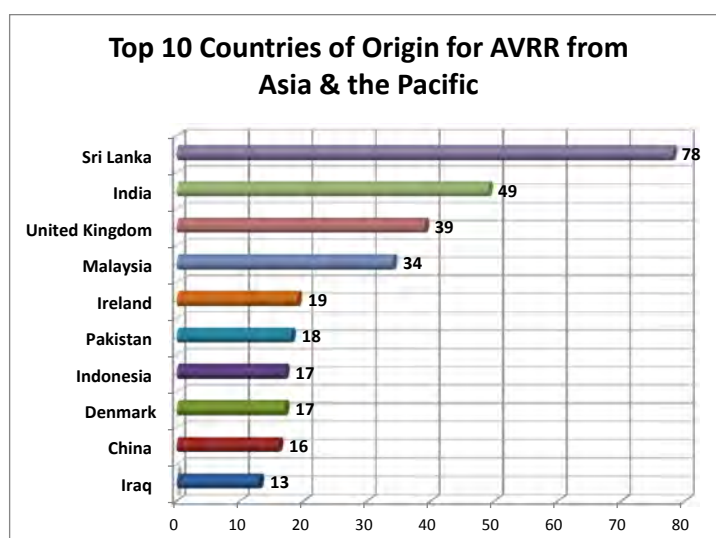


Figure 9 shows the top 10 countries of origin for AVRR in Asia and the Pacific. The top country in 2012 was Sri Lanka (78) followed by India (49),

United Kingdom (39), Malaysia (34), Ireland (19), Pakistan (18), Indonesia (17), Denmark (17), China (16) and Iraq (13).

Figure 9: Top 10 Countries of Origin for AVRR from Asia & the Pacific



¹<http://www.frontex.europa.eu/>



Support to the Bali Process for Assisted Voluntary Return

The Voluntary Return Support and Reintegration Assistance (AVRR) Project is a Foundation Project of the Regional Support Office (RSO) for Bali Process Member States <http://www.baliprocess.net/regional-support-office>. Initially a one year pilot, the project is funded by the Australian Government and began in July 2012. It is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) under the auspices of the RSO based in Bangkok. Implementation takes place in close collaboration with Bali Process Member States and in partnership with UNHCR.

Managed by IOM Thailand, the objective of this project is to provide a regional support mechanism to assist the voluntary, safe and dignified return of irregular migrants, rejected asylum seekers, as well as persons whose refugee status determination (RSD) application has been formally closed in accordance with national or UNHCR established procedures. This includes those migrants that have been intercepted in transit and for whom no other mechanism exists to facilitate their voluntary return. The project supports the participation of individual or groups located at the time of their application in one of the Bali Process Member States. Where no alternative funding is available under UNHCR voluntary repatriation programmes, the project can support the return of asylum seekers and refugees wishing to voluntarily return to their country of origin on the basis of an informed decision and in accordance with UNHCR established principles and procedures.

By the end of 2012 the project had completed awareness raising initiatives and sensitization focused in Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, and Thailand. Significant progress has been made in increasing collaboration with government agencies, referring entities and stakeholders, particularly in the cases of China and Thailand.



Training for IOM Focal Points from 12 Countries, 19 – 21 September 2012 IOM Thailand and Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) Staff and Returnees Before Departure

Small Business Success

Oyunaa migrated abroad and ended up living in Switzerland 'by accident'. She had never migrated before and had a dream to start a better life. She was a martial arts instructor but was struggling to make ends meet while studying tour management. She decided to leave Mongolia because it was difficult to find work and impossible to support her three sisters and family with no savings.

She heard on the TV that there was many tour agencies in Germany, and soon after met a mediator from a recruitment agency. She paid them USD 2,000 for the visas alone, while she paid for her own transport to get there. Upon arriving, she realized that this visa did not in fact permit her to work legally and the conditions for employment were exploitative. She didn't know anything about the country prior to arrival, did not speak German, and had no option but to pay back the debt incurred by the mediator. She worked as a domestic worker, baby-sitting, cooking and cleaning.

After three months she moved to Switzerland through irregular channels where she heard there were better working conditions. Unfortunately, life was just as difficult because without the appropriate documentation she was unable to organize a lease, work contract, or work permit. In this situation, she ended up in similar conditions of exploitations, first at a gymnasium and then as a waitress. To survive she did any job she could find: babysitting, house cleaning or promoting for restaurants. With no local language skills or network of friends, she had no other option but to stay. She felt trapped for many years in this cycle.

Then Oyunaa found out from her friends that she could get help from IOM to go back home. She decided she wanted to go back to Mongolia and start a business with her sisters. After working closely with IOM staff, they helped her return home with a USD 3,000 cash business reintegration grant. She used the money to set up a traditional Mongolian dress-making business with her three sisters who are all tailors, and who all contributed to the establishment of the business. The business has been successful and Oyunaa and her sisters are hoping to expand in the next six months and employ more assistants from their local community.



Oyunaa and her sisters hard at work at their new tailoring business

In many countries in the region, the purpose of human trafficking is seemingly shifting from sexual to labour exploitation and many victims of trafficking experience a combination of sexual and labour exploitation. In terms of the Asia-Pacific's sub-regions, Southeast Asia has long been recognized as a significant source of trafficked persons. The GMS¹ and Malaysia region is highly dynamic, characterized by evolving economies, political instability, and significant movements of populations across borders. These movements are comprised of migrants fleeing poverty, people forced to move as a result of conflict and persecution, refugees and asylum-seekers, unaccompanied children left alone as a result of conflict, women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation, and men trafficked for forced labour, especially into the fishing industry. In recent years, the Northern Mekong region has witnessed a significant increase in the cross-border movement of people, in particular from northern Mekong countries such as Myanmar, Lao PDR and Vietnam to China, especially Yunnan Province and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous region. Of particular concern is the trafficking of children, as well as labour exploitation amongst migrant groups from Vietnam, Lao PDR and Myanmar.

In the labour migration context, all countries in the South and South-West Asia² Sub-region are major countries of origin, while India and Pakistan are also classified as countries of destination and transit. Due to porous borders in the Sub-region, there is a trend of irregular, undocumented migrant movements, involving many risks for migrants, including labour exploitation and human trafficking. Migrants' lack of information and awareness, gaps in

national legal frameworks and high migration costs can lead to human trafficking. Labour trafficking of both men and women is believed to be on the rise from the region despite greater awareness of the risks of irregular migration.

East Asia comprises mostly countries of destination for victims of trafficking. While Japan and South Korea, as well as China PRC (including Hong Kong) do not allow permanent settlement per se, the regional inflows of migrant workers have become firmly established in these countries. The destination countries of East Asia have fairly restrictive immigration policies, particularly towards unskilled migrants, as a result increasing their vulnerability. In 2012, IOM was approached by Macao (SAR) to strengthen its response to growing concerns about labour exploitation including technical support in identification and prosecution of cases.

¹The Greater Mekong Sub-region designates a development project formed by the Asian Development Bank in 1992 that brought together the six states of the Mekong River basin, namely Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, and Yunnan Province, China.

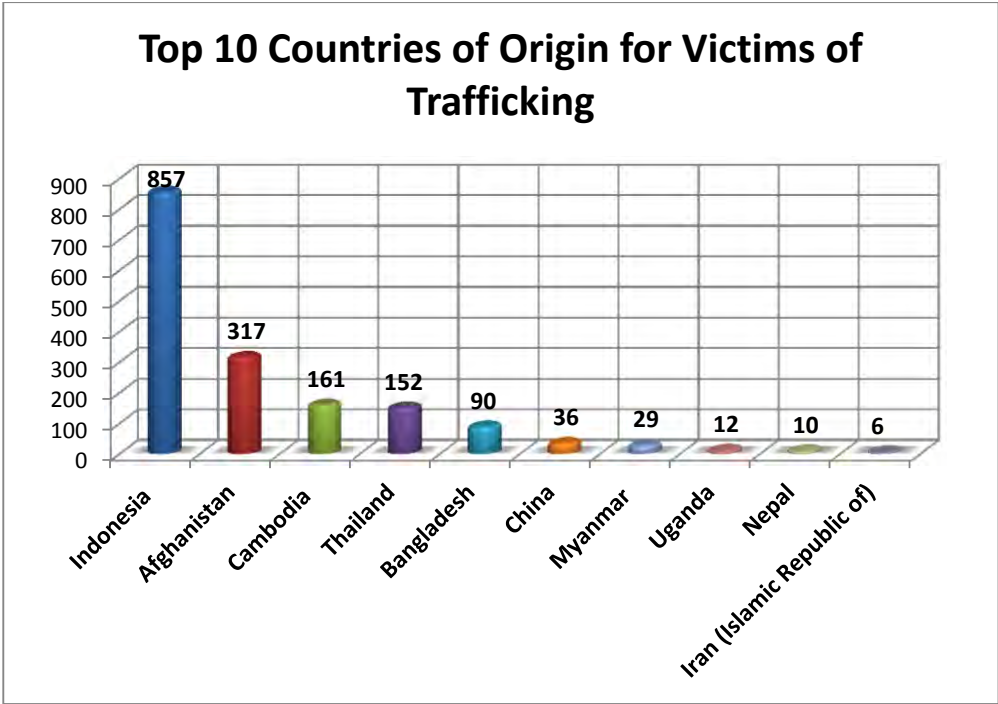
²South Asia comprises India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Maldives, South-west Asia comprises Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran.

Figure 10: Victims of Trafficking by Sex**Figure 11:** Victims of Trafficking by Age

Figure 11 shows that of the victims of trafficking assisted, 1,170 (69%) were adults and 525 (31%) were children. The problem of child trafficking is significant in the Asia Pacific Region. Family-related factors, such as family breakdown, domestic violence, substance abuse, child abuse and neglect, and the low status and role of children, all contribute to the increased vulnerability of children, who often lack adequate care and support within the family environment. Of particular concern are cultural contexts where children are viewed as ‘possessions or commodities for economic gain’. This results in children often being placed in situations of exploitation—and potential abuse—by other family members.

Figure 12 shows the top countries of origin for victims of trafficking in order were Indonesia (857), Afghanistan (317), Cambodia (161), Thailand (152), Bangladesh (90), China (36), Myanmar (29), Uganda (12), Nepal (10), and the Islamic Republic of Iran (6). Indonesia is both a source and receiving country for trafficking of persons in the region. Suffering from a high poverty rate,¹ Indonesia has become a main source country of low-skilled labour migrants, mostly women, working in the informal sector, thereby linking trafficking closely to labour migration. According to IOM Indonesia’s data generated by its Trafficking Victim Assistance Programme implemented since 2005, 81% of the 3,943 victims so far assisted were trafficked overseas (mostly to Malaysia) and nearly 76 % were recruited through agents - including agents of legally registered recruitment companies (29%) – reflecting a high prevalence of human trafficking through labour migration channels.

Figure 12: Top 10 Countries of Origin for Victims of Trafficking



¹Out of a population of 234 million, more than 32 million Indonesians currently live below the poverty line and approximately half of all households remain clustered around the national poverty line. World Bank. Indonesia Overview. Accessed 18 July 2012 at: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/indonesia/overview>.

Figure 13 shows the top countries of victim identification for victims of trafficking in 2012 in the region were, in order, Indonesia (937), Afghanistan (341), Thailand (151), Bangladesh (90), Cambodia (77), Malaysia (54), Mongolia (35), and Japan (10).

Figure 13: Top Countries for Victims of Trafficking Assisted/Identified

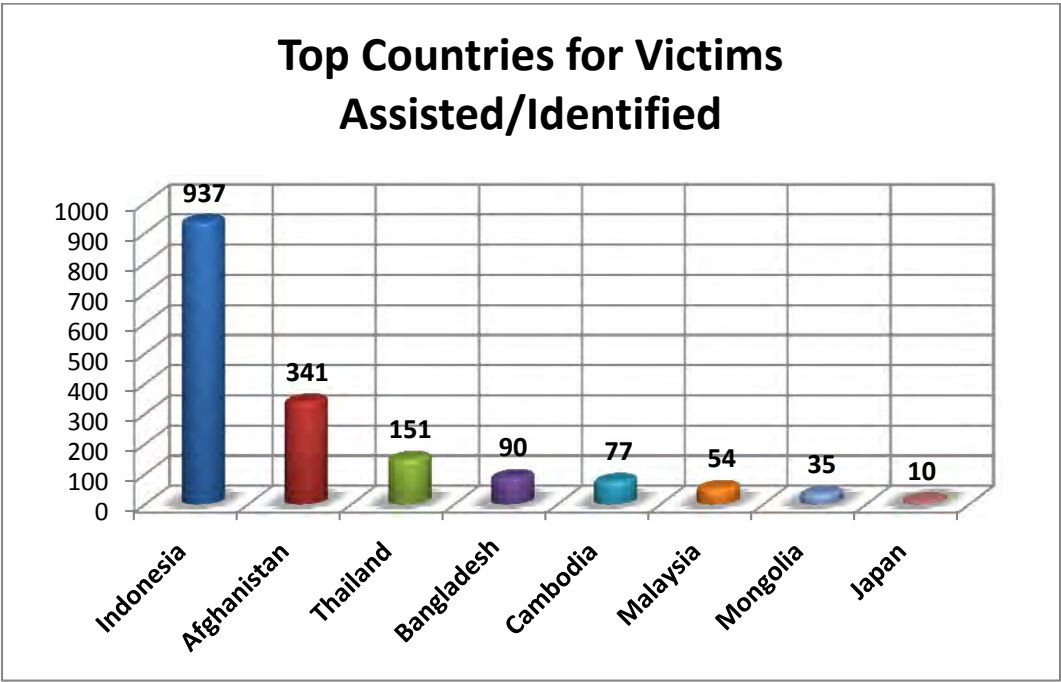
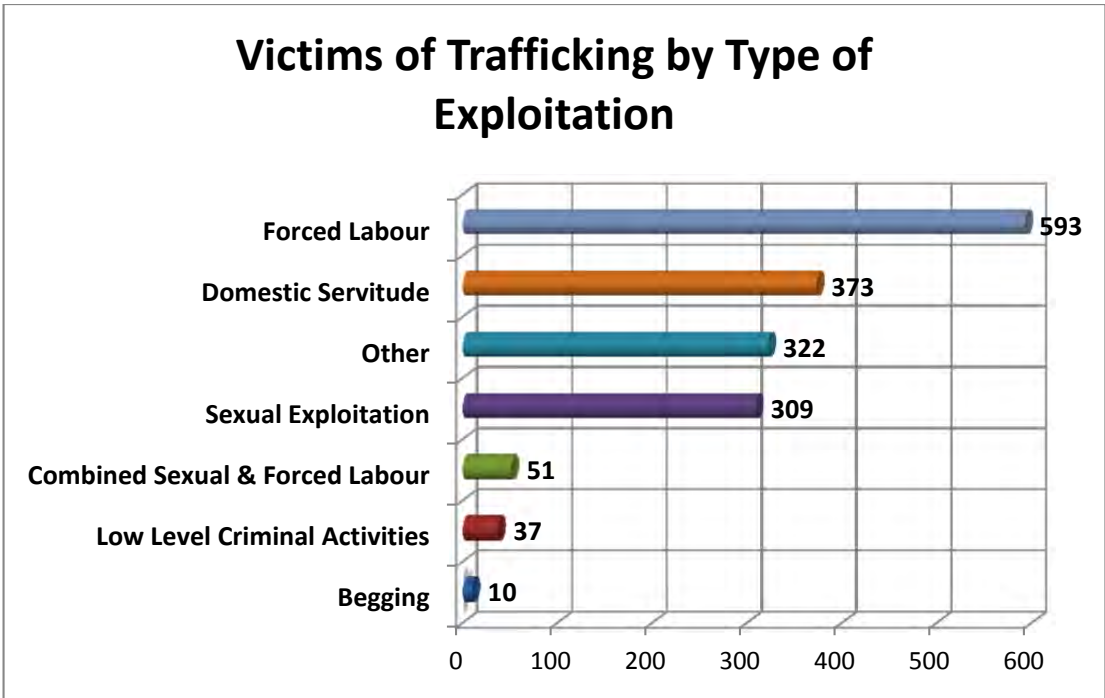


Figure 14 shows that victims were trafficked for the purposes of forced labour (593), domestic servitude (373), other activities (322), sexual exploitation (309), combined sexual and forced labour (51), low level criminal activities (37), and begging (10). In 2012, IOM continued to provide return and reintegration assistance to men trafficked for labour exploitation into the fishing industry.¹ In South Asia, all countries experience

both cross-border and internal trafficking, with internal trafficking considered a more prevalent problem than cross-border trafficking. The most commonly identified form of trafficking is the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation. However, in recent years, labour trafficking (especially of men) has emerged as a significant phenomenon and is yet to be covered under most existing trafficking laws.

Figure 14: Victims of Trafficking by Type of Exploitation



¹The 2011 IOM report, Trafficking of Fishermen in Thailand, highlights the severe maltreatment, abuse, and trafficking of men into this industry.



Interview of returned Cambodian fisherman

Cambodian Fishermen

IOM's Report, "Trafficking of Fishermen in Thailand," highlights the severe maltreatment, abuse and trafficking of men into the Thai fishing industry. According to the study the industry is characterized by informal recruiting processes, involving sub-contractors, intermediaries and lack of transparency regarding wages and conditions of work, all of which foster abuse and human trafficking.

Trafficked men often do receive written contracts, leading them to believe that the job offers are legitimate and the agreed conditions will be upheld. In many cases, the recruited men pay a "broker's fee" of several hundred or more dollars to an agent, who arranges travel, transit visas and/or false documentation. The exploitation of men is often related to shortfalls in supply in host countries (60,000 fishermen are seasonally needed in Thailand) and again is symptomatic of gaps in trafficking and labour migration laws and policy in the GMS.

These men represent a larger trend in the fishing industry in Southeast Asia and worldwide with more and more reports surfacing on the prevalence of human trafficking for purposes of labour exploitation on fishing vessels in all major regions of the world.

In fact, IOM has been involved in assisting trafficked fishermen from Myanmar, Vietnam, and Ukraine. Despite some variations in the modus operandi of traffickers, victims have faced similar experiences. Unfortunately, to date most traffickers have gone unpunished and victims are not compensated.

Figure 15:Victims of Trafficking by Type of Trafficking



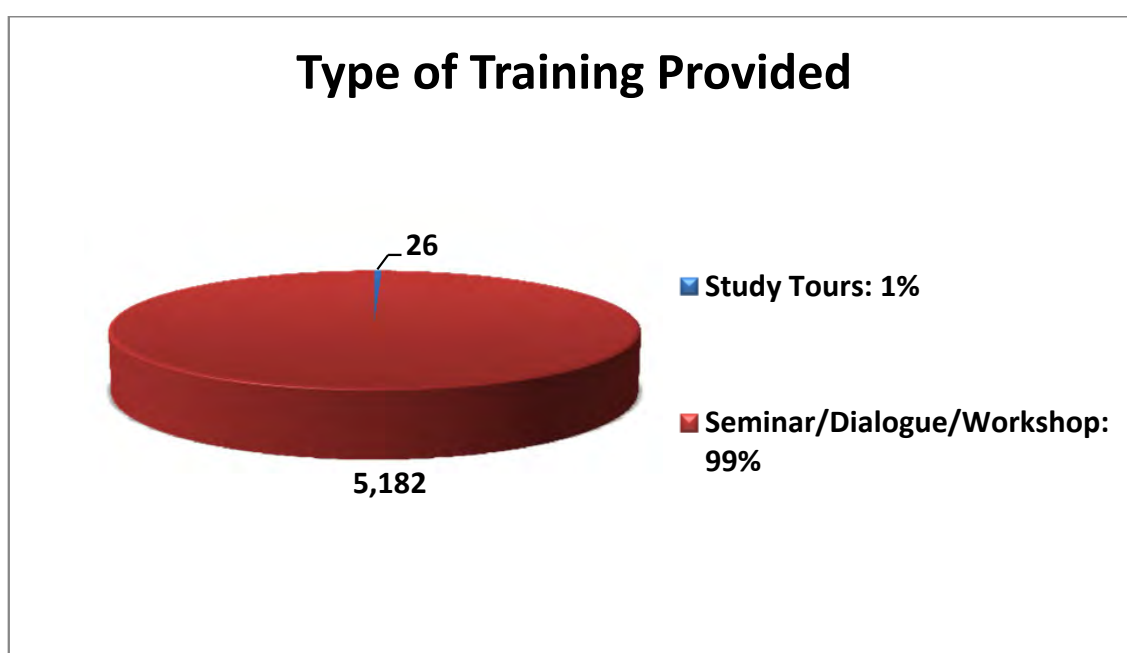
88% of the victims assisted were internally trafficked (1,488) while the remaining 12% were trafficked internationally (207).

II. IOM Activities 2012: Capacity Building

In the Asia-Pacific region, as part of its comprehensive approach to protect vulnerable migrants through CT and AVRR programmes, institutional capacity building efforts continue to target police and immigration authorities, prosecutors and the judiciary, parliamentarians and legislative drafters, as well as government social workers, civil society organizations, and members

of religious groups that are directly involved in assisting vulnerable migrants. Capacity building is conducted through different methods including seminars, dialogues, workshops and study tours. In 2012, a total of 5,208 government and civil society partners benefited from capacity building related activities.

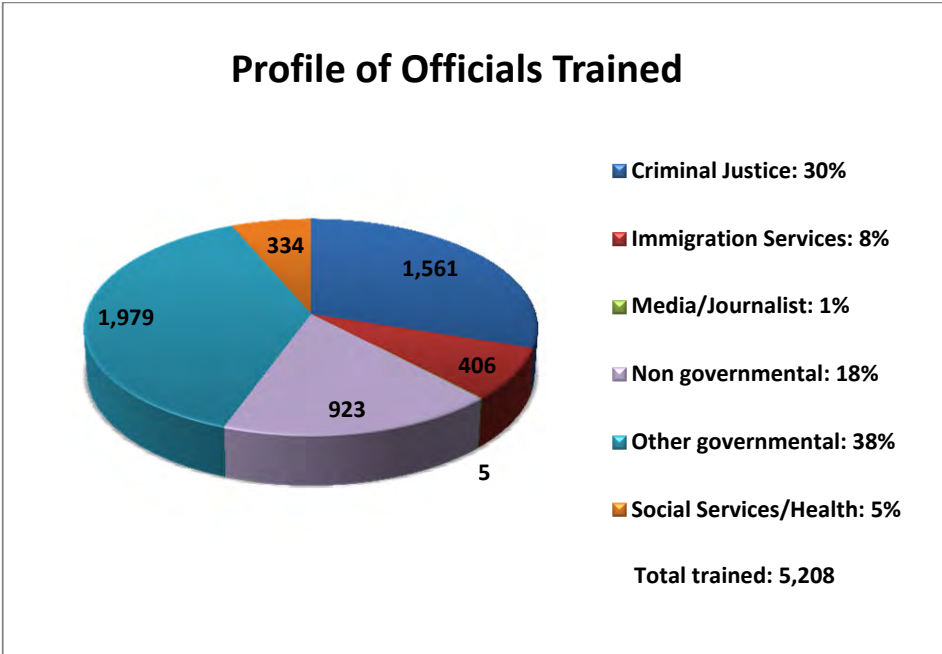
Figure 15: Type of Training Provided



A total of 34 CT/AVRR projects were implemented in the region in 2012 and for all the CT projects, 17 projects had capacity building and training components. Such components covered the full range of policy-related, preventive, protective, and prosecutorial themes, including international

and domestic legal frameworks, screening and identification of trafficked persons, shelter management, reintegration, assisted voluntary return, legislative development, data collection, as well as regional and national action plans and referral systems.

Figure 17: Profile of Officials Trained



IOM provided support to the Bangladeshi government to draft and implement a comprehensive law on human trafficking in order to address labour trafficking. Labour trafficking had been a growing concern in the country, however, the existing domestic legal framework related to TIP had not addressed exploitation of labour. With technical support from IOM, the government completed the drafting of the law and it has been engaged in developing supplementary materials such as an easy reference booklet to disseminate the law widely and make the law user-friendly, especially for law enforcement officials.

In China, IOM held a Policy Seminar on Exit and Entry Laws of Relevant Countries in Beijing for 29 senior public security and foreign affairs officials on the prevention of irregular migration and the protection of vulnerable groups including victims of trafficking. In the lead up to July 2013, when China’s new Exit and Entry Law came into effect, the seminar enabled senior officials to discuss how to ensure the identification and protection of victims in light of immigration regulations such as detention.



Chinese officials at an IOM policy seminar in Beijing discussed how to better identify and protect victims of trafficking in light of China's new Exit and Entry Law (IOM 2012)

On the prevention side, IOM and the Philippines Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) launched a series of trainings aimed at reducing illegal recruitment and trafficking in some of the country's most vulnerable provinces. This was carried out under the framework of MDG-F Joint Programme on Alternatives to Migration: Decent Jobs for the Youth, which aimed to provide poor, young Filipinos with alternatives to unsafe migration and improve their access to decent work.

In China, where sexual trafficking had been an increasing challenge, IOM convened trainings for over 60 police, immigration and consular officials on how to better identify, protect and assist victims of trafficking. In addition to central government officials, the trainings covered officials working in provinces experiencing high levels of immigration and human trafficking, including Yunnan Province and the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region.

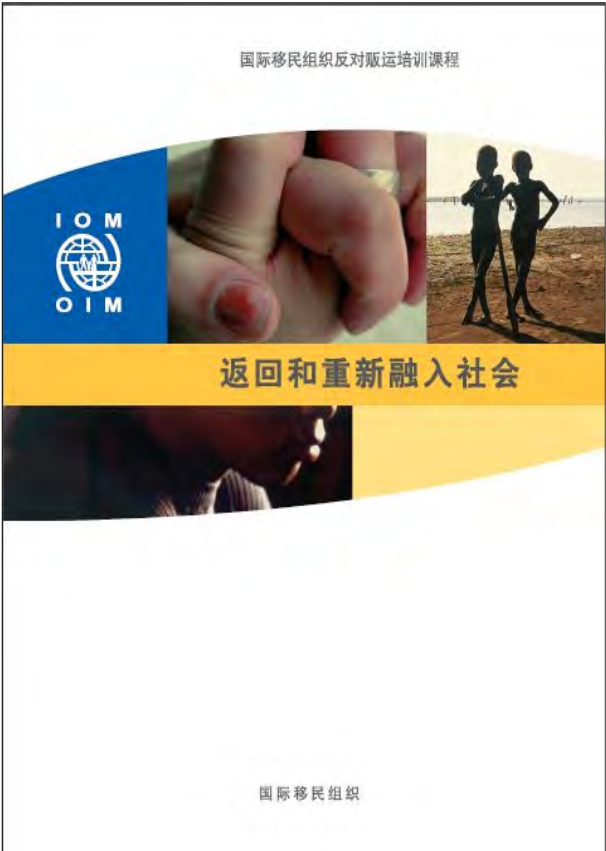


Bilateral Case Management Meeting on Return and Reintegration between Lao PDR and Thailand, April 2012

In Lao PDR, IOM assisted the government in the referral and protection of vulnerable migrants including victims of trafficking. The assistance included the facilitation of the Laotian government’s participation in a bilateral case management meeting with Thailand, which aimed to strengthen the effective cooperation for the return and the reintegration of Laotian victims.

Finally, in the area of prosecution, a new counter trafficking project was started in the Maldives

in September 2012 to promote comprehensive action against trafficking, and one of the objectives was to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement and the judiciary to investigate, prosecute and convict traffickers. As part of the project, which has already begun, training will be convened targeting law enforcement and the judiciary. IOM is also supporting the development of Standard Operating Procedures to streamline the identification of victims of trafficking and providing effective assistance.



IOM China has translated Victim Identification and Interviewing Techniques and Return & Reintegration Modules into Chinese, in order to improve the capacity and skills of Chinese immigration, consular, and public security officials dealing with trafficking cases and assisting victims.

The Chinese version of these capacity building tools will be used for future national anti-trafficking activities as well as trainings in the provinces at the grassroots level. In 2012 IOM China developed another two Chinese language Modules on Children and Direct Assistance to trafficking victims.

III. Information Awareness Campaigns

There were a total of 717,383 individuals reached through different information and awareness campaigns in the Asia and the Pacific region in 2012. Awareness as a prevention tool is based on the assumption that information can help individuals anticipate, recognize, and avoid the many ways that traffickers use deception or coercion against them. Awareness campaigns are used as a foundation to engage an at-risk community and establish a minimum level of understanding of human trafficking. In 2012, IOM missions in the region employed a range of methods including theatre, community activities, group sessions and the media as well as social media.

IOM is currently providing support to combating trafficking in Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Vanuatu. In Papua New Guinea, human trafficking occurs internally (between villages, provinces) as well as across international borders with Indonesia, the Solomon Islands and Australia. With funding from J/TIP and technical support from IOM, the “Stop human trafficking in PNG” awareness campaign was launched on 25 May 2012.

As the majority of the PNG population reside in rural areas, a National Radio campaign was incorporated into the awareness campaign to reach communities in remote areas.

The awareness campaign uses posters in public spaces such as local hospitals, police stations, government offices and community notice boards and promotes a toll-free information hotline on human trafficking operated by IOM which receives over 500 phone calls a month from callers across PNG, some of which are calls for support and information on cases of trafficking.



Community awareness workshop in Papua New Guinea

2012 Report Shows Abuse of Trafficking Victims in Papua New Guinea¹

In 2012, IOM, in partnership with the Papua New Guinea (PNG) Department of Justice and Attorney General, launched a report on trafficking in persons and people smuggling. The findings show a high rate of domestic and international trafficking of both adults and children for the purposes of forced labour, sexual exploitation and domestic servitude.

The report establishes a first baseline of statistics on people smuggling and trafficking in persons in PNG. Prior to the release of this report and without a legislation criminalizing people smuggling and trafficking in persons in PNG, data on these crimes were very limited and based only on anecdotal accounts and media reports.

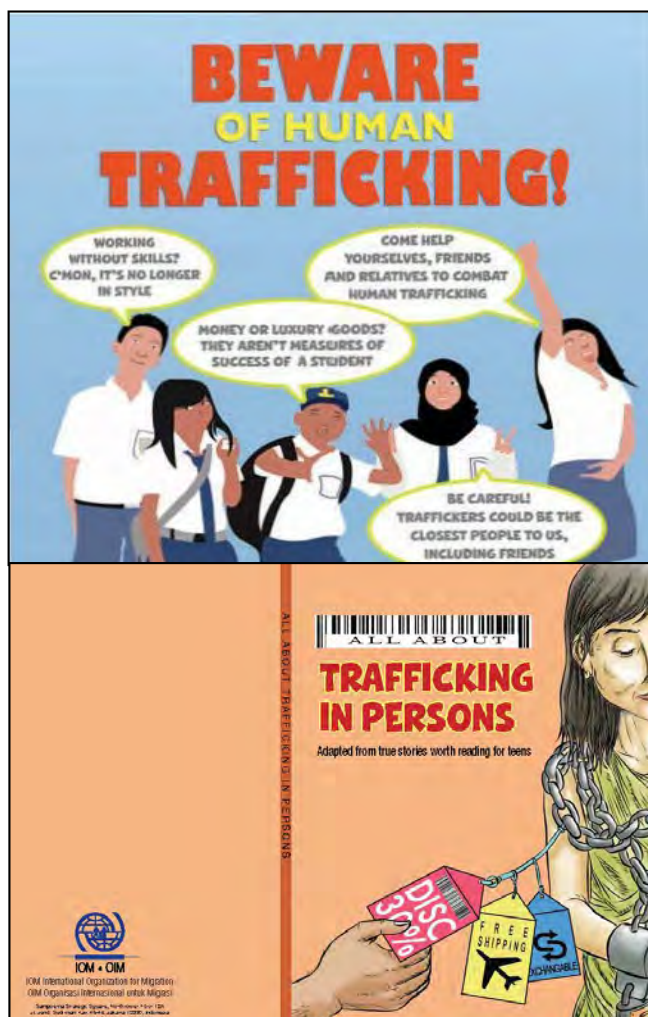
The survey finds that the highest means of recruitment being used for trafficking in PNG are the exchange of money, the abuse of a position of authority or trust and abuses of cultural practices.

In the area of child trafficking, girls were shown to be over twice as likely as boys to become victims of trafficking. Children who do not attend school are at greater risk to be targeted for child trafficking, according to the report.

In the absence of legislation specifically criminalizing human trafficking in PNG, survey results indicate that under PNG's existing legislation, victims of trafficking are at risk of prosecution and of further psychological and physical abuse and trauma. Currently, persons found without proper immigration papers are arrested and detained for deportation.

Assessments on their status as a victim of transnational trafficking are not systematically conducted. Likewise, persons engaging in prostitution are arrested and are not assessed to determine whether they are potentially victims of domestic trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

¹Excerpts taken from IOM Press Briefing Notes, "New Report Shows Abuse of Trafficking Victims in Papua New Guinea," published 02.04.2013. <http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/news-and-views/press-briefing-notes/pbn-2013/pbn-listing/new-report-shows-abuse-of-traffi.html>



In 2012, as part of the multi-stakeholder Empower project, a range of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials were developed by IOM Indonesia in cooperation with the Indonesian government. IEC materials will be widely disseminated to communities and school children through awareness-raising events conducted by government and non-government partners.

The materials include, among others, a comic book, which contains adapted true stories of victims of human trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation. It provides information about methods of recruitment, forms of exploitation, prevention and self-protection against the dangers of trafficking and information about where to go when a trafficking situation occurs.

CENTRAL & NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

I. Regional Overview: Dynamics, Trends, and Profile of IOM Beneficiaries

Central and North America and the Caribbean region can be characterized by migration flows mainly between countries within the region. It includes the top migrant destination country in the world, the United States of America (USA), which hosts around 20% of all immigrants worldwide. The region also has the country with the largest number of emigrants, Mexico: 12, 178,173 of its nationals live in the USA. Canada and United States are the main destination countries; however the region also hosts more than two million South-South migrants. During the past five years, over half a million migrants have returned annually to Central America and Mexico.

The main destination for Central American migrants is the USA, where, in 2012, over 19,232 were removed to El Salvador; 39,294 to Guatemala and 52,000 to Honduras. These figures represent an approximately 25% increase compared to 2011. Nearly 55% of these removals were migrants convicted of felonies or misdemeanours – almost double the removal of criminals in FY 2008. This steady rise in deportees with criminal records has accounted for one in five deportees to Guatemala, one quarter of those sent to Honduras and one third who were sent back to El Salvador.

In 2012, migration authorities in the region reported an increase in the migration of unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs). A 2012 study conducted by the Women's Refugee Commission found that, by June of 2012, United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) had apprehended double the number of unaccompanied migrant children than it had averaged annually in previous years.

Of the children apprehended by ICE, 87% were from Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. Thus, the Central American and Southern Mexican region hosts the biggest corridor of migrants in transit in the world, with migrants from at least 50 different nationalities crossing the region to reach the USA and Canada. It is also characterized by the prominence of drugs and weapons and therefore, is considered one of the most violent regions in the world. Violence is increasingly a push factor for migration. In addition, the increase in civilian casualties is a growing problem in the region, significantly affecting migrants in transit. Unaccompanied migrant children, migrant women subjected to rape, victims of trafficking, kidnapped migrants and migrants returned through non-sustainable processes are amongst the groups with the highest vulnerabilities.

The Caribbean's migration context is also complex, with strong flows to, within and from the region. The migration inflows are from East Asia, Africa, and South America. Regional migration outflows are usually to Canada, the U.S., and the U.K. There are also significant intra-regional flows. Thus, the region's migration trends have become increasingly more mixed, consisting of asylum-seekers, refugees, economic migrants who are smuggled and exploited for labour, stranded migrants, victims of trafficking, children who are accompanied or unaccompanied, displaced persons due to natural and/or man-made disasters, those subject to violence (including gender-based violence), as well as those experiencing psychological distress and trauma during the migration process.

To effectively contribute to the protection and the assistance of migrants in need, IOM's strategy has focused on strengthening local and institutional capacities to create or consolidate national protection schemes. Through a rights-based approach, IOM addresses key areas of exclusion and vulnerability in the region and to this end, draws upon its presence at the regional, national and local levels. In particular, IOM worked with governments' growing interest in the protection of and assistance to victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied children, internally displaced persons, and migrants who have been victims of crimes. Awareness raising campaigns, training and public policy promotion on human trafficking, protection and assistance for vulnerable migrants and migration management continue being priorities.

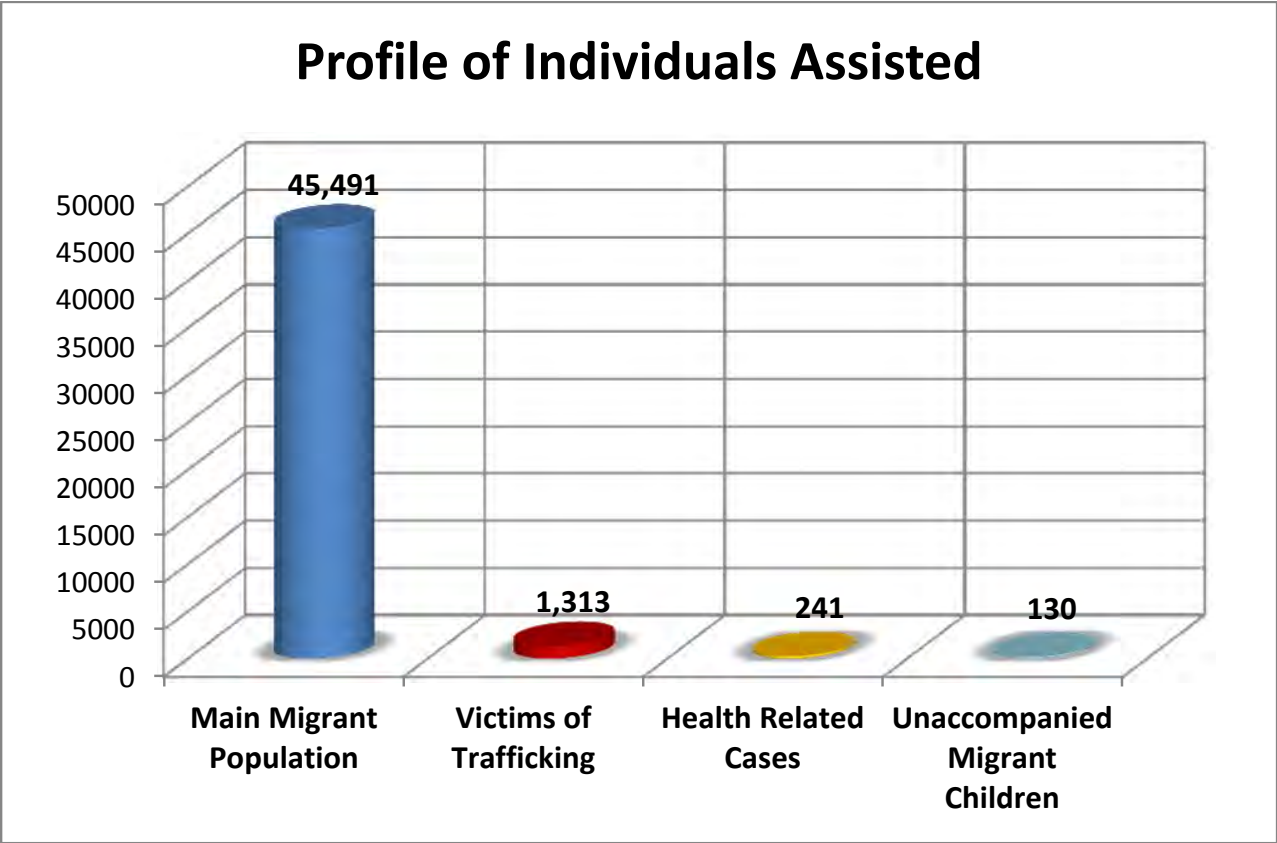
As part of the regional strategy, with the support from the US State Department, IOM designed two training modules targeting service providers to increase their capacities to assist migrants in vulnerable conditions. The manuals include specific human rights related recommendations to identify, refer and protect non-accompanied minors, indigenous migrants, refugees or asylum claimants, women and extra-continental migrants.



In 2012, IOM assisted a total of 47,175 migrants throughout the region, representing almost half of total migrants assisted at the global level. The vast majority of migrants assisted are returnees from the US and Mexico; nearly 94% young males between the age of 20-35 years old. Victims of trafficking represent the second largest group, with a total of 1,313 assisted through return, psychological, medical, shelter and legal support. Health related problems were the third most prevalent condition

of vulnerability faced by migrant assisted; a total of 241 individuals were supported with access to health care and assisted return to their home communities. Finally, unaccompanied migrant children represented one of the biggest challenges in the region, as there was a sharp increase of interception and removals, especially in the US and Mexico. With IOM support, a total of 130 were safely returned to their families and provided with reintegration support.

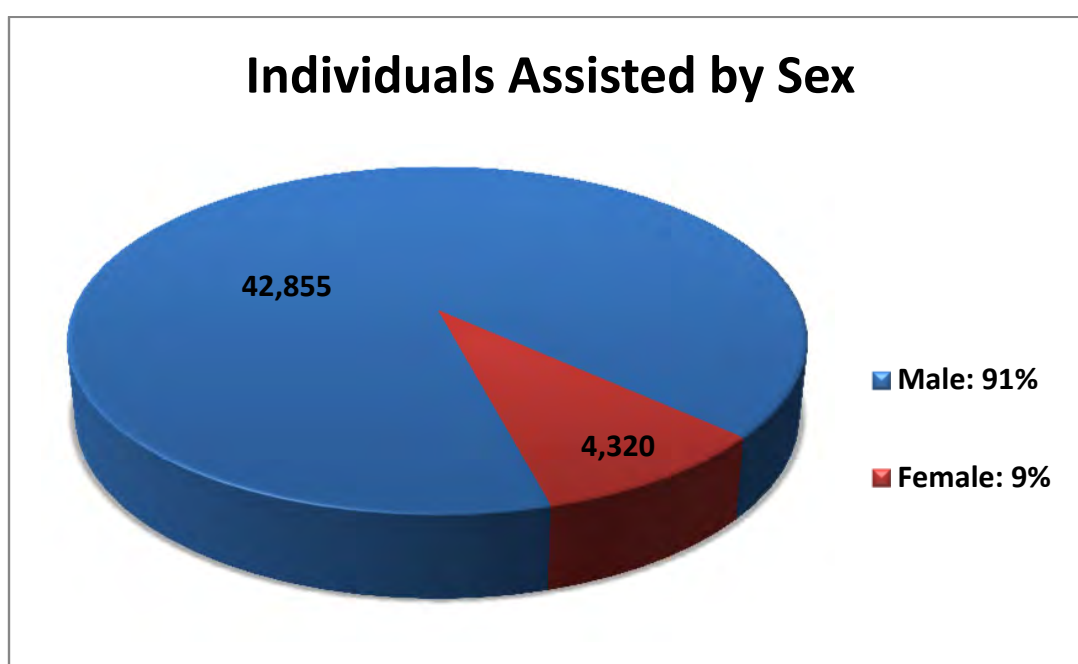
Figure 1: Profile of Individuals Assisted



As shown in Figure 2 below, 91% beneficiaries were men and 9% were women. This gender imbalance stemmed from the fact that most IOM assistance has been provided to returnees, who are predominately males. For instance out of the

409,849 individuals removed by the US during 2012, 94% were men. Migrant women assisted in this region have been victims of trafficking, victims of sexual rape, domestic violence or kidnapping.

Figure 2: Individuals Assisted by Sex

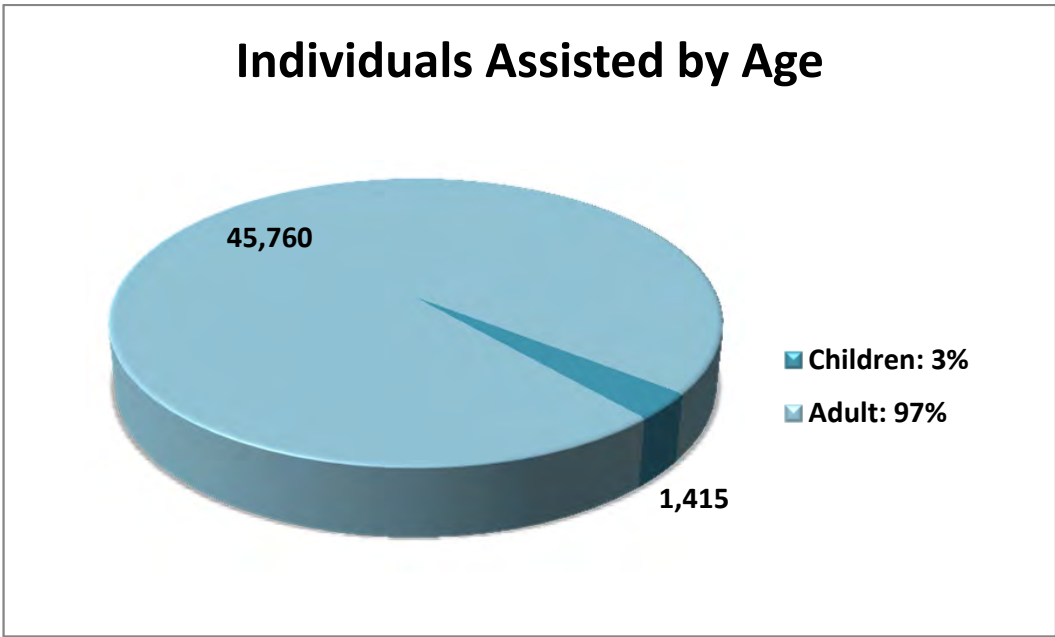


Vulnerabilities faced by children during their irregular migration are a major concern for governments, international organizations and civil society alike. Youth are especially affected by family and street violence. For too many, migration has been the only alternative to ensure their physical safety. Youth are also subject to abuse, sexual rape, human trafficking and kidnapping during their migration route. In 2012, there was a sharp increase in the children detained both in Mexico and US. Of those detained, approximately 80% were unaccompanied children.

IOM studies on the subject point to several causes of youth migration, including among others: lack of job opportunities or access to education, family reunification in countries of destination, and violence within families and communities in their countries of origin. In recent IOM direct interactions with returnees both in Guatemala and El Salvador, however, violence in their home communities was identified as a dominant push factor for the migration of both unaccompanied children and young adults. Children from Honduras reported they were harassed and violently intimidated.

The topic of children affected by migration has recaptured the interest of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) because stakeholders continue to struggle with protecting the rights of children who stay behind, children who migrate, and migrant children returning to their home countries.

Figure 3: Individuals Assisted by Age



The growing number of returnees to Central America remains a challenge, especially when return is involuntary and under inadequate preparation. The capacity constraints of countries in the region to absorb returning migrants and the limited return management mechanisms are ongoing issues.

The time away from home countries often disrupts social support networks and skills acquired abroad may not be transferrable in the home economy, making reintegration more difficult. Furthermore, returning creates a series of stressors in the

returnees' lives that limits their ability to cope with unanticipated events and their ability to relate to their new environments.

Deported returnees often feel ostracized by their home communities, reflecting a local fear that those who are returning and unemployed bring with them potential criminal associations. Violence, migration and return have become a linked, interdependent phenomenon for Central American communities with a particular impact on youth.

A total of 1,865 returnees benefitted from four AVRR projects implemented in the region, which represent the initial stages of AVRR discussion and practice in the region. Debates on the benefits of assisted voluntary return both to migrants and states have just been included in the regional public agenda. Issues of shared responsibilities and coordination between sending and receiving countries have been debated but face limitations before they can be properly implemented.

Reintegration is especially challenging since migrants return to similar family, social and economic conditions that were the push factors for their migration in the first place. Governments in the region are realizing the importance of sustainable return and reintegration processes and IOM is working with these governments to ensure that its projects meet these standards.

Out of 1,865 returnees, 82.5% were either failed asylum claimants or irregular migrants who wished to return home through the AVRR programs. As shown in Figure 4 below, migrants facing health related concerns represented the second largest group of beneficiaries, followed by unaccompanied children and victims of trafficking.

Most AVRR beneficiaries were adults (94% compared to 6% children). Current programs are targeted mainly at the return of family units with an average of less than two children per family. With the exception of Haitian children in the Dominican Republic, children assisted through IOM programming have been victims of human trafficking or have found themselves stranded in transit or destination countries, with no financial or family resources. Haitian children who benefited from AVRR programming in Dominican Republic are usually part of the family units who returned safely to their communities of origin.

Figure 4: Profile of AVRR Beneficiaries

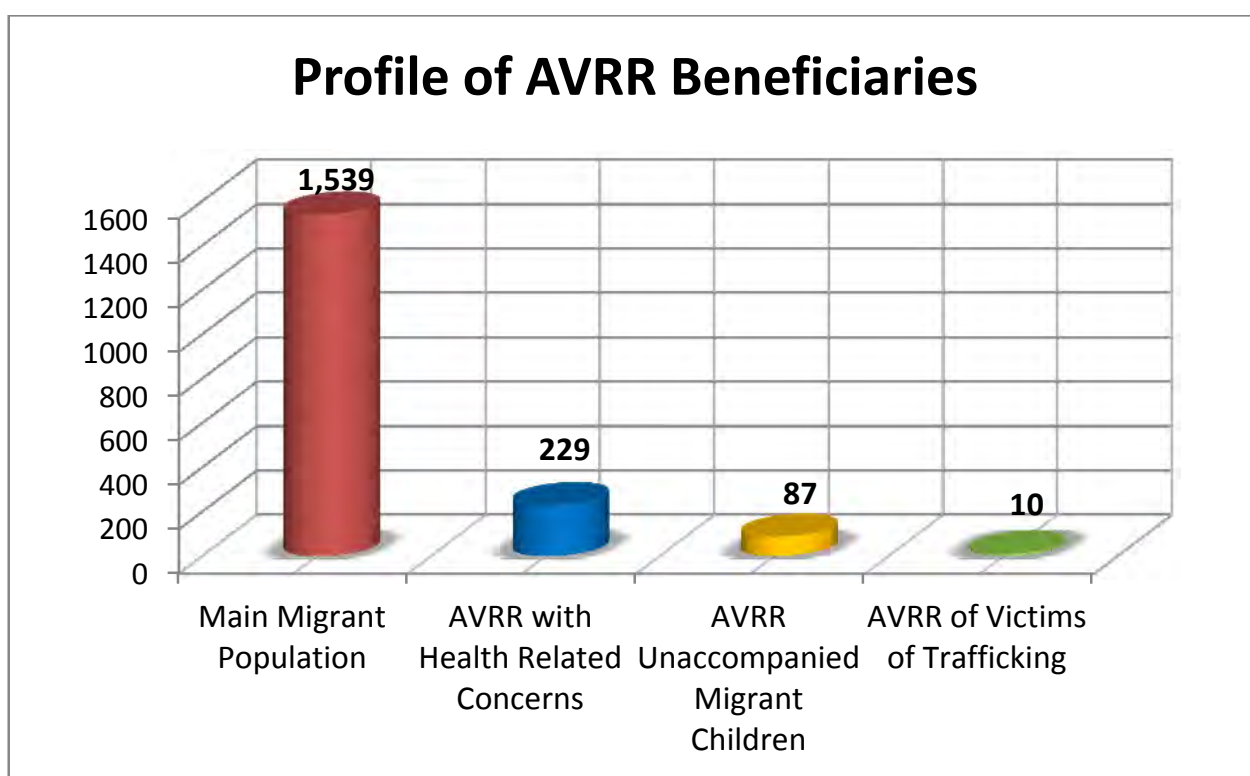


Figure 5: AVRR Beneficiaries by Age

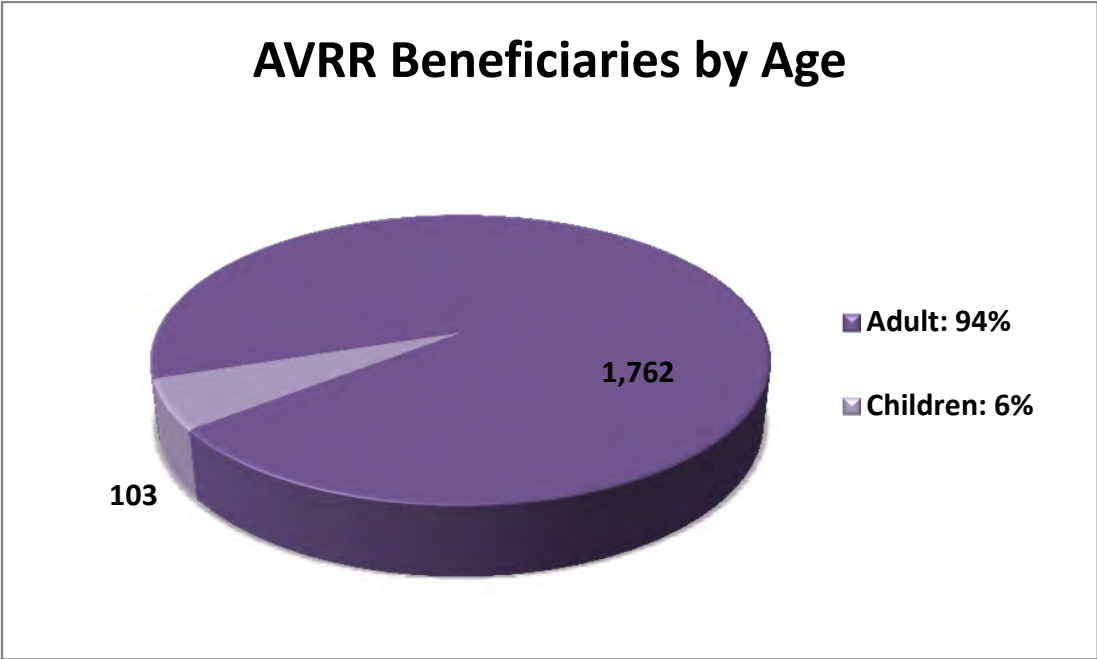
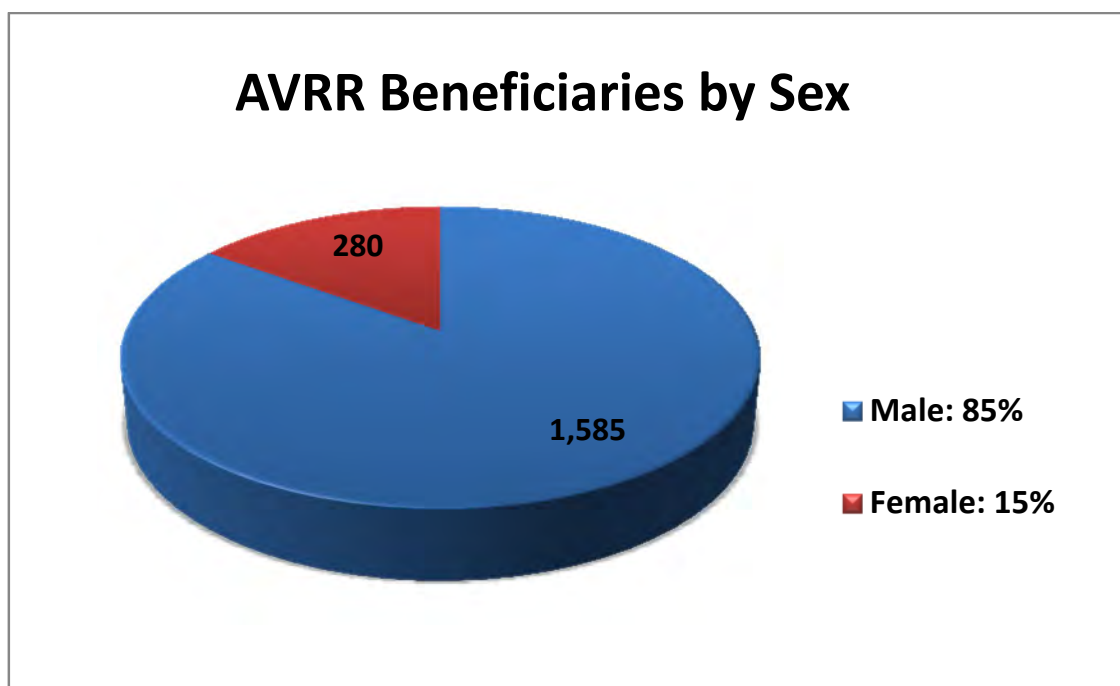
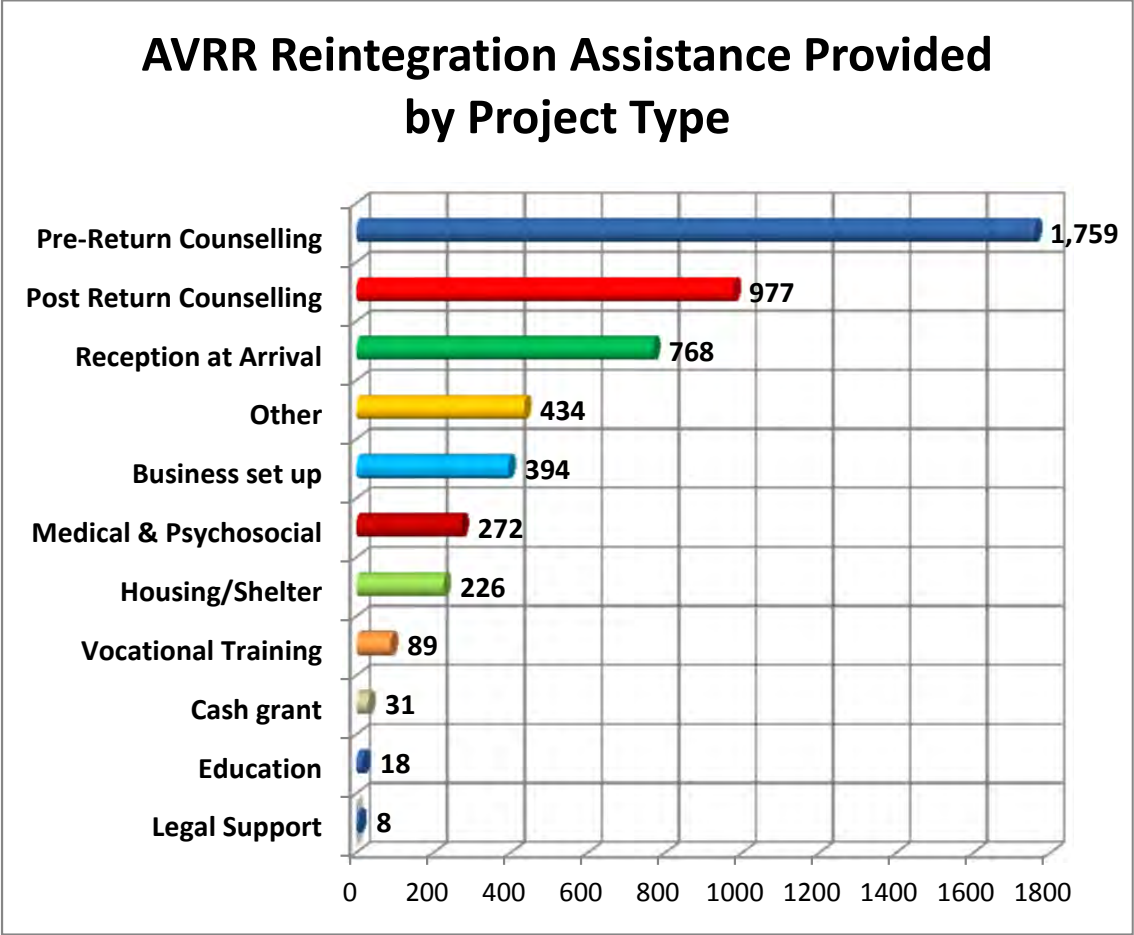


Figure 6: AVRR Beneficiaries by Sex

In this region, men tend to benefit more from post-arrival programming and also from AVRR projects. Figure 6 shows that 85% of all AVRR beneficiaries in 2012 were males while just 15% were females. Relatively speaking however, AVRR programming sees a greater balance in the gender of beneficiaries compared to post-arrival support. Males accounted for 51.25% of the total beneficiaries of Canada's AVRR program whereas females accounted for 48.75%. This is a sharp contrast from the post-arrival project in Guatemala where 93% of the total beneficiaries are males.

There are several different types of reintegration assistance that were provided to AVRR beneficiaries in the region. Pre-departure and post-return counselling account for the majority of the assistance provided. Certain projects also provide reintegration assistance through businesses set up, housing/shelter, as well as medical and psychological support.

Figure 7: AVRR Reintegration Assistance Provided by Project Type



From the total of 1,825 AVRR beneficiaries, over 30% are Ecuadorian nationals. They are mainly assisted through IOM assistance projects implemented in Mexico. Hungarian nationals make up the vast majority of beneficiaries of the AVRR Canadian program and represent 17.5 % of the total beneficiaries of AVRR projects in the region.

Figure 8: Top Countries of Origin for AVRR in Central America, North America and the Caribbean

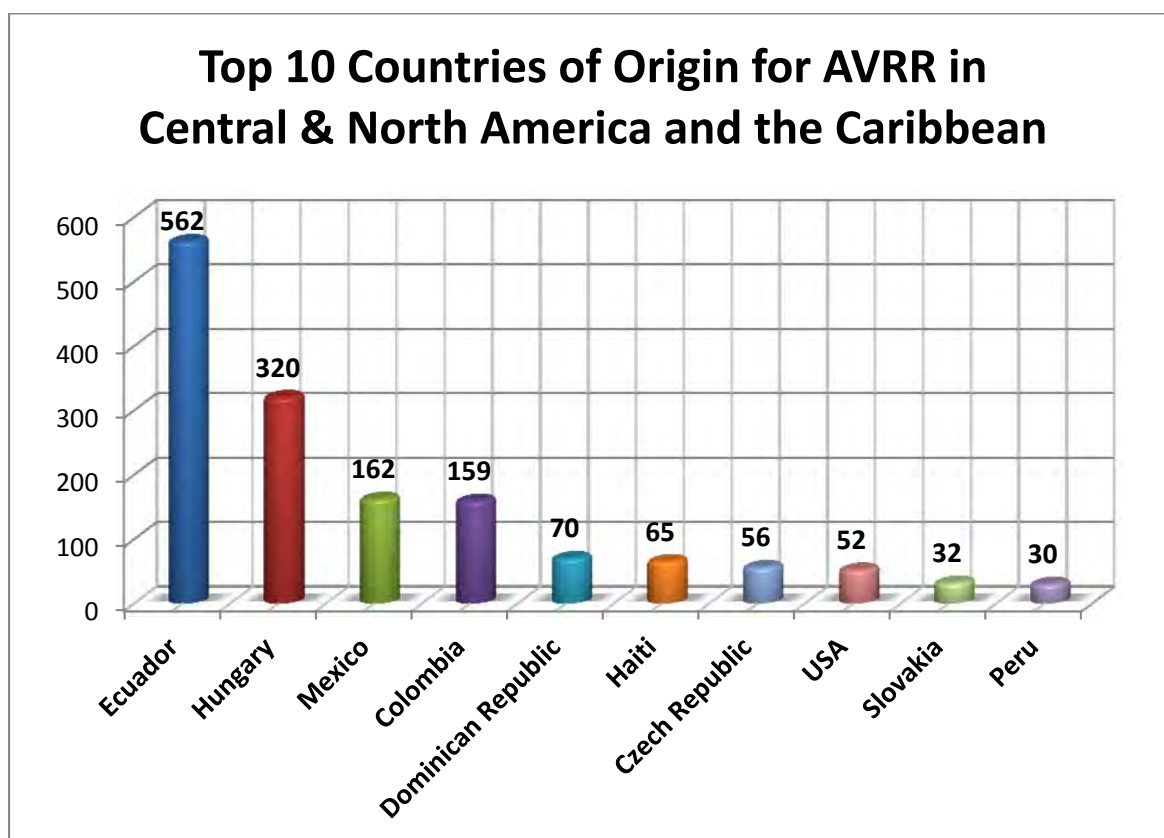
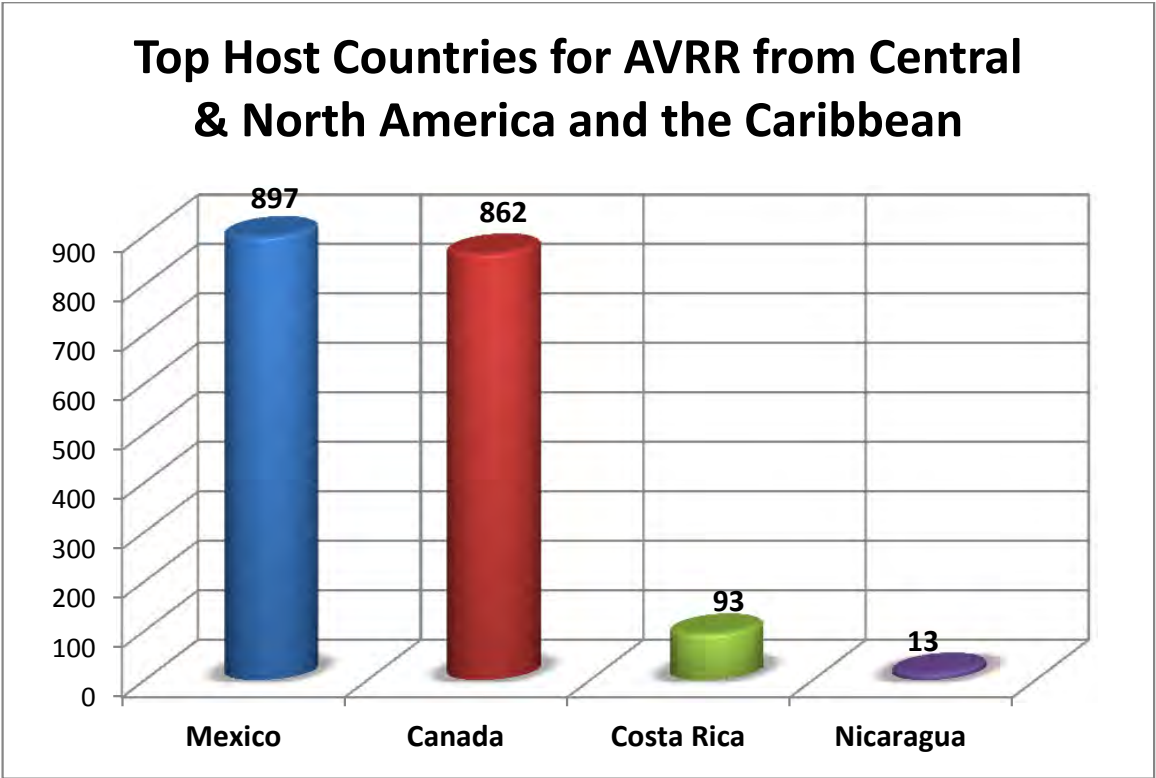


Figure 9: Top Host Countries for AVRR from Central America, North America and the Caribbean



The two most important AVRR projects in the region are implemented in Canada and Mexico. Thus, these two countries represent the main contributors to returns in the region, as shown in Figure 9.

In June 2012, IOM began the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Pilot Programme for the Greater Toronto Area in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The project, which is the first of its kind in the region, assisted the return of 862 migrants during its first seven months. The below is an extract of the comments provided both by beneficiaries and by IOM staff in receiving countries.

Quotes from returnees and IOM staff:

"I only had minimal savings and I did not have any financial resource after arrival in Hungary. The reintegration assistance helped me a lot. I am very grateful."
(Returnee)

"The main difficulty was the indecisiveness of the returnee in choosing their reintegration activity."
(IOM staff)

"At the beginning I was not sure about the support in my country of origin but this changed after an interview with IOM." (Returnee)

"We received coordination, cooperation and orientation as much as needed, and transit assistance."
(Returnee)

"I was expecting that the Reintegration Assistance could help more in the job search. It was of great help but unfortunately, I still could not find a job."
(Returnee)

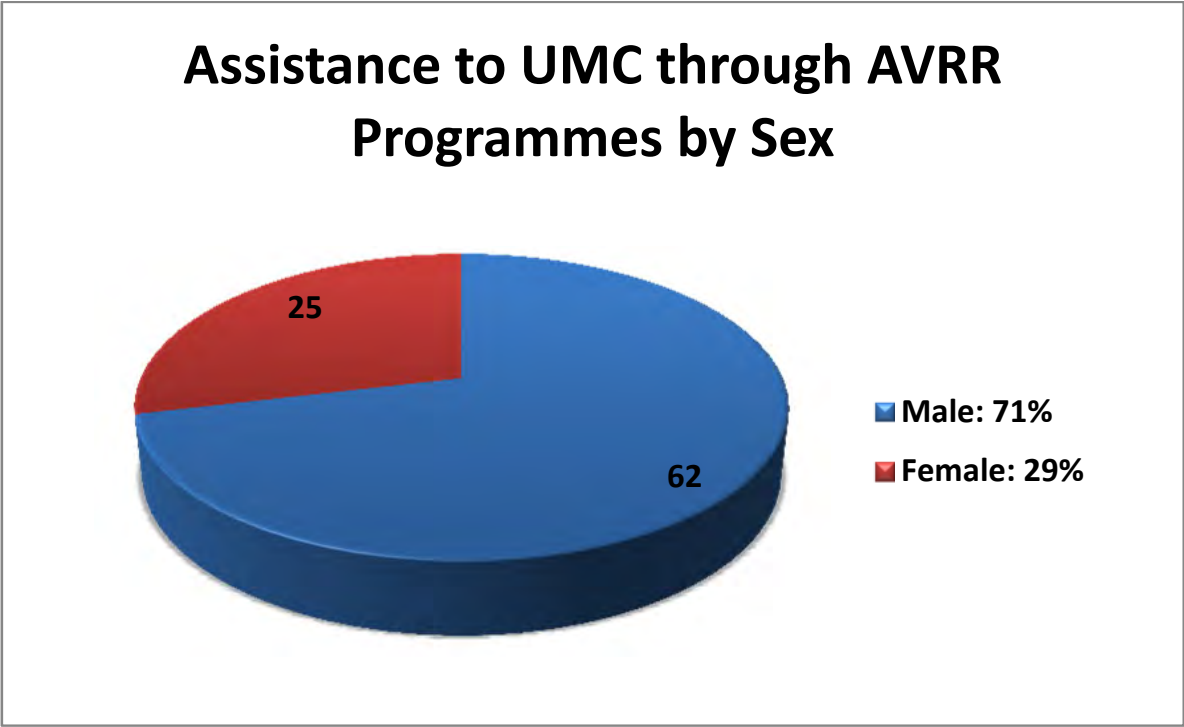
Migration of unaccompanied children has been increasing in the region and the conditions of their cross-border journeys include trafficking, kidnapping and sexual rape, the latter especially for adolescent girls. According to statistics provided by the US Department of Homeland Security, the majority of unaccompanied children are boys between the ages of 15 and 17, but both genders and infants are also represented in these flows. Family and street violence are important push factors for their migration, in addition to family reunification and the search for job opportunities.

Governments in the region are increasingly aware of the need to provide particular assistance to migrant children and especially those who

travel alone. In March 2012, IOM led an inter-agency process to support the implementation of the Regional Workshop on Migrant Children in the framework of the Regional Conference on Migration. The event brought together officials from the migration, consular, children and women sectors of all 11 member states. Participant’s drafted mid-term national action plans to strengthen inter-institutional coordination for the protection of migrant children.

A total of 87 unaccompanied children benefited through AVRR during 2012. Figure 10 below shows the distribution by sex: 71% are boys and 29% are girls.

Figure 10: Assistance to UMC through AVRR Programmes by Sex



Costa Rica is the country with the highest number of UMCs assisted, follow by Mexico. That can be explained by the relatively greater capacity to identify and refer to IOM vulnerable migrants in these countries, especially children.

Through scholarships and income-generating activities, IOM supports youth in San Marcos, a border community with Mexico with a high incidence of emigration. With the support of local authorities and leaders, 90% of the returned children have remained in their home communities. These activities are part of the regional project, supported by the US State Department, to strengthen capacities to protect migrants in vulnerable conditions.

In spite of great progress made at the national and regional levels, human trafficking continues to be a challenge in the region. Traffickers have varied their routes and have greater linkages to other types of organized crimes. Qualitative research conducted by IOM and counterparts provides evidence of the presence of labour and sex trafficking networks internally, across borders and beyond the region. Internal trafficking has increased in most countries, especially trafficking in children and women for domestic servitude. Internal trafficking is usually the first phase undertaken to move victims across borders. The region is also a destination for victims from the Caribbean and Colombia, within the region and even extra-continental migrants, especially Asian seamen who are victims of labour trafficking.

In turn, Mexico, Spain, Jordan, and the United States are the main extra-regional destinations of Central American victims of trafficking. The recruitment of victims of trafficking in Central America has become increasingly more sophisticated and linked to regionalized organized crime, and many of the victims are exploited for more than one purpose.

The so called Northern Triangle (El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras) in Central America is particularly vulnerable to trafficking, since it is an area with significant criminal network operations, counting on a strong presence in border areas. Guatemala receives most of the victims of trafficking, especially from Honduras, Nicaragua and to a lesser extent, from El Salvador. Most of the cross-border victims are adult women, but men and children are identified in the flows as well.

IOM has also found trends of Caribbean countries as destinations for trafficking, particularly for sexual exploitation and domestic servitude of women and children. To a lesser extent, IOM's research found another trend of trafficking males for forced labour, particularly in construction and agriculture. IOM is aware of recent cases involving females trafficked for sexual exploitation in Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago. Males and females have also been identified as trafficked for forced labour in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

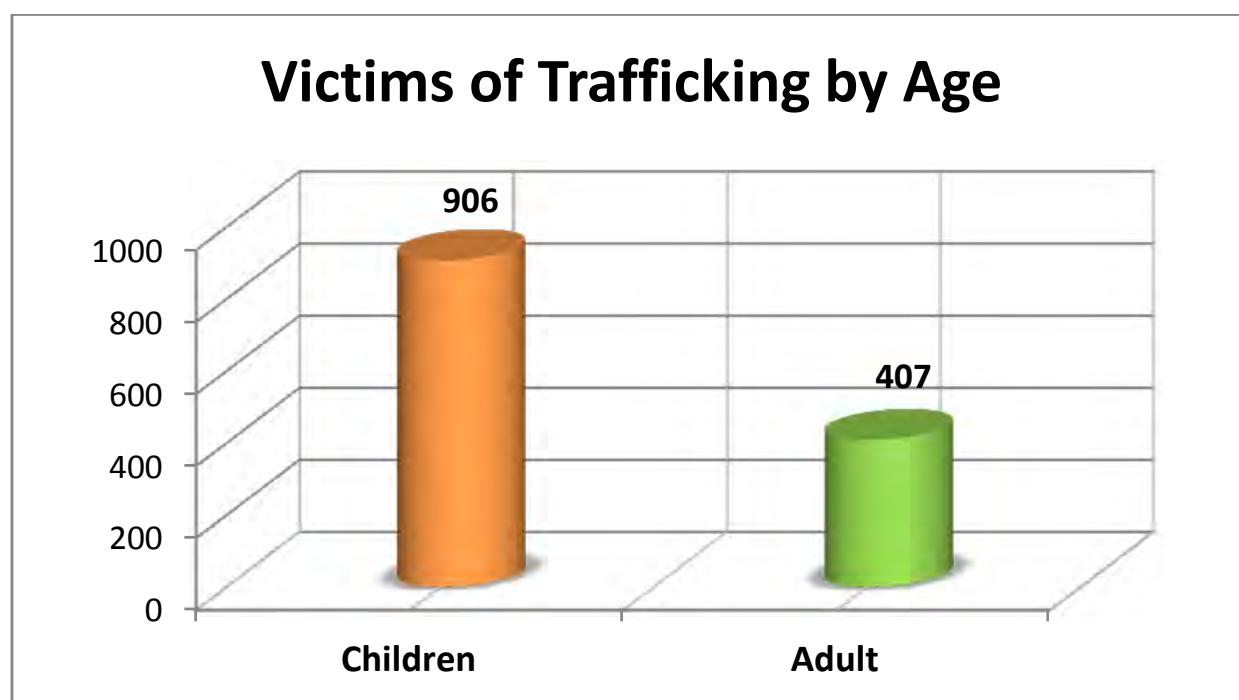
A total of 1,313 victims of trafficking have been assisted in the region by the different migrant assistance projects. This represents an increase of 45% in the victims assisted compared to 2011.

A slight majority of trafficked victims receiving assistance were women, amounting to 56% of the total victims assisted. This number is relatively similar to the data from 2011. In spite of increased identification of labour trafficking, women continue to be the main victims of trafficking both for sexual and labour exploitation.

Figure 12: Victims of Trafficking by Sex



The year 2012 saw a sharp increase of males assisted. According to Figure 12, 44% of the beneficiaries in 2012 were males, compared to 16% identified and assisted in 2011. Greater awareness, identification and referral of labour trafficking are all reasons for this increase.

Figure 13: Victims of Trafficking by Age

As shown in Figure 14 below, Haiti as a country of origin has the greatest number of trafficked victims in the region, mostly comprised of children. The same applies for victims from other countries shown in Figure 14, with the exception of the Dominican Republic, who are mostly identified in other Caribbean islands.

The main counter-trafficking programs are located in the USA and Haiti which is why they rank as

the top two countries of destination for victims of trafficking assisted through IOM CT programmes. The third largest destination country is Costa Rica, which is the main destination country in the Central American region. Costa Rica also has made important progress in the identification and referral of victims of trafficking which also contributes to its importance as a destination country as shown in the chart below.

Figure 14: Top 10 Countries of Origin for Victims of Trafficking

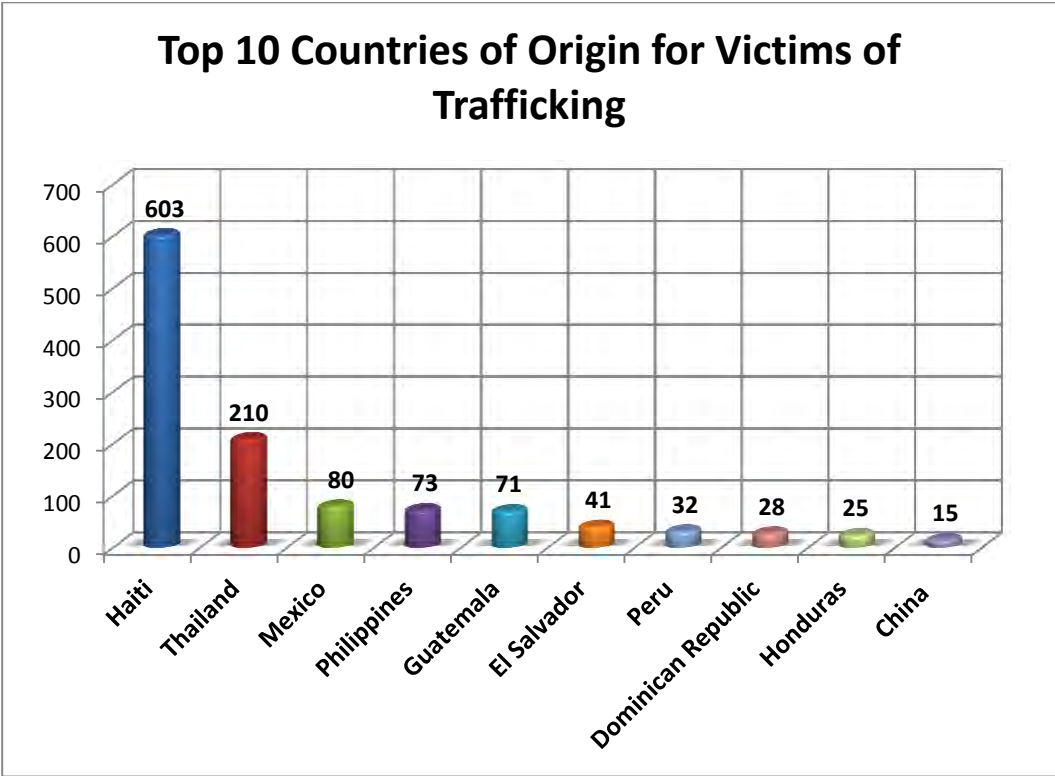
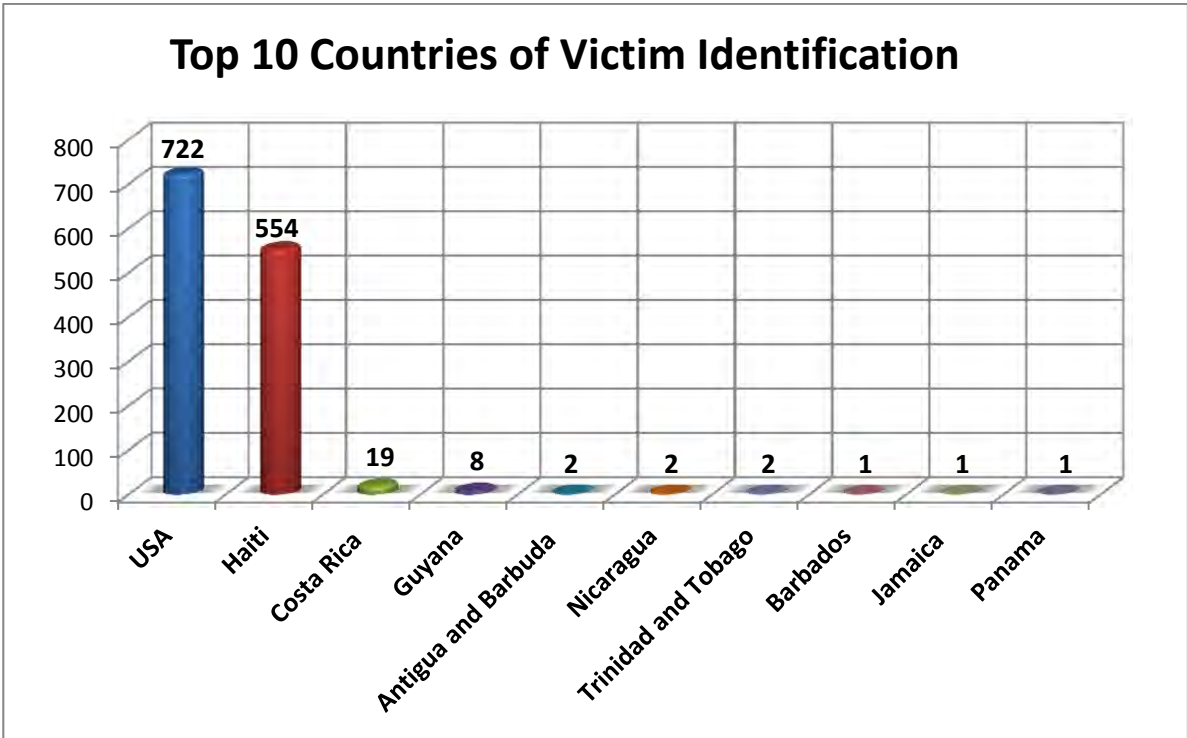
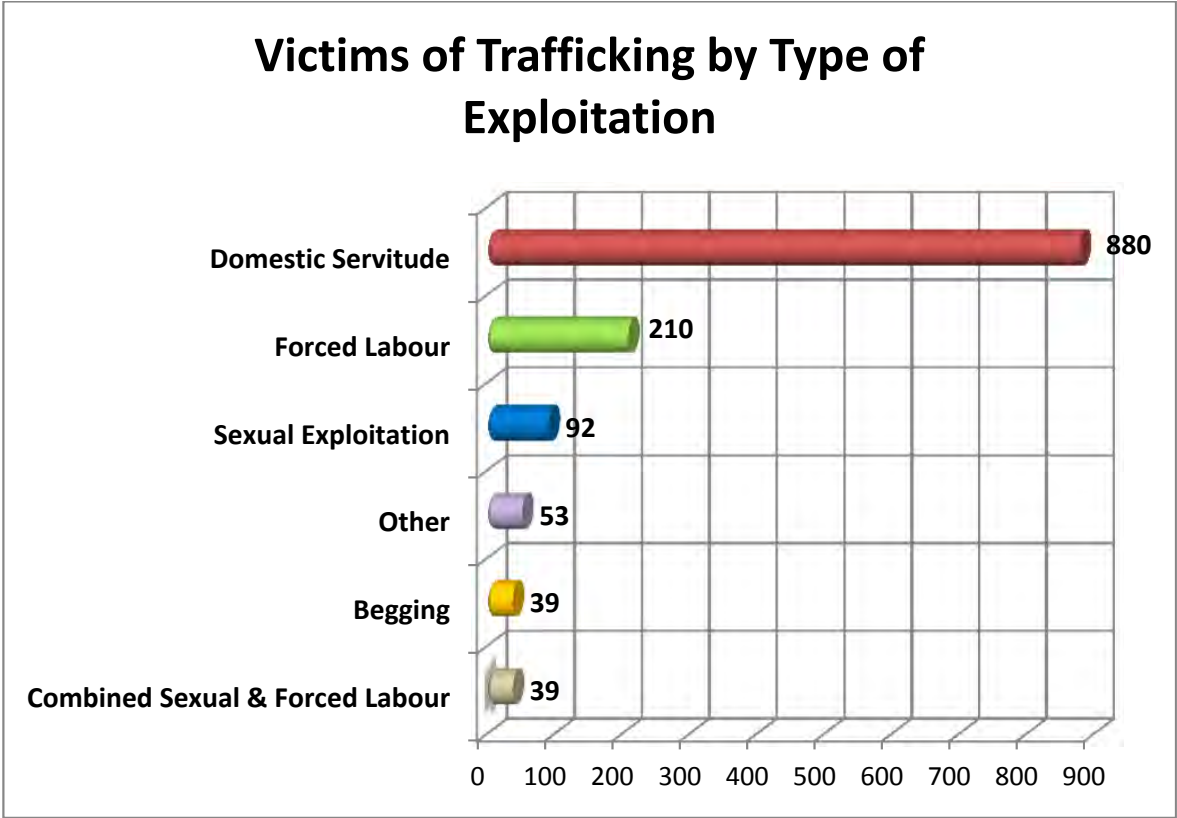


Figure 15: Top 10 Countries for Victims of Trafficking Assisted/Identified



According to Figure 16 domestic servitude is by far the most prevalent type of exploitation that trafficked victims endure. Assisted victims of trafficking also suffered exploitation through forced labour, sexual exploitation, and other forms of exploitation.

Figure 16: Victims of Trafficking by Type of Exploitation



Out of the 1,313 cases assisted, 867 were individuals trafficked within their national borders and 446 were trafficked across borders. These figures represent a slight decrease in internal trafficking compared to 2011, when it represented 73% of the total cases assisted. Inversely, the increased percentage of international cases could show an increase of cross-border coordination between origin and destination countries.

To provide scientific evidence of the existence of labour trafficking in the region, IOM conducted regional research on the incidence of this organized crime. The study found not only the existence of criminal networks for labour trafficking but also identified some of the main gaps in response to the crime. Counter-trafficking networks are now including labour counter-trafficking in their plans of actions.



Figure 17: Victims of Trafficking by Type of Trafficking



II. IOM Activities 2012: Capacity Building

All of the 45 migrant assistance related projects implemented in 2012 include creating and consolidating local capacities, drafting of standard procedures for the protection of migrants, drafting of manuals, providing training of trainers and/ or conducting targeted research.

Systematic training and technical assistance have proved valuable in increasing capacities of government authorities to fulfil their institutional roles and responsibilities. Training sessions often provide an opportunity to promote inter-institutional and bilateral coordination in referrals of migrants in need of assistance.

Addressing the particular needs of most vulnerable migrants is at the core of IOM work in the region. In addition to addressing vulnerabilities of migrant children, victims of trafficking and returnees, IOM has expanded its outreach to other key migrant groups: women, sexually diverse communities and indigenous peoples.

Country workshops took place throughout the region to discuss the particular needs of migrant women and find common solutions. The workshops provided an opportunity to discuss the related topics such as the migration experience of men and women, the risks and vulnerabilities of women in migration scenarios (origin, transit, destination and reintegration), forced migration, transnational motherhood and the gaps in the protection of migrant women human rights. The workshops encouraged bi-national and regional agreements to facilitate regularization strategies for migrant women, provide follow up and access to justice regarding violations to human rights and labour exploitation of migrant women, increase identification and referral mechanisms for women victims of trafficking and asylum seekers at border posts and to strengthen shelters and other protection services for migrant women in transit,

including reproductive health care and assistance following sexual violence.

Particular migration related needs of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTTI) communities are seldom discussed in the region and beyond. Governments usually lack information and therefore provide inadequate responses to combat and eradicate violation to their human rights, which leads to forced migration (either internally or across borders) generally in irregular conditions. IOM and the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIDH) brought together representatives from LGBTTI communities, government, NGOs, academia and other human rights organizations to exchange information, spur dialogue and analyse the migration experience of the LGBTTI migrant community in Central America.



The objectives were to strengthen the exchange of information with the LGBTTI communities on migration issues and the risks of human trafficking and migrant smuggling, to create a network amongst organizations to provide assistance and information to its members, to reach out to governments and other public entities to provide migration-related trainings focused on the needs of sexually diverse populations, and promote the development of specific public policies.

Addressing particular needs of indigenous populations who cross borders within the region is a major concern for IOM. For instance, the Panamanian Ngäbe y Buglé indigenous people who migrate to Costa Rica for the coffee harvest

have one of the lowest development conditions in this Hemisphere. A pilot project was set up by IOM to contribute to the social and economic development of Ngäbe y Buglé to build capacities for income-generating activities and occupational health. Registering this population has been the first step to provide them with access to public services. IOM works closely with the Migration Directorate to support their migration information systems. Through culturally appropriate materials and methodologies, the project also held workshops at the coffee farms to inform them about their human rights and promote good health practices at home and the farms.

In the Caribbean, IOM implemented a capacity building regional project to combat human trafficking in Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago, with grant funding from the US Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP). Some of the activities aimed to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders through technical skills trainings that create a cadre of specialized law enforcement officers, task forces and working groups, referral mechanisms, and research. “The training was excellent and I would to continue in this field to be a part of the solution to combat human trafficking in my country”, said one of the trainees.

Figure 18 below shows that seminars, dialogue sessions and workshops make up the bulk of capacity building activities in the region. These events have brought together key stakeholders to learn about how to best protect migrants and how to improve coordination with counter-parts in the region.

A total of 1,290 officials have benefited from capacity building activities. Project activities have been addressed to governmental agents as well as representatives of civil society who play a key role in the systems to protect migrants in vulnerable situations. Training to law enforcement was focused on the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases.

Figure 18: Type of Training Provided

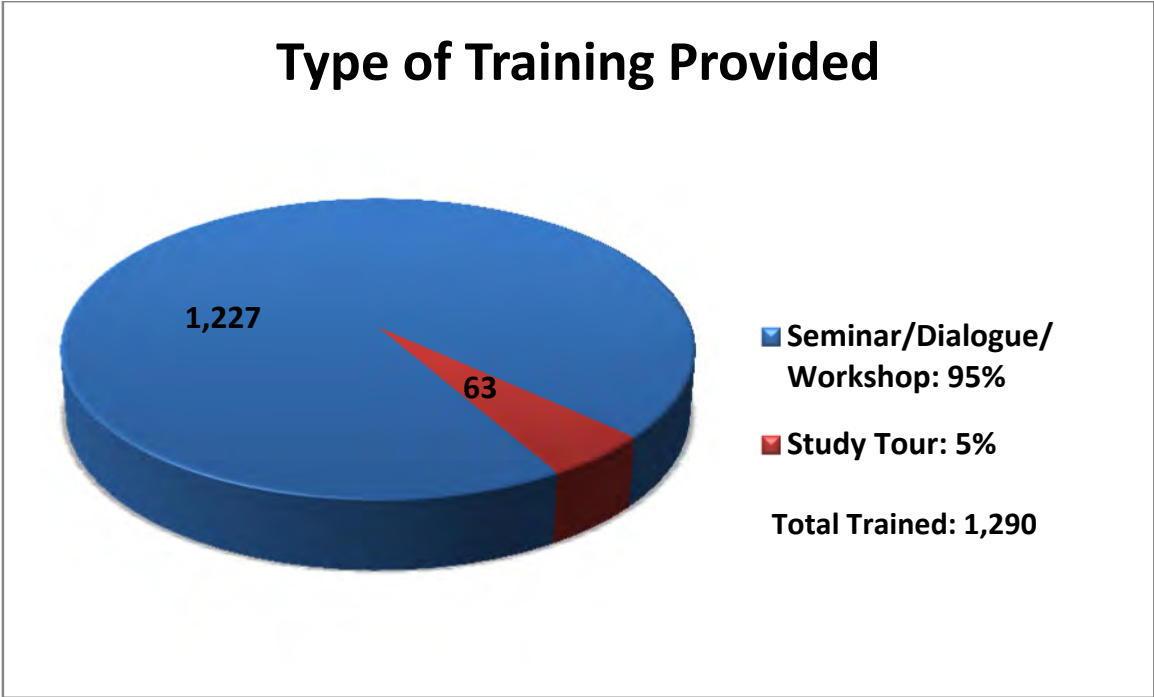
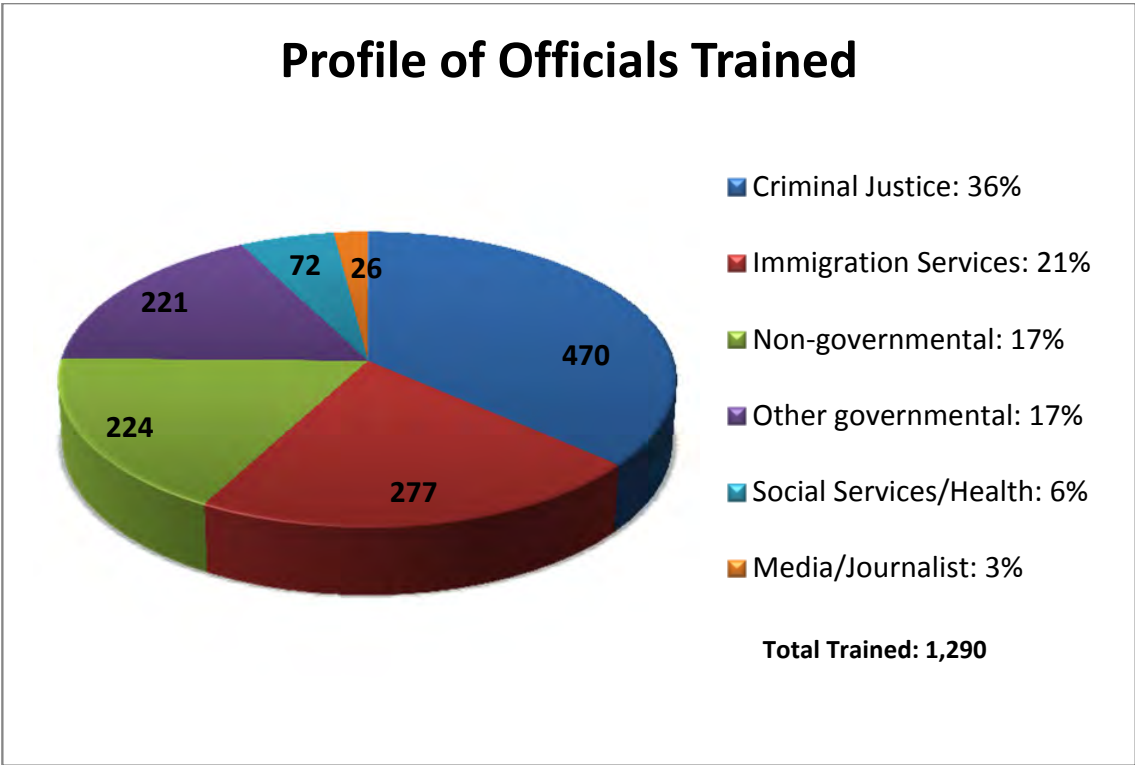


Figure 19: Profile of Officials Trained



III. Information Awareness Campaigns

The region has benefited from several information campaigns, both in mass and at local levels. It is estimated that a total of 7,048,212 people have been reached through the information campaigns launched in 2012. Campaigns have not only had the objective of preventing the violation of human rights but have also addressed the need to report suspected cases and collaborate in the reception and reintegration of vulnerable migrants returning to local communities.



“Silence Hurts” is a radio soap opera that depicts stories of human trafficking survivors. It describes true stories of individuals assisted by IOM. Below is an extract of one of the scripts:

Alejandra - Relax my love, it's just a nightmare. You are home.

Francisco (sigh) That place... The hitting, the beatings, the locking up. The cheating, it is all so present.

..

Carlos - (cool, carefree) ...and my friend, when would you like to go north?

Francisco - Even if I wanted to, I have no money...

Carlos - You know that I that I can lend a hand... Because we are friends... Look, I have a contact that provides work there and I can get them to pay the ticket.

Francisco - (excited) What are you saying? Are you serious?

Carlos - Of course... Well, nothing is free. You must pay your debt when you start earning dollars...

Francisco - But I have no passport, nothing...

Carlos - Don't worry about that, I got it...

..

Francisco - I was happy, I believed, I imagined sending home dollars so they wouldn't miss anything... But I never got paid! And my (ironic) “friend”... I saw him at the airport and never again...

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA

I. Regional Overview: Dynamics, Trends, and Profile of IOM Beneficiaries

Intra-regional mobility continues to be a strong feature of the Central and West Africa region, which is also characterized by an increasingly mixed nature of migratory movements. These are movements of populations along certain routes which include both voluntary and forced migrants (e.g. economic migrants and asylum seekers). These mixed movements may include migrants who have specific protection needs and can be considered vulnerable migrants, such as asylum seekers, victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, or migrants returning to their countries of origin. Mixed migration often occurs irregularly, without documentation, and frequently involves human smuggling and trafficking. Persons on the move may also be forced to interrupt their journey due to lack of resources or inadequate documentation and become stranded. IOM works with UNHCR, OHCHR, UNICEF and other key partners in the region to promote the protection of migrants in mixed flows and is actively part of a regional

working group on protection in mixed migration in West Africa.

The situation of stranded migrants in Central and West African countries is a problematic issue and increasingly recognized as such by governments, international organizations and NGOs. Little data is available regarding the scope of the phenomenon in Central and West Africa and its root causes and little information exists on the human rights challenges that stranded migrants face. The few studies that have been carried out on the situation of stranded migrants show that they are more vulnerable to discrimination, particularly in relation to their access to basic services. IOM offices have witnessed an increasing number of referrals from governments, partners and migrants themselves, often stranded and in dire conditions in Central and West Africa, asking for assistance to return to their countries of origin, in the region and outside the region.

Figure I: Profile of Individuals Assisted

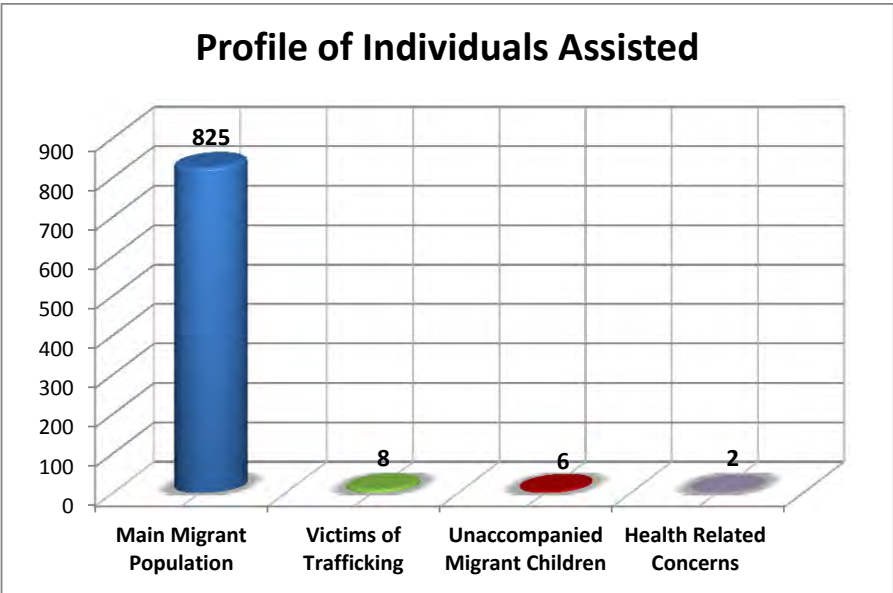


Figure 2: Individuals Assisted by Sex

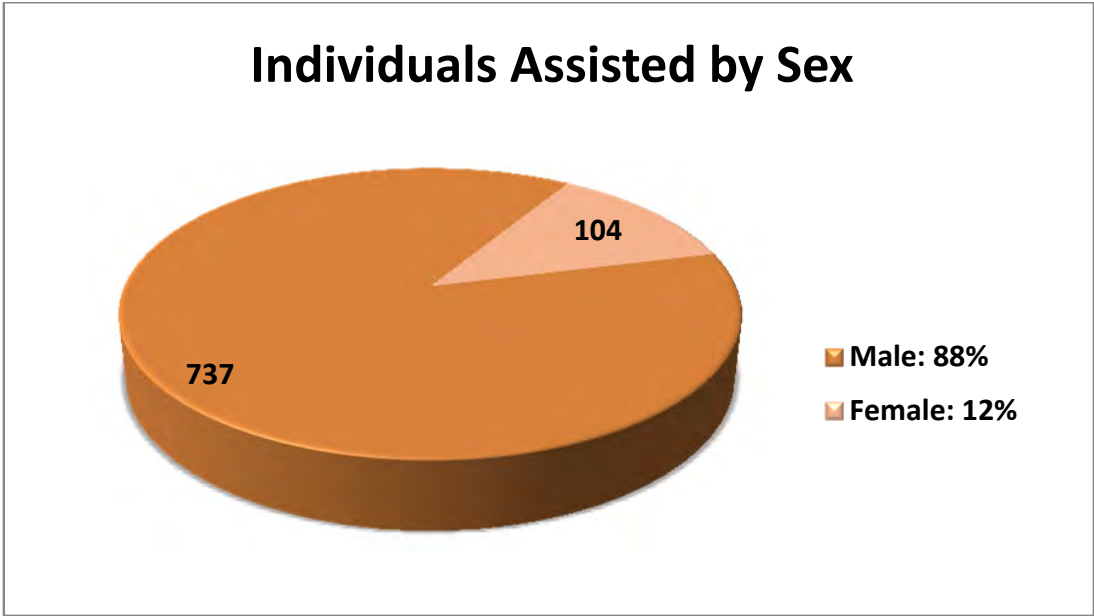
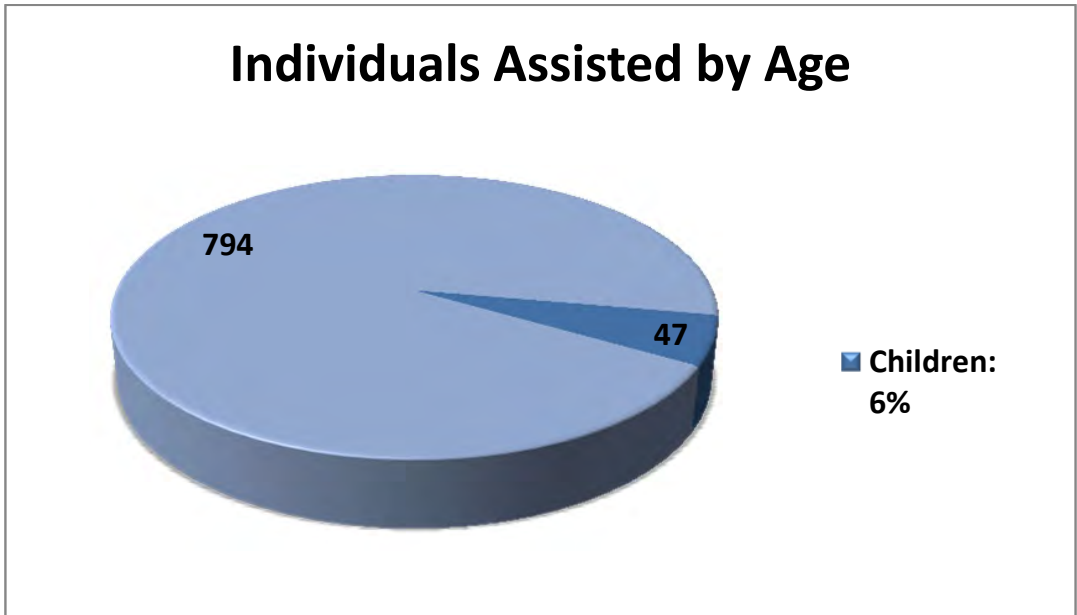


Figure 3: Individuals Assisted by Age



Migrant assistance services in Central and West Africa are mostly dominated by assisted voluntary returns from Europe to Central and West Africa and assistance to child victims of trafficking within the region. Migrants assisted are mostly adult males and are mainly coming from and returning to Nigeria followed by Ghana and the Gambia. Switzerland stands out as a major host country

of migrants from West and Central Africa and this increase in returns from Switzerland is occurring in relation to the general economic recession affecting migrant workers in Southern Europe, which has pushed them to change their migratory strategy towards countries which have been less affected by the economic crisis.

Figure 4: Top 10 Countries of Origins for Migrants Returned Through AVRR to Central and West Africa

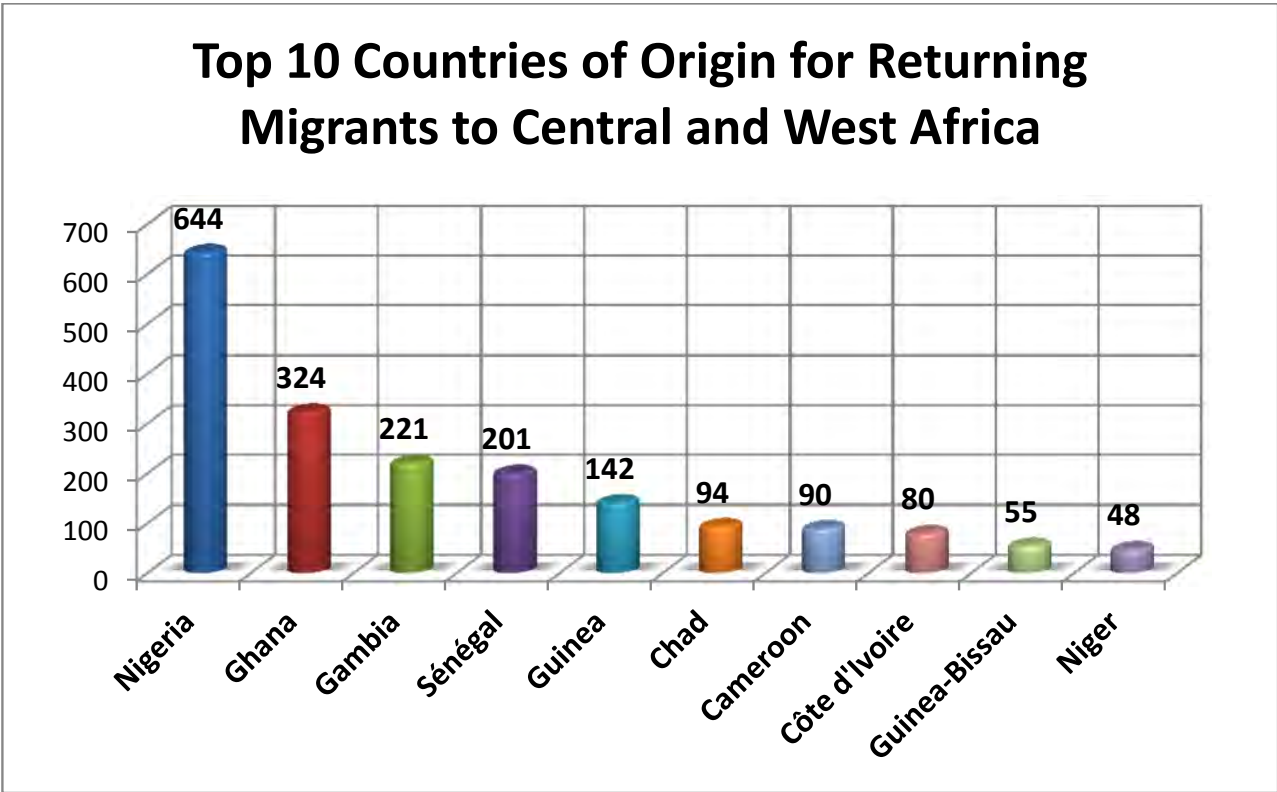
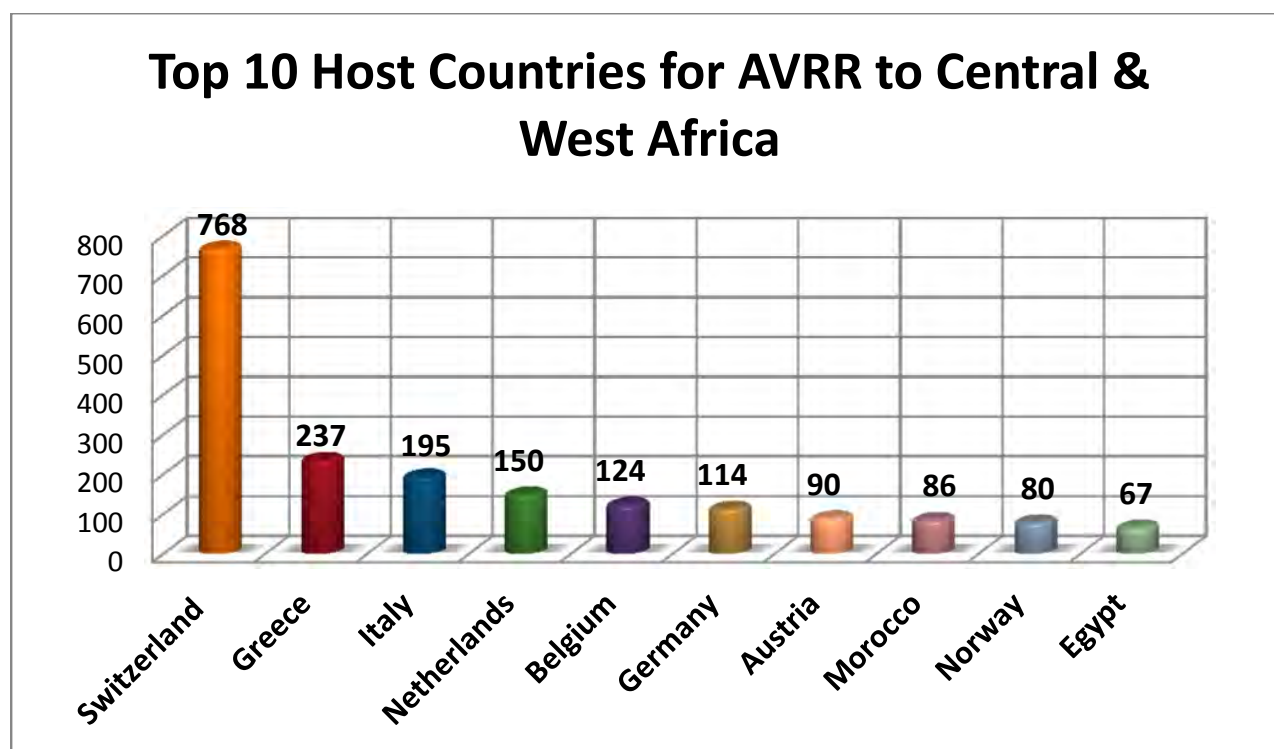
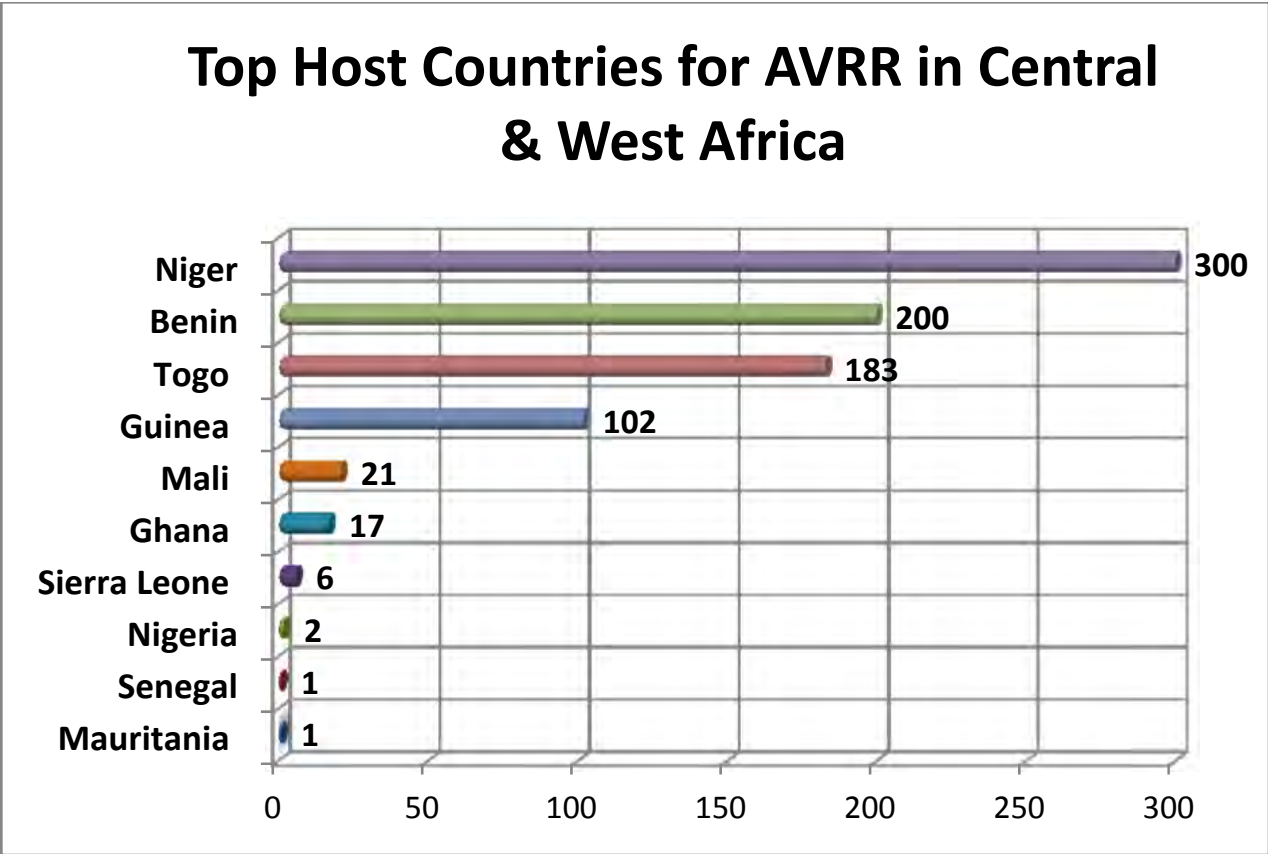


Figure 5: Top 10 Host Countries for AVRR to Central and West Africa

In addition to returning Central and West African migrants, the region has been characterized by a migratory trend involving the Gulf of Guinea countries hosting a stranded population of extra-continental migrants (Sri Lankans) trapped in transit while en route to North American destinations and in need of assistance to return to their country of origin. 2012 witnessed an increase in the reintegration assistance provided to this group of individuals as well as the implementation of a series of capacity building trainings for West African countries facing this new or newly discovered transit migration phenomenon. The reintegration package provided in the framework of this regional project, managed by IOM Ghana, is very comprehensive and it involves one orientation and two business development trainings in addition to the reintegration grant and the support received by IOM-qualified staff throughout the businesses set up in Sri Lanka.

Niger is also becoming a transit country, hosting increasing numbers of stranded migrants either expelled from neighbouring Libya and Algeria or migrating irregularly towards Libya and Algeria en route to Europe. Returns from Niger happened even before the Libyan crisis and have continued afterwards, either in the framework of on-going AVRR programmes or through ad hoc return operations. The Government of Niger with the assistance of IOM is looking at enhancing protection mechanisms for these migrants stranded in northern Niger, who are mostly coming from West Africa and facing difficult living conditions.

Figure 6: Top 10 Host Countries for AVRR in Central and West Africa



Counter-trafficking activities are mostly focused at capacity building and direct assistance to child victims of trafficking and children at risk of becoming victims of trafficking. Overall, victims of trafficking are often assisted in the framework of assisted voluntary return projects and/or through the Global Assistance Fund. Nigeria stands out as the main country of origin for victims of trafficking assisted through on-going AVRR projects managed by IOM offices in host countries.

Besides Nigeria, other victims of trafficking tend to come from the region and are exploited through forced labour within the same country (e.g.: internal trafficking in Mali). The exploitation of Koranic school children (talibés) through forced begging is a common feature of Muslim West African countries and continues to be one of most common forms of trafficking in the region. IOM offices in West and Central Africa countries receive numerous individual referrals of child victims of trafficking in need of assistance.

The talibé are a specific group of children on the move who are “entrusted” (confié) to a Quranic teacher. These children are seen begging in the streets of some West African cities, such as Dakar, often living in extreme poverty and exposed to various forms of violence and abuse, including trafficking. The old practice of entrusting children was initially perceived as a protection mechanism, where the child lived in a foster family, enjoying the social and economic opportunities this could offer. In recent years, however, with the increased economic pressure, the practice of entrusting children has become a risk management strategy for rural families with few other options. Simultaneously, a perverse form of this practice has emerged, in which more and more children are placed in a situation of exploitation (forced and harsh labour, forced begging, etc.) Organized child trafficking and irregular migration have also become part of the phenomenon.

Counter-trafficking projects in the region have decreased over the course of 2012 and this is reflected by the lack of statistics from some countries, which nevertheless continue to assist victims on an individual basis through the Global Assistance Fund and/or as receiving countries.

In the past few years, governments in the region of Central and West Africa have made noteworthy efforts to combat trafficking and smuggling of

migrants. Most governments are party to the 2001 ECOWAS Declaration against Trafficking in Persons (West African governments), the Joint ECOWAS/ECCAS Plan of Action and a Multilateral Cooperation Agreement of 2006. In the ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration, adopted in January 2008, ECOWAS Member States reaffirmed their willingness to combat all entities which promote the recruitment, transportation and exploitation of irregular migrants, particularly women and children. In addition to efforts at the regional level, several countries in the region are signatories to bilateral and/or multilateral operational cross-border agreements. The Palermo Protocol (Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime) which represents the internationally recognized legal basis for national legislation against trafficking, has been ratified by the majority of countries in both West and Central Africa, many of which have started to embed it into their national legislation.

While the adoption of such documents is an important step, much remains to be done. Some of the national laws recently adopted are often partial (counter child-trafficking vs. counter trafficking in persons) and not fully in line with the national context. Law enforcement and judiciary authorities often lack the necessary tools to criminalize traffickers on suspicion of human trafficking. Many of them are unaware of their crucial role in identifying victims and addressing their first needs through referral. Shelter structures and civil society organizations do not often comply with minimum standards to ensure legal guardianship of children hosted and cooperate among themselves on an ad-hoc basis and through informal channels. The psychosocial dimension of assistance and individual case management is often absent and/or rarely provided. In addition, the majority of regional actions and existing legal frameworks address exclusively the child trafficking phenomena and

leave aside a potentially huge area of protection involving adult women and men victims of trafficking.

Family tracing and the return and reintegration of unaccompanied minors are also important activities for Central and West Africa, characterized by children on the move. IOM is also part of a regional working group on child mobility gathering

10 international organizations and NGOs (Enda Tiers Monde, ILO, Plan International, Terres des Hommes, Save the Children, Service Social International, UNICEF, UNODC, Mouvement Africain des Enfants et Jeunes Travailleurs (MAEJT)). This regional working group looks closely at regional child mobility and possible protection measures to be set up.

Emergency Rescue Operation of Trafficked Children in Senegal



Children before return to Guinea-Bissau with representatives from the Consulate, Ginddi shelter, Enda TM and IOM

IOM Senegal organized the return and family reunification of 36 trafficked children who survived a fire in a Koranic school in Dakar. The children - 22 from Guinea-Bissau, one from Guinea and 13 from Senegal - were rescued in early March by Senegalese social workers and brought to a government-run shelter. IOM subsequently

provided food and health services, coordinated emergency assistance and organized the return of those children originating from outside Senegal. Twenty children were returned to Guinea-Bissau where they are being assisted by IOM and local NGO partners.

I. IOM Activities 2012: Capacity Building

Niger Capacity Building Activities

From October 2010 to September 2012, the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) funded IOM's project "Counter-Trafficking in Niamey and Border Areas: building capacity to investigate trafficking and prosecute offenders".

In 2012, IOM, in coordination with the Ministry of Justice, conducted six trainings in different cities of Niger (Agadez, Arlit, Tahoua, Zinder, Tillabery and Niamey) and organized three trainings focusing on prosecutors, law enforcement officers and NGOs. A total of 204 persons were trained on trafficking, the international and national legal frameworks, victims identification and cooperation.

During the overall project, IOM organized 18 trainings and reached a total of 400 persons including journalists, prosecutors, judges, parliamentarians, law enforcement officers and civil society actors. Furthermore, it carried out an assessment on the human trafficking and smuggling situation in Niger and supported the Association of Women Lawyers in Niger with materials.

As this first phase was successful, J/TIP funded IOM for two more years to continue supporting the new bodies, the National Commission and National Agency for the Fight against Trafficking in Persons, created to implement the 2010 anti-trafficking law.

Capacity Building Activities in Guinea-Bissau

From 2010 to 2012, the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) funded IOM's project "Building a Support Network for Children Victims of Trafficking in Guinea Bissau".

Through the project, IOM strengthened the Bissau-Guinean government's ability to respond more effectively to human trafficking by conducting trainings for law enforcement/border officials and NGOs. Moreover, it reinforced the action and capacity of the National Taskforce as the coordination mechanism for counter trafficking activities in the country and strengthened the national and international support networks already in place.

During the project, raising awareness activities have been carried out in the villages of origin of child victims of trafficking and also in schools through the partnership with a local NGO.

Despite the recent political instability of the country, the effects of the project on the local communities and NGO partners have lasted beyond the project duration.

EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

I. Regional Overview: Dynamics, Trends, and Profile of IOM Beneficiaries

The East and Southern Africa Region continued to experience a significant rise during 2012 in mixed and irregular migration flows. These flows, mostly originating from the Horn region, particularly Ethiopia and Somalia, consist of refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants, and victims of trafficking, including women and children. The large majority of these migrants attempt to reach their destinations through established smuggling and trafficking networks. The lack of protection for migrants and continued human rights violations have led to incidents of forced family separation, gender based violence, detention, extortion, and torture. Insecurity, lack of economic livelihood, and crop failure/drought continue to be some of the push factors that motivate migrants to undertake the risky migratory routes in search of better opportunities. The routes of these flows fall into three broad categories:

1. Northward to the Mediterranean region and possibly on to Europe following a route from the Horn of Africa, particularly Ethiopia and Eritrea to Sudan and Egypt or Libya: the plight of migrants taking this route has been documented by various actors and involves inhumane treatment by smuggling rings operating in the Sahara desert. Testimonies from migrants who survived the ordeal tell of torture and slavery-like conditions inflicted upon migrants with the intent to extort money out of relatives in countries of origin or affluent places of destination, in return for their release. There have also been reports of sexual violence and organ trafficking.

2. Eastward to the Middle East often with the intention of reaching Saudi Arabia, normally through Djibouti and Northern Somalia across the Gulf of Aden: this route is likely to be the most monitored

of the three with regular reports on the profile and experience of migrants being released by the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS), based in Nairobi, as well as UNHCR. In 2012 some 108,000 migrants arrived in Yemen from the Horn of Africa, of whom approximately 84,000 transited through Djibouti. Of these an estimated 70% originated from Ethiopia. There is evidence to suggest that migrants are suffering at the hands of a loose chain of smugglers who inflict similar harm to those observed in the Northern route although it is not as well documented in this region.

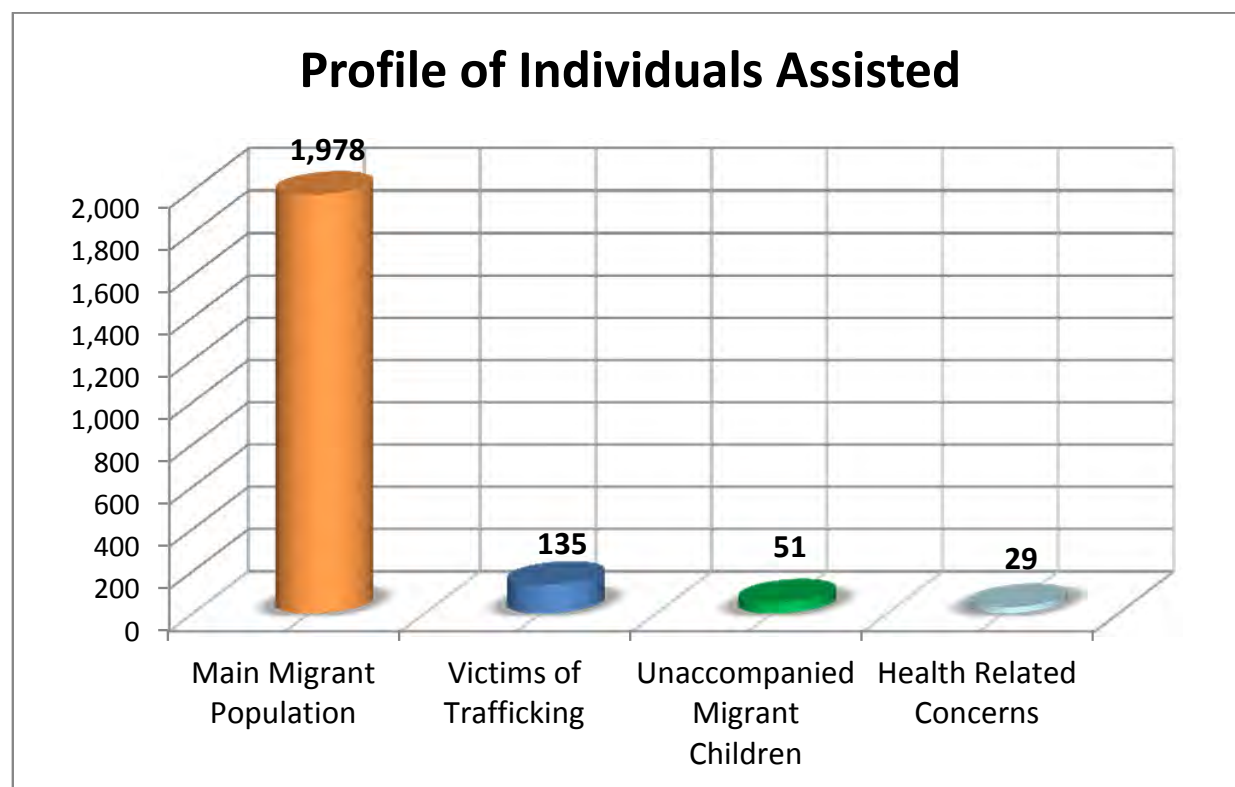
3. Southward to Southern Africa, particularly intending to reach the Republic of South Africa travelling through countries in the Great Lakes and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region: An estimated 20,000 migrants from the Horn take this route every year. While the treatment of migrants is considerably more humane, reports have been consistent in showing patterns of extortion, abandonment, and physical, and to a certain extent, sexual violence. On a number of occasions migrants perished due to drowning or suffocation in trucks. This last route also sees flows that originate not only from the Horn of Africa but also the Great Lakes Region, particularly the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and has lately seen migrants from as far away as Asia.

Other significant irregular migration patterns in the region involve relatively large mobile populations that move between Angola and the DRC as well as those from Zimbabwe to South Africa that often prompt the affected governments to take measures aimed at promoting the departure of irregular migrants. Such measures normally consist of large scale deportations and measures that

encourage irregular migrants to leave the country of destination, with those failing to do so facing the possibility of forced removals. In 2012, a worldwide cessation on the refugee statuses for Burundian and Angolan refugees prompted large-scale returns, mainly from the United Republic of Tanzania (for Burundian refugees) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (for Angolan refugees).

In 2012, IOM assisted a total of 2,193 individuals in the East and Southern Africa Region. These individuals included victims of trafficking, unaccompanied children and medical cases. A substantial proportion of these assisted cases consisted of migrants in need of urgent return assistance under the AVRR component of IOM's projects.

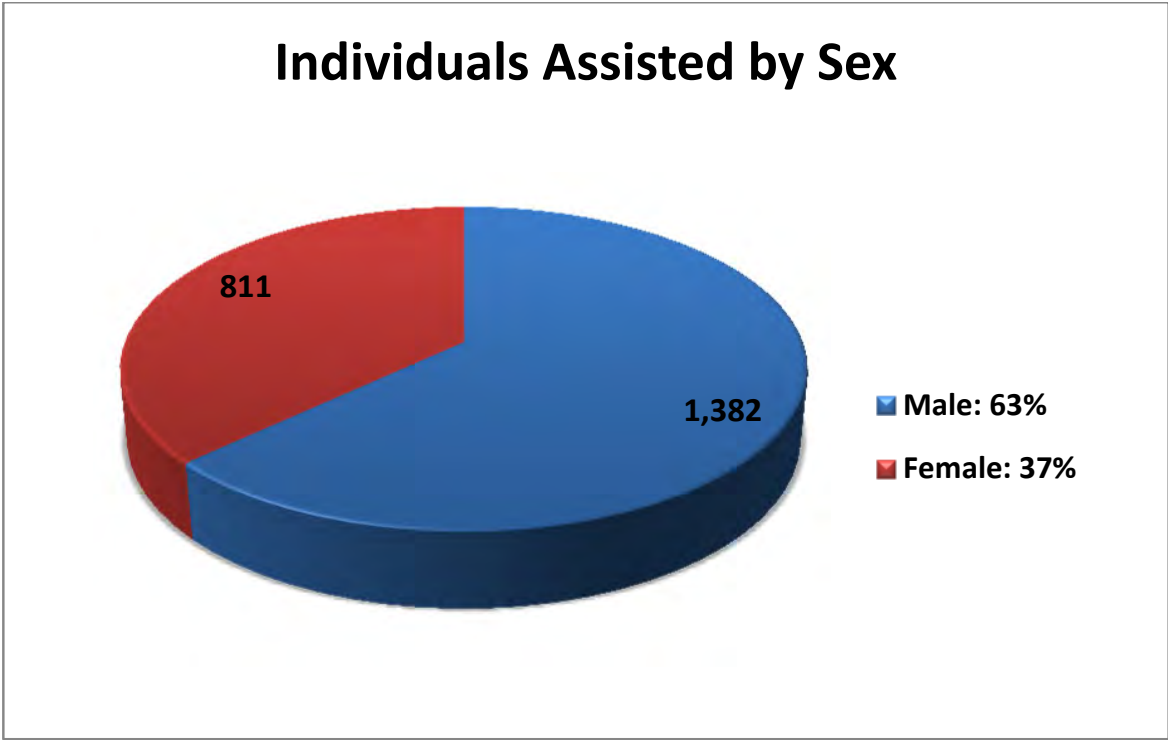
Figure 1: Profile of Individuals Assisted



The larger proportion of assisted migrants were those who were reached through assisted voluntary return and reintegration operations without specialized needs apart from requiring urgent return to their home countries having been

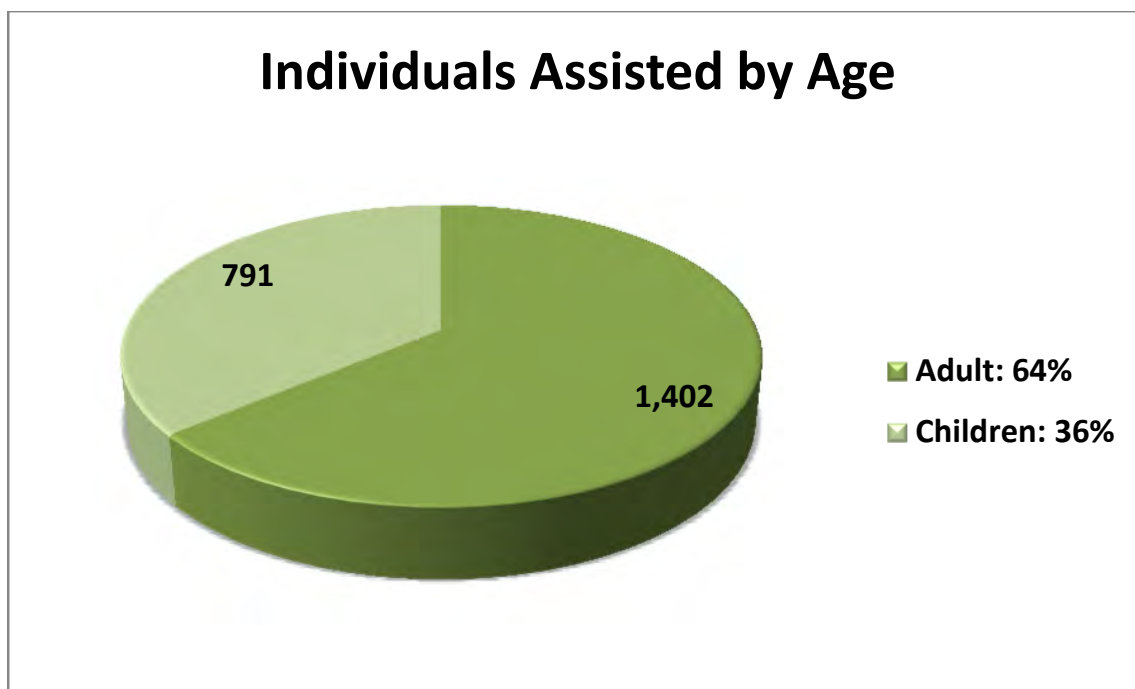
stranded or in desperate situations. The large majority among these were Ethiopian migrants caught in the eastward mixed migration flow across the Gulf who were transiting through Somalia.

Figure 2: Individuals Assisted by Sex



Roughly 6 out of 10 migrants assisted by IOM in the region were male. The composition of mixed migration flows in the region primarily consisted of men and boys. Considering the large number of female migrant workers who leave the region for the Middle East, traveling via the safer and more costly option of air transport, it is reasonable to conclude that fewer women and girls attempt to migrate using the dangerous and treacherous routes in the region. However, compared to male beneficiaries, a proportionally higher number of female migrants access IOM services due

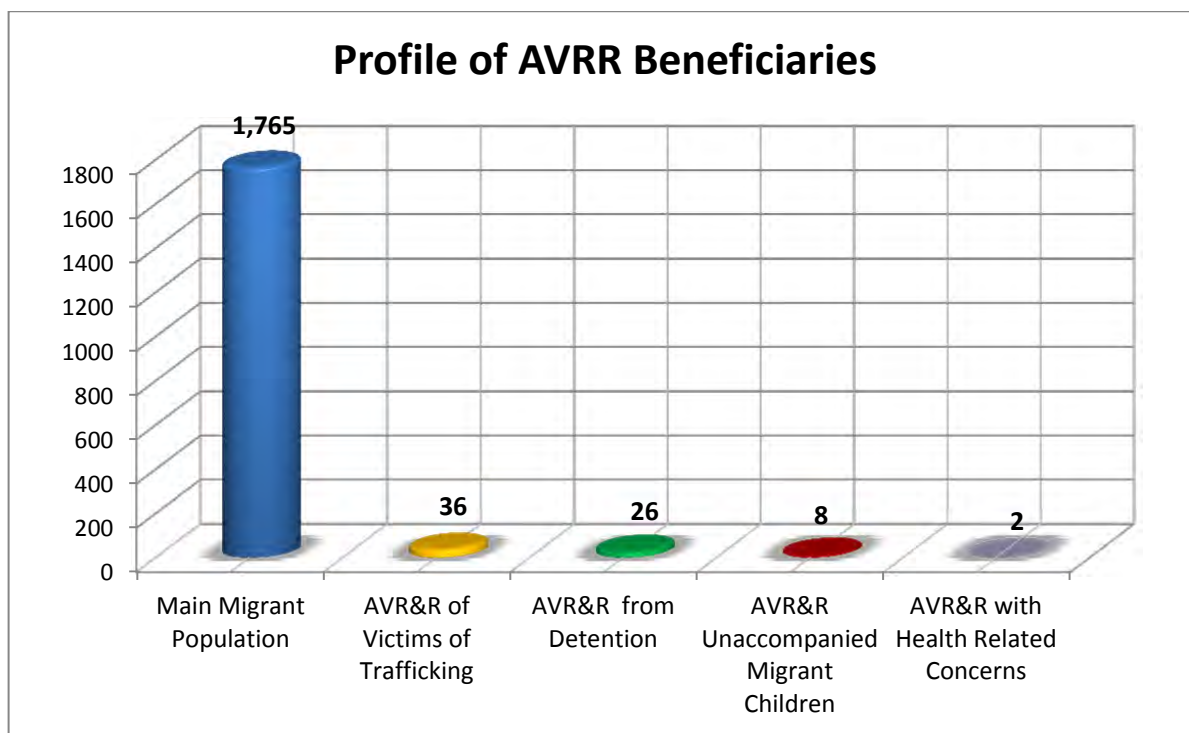
to their heightened vulnerability. An emerging trend in the region involves male migrants from Asia who often find themselves stranded and in exploitative conditions in Southern Africa. Dozens of Cambodian fishermen were assisted by IOM missions in Mauritius and South Africa where the fishing ships that they were working on had docked. A similar number of Nepalese men also required IOM assistance after being stranded in Madagascar as a result of the false promises of recruitment agents.

Figure 3: Individuals Assisted by Age

An increasingly worrying trend in the irregular and mixed migration patterns of the region has been the rise in identified cases of unaccompanied migrant children. All three major mixed migration routes in the region described above have

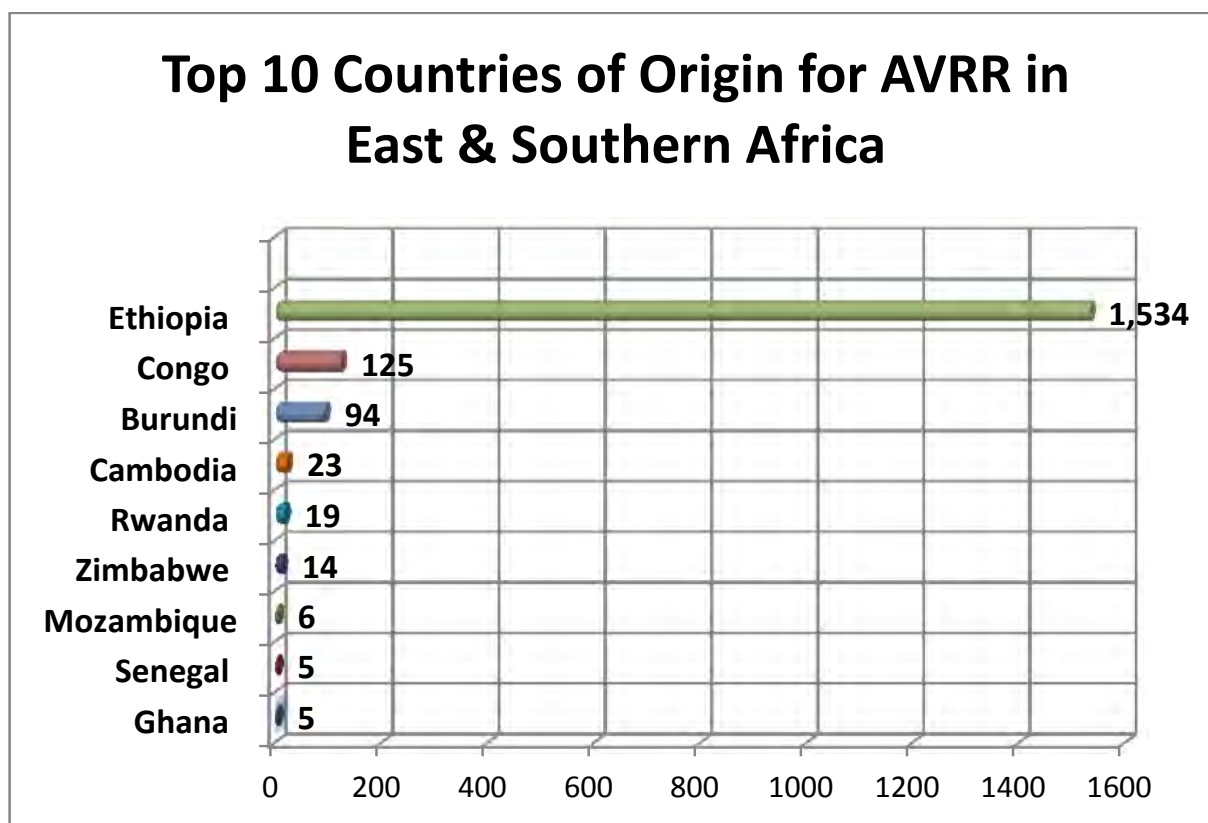
witnessed more children making these perilous journeys without adult companionship. In 2012, roughly one in three beneficiaries was a child under the age of 18.

Figure 4: Profile of AVRR Beneficiaries



The large majority of beneficiaries under AVRR services in the region (more than 96 per cent) were migrants without particularly specialized needs although they did require AVRR assistance. Data on AVRR rendered to migrants in the region in 2012 shows that half of the beneficiaries that had special needs were victims of trafficking. The majority of

the remaining special cases that benefited from AVRR services relate to individuals who were in detention. Slightly more than one-tenth of the entire caseload of specialized AVRR cases involved unaccompanied migrant children. AVRR with health related concerns remains insignificant.

Figure 5: Top 10 Countries of Origin for AVRR in East and Southern Africa

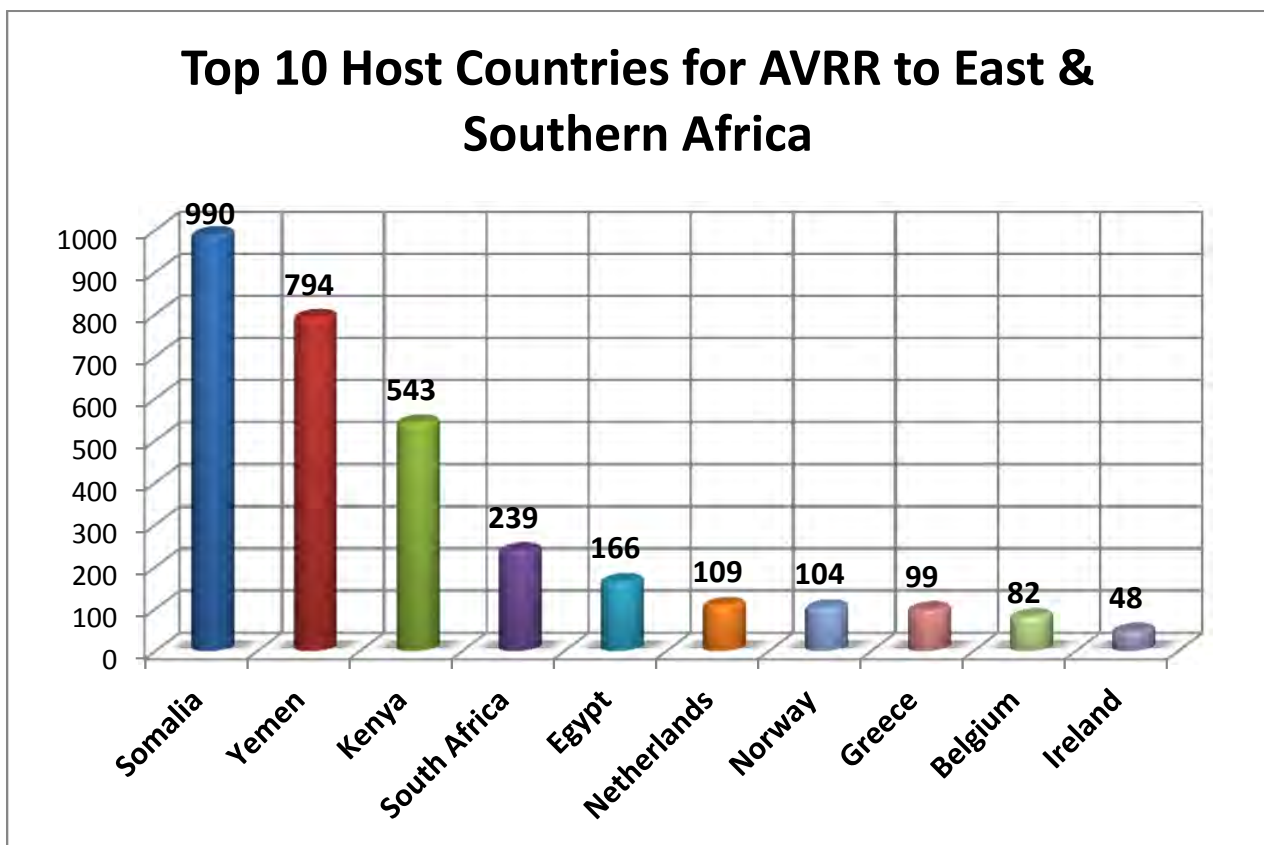
Consistent with the migration patterns described above, the larger proportion of IOM return assistance focused on migrants from the Horn of Africa (with Ethiopia producing the largest number of migrants assisted) followed by the Great Lakes region (Congo and Burundi) and Asia (Cambodia). This assistance was mainly rendered in countries of transit and destination, primarily Somalia and Yemen for those who embarked on the Eastern route; Egypt for those who were on the Northern route and Kenya and South Africa for migrants who took the Southern route. Considering the desperate conditions of these migrants, the sheer numbers and limited resources, IOM assistance did not normally go beyond immediate relief in the form of accelerated return of migrants to their countries of origin with very limited reintegration

or reinsertion support. IOM's Migrant Resource centers (MRC) in Somalia and Yemen, largely supported through funding from the US State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), were highly instrumental in the provision of assistance to the majority of these vulnerable migrants. The assistance largely consisted of registration and basic medical assistance, return transport arrangement, reception on arrival and support to reach home destinations. The Asian caseload was almost exclusively assisted through the Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants (HASM) facility that by definition does not cater for reintegration needs. On the contrary, the comparatively small caseload of returnees from mostly European countries were cared for with relatively sound return and reintegration

assistance through projects managed by IOM in destination countries. The assistance package included pre-departure counseling, departure and transit assistance, airport meet-and-greets as well as support in the development and implementation of long-term reintegration. A few cases required post-arrival assistance usually where individuals were deported by host countries. There is a

growing interest for AVRR programmes to Somalia which are presently possible only to the northern Somaliland and Puntland regions, with a long standing suspension on return to south and central Somalia due to security considerations. IOM continues to engage both Somali authorities and countries of destination while actively exploring options for facilitating AVRR projects.

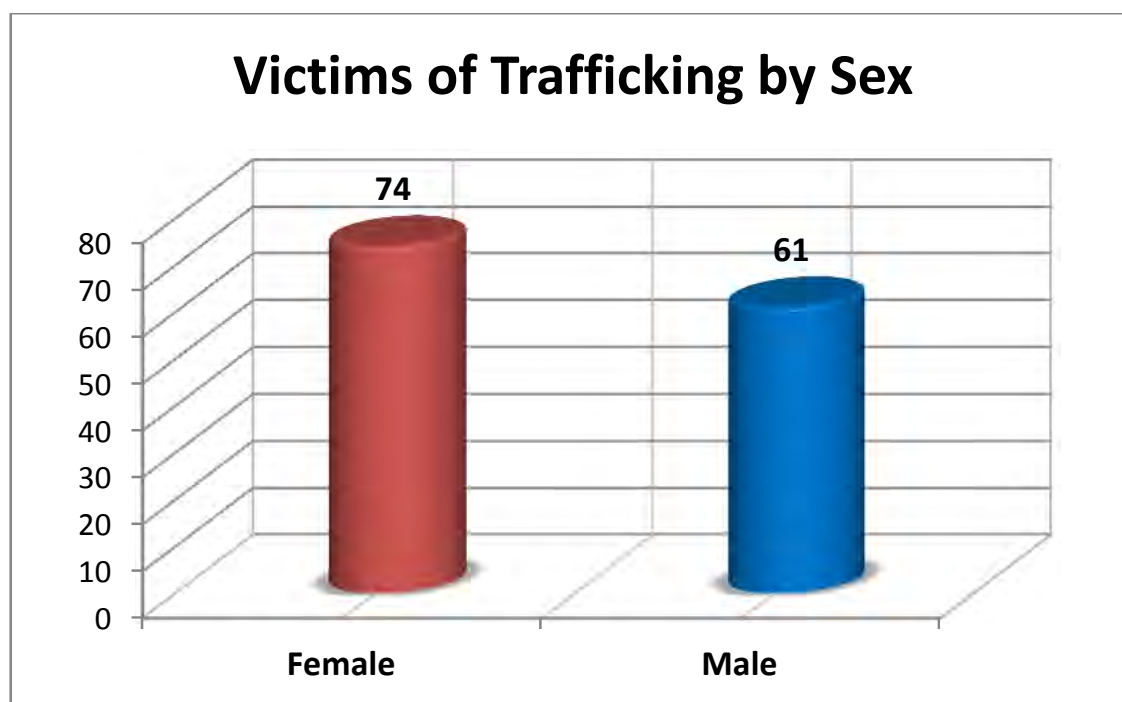
Figure 6: Top 10 Host Countries for AVRR to East and Southern Africa



IOM documented that both internal and cross-border trafficking continue to pose significant challenges to government and migrants in the region. Almost all countries in the region remain source, transit or destination countries or a combination thereof for victims of trafficking. Internal trafficking occurs mainly for purposes of domestic labour and sexual exploitation, while international or cross-border trafficking was primarily for purposes of forced labour, domestic servitude, and sexual

exploitation. While the profiles of the victims vary, common push factors include unemployment and perceptions of better opportunities abroad. Most victims were lured by false promises of a good job, higher salary, or improved educational opportunities. The demand for female victims is boosted in the region by growing sex tourism, and forced child labour is particularly prevalent in rural areas on plantations and in the fishing and mining industries.

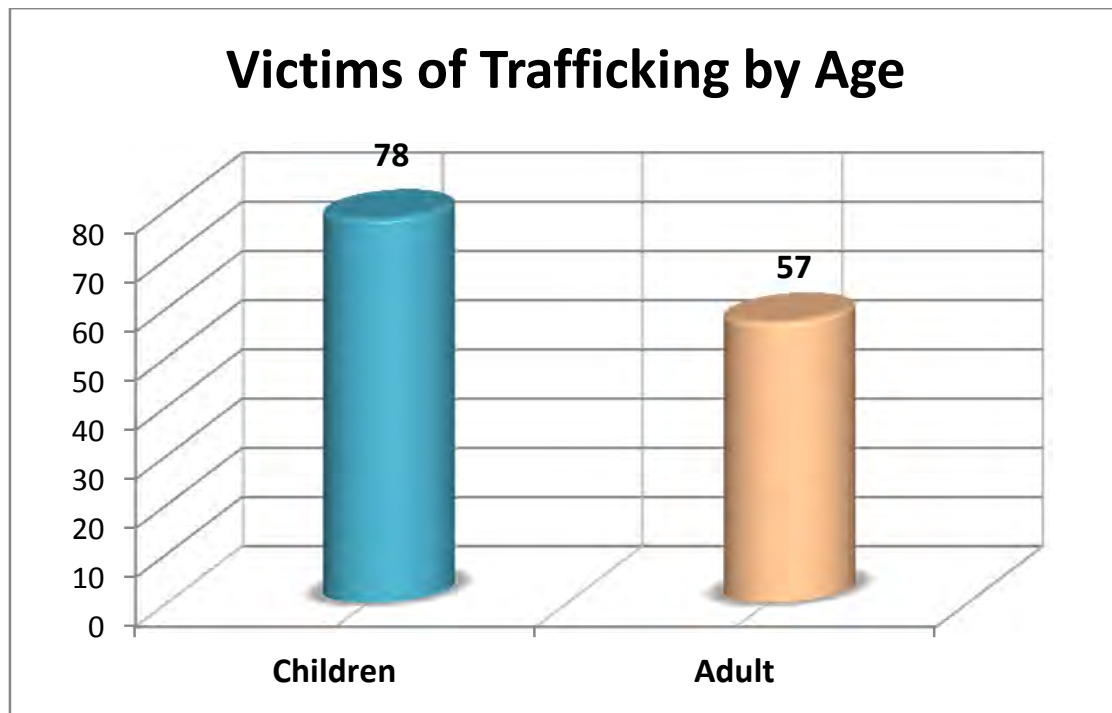
Figure 7: Victims of Trafficking by Sex



The number of female victims of trafficking is slightly higher than male victims, which is a deviation from prior years where the number of female victims was significantly higher than males.

This can be partly explained by the emerging pattern of male trafficking in the region as well as a shift in programming that exclusively focused on combatting the trafficking of women and girls.

Figure 8: Victims of Trafficking by Age



Young girls from the Horn and Great Lakes region are trafficked to the Middle East for domestic labour and sexual exploitation purposes. These include Ethiopian, Kenyan and Ugandan women who travel to countries in the Gulf in search of employment. Several media reports highlighted the plight of these female migrants which included the denial of wages, long hours of work, lack of rest time, physical as well as sexual abuse at the hands of employers, lack of freedom of movement and confiscation of documents. Some countries such as Kenya and Ethiopia banned labour migration to a number of countries in the Middle East in an attempt to address the problem while Ethiopia entered negotiations for regular labour migration with a number of countries in the same vein. An emerging trend in the area of cross-border trafficking concerns the exploitation of female

Ugandan migrants in Asia, particularly Malaysia, for purposes of prostitution. There is also some evidence to suggest possible trafficking among mixed migration flows from the Horn travelling to the Middle East. This assumes various forms ranging from the exploitation of migrants at the hands of smugglers for labour and sexual exploitation purposes to practices that resemble trafficking for purposes of begging wherein both male and female migrants are forced to solicit money from relatives, both overseas and back home, to secure release from unlawful detention by smugglers. In certain countries of destination across the Gulf, men also find themselves in situations of bonded labour working on "Khat" farms herding cattle.

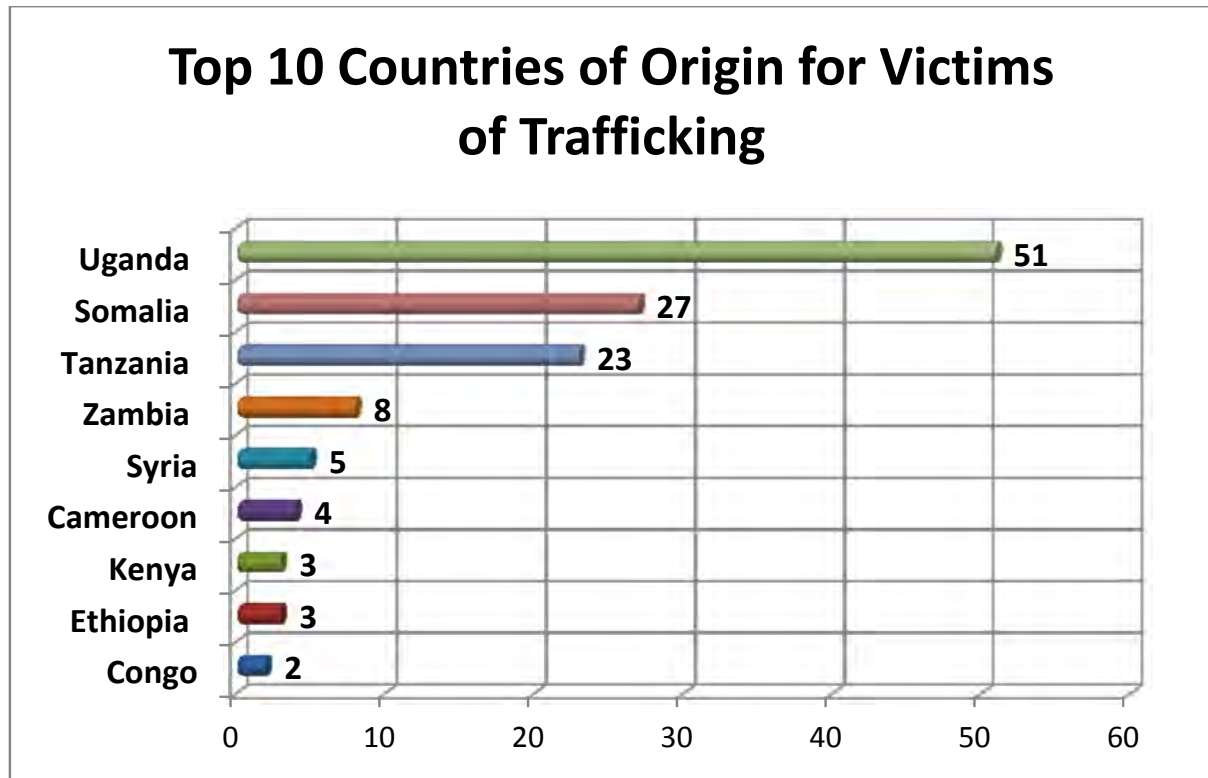
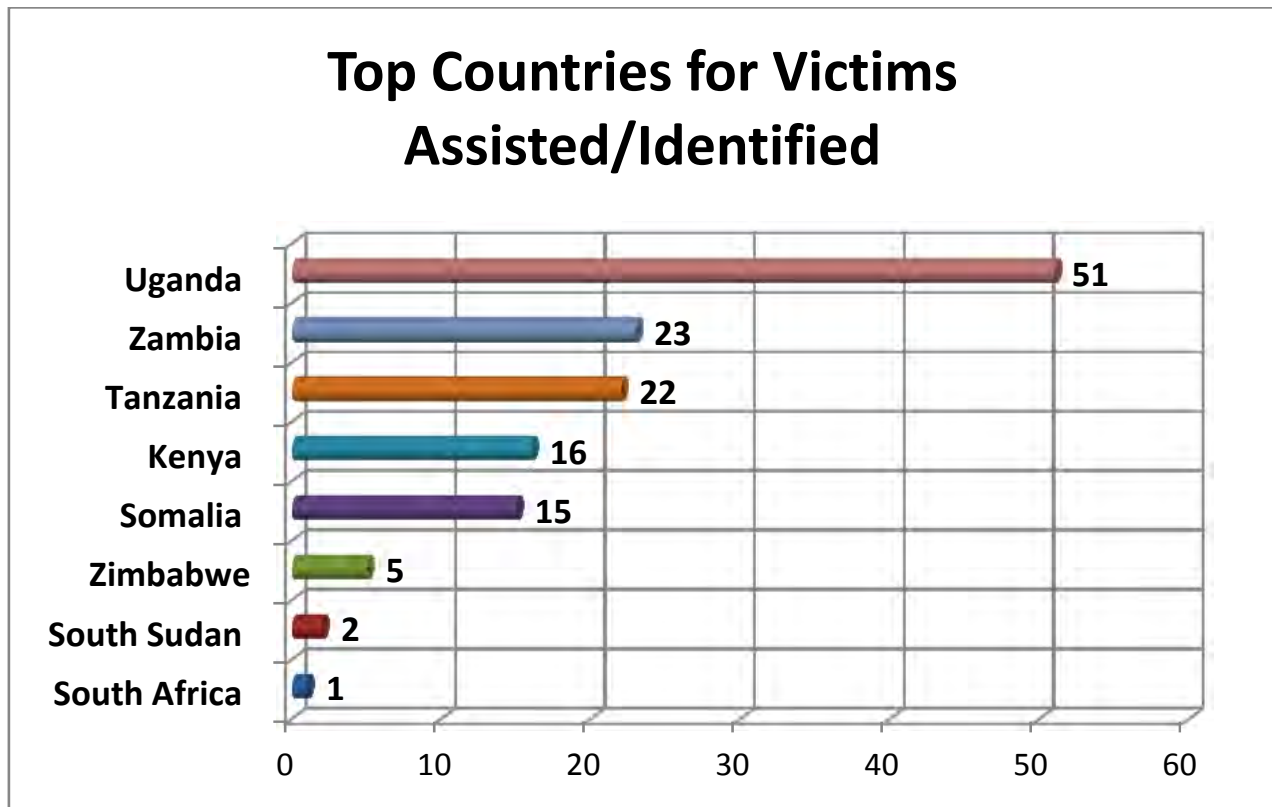
Figure 9: Top 10 Countries of Origin for Victims of Trafficking

Figure 10: Top 10 Countries for Victims of Trafficking Assisted/Identified



Cross-border trafficking trends have not shown any significant change in Southern Africa with the exception of the emergence of a pattern of Asian men exploited in the fishing industry. These are typically young Cambodian men in their twenties who have worked for extended periods of time on fishing boats with little or no pay and who escape to seek help as the ships dock either in South Africa or Mauritius. Some have been rescued when the ships were seized for illegal fishing.

Internal trafficking, particularly of children, affects both the East and Southern Africa regions. There was a significant increase in the number of child victims assisted by IOM missions. This should not be taken to necessarily suggest a rise in incidences of child trafficking but rather a shift

in programming focus. A significant proportion of the cases assisted by IOM in 2012 consist of child victims of internal trafficking identified in Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Ugandan caseload largely consists of Karamojong children from the sub-region of Karamoja who have been trafficked from Karamoja to Kampala and other major towns in Uganda where they have been exploited in activities such as begging, domestic work, restaurant work, scrap or garbage collection, pick pocketing, monitoring children tasked with begging on the streets and prostitution for girls. The exploitation of young girls in domestic servitude continues to be Tanzania's largest human trafficking problem while boys are subjected to forced labour, primarily on farms but also in mines and in the informal sector.

Figure 11: Type of Trafficking (Internal/International)

IOM assistance to trafficked victims in the region is consistent with the global approach the organization employs. IOM missions were active in the identification and referral of victims and ensured the provision of services such as shelter, counselling, medical assistance, legal support,

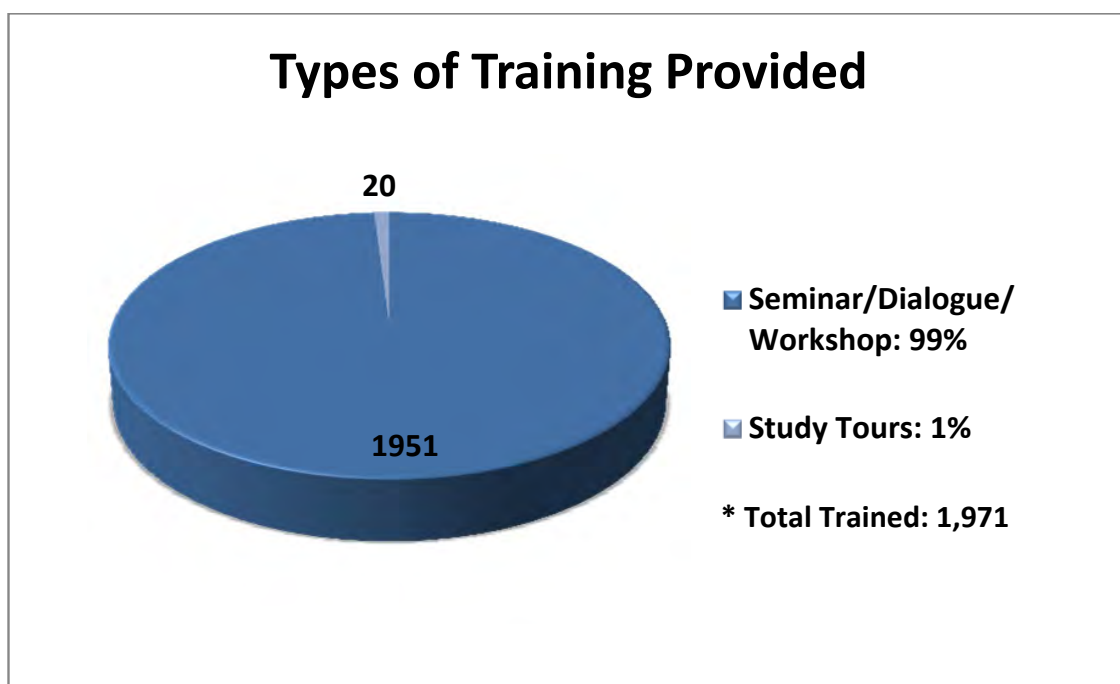
return services and socio-economic reintegration. A special service for minor victims of trafficking worth mentioning is family tracing and reunification which normally involves family status and risk assessment.

I. IOM Activities 2012: Capacity Building

At the request of its government and civil society partners, IOM carried out several capacity building initiatives reaching close to 2000 individuals. The large majority of capacity building occurred

through seminars while a study tour was organized for Zimbabwean officials to Zambia to promote experience sharing on combating human trafficking between the two countries.

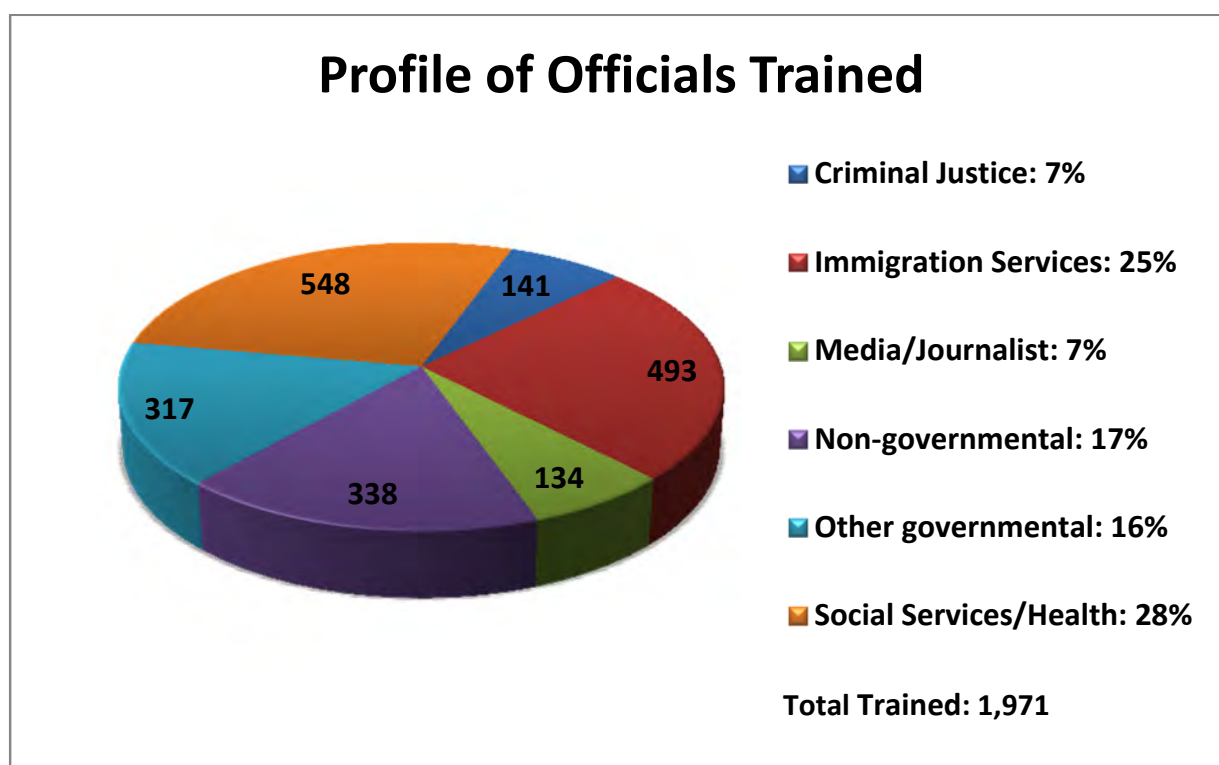
Figure 12: Types of Training Provided



A wide range of actors were targeted by IOM's capacity building seminars. Roughly a quarter of these were immigration officials who received training on migrants' rights, the basics of trafficking and smuggling, victim identification as well as referral and assistance for vulnerable migrants. An equal number of participants were either social service providers or health workers who were exposed to training that focused on victim identification and assistance. Other government and non-governmental actors were sensitized on similar subjects adapted to their specific settings. Tailored trainings were carried out for journalists and criminal justice official. Training activities normally involved needs assessments,

establishment of an advisory group (composed of relevant stakeholders) manual development, and piloting and rolling out training sessions. Noteworthy training packages developed over the course of the year include: training manuals on investigating human trafficking in Zambia and Angola made possible through the generous support of the US Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (JTIP); service provider training tools and SOPs in the same countries as well as South Africa; and a training package for media professionals in Rwanda. The IOM Counter Trafficking Modules were also widely used for capacity building purposes.

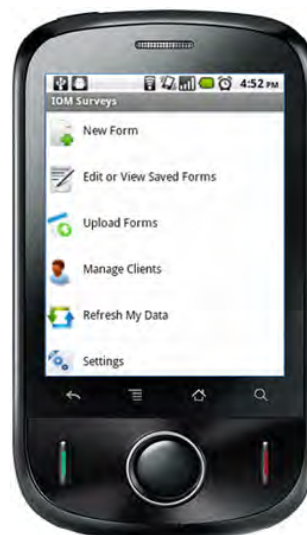
Figure 13: Profile of Officials Trained



Coordinated Response to Human Trafficking (CRTU) Project - Uganda

IOM Uganda's Coordinated Response to Human Trafficking (CRTU) project, funded by the Royal Norwegian government, has established Uganda's first Victims of Trafficking (VoT) database, collecting data about the scope, transit, exploitation, risk factors, and reintegration process of VoTs through a case-management approach. The VoT database was developed with the notion that data collection would operate in a seamless manner with CRTU project activities. As such, data is collected in a complementary manner to case management, allowing for the appropriate identification of client needs and the planning of future client service delivery while also contributing to a greater knowledge of the phenomenon of child trafficking in Uganda. Using an Android-based Smartphone application built by IOM Uganda, caseworkers directly input and update beneficiary data, track beneficiary progress, and make needs-based referrals that seamlessly transition beneficiaries from one partner agency to another. In addition to streamlining the case management and referral process, numerous mechanisms within the VoT

database ensure data are protected according to IOM standards. Despite inherent challenges to the data collection process, like limited technological capacity among caseworkers, the VoT database is a valuable tool to measure the scope of child trafficking in Uganda as well as CRTU project activities.



United Nations Joint Programme on Human Trafficking - Zambia

Zambia Police (ZP), under the Crime Statistics Unit, has been collecting statistics since a long time back. The collection and reporting of statistics has been undertaken on a monthly and annual basis. However, according to a rapid assessment undertaken by the IOM in 2010, the collection, management and reporting of crime statistics has experienced a number of challenges, including:

- The ZP crime statistics reporting system was characterized by low levels of technology and was primarily a manual system utilizing paper-based

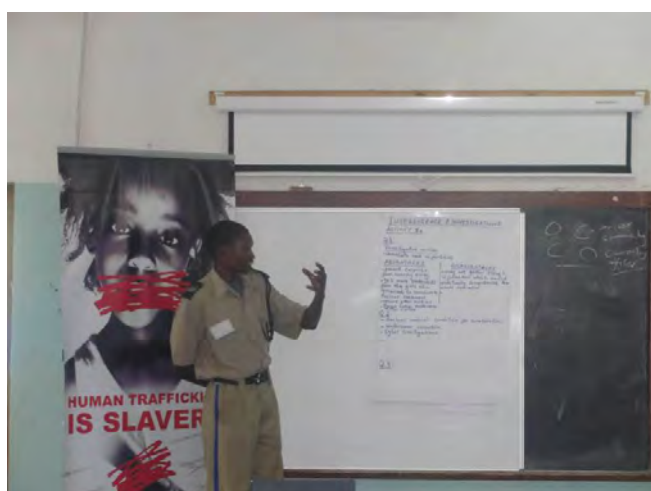
forms;

- The standard Police reporting forms (ZP 131, ZP 85 and 85a) had not been updated since 1972 and did not include current offences under the Zambian Penal Code or legislation passed since 1972. Human trafficking was one example of a crime that was not on the reporting forms. This gap limited the availability of specific statistics on the crime and reports of trafficking were subsumed in data collected on a range of other crimes, including immigration offences, kidnapping

and physical abuse. The Crime Statistics Unit was failing to report all victim offences due to the inadequacies of the reporting forms;

- The approach to capture data in the Occurrence Book (OB) is highly descriptive, which makes it very difficult to extract statistical data and analysis;
- Crime statistics were not processed and reported on time.

As a result of these and many other challenges, crime statistics have been viewed as an end in themselves rather than as means to other objectives such as decision-making, research, and policy.



It is against this background that IOM, through the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Trafficking, with financial support from the European Union and the United States Government, has been supporting the Zambia Police to revise their crime statistics reporting systems since 2009. This support resulted in an entire overhaul of the Zambia Police's crime statistics reporting system. Through this support trafficking and other victim offences are now included in the Zambia Police

reporting forms, a database has been developed for the Zambia Police to support electronic crime statistics reporting system (now referred to as the Electronic Occurrence Book or E-OB), and IT equipment was procured to support the piloting and initial phase of the system's rollout. Additionally IOM provided training of trainers for end users of the system. The Zambia Police's commitment to improve crime statistics reporting remains evident through the recent procurement of additional computers for the rollout of the E-OB system to three provinces (in late 2012 Zambia Police procured more than 100 computers to be used for the first phase of its implementation). The Zambia Police have also been conducting an in-house 'Introduction to Computers' training, starting with officers in Lusaka to ensure the success of the rollout. This training utilizes trainers that were trained as part of IOM's support for the initial phase of project.



Zambia police consultations on computerizing the crime reporting system

III. Information Awareness Campaigns

As part of its comprehensive approach to combat irregular migration and trafficking in persons, IOM continued to carry out information dissemination activities in the region that complement other branches of its migration management work. Print and electronic media as well as mass media were used to convey relevant messages in source, transit and destination communities. Large-scale sensitization work was carried out in source communities in Ethiopia and Somalia while a successful media campaign was run in Rwanda.

Radio and television continue to be the most effective media for delivering messages reaching by far the largest audience for IOM information campaign and outreach programs. Community dialogue, particularly in places of origin, such as Ethiopia and Somalia, as well as destination,

such as South Africa, is gaining significance as an effective tool of disseminating information. Group sessions with potential migrants and host communities, theater shows and newspapers were instrumental in accessing target groups with more or less equivalent levels of reach as another communication tool. Social media is an emerging method of reaching out. IOM Zimbabwe used the short message service (SMS) platform to send out messages on safe migration and promote the national toll-free counter trafficking helpline to up to a million cell phone subscribers at a time. While messages in origin and transit countries focused on prevention, in destination countries the theme of IOM outreach and information programs focused on the rights of migrants and promoting social cohesion/countering xenophobia.



Pupils at David Kaunda National Technical High School during an awareness raising session on human trafficking

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA AND SWITZERLAND

I. Regional Overview: Dynamics, Trends, and Profile of IOM Beneficiaries

In accordance to the Frontex Annual Risk Analysis 2012, at the European level there is no estimate of total passenger flows through the European Union's (EU) external borders. However, it has been concluded that the single biggest entry route into the EU is via international airports, followed by land routes and then maritime routes. It is also acknowledged that most entries are regular and done by EU citizens. When it comes to third-country nationals entering the EU's external borders through regular migration channels, there are no numbers available for 2012 on the total number of, for example, visas or first residence permits issued, but the latest figures show that 11.8 million visas (all types) were issued in 2010 to third-country nationals by the Schengen and non-Schengen states¹ and that almost 2.5 million first residence permits were issued to third country nationals in 2011². These figures can be contrasted with the number of detections of illegal border-crossings as one of the indicators linked to irregular migration into the EU, that amounted to 73,000 in 2012 (a 50% decrease from the amount reported in 2011 as a result of the significant resources invested in border control at the Greek external borders). Another indicator, presumably linked to irregular migration flows in the EU, is the detection

of illegal stayers, which totaled about 350,000 in 2012 (a slight decline in comparison with numbers from 2011) according to Frontex³ and to 427,195 persons apprehended according to Eurostat⁴. The EU Member States reported a slight increase in asylum applications from last year, approximately 330,000, due partly to the conflict in Syria⁵.

Within these general migration flows, in 2012 the EU Member States witnessed a slight increase in the number of unaccompanied migrant children applying for asylum from 12,350 in 2011 to 12,610 in 2012. However, in general, the numbers have been quite steady during the last couple of years.⁶

Another group of particularly vulnerable migrants, not only from third countries but also from the different EU Member States, are persons who have been victims of trafficking. In the first report at the EU level on trafficking statistics, which included data for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010, it was highlighted that the number of identified and presumed victims⁷ increased by 18% between 2008 and 2010. Acknowledging that the real number of victims of trafficking is higher, in 2010, the EU MS reported a total number of 9,528 identified and presumed victims.

¹Frontex Annual Risk Analysis 2012

²Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council "4th annual report on immigration and asylum (2012), 17 June 2013

³Frontex Annual Risk Analysis 2012

⁴Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council "4th annual report on immigration and asylum (2012), 17 June 2013

⁵Ibid

⁶Ibid

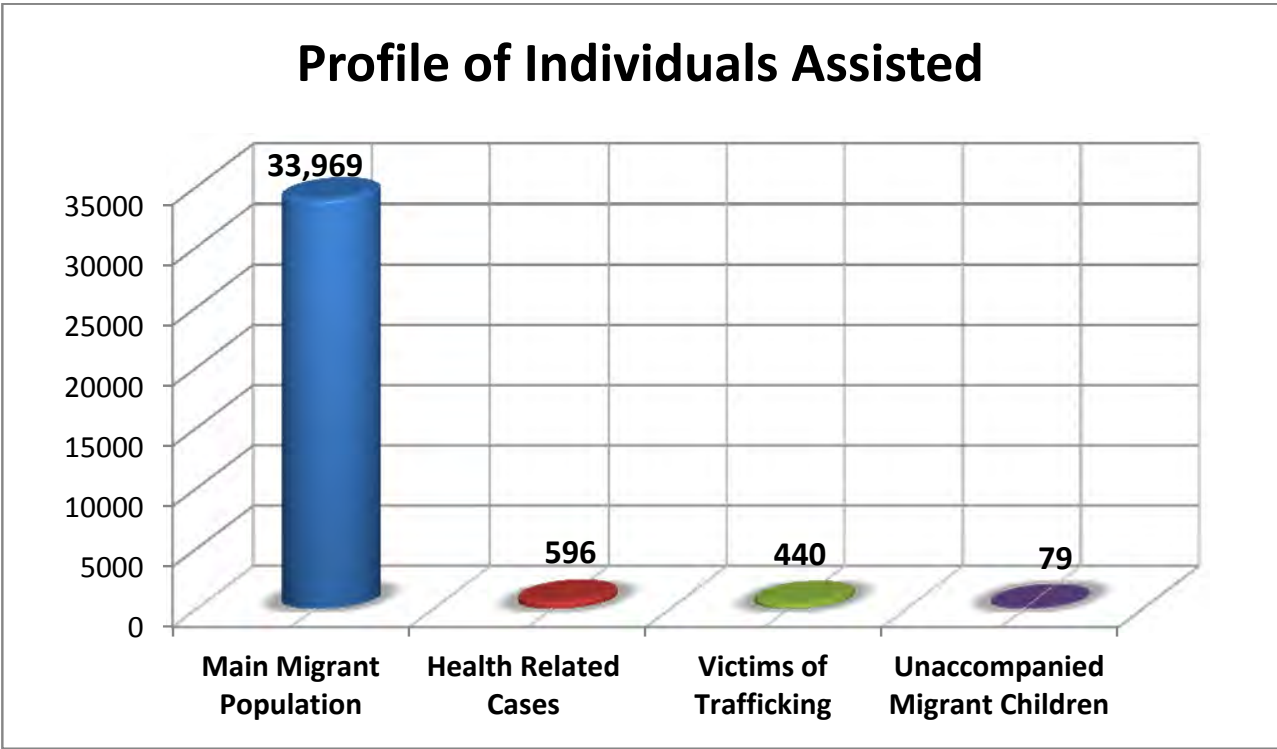
⁷Including third-country nationals, nationals from the same country in which they were identified or presumed victims of THB and nationals from other EU MS than from the EU MS in which they were identified or presumed victims of THB.

Acknowledging that the real number of victims of trafficking is higher, in 2010, the EU MS reported a total number of 9,528 identified and presumed victims. When disaggregating the data by gender, women remain the largest group of victims of trafficking over the three years (68% women, 17% men, 12% girls and 3% boys). The majority of the identified and presumed victims of trafficking over the three reference years were trafficked for sexual exploitation (62%). 25% were trafficked for forced labour and trafficking in other forms such as trafficking for the removal of organs, for criminal activities or for selling of children at a much lower rate (14% all together). The majority of the identified and presumed victims over the three reference years are from EU Member States (61%), with Romania and Bulgaria among the top countries of origin within the EU. The percentage

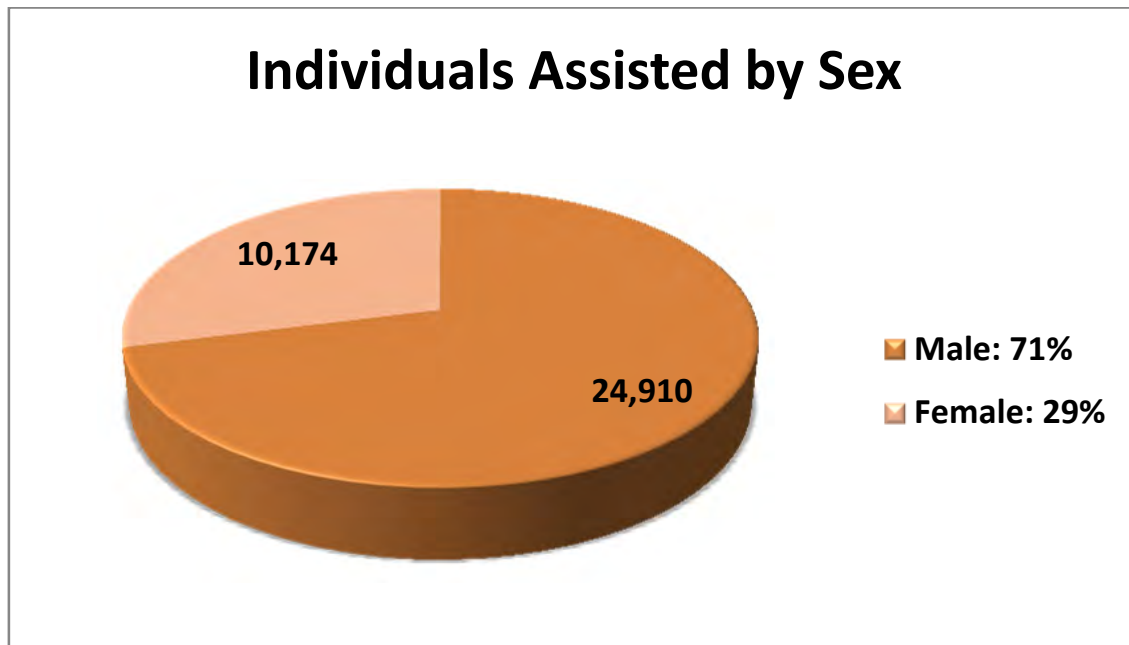
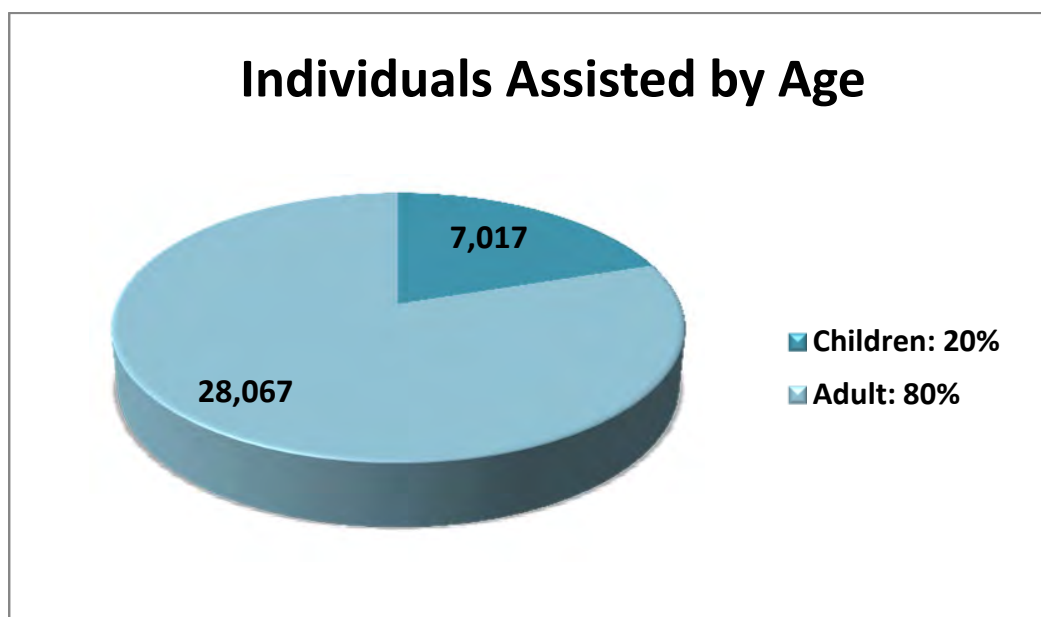
of identified and presumed victims from non-EU Member States increased over the three years, from 12% in 2008 to 37% in 2010 for the male victims and from 18% to 39% for the female victims. Most victims holding citizenship outside of the EU Member States are from Nigeria and China.¹

Over the last 5 years the number of beneficiaries that have been assisted within the region has remained relatively on par – in 2012, the total number assisted was 34,644 and the fluctuation in such numbers is very much attributed to the increase in return programmes that IOM is currently implementing in the region, but also to the response in terms of tailoring specific return programmes to specific category of migrants.

Figure 1: Profile of Individuals Assisted



¹Eurostat Methodologies and Working Paper Trafficking in Human Beings, 2013 edition

Figure 2: Individuals Assisted by Sex**Figure 3: Individuals Assisted by Age**

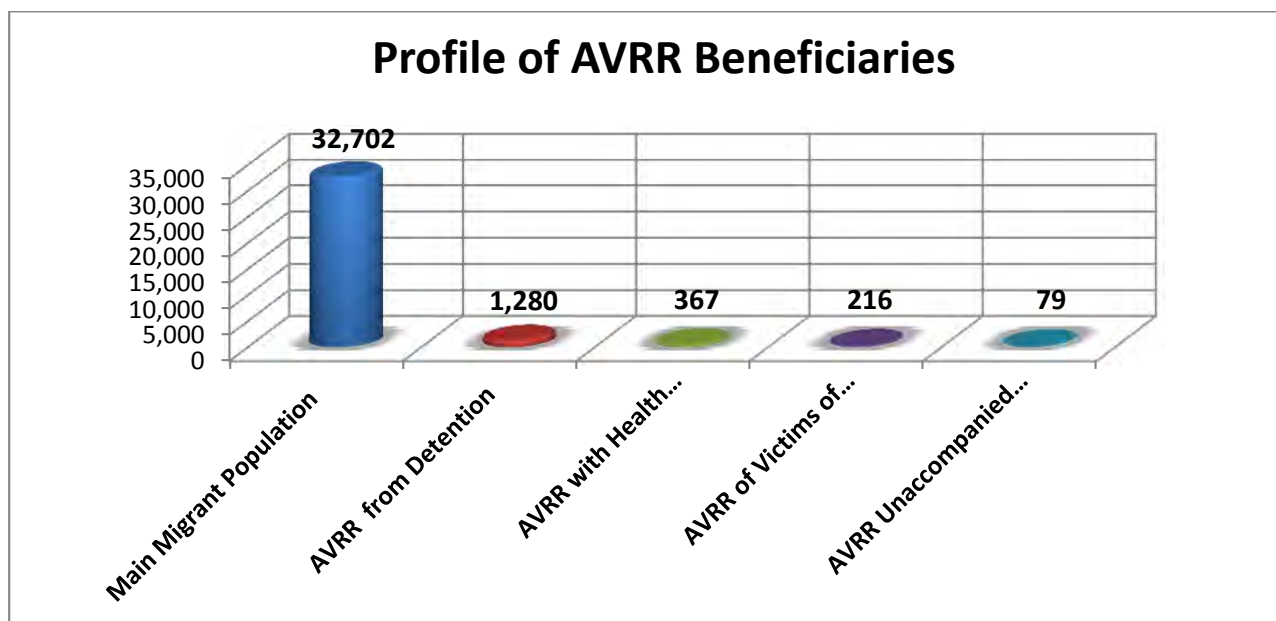
It is in this context that IOM continued to provide assistance to vulnerable migrants as one of the main pillars of work in the region, mainly through securing access to Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programmes for different groups of vulnerable migrants.

In Europe, migration has been at the heart of the political debate and, for a few years now, migration related matters have been systematically placed on the European Union (EU) agenda. As the scale, scope and complexity of the issue has grown the countries of origin, transit and destination, states and other stakeholders have become aware of the challenges and opportunities presented to them. The increasing flows of asylum seekers and

irregular migrants to transit and receiving countries constitutes a particularly complex challenge to states and international organizations. The need for assisted return projects, whether general or tailored to meet specific requirements, has grown stronger in response to the diversification of beneficiaries (increasing number of irregular migrations/countries of returns/vulnerable migrants/mixed migration phenomenon in the MENA region).

In Europe, IOM has been carrying out AVRR programmes for nearly three decades, and now implements some 94 programmes with the EU Member States, Switzerland and Norway.

Figure 4: Profile of AVRR Beneficiaries



Over the past decade, IOM's AVR programmes have evolved to provide more comprehensive return assistance with a range of activities. In 2012, IOM operated 89 AVRR projects (52 general AVRR projects, 21 country specific, 3 focused on migrants in detention and 13 targeting vulnerable migrants) in 26 EU Member States, including Norway and Switzerland and assisted 34,644 migrants to return voluntarily from EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland. AVRR trends in EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland have been influenced by a change in the principle group of beneficiaries: the accession of traditional countries of return to the EU reduced the number

of persons eligible for voluntary return assistance under EU-funded programmes.

The regularization of certain categories of migrants residing in irregular situations in the EU Member States, or the expectation that migrants would benefit from such a process in the future (e.g. due to a change in government or relevant legislation) has also had an impact on the return decision process of individuals.

Whilst it is clear that the situation across the EU differs, given the geographical and political specificities, there is now a need for more effective implementation of the already existing processes and measures agreed upon at the EU level.

Figure 5: AVRR Beneficiaries by Sex

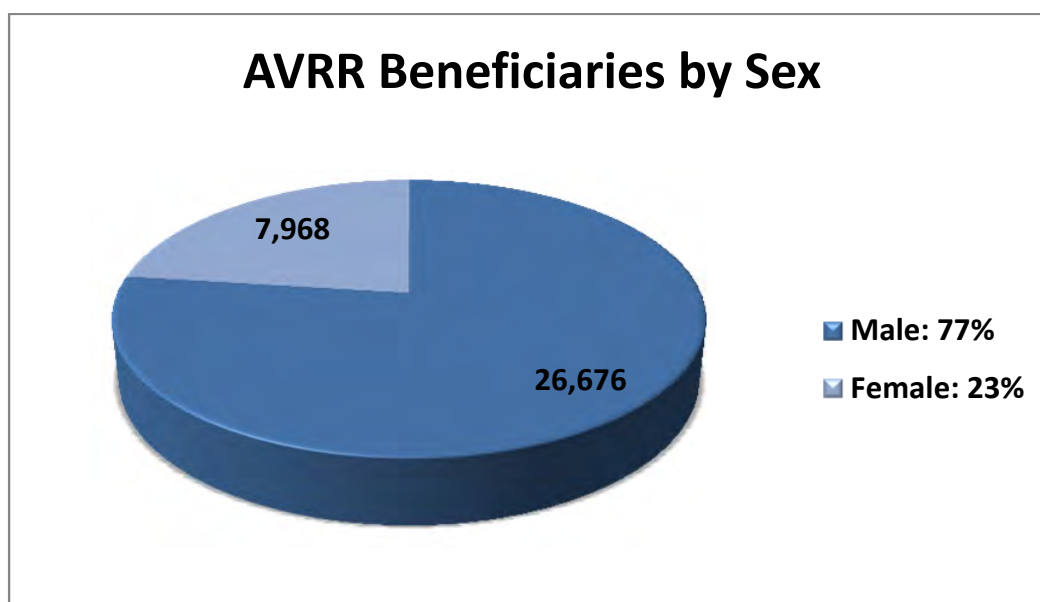
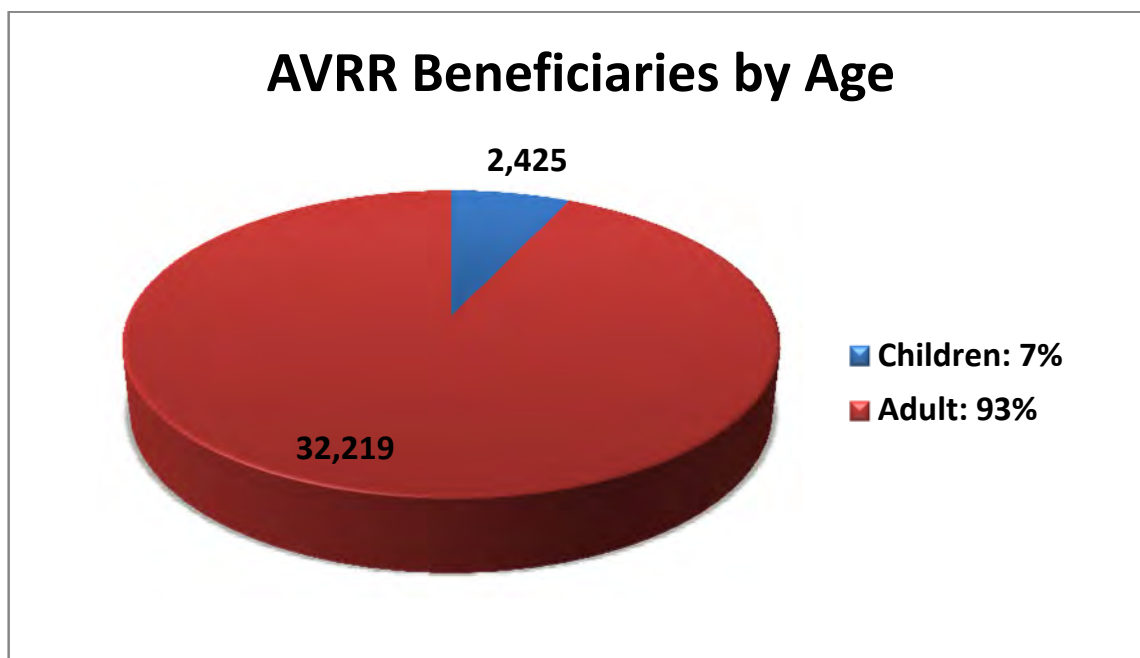


Figure 6: AVRR Beneficiaries by Age

In response to the continuous changing migration patterns, programmes have diversified.

Key focal areas include the following:

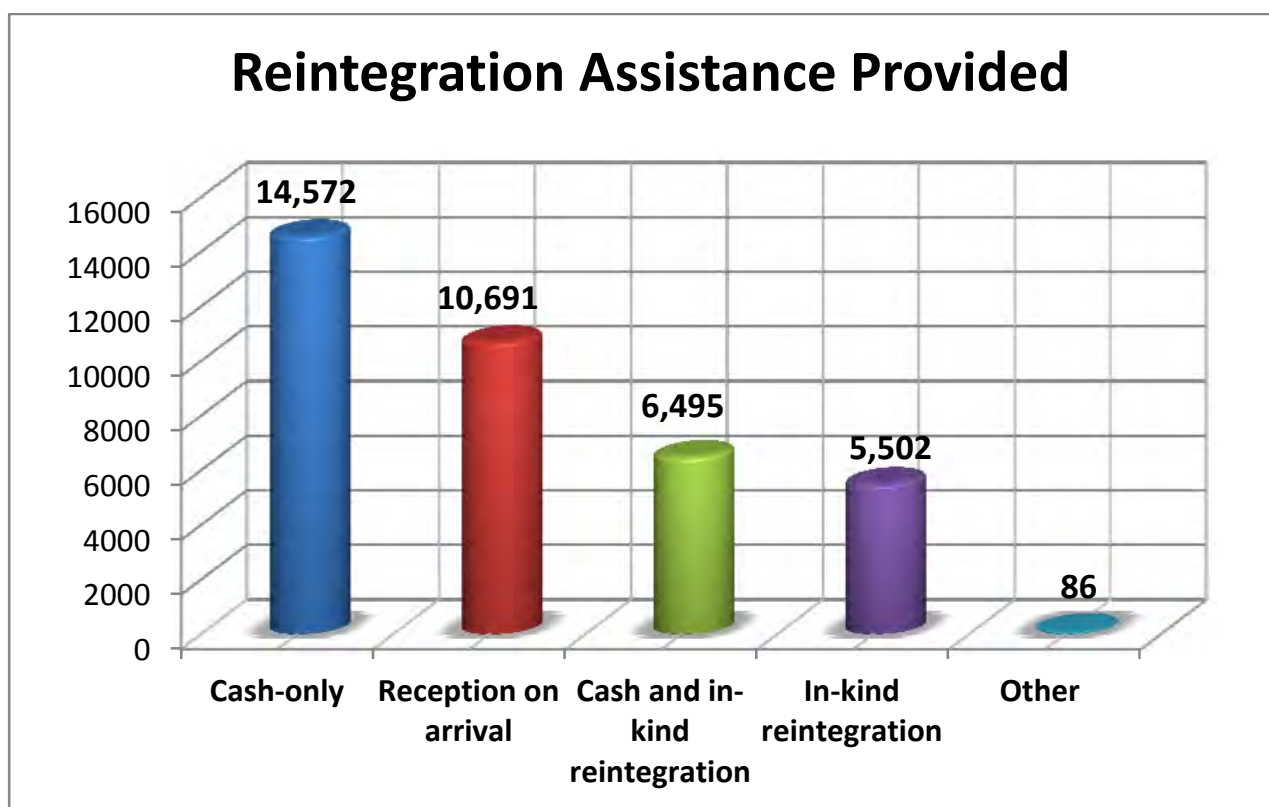
Children (especially unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable migrants) have featured prominently in the last few calls with the Commission launching a study on the return of minors, as well as the elaboration of reintegration assistance activities geared towards vulnerable groups.

Reintegration strategies targeting specific countries of return and specific vulnerable groups are also gaining importance. Specific and tailored reintegration packages are being designed for families with children, unaccompanied and aged out minors and other vulnerable categories of returnees.

Mixed migration which is very much linked to the EU has required a versatile response tailored to the individual needs of migrants.

Attention to return measures among EU Member States and the European Commission (EC) remains high and a variety of activities have been implemented to enhance AVRR and tailored assistance as mentioned above as well as advisory services on returns in response to the diversification of beneficiaries.

Reintegration assistance remains intrinsic to the return process, and four issues of core importance are a) addressing the sustainability of return and reintegration process, b) encouraging a cost effectiveness/burden sharing of resources in countries of return c) the need to generate further information and data in those who have been returned and finally, d) tailoring assistance to vulnerable migrants will remain important elements

Figure 7: Reintegration Assistance Provided

“MAGNET” is a project implemented by IOM offices in Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Iraq, in partnership with local authorities, aimed at a joint approach on job placement promotion for Iraqis voluntarily returning to Kurdistan Regional government (KRG). Additional support offered:

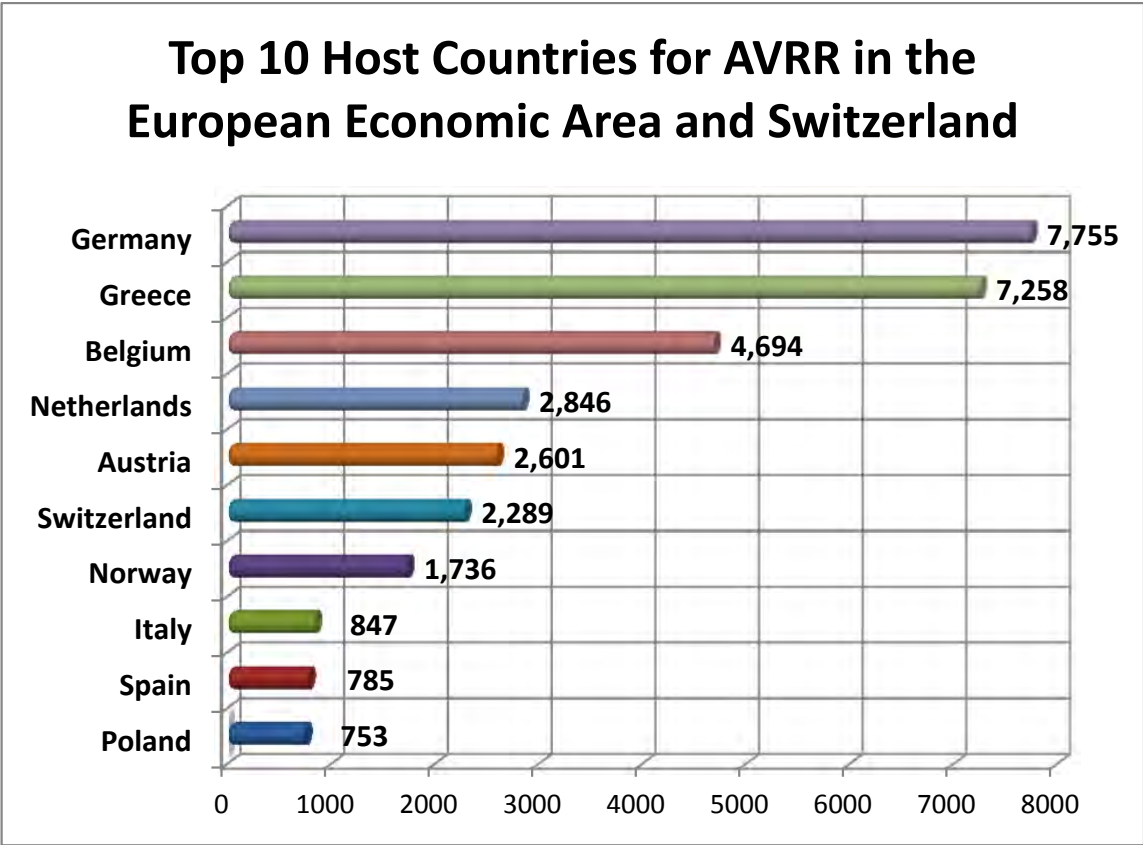
- Pre-departure and post-arrival information on the Iraqi labour market, key economic sectors, training and job opportunities in view of encouraging a pro-active job placement of Iraqi returnees to KRG
- Strengthening the links between IOM Iraq and the private sector in Iraq in order to facilitate the job referral of returnees and to increase the number of job offers available.
- Improving the current job placement system for Iraqi returnees by setting up a more structured mechanism for the matching of supply and demand.

Assistance provided to irregular migrants has increased in recent years and today several missions have successfully implemented outreach and other enhanced initiatives tailored to this particular category of migrants. New or smaller programmes have also been expanding and shown growth in number of returns.

The especially precarious migration and border situation in Greece and the Mediterranean ports

is a key EU and Member States priority that will require sustained attention, with Turkey as a transit country and potential flows from Syria emerging as particular short to medium-term concerns that hint at further migration challenges to come. Therefore responding to irregular migration and resulting migration pressures on EU Member States' external borders is and will remain a top priority in the region.

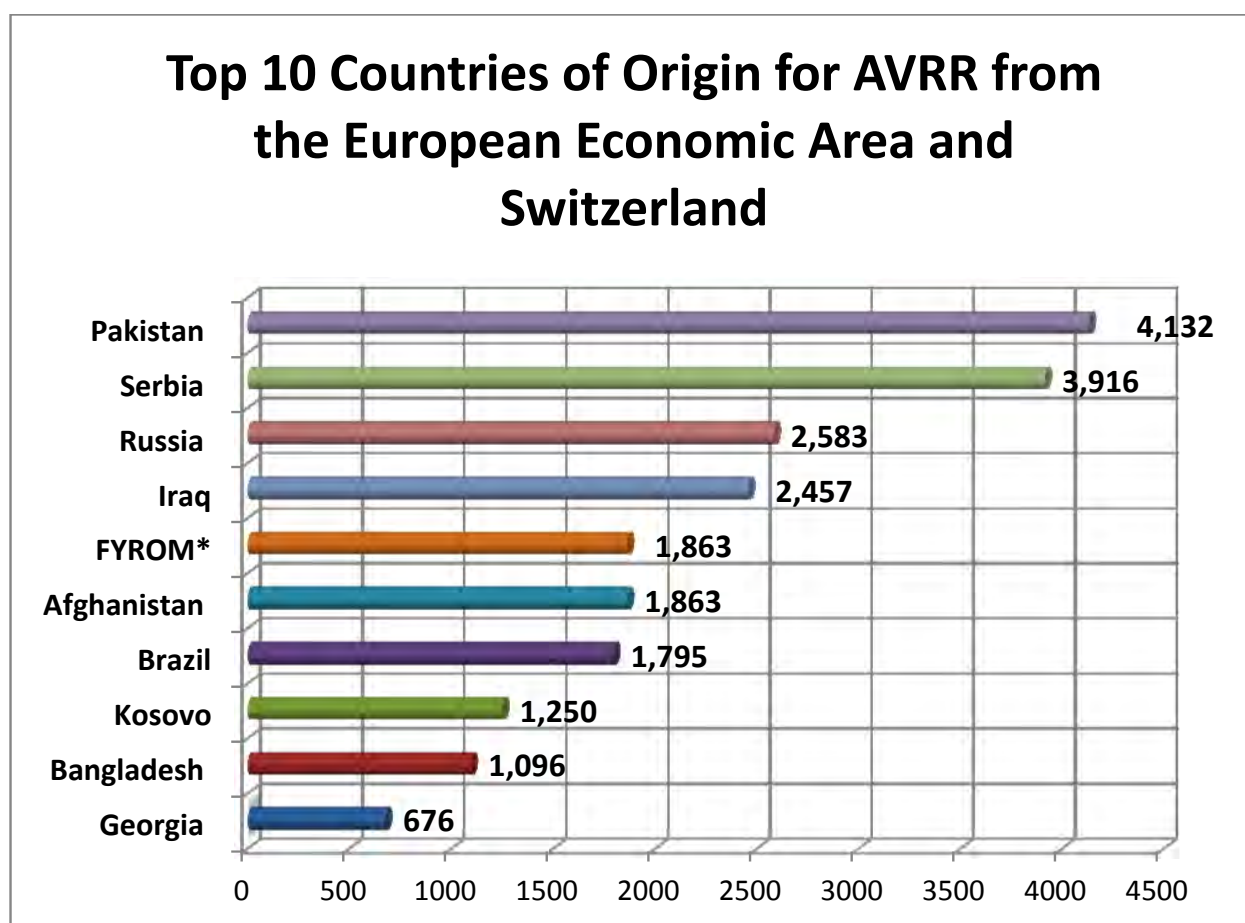
Figure 8: Top 10 Host Countries for AVRR in the European Economic Area and Switzerland



In 2012, one particular country that experienced a sudden influx of migrants was Greece. Compared to 2011 where 598 beneficiaries were assisted, in 2012, 7,258 were assisted. Situated geographically on the external borders of the EU, Greece is one of the main gateways to the European Union for hundreds of thousands of people coming from the Middle-East, Africa and Asia. Recent political and

economic instability has increased the number of irregular migrants travelling from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Nigeria. In the context of the top European countries, Germany remains the major host country followed by Greece, Belgium, the Netherlands and Austria respectively. Annex 3 provides a complete overview of countries where migrants have returned from in 2012.

Figure 9: Top 10 Countries of Origin for AVRR from the European Economic Area and Switzerland



*Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

With regards to the countries of origin, there has been no significant change with Pakistan, Serbia, Russia, Iraq and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) representing the top 5 countries of origin. Annex 2 provides a complete overview of countries where migrants have been assisted in 2012.

VREN

The EC has also acknowledged that a lot of different stakeholders are active in the field of voluntary return, including national, regional, local authorities, international organisations, civil society and others. There is also a strong external component involving the same range of stakeholders in countries of return.

Under the 2010 Community Actions, IOM applied and was recently told of its successful bid with regards to the VREN project which is a two year project with 16 other EU Member States to set up a European network on voluntary return including the 27 EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland, as well as major countries of transit and origin involved in voluntary return and reintegration related activities.

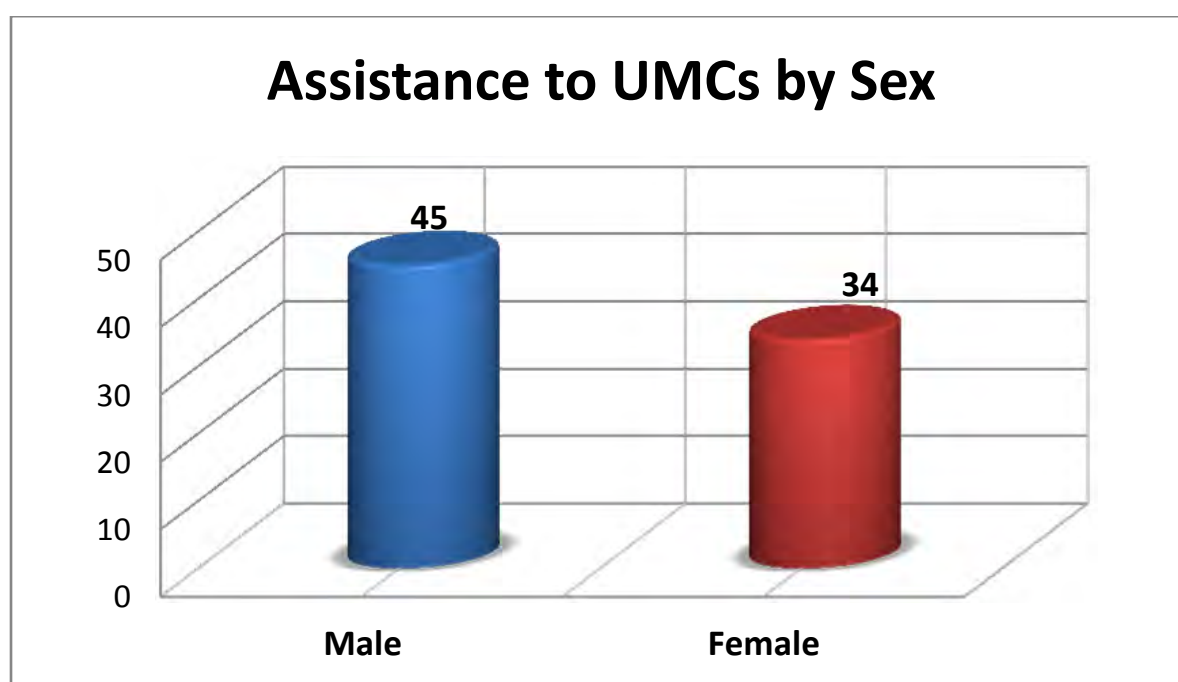
Such an initiative by IOM has clearly highlighted its intention to address the call of the EC to further foster and facilitate communication, cooperation and information exchange between Member States and countries of transit and origin, highlighting the link of pre-departure and reintegration assistance as well as proposing sustainable and comprehensive AVR&R programmes that will remain the basis of the voluntary return approach of the authorities in EU Member States.

In 2012 the project was very active encouraging over 450 members to become active, and launching a number of online discussions around return related matters. A final conference will be hosted in 2013 to present the overall achievements, but also challenges to the programme.

When it comes to victims of trafficking, in accordance to European Union (EU) legislation, both EU citizens and third country nationals¹ are entitled access to programmes for them to recover to a normal life.² These programmes include access to programmes for the preparation of the assisted return to their countries of origin, such as the AVRR programmes offered by IOM principally in all countries in the EEA region. Despite the fact that the AVRR programmes mainly target third country nationals, IOM is, in some countries, able to provide the same options to EU citizens who have been victims of trafficking for different forms of exploitation. The AVRR programmes offered by

IOM to persons who have been victims of trafficking are either specifically targeting this group such as in Denmark, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden, or part of a wider AVRR scheme, for example in Poland or Spain. The same goes for unaccompanied migrant children (UMC). The assistance provided to UMC through the IOM AVRR programmes are designed as a tool to unite the child with his or her family, but can only be provided upon the condition that return has been decided to be in the best interest of the child and in coordination with the legal guardians in both the host country and the country of origin, or other country where the legal guardians reside.

Figure 10: Assistance to UMCs by Sex



¹A person that is citizen of a country not member of the European Union (EU)

²The EU rights of victims of trafficking in human beings, DG Home, April 2013

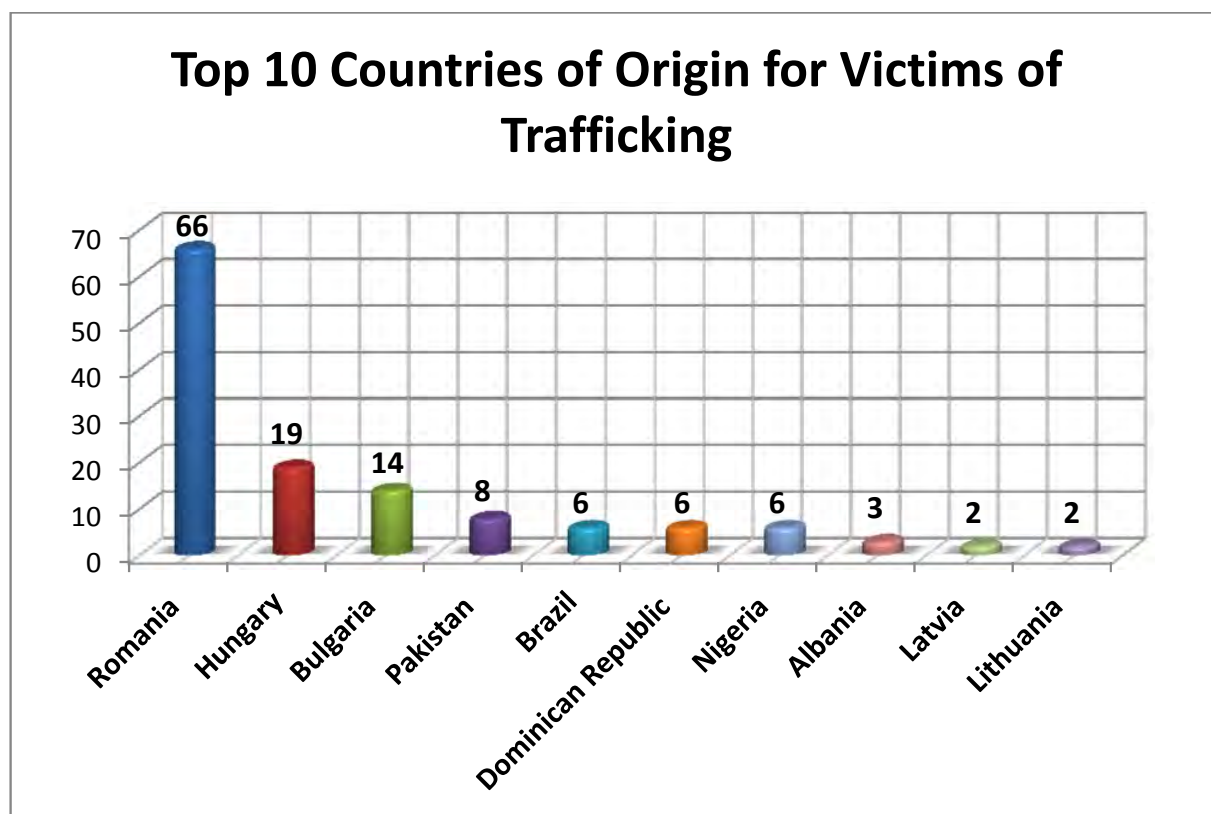
Within its AVRR programmes IOM provides pre-departure and post-arrival assistance including different reintegration options depending on the individual's needs and available resources in the country of origin. Most AVRR programmes for UMCs include access to different reintegration options and the majority of individuals have taken advantage of the pre-return and post-arrival counselling sessions. A smaller number have benefitted from cash-grants and an even smaller number from different reintegration options such as vocational training, education grants and housing. This depends on the design of the AVRR programmes in accordance with the national

legislation and donor requirements and the needs and wishes of the individuals, the UMC and his or her legal guardians.

In 2012, the numbers of victims of trafficking (VoT) assisted by IOM amounts to 440 individuals (see Figure 11 below) which represents an increase in victims assisted in comparison to the 357 victims assisted in 2011. In terms of the age of the victims assisted, 414 (94%) were adults and 26 (6%) were children. These numbers include individuals that were assisted through both AVRR programmes and programmes designed to assist the VoTs in other ways.

Figure 11: Victims of Trafficking by Sex

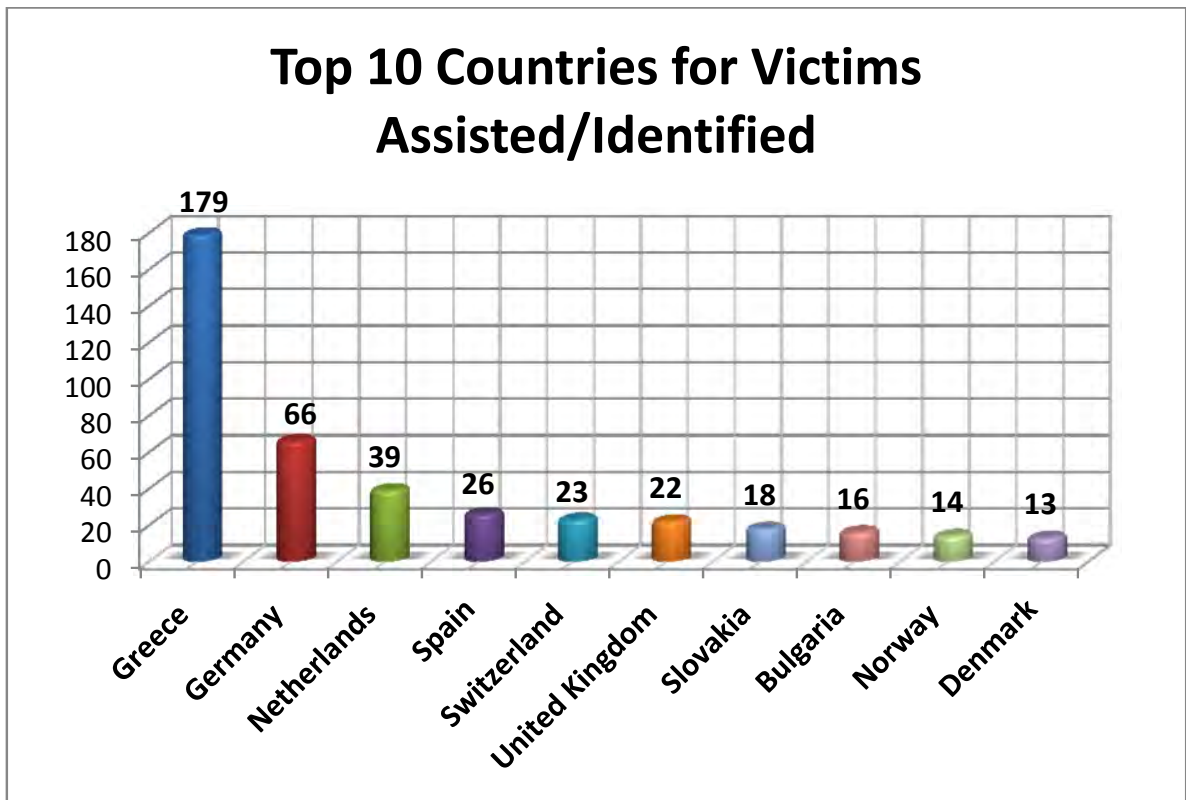


Figure 12: Top 10 Countries of Origin for Victims of Trafficking

Among the three top countries of origin are three EU Member States: Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria. They are followed by Pakistan, Brazil, Dominican Republic and Nigeria.

The top countries of origin registered for VoTs assisted by IOM have not varied much in comparison to the top countries of origin registered in 2011.

Figure 13: Top 10 Countries for Victims of Trafficking Assisted/Identified



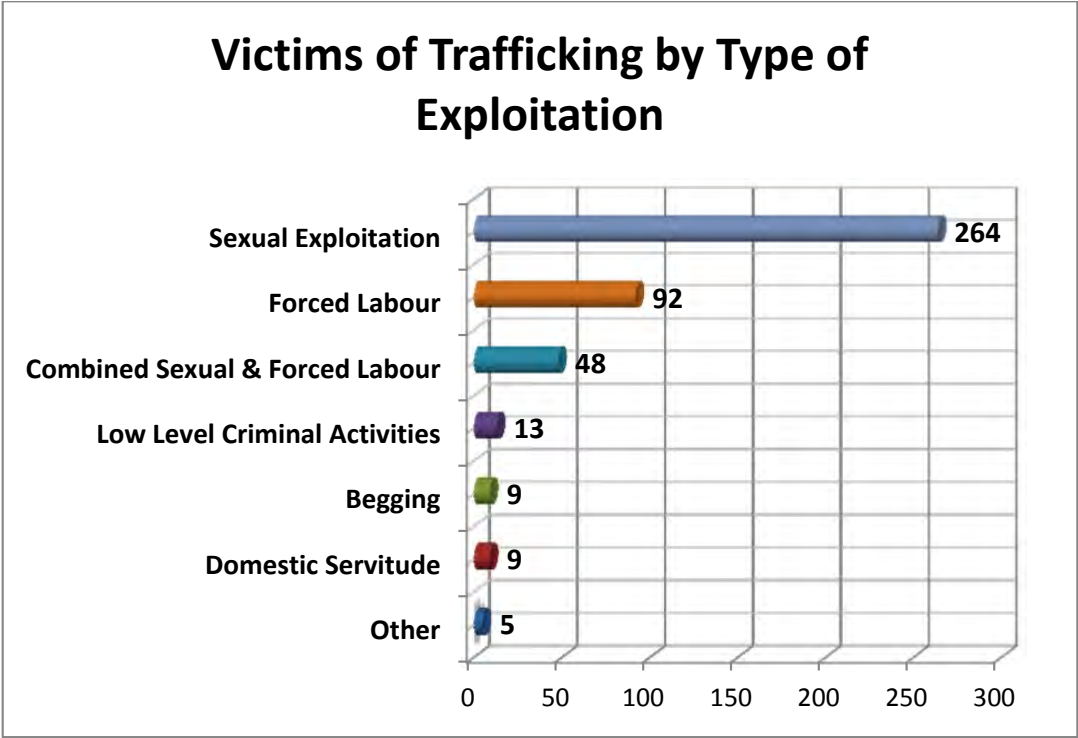
It might be surprising to find Greece among the IOM registered top countries of destination for VoTs in the EU. This might be explained on the one hand by the fact that Greece's external borders were reporting huge mixed migration flows and the identification and referral of particularly vulnerable migrant groups including for VoTs, intensified during 2012. On the other hand, it is also likely that Greece was a transit country and that secondary movements could have occurred after migrants entered Greece.

Apart from Greece, the top countries of destination registered by IOM are very similar to the ones registered in 2011 with Germany at the

top followed by The Netherlands. To be noted that these numbers and countries are influenced by the type and geographic location of the programmes managed by IOM.

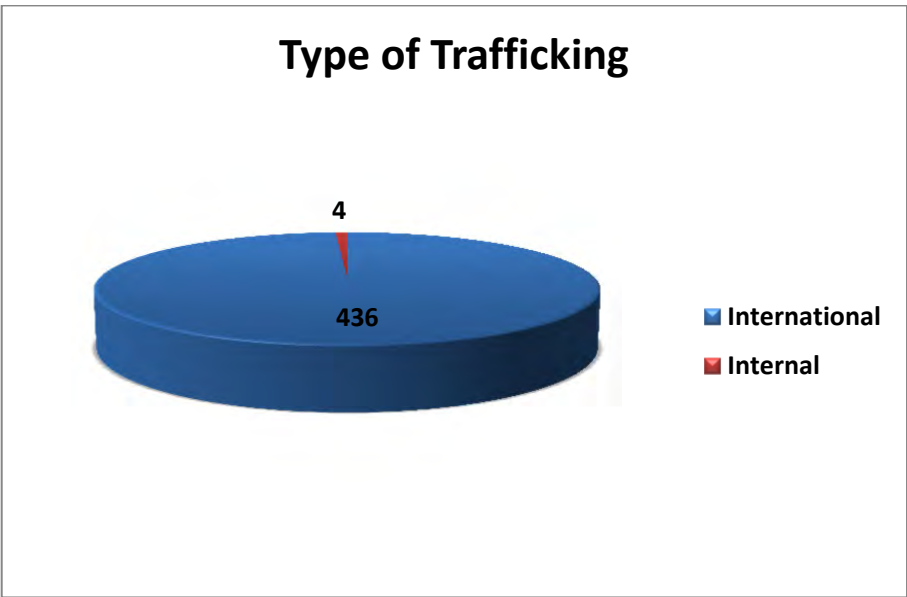
Similar to 2011, a larger group of the VoTs assisted by IOM in 2012 had been trafficked for sexual exploitation (60%) while 20% had been trafficked for purposes of forced labour. Yet another 11% had been trafficked for combined sexual exploitation and forced labour with 3% exploited through low level criminal activities and 2% through begging.

Figure 14: Victims of Trafficking by Type of Exploitation



The majority of the VoTs assisted by IOM in 2012, and 1% of the individuals were trafficked within 99%, were trafficked across an international border their own country.

Figure 15: Victims of Trafficking by Type of Trafficking



II. IOM Special Activities: Capacity Building

IOM implemented a number of different capacity building activities in cooperation with its counterparts from national authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) either within wider programmes, such as the AVRR programmes, or as separate programmes. These capacity-building activities were done in the areas of AVRR, Trafficking of Human Beings and Unaccompanied Migrant Children on a wide range of topics.

The encouragement of EU Member States to learn from each other, to organize study visits as well as **nurture multilateral common projects** within the EU has also increased.

The changing dynamics of return in the region have necessitated the importance of identifying strategic and comprehensive approaches to addressing migration management matters.

Information Collection

- Information collection, evaluation and analyses of return policies and programmes will remain a key to shaping the direction of return programmes.

Partnerships and Diasporas

- There is a need to enhance the involvement of diaspora associations and networks (including regional or provincial governments) in order to bridge assistance between the beneficiaries and the receiving communities. Increasingly amongst national programmes IOM witnesses greater cooperation between states in the region in implementing studies and through exchanges of information aiming at the joint development of actions to further ensure the sustainability of returns. These types of activities should be given particular attention for joint actions across AVR&R programmes.

Within the areas of AVRR, Counter-Trafficking and Unaccompanied Migrant Children, IOM provided training to 2,639 individuals working on these particular subjects either as policy-makers or practitioners. The main strategies used to provide capacity-building were through seminars, conferences and workshops (93%) and through study tours (7%).

Figure 16: Type of Training Provided

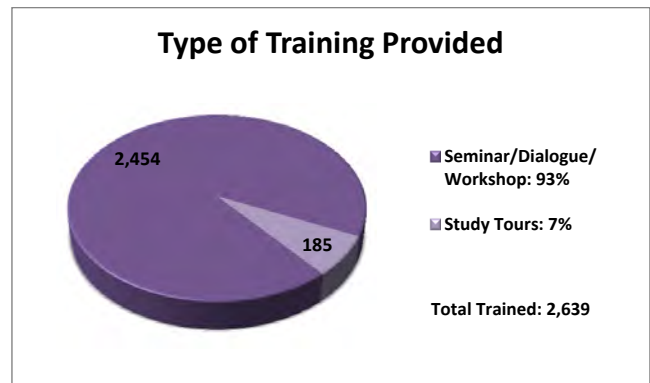
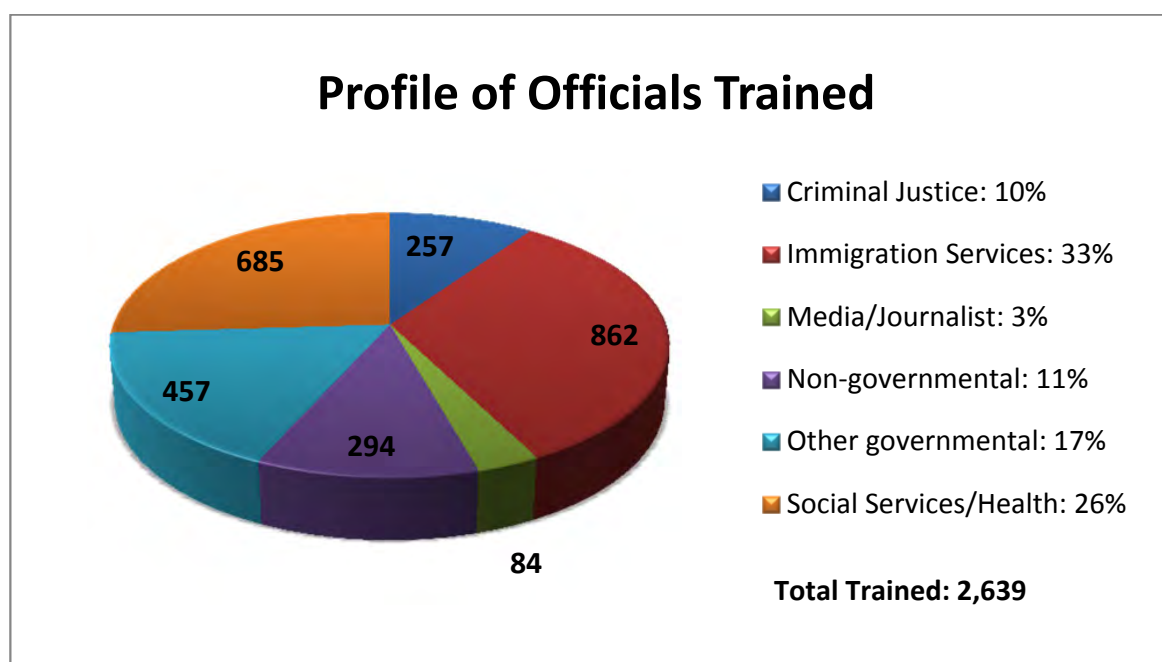


Figure 17: Profile of Officials Trained

III. Information Awareness Campaigns

In addition to the programmes providing access to direct assistance to different groups of migrants and to capacity building for policy-makers and practitioners in the areas of Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration, Trafficking of Human Beings and Unaccompanied Migrant Children,

IOM also implemented many initiatives aimed at disseminating information on the different types of assistance provided through IOM and on different migration related challenges, as well as research.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

I. Regional Overview: Dynamics, Trends, and Profile of IOM Beneficiaries

Throughout 2012, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region remained in a state of flux and change; with diversifying effects- both positive and negative -on migrants living, working and moving to, through and from the region. While the former ‘Arab Spring’ countries of 2011 embarked upon periods of transition (e.g. Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya), others such as Syria witnessed a sharp increase in instability that had impacts on neighbouring countries as well. The situations in Iraq and Yemen continue to be defined by protracted displacement of migrants.

At the same time, continued economic, political and social pressures in key origin countries, such as those in the Horn of Africa or West Africa, led many – and in some cases record numbers of - migrants to take increasingly dangerous journeys over land and by sea to reach other countries within the region or across the Mediterranean, to Europe. Furthermore, the demand for inexpensive labour resulted in many migrants working in the region, such as those from Southern Asia, being forced into situations of abuse, exploitation, and trafficking.

In responding to such challenges, IOM’s Migrant Assistance work in MENA in 2012 was orientated around four central pillars: (i) addressing irregular (and complex) migration flows and upholding the rights of migrants stranded in transit; (ii) protecting migrant workers against exploitation and trafficking; (iii) protecting children on the move; and (iv) improving reintegration opportunities for returning migrants.

Services provided included direct assistance and assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) to migrants in need. They also included capacity building to governmental and civil society counterparts in the form of targeted trainings, workshops and knowledge exchange tours, the production of new materials and research reports, policy support and regional dialogue, and legislative reform support.

A total of 9,869 migrants were provided with assistance by IOM offices in MENA; representing approximately nine per cent of the total number of migrants assisted by IOM migrant assistance staff globally in 2012. These included vulnerable migrants stranded in transit or caught in irregular situations (7,201); assisted medical cases (1,805); victims of trafficking (704); and unaccompanied minor children (UMC, 159). An almost equal split of males (52%) and females (48%) were provided with direct assistance, including AVRR, services. Adults accounted for 76% of the total migrants assisted while children accounted for 24%.

Figure I: Profile of Individuals Assisted

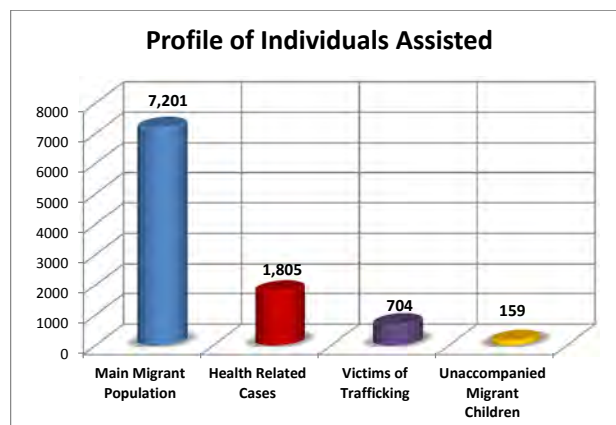


Figure 2: Individuals Assisted by Sex

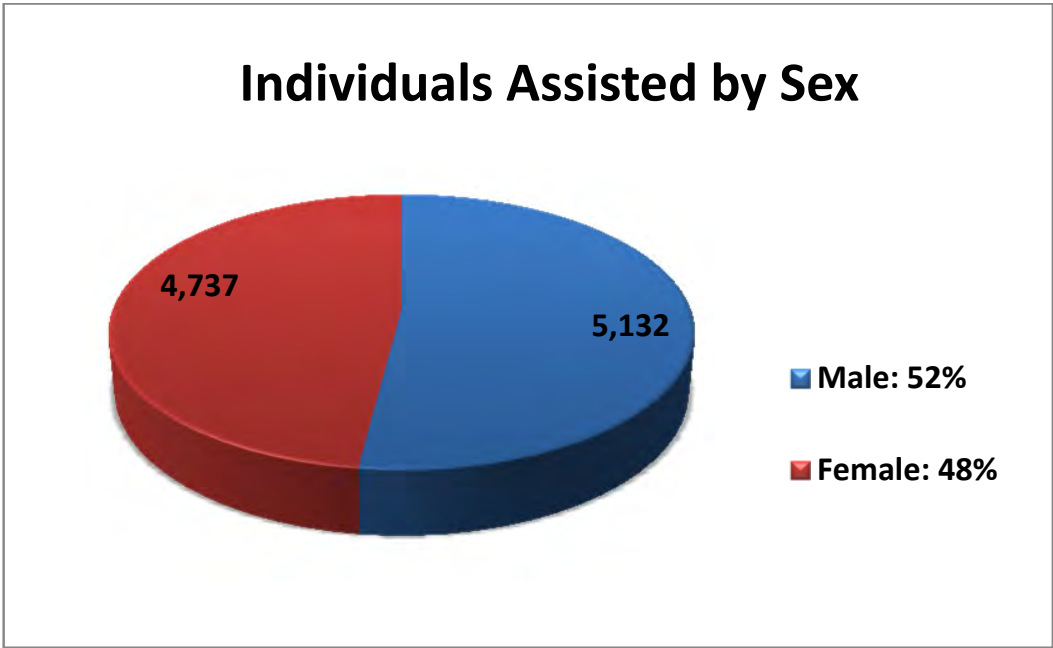
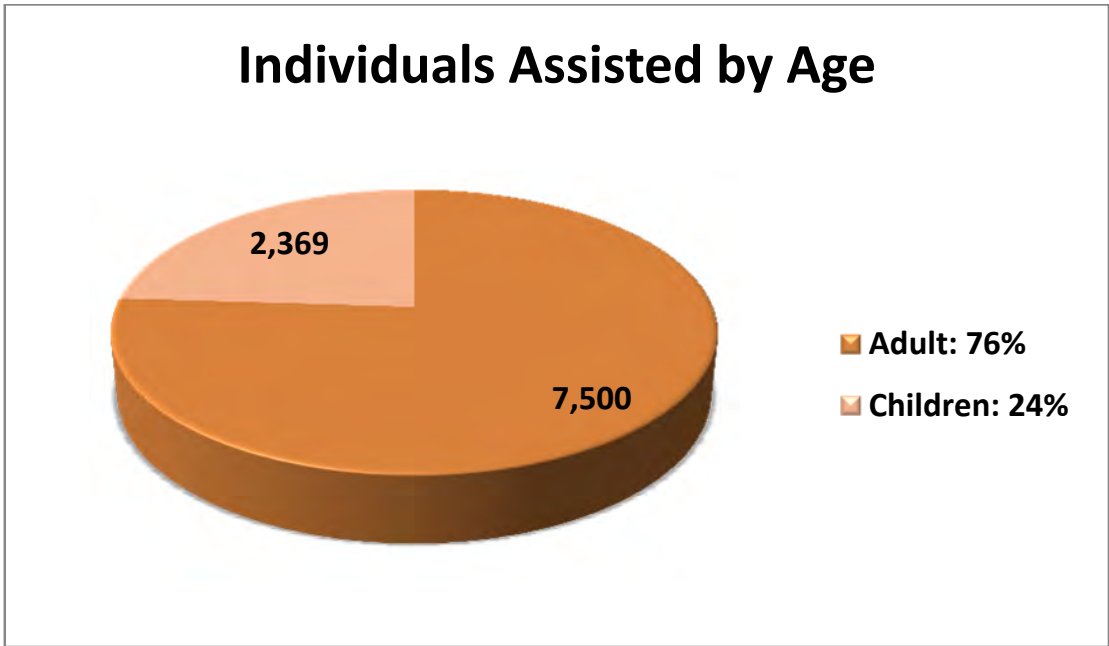


Figure 3: Individuals Assisted by Age



Irregular (and 'mixed') migratory flows presented one of the key challenges in MENA in 2012. These flows were a priority for IOM offices and staff in the region given their complex and diverse nature.

Traditionally, the primary passage for both regular and irregular migration from sub-Saharan African countries to Europe was through Maghreb countries; rather recently however, several major sub-routes have emerged flowing north. Structural factors and, in some cases, conflicts, compel people to leave their origin countries (including Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia and many West African countries) and migrate to North Africa and onward toward Europe and/or neighbouring countries. Regardless of their origin countries or their migratory routes, all migrants in the region face the same challenges.

Irregular migrants transiting through, and often stranded in MENA are often vulnerable. During 2012, IOM continued to obtain considerable insight into the (ever heinous) exploitation and abuse that has been inflicted upon migrants who are smuggled and in several instances end up being trafficked while trying to reach a better life abroad.

One example is the plight of migrants who are smuggled, kidnapped and trafficked from the refugee camps in Ethiopia and Sudan and extorted for up to USD 40,000 in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula while trying to reach Israel. Ethiopians crossing the Gulf of Aden are often exploited and extorted upon arrival in Yemen. Subjected to forced labour, sexual exploitation, slavery-like practices, servitude, torture, and, increasingly, rape, the needs of these migrants are acute. Others incur injuries, including gunshot wounds, in their efforts to cross borders.

Another worrying trend that manifested towards the end of 2012 related to the increase of UMCs identified after having been exploited along the migratory routes. In other contexts, migrants are stuck in transit in the north of Morocco or in reception facilities in Libya and remain in an

increasingly vulnerable situation.

Through on-going programs in MENA in 2012, IOM managed to identify entry points to commence engagement with government authorities at the central, local and now regional levels, while providing awareness raising and direct assistance to migrants and authorities along the migratory routes and in North Africa to ensure a holistic approach in addressing irregular migration and upholding migrants' rights.

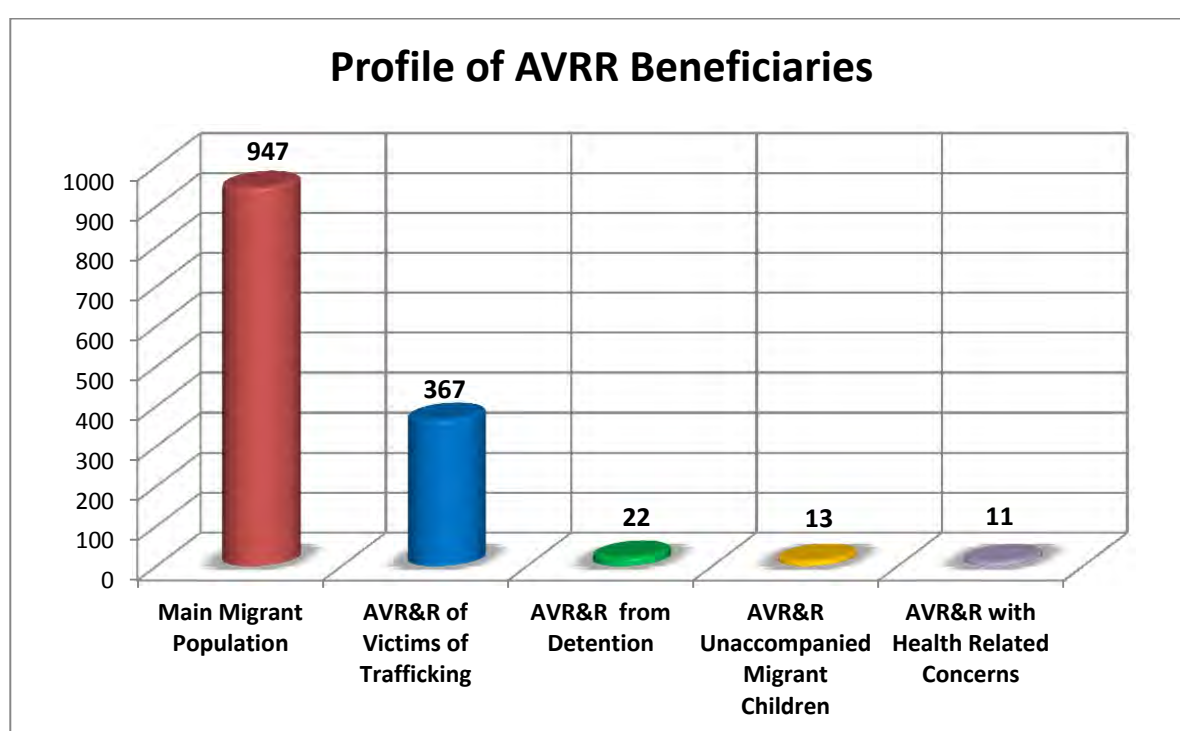
Some key highlights included:

- **Developing the capacity of government and CSOs to protect migrants, through the identification of vulnerabilities and the provision of direct assistance and durable solutions to migrants in countries along the migratory route:** The provision of direct assistance to migrants caught in transit scenarios remained a key priority for IOM in 2012. This included the provision of medical care, psycho-social support, shelter, legal and consular assistance, and eventually voluntary return and reintegration services to sub-Saharan migrants stranded, in particular, in Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, and Yemen. At the same time, IOM delivered targeted trainings to government officials and civil society actors across the region on the anti-trafficking framework, protection-sensitive border management responses, international human rights law, and migrant friendly-health responses.

Assisted voluntary return and reintegration is an integral form of assistance provided to a diverse range of individuals migrating to or from MENA. Beneficiaries increasingly include rejected asylum seekers or those likely to face rejection of their claim, irregular migrants, stranded migrants,

victims of trafficking, and other vulnerable groups (including unaccompanied minor children (UMCs), elderly people, or those with particular medical needs). Throughout 2012, IOM offices continued to provide tailored return or reintegration support to migrants in need.

Figure 4: Profile of AVRR Beneficiaries



Where related to a region of transit or destination, IOM implemented AVRR programmes throughout the Maghreb and Mashreq to assist largely sub-Saharan African migrants stranded en route to Europe or in an irregular immigration status in the host country. This included national AVRR programmes in Morocco and Tunisia, and a sub-regional programme covering Egypt and Libya. Assistance, while individually tailored, included the provision of emergency medical care, direct

assistance, provision of Non Food Items (NFIs), and finally, Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRRs). As 2012 came to a close, the demand for AVRR assistance remained acute with over one thousand migrants stranded in Morocco and several thousand in Yemen, in need of urgent assistance. Providing AVRR as a durable solution for migrants stranded in MENA will therefore remain a critical priority for IOM in the years to come.

Figure 5: AVRR Beneficiaries by Sex

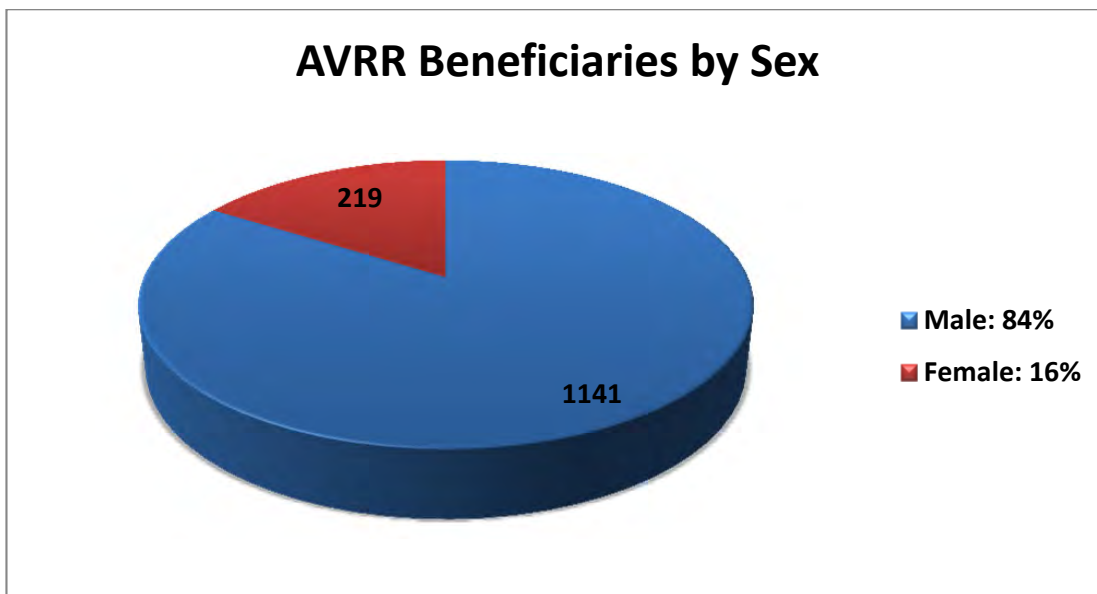


Figure 6: AVRR Beneficiaries by Age

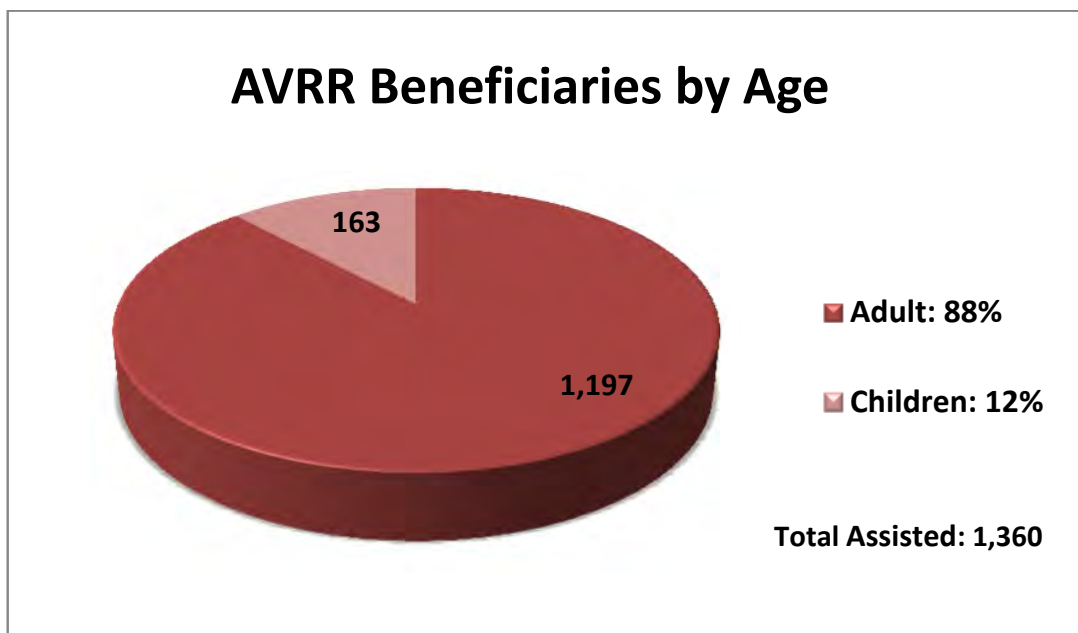
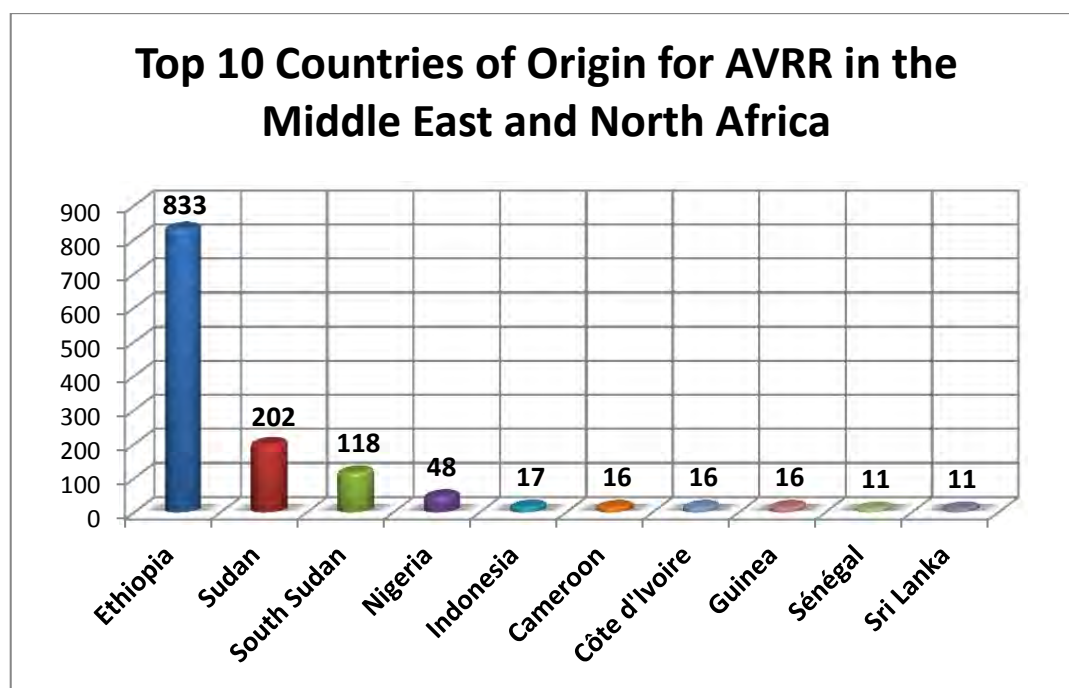


Figure 7: Top 10 Countries of Origin for AVRR Beneficiaries in the Middle East and North Africa

In terms of the Middle East and North Africa as source countries – or, that is, countries of return – IOM's efforts in 2012 centred on piloting new and innovative reintegration models. In the Kurdistan

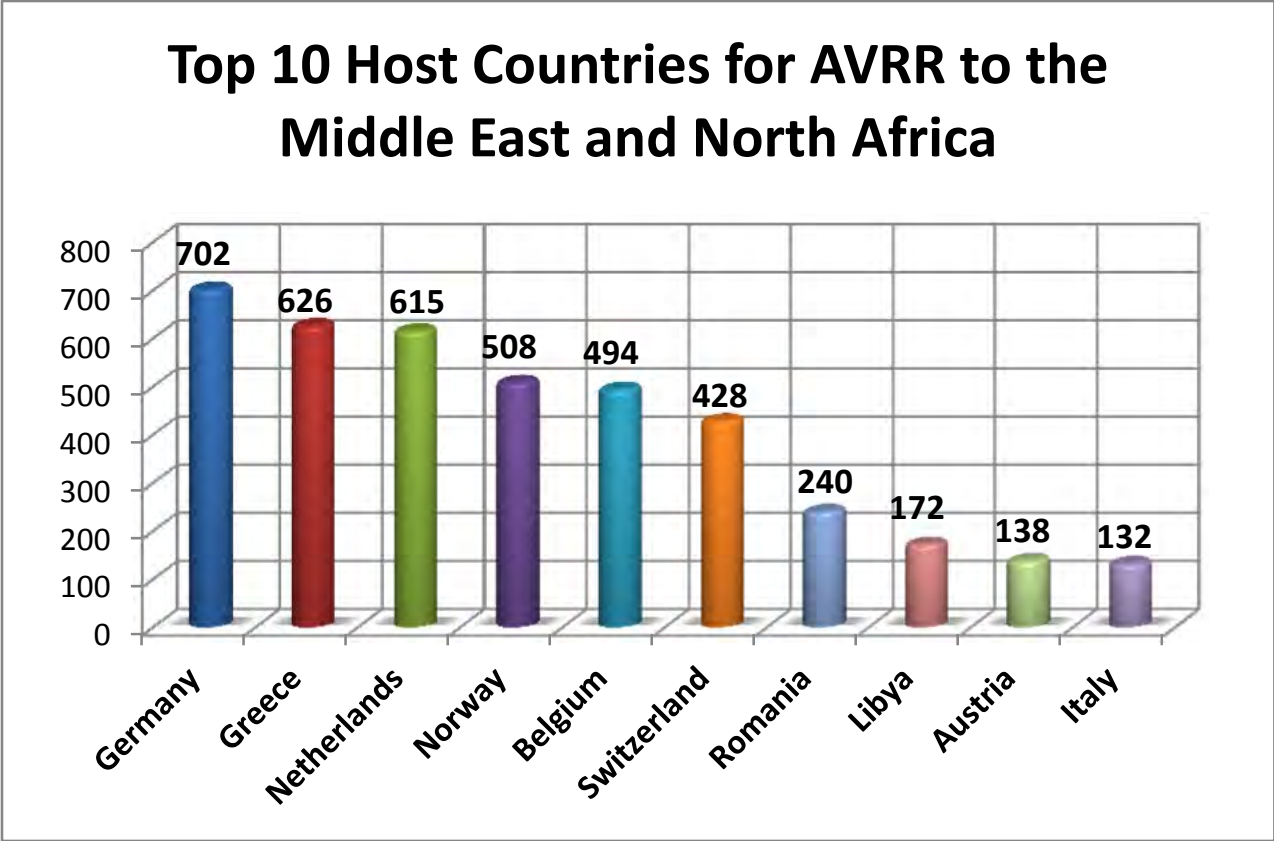
region of Iraq, for example, IOM implemented the MAGNET project, with the aim to promote the link between the private sector, skills-based job creation, and the profile of diaspora.

The objectives of the MAGNET Project are to (i) strengthen the coordination and cooperation between four EU Member States (Austria, Belgium, France and the Netherlands) regarding the reintegration of Iraqi nationals returning to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (Kurdistan Regional Government – KRG) as part of national voluntary return programmes; (ii) develop a common approach; and (iii) improve the long-term reintegration of the beneficiaries.

Key stats:

- 106 beneficiaries, who have been referred to nearly 150 positions.
- 46 beneficiaries have found employment (target: 30).
- More than 100 businesses have recorded almost 400 job offers in the project database.

Figure 8: Top 10 Host Countries for AVRR to the Middle East and North Africa



The Middle East and North Africa represents one of the most significant labour-receiving regions globally. Workers predominantly originate from countries in South Asia, Southeast Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa, migrating in search of improved economic and employment opportunities. Indeed, since the Arab Spring of 2011, which continued into 2012, intra-regional labour mobility appears to be on the increase.

While labour mobility is a positive sign of development, regrettably these movements, particularly in the Middle East and North Africa, can occur in a chaotic and uncontrolled manner, with unethical recruitment and exploitative labour practices being of key concern.

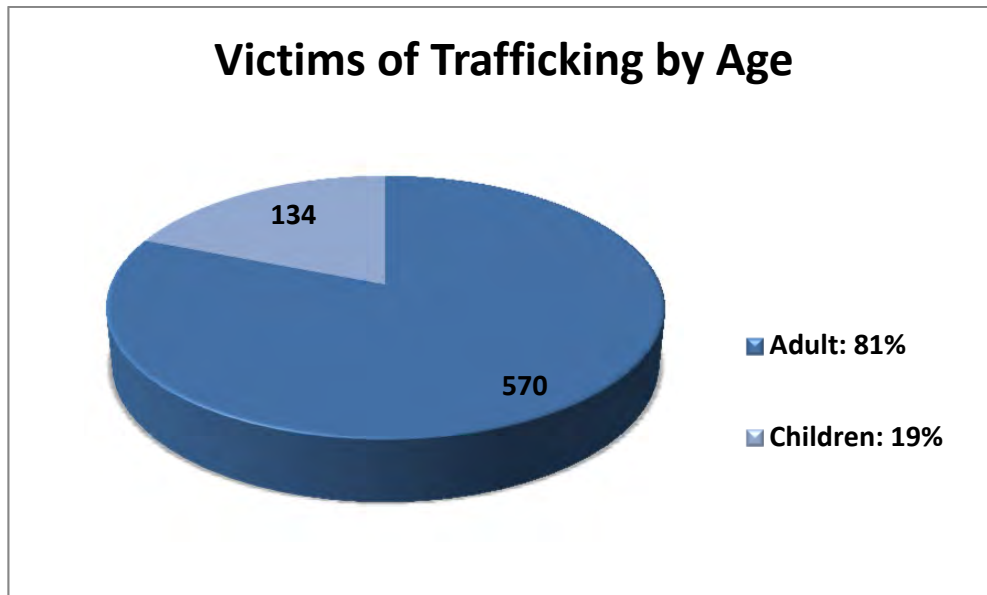
Figure 9: Victims of Trafficking by Age**Figure 10:** Victims of Trafficking by Sex

Figure 11: Top 10 Countries of Origin for Victims of Trafficking Assisted

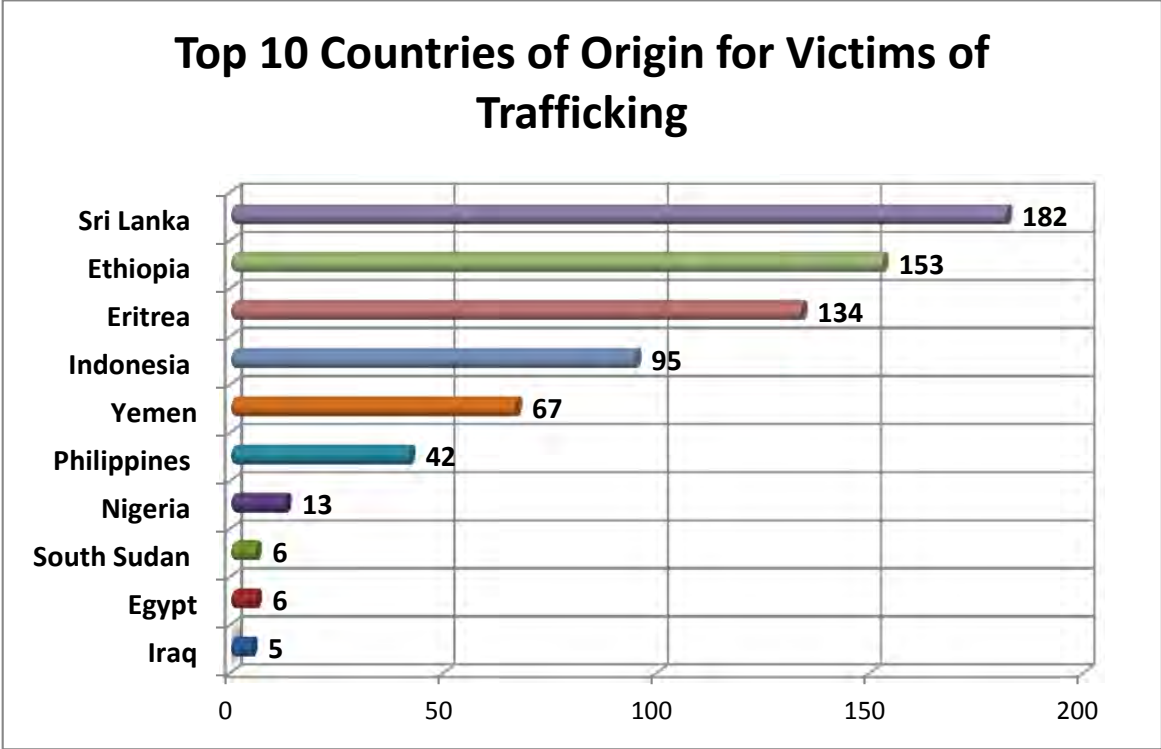
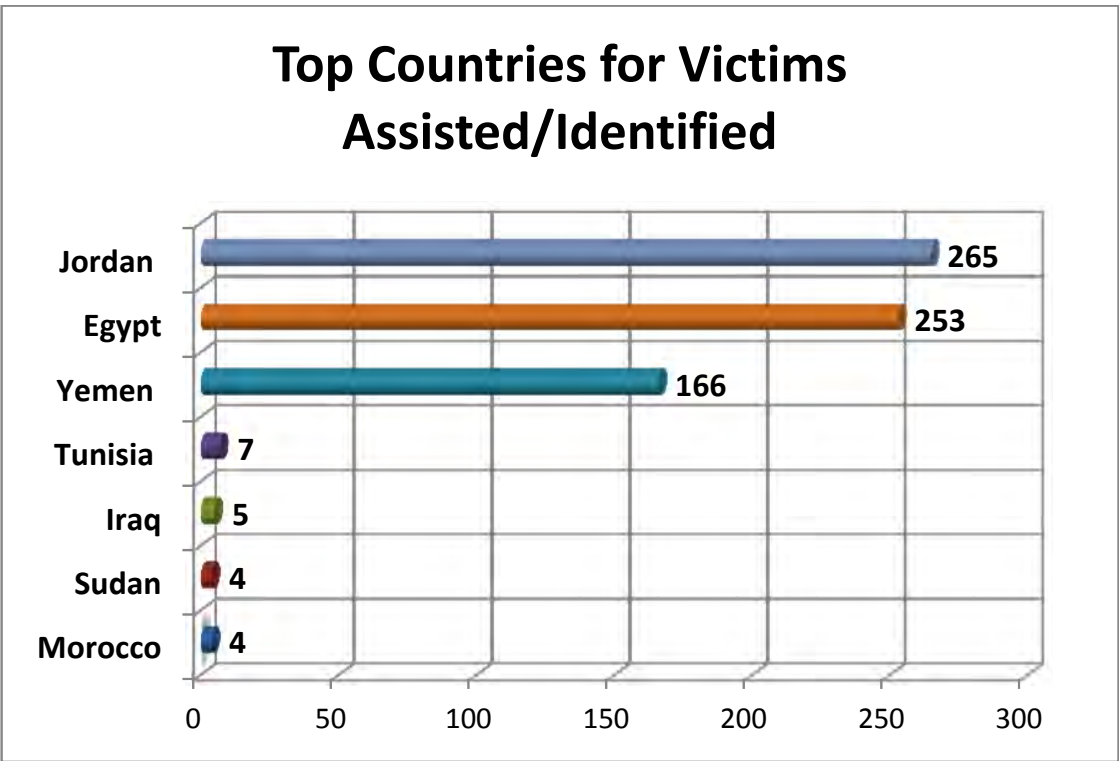


Figure 12: Top Countries for Victims of Trafficking Assisted and Identified



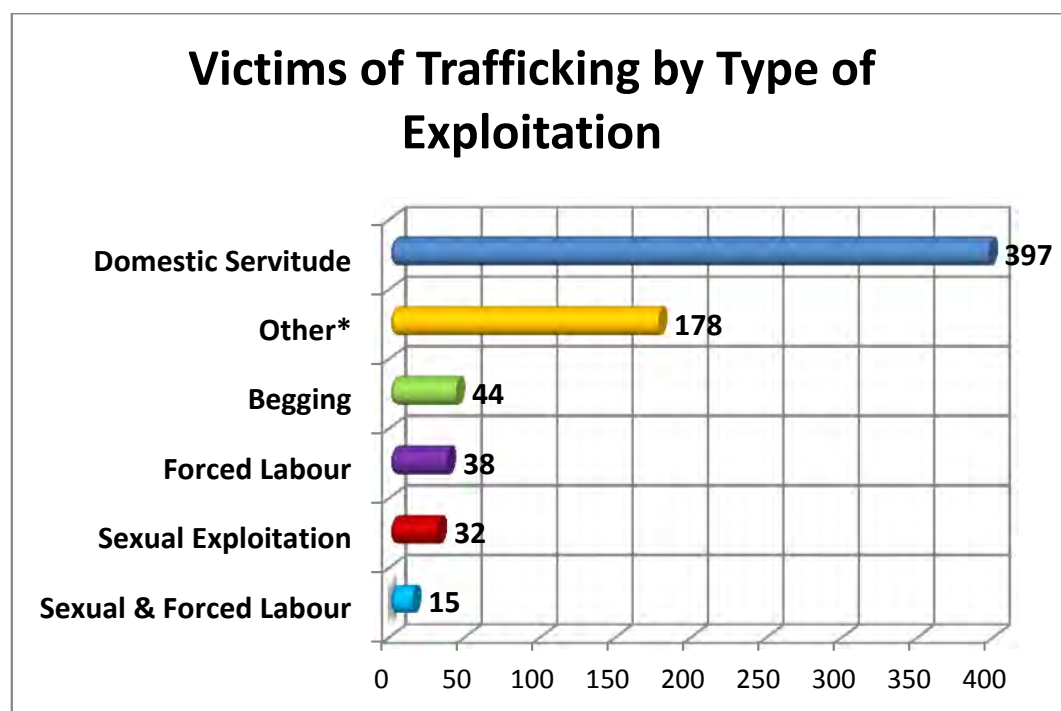
Migrant workers within the MENA region remained increasingly vulnerable throughout 2012. Continued conflict and instability in some countries in the region, such as in Syria, further exposed migrant workers to exploitation and human trafficking as pre-existing national anti-trafficking and labour market structures became increasingly impacted. At the same time, the demand for cheap labour and cheap goods has most significantly impacted migrants working in the unskilled and semi-skilled sectors such as the agricultural, textiles, construction, and domestic sectors.

Many migrants are employed in marginal, low status, inadequately regulated, irregular sectors of economic activity with little security. At the same time, restrictive labour policies enshrined through

the Kafala system in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf kept migrants in positions of vulnerability, dependent upon their sponsors and often not in possession of their identify documents.

Labour violation and human trafficking cases assisted by IOM offices throughout the MENA region in 2012 reveal that exploitation is multifaceted: common abuses include denial of salary/overtime allowances, undertaking of risky work, lack of rest and vacation days, poor or no compensation, ill treatment, physical torture, denial of medical help and reduction of benefits, such as home-leave, accommodation, and air fare. In some cases visas were cancelled before the termination of the contract period against which the workers have no access to legal redress.

Figure 13: Victims of Trafficking by Type of Exploitation



*This includes slavery and slavery-like practices.

Many migrants become trapped in a nationally-defined 'illegal' situation due to this exploitation, which exposes them to the risks of irregular migration, and in particular to human trafficking and smuggling. This is particularly the case of young female migrant workers, many of whom are forced to accept vulnerable employment as domestic workers and have little to no rights as a consequence of exploitative work practices.

Some key highlights included:

- **Protecting the most vulnerable, exploited and trafficked migrant workers through the provision of comprehensive direct assistance and capacity building efforts:** During 2012, IOM offices in the region provided comprehensive direct assistance to 704 individuals trafficked for varying forms of exploitation such as forced labour, sexual exploitation, forced marriage, begging, and slavery. While each trafficked person receives highly individualised care (often over a period of several months), common forms of assistance include safe accommodation, medical assistance, psycho-social support, legal and consular assistance (including RSD together with national asylum authorities, where needed), return counselling, return travel and reintegration assistance, education and skills development, as well as microfinance. One particular highlight (continuing into 2013 too) included the critical screening and assistance to abused and exploited female domestic workers from Sri Lanka, Indonesia and the Philippines who, thanks to an amnesty by the Government of Jordan and with the support of IOM, were able to return to their countries of origin and embark upon new vocational or educational opportunities. IOM offices in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen responded further to protect trafficked individuals in the respective countries.

Children on the move to, from and through the MENA region represented a significant caseload in 2012, with 24% of cases assisted by IOM being under the age of 18. At the same time, children represent a particular vulnerable and thereby challenging caseload. For example, of the 163 children assisted with AVRR support in MENA, 13 were UMCs and of the 704 trafficked persons assisted, 134 were children.

While IOM strives to always provide the highest level of individualized care to beneficiaries, the care of children requires enhanced procedures. During 2012, IOM worked in conjunction with national governments and civil society partners to ensure that children on the move were duly protected. This included working with actors in the Maghreb and Mashreq to establish Best Interest Determination panels or working with international actors to facilitate family tracing. In the case of trafficked children, many of whom were also unaccompanied, IOM ensured access to safe shelter, schooling, vocational activities, and medical care.

Some other key highlights included:

- Providing durable solutions to minors in Tunisia's Choucha camp through resettlement and voluntary return and reintegration.
- Mainstreaming child protection approaches into IOM's activities through staff training by UNICEF.

Mariam's Story

Mariam (fictitious name) is a minor and a victim of trafficking. She was sold in her country in West Africa and brought to work in Egypt. Thanks to the joint effort of the Government of Egypt and the Government of her country, supported by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Mariam was helped to return home, as per her desire. Due to her story of trafficking and abuse, rehabilitation will be a long path, started from the moment of her release. Mariam case represents a ground-breaking achievement towards ensuring the rights of victims of trafficking in Egypt.

The first time IOM met with Mariam in the hustle and bustle of the Egyptian Immigration offices she was sitting in silence, her eyes wide open, tormenting the sleeves of her hoodie. She whispered her story to the IOM doctor. Mariam's story is told by the iron burns scars on her small hands. Hers is a story of despair, hope and freedom.

Mariam is sixteen. She had lived with her parents and siblings until her father sold her to work as a domestic aide for an Egyptian doctor. Mariam protested, she wanted to study. In 2006, when Mariam was ten, the Egyptian family returned to Cairo bringing her along. Once in Egypt, treatment turned abusive. Mariam was made to work excessive hours, never received any salary and her passport was confiscated. She was locked in the house, physically and emotionally abused. The employer insulted her and her loved ones. During the whole time Mariam spent at her hosting family, she was not allowed to speak to her mother; every time her relatives tried to call, the employer hanged up the phone. By a flash of luck, she was able to steal the house keys, six years after being sold. She quickly packed some clothes, took her passport and snuck out of her prison.

Unfortunately her ordeal was not over yet. Mariam was arrested on the ground of migration law infringement. Thankfully, she was soon released by Egyptian authorities in compliance with the new Egyptian anti-human trafficking law 64/2010. Mariam was recognized as a victim of trafficking (VOT) and assigned to a government shelter run by the National Council for Children and Motherhood (NCCM). The Public Prosecutor has started investigating her case. Mariam spent some months in the shelter. She became friends with the staff and with the other guests. A quiet, shy girl, her face suddenly shines when she whispers: "I want to show you some pictures". She opens her pink bulging wallet full of small rectangular photos, souvenirs of her shelter friends.

Under the EU-Italy funded IOM project RAVEL ("Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme for Migrants Stranded in Egypt and Libya"), Mariam was provided with one-way flight ticket and airport assistance upon departure, transit and arrival. In compliance with her rights as an unaccompanied minor, IOM made available an operational travel escort during her trip home. Reintegration support will help her establish an income-generating activity or pay education and medical fees.

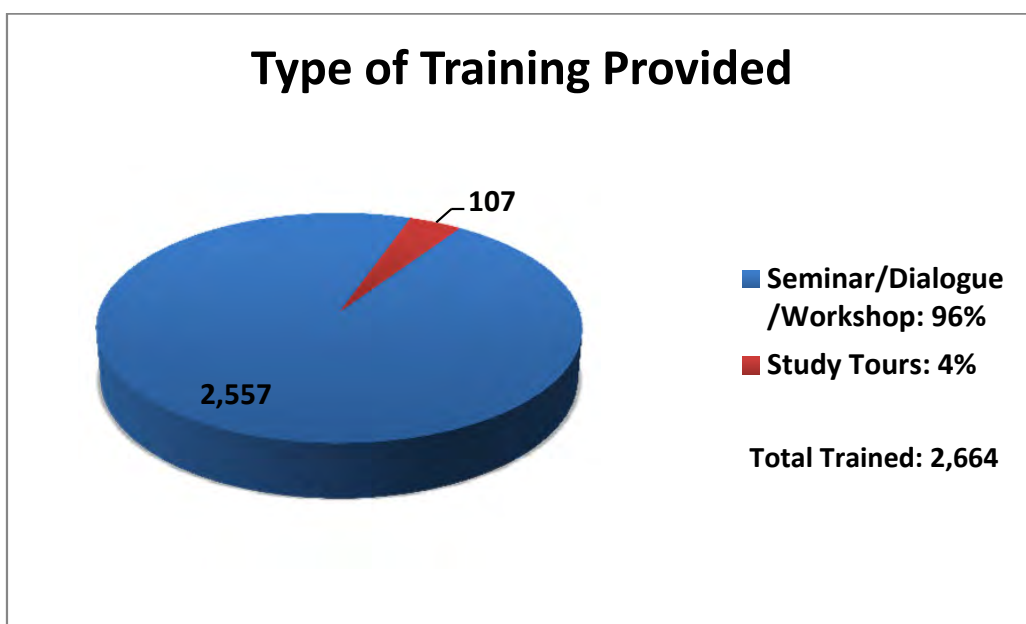
Once she arrived in her country, Mariam was received by the child protection police and by the designated receiving victims of trafficking shelter, in coordination with UNICEF. After a couple of weeks at the shelter, she was finally reunited with her long lost family. Mariam will have the chance to attend professional courses (tailoring, hospitality or catering). When she left the Egyptian shelter the other girls asked her, "Who's going to cook for us now?", Mariam remembers with a smile. She wants to open an Egyptian restaurant in her country, because cooking is her passion. Mariam's hands now display a cheerful glittered nail polish.

II. IOM Special Activities: Capacity Building

In terms of capacity building, 2,664 actors working in the field of migrant protection, anti-trafficking, and migration management benefitted from a diverse range of trainings, seminars, workshops, awareness raising sessions, and knowledge exchange tours. These were spilt between governmental actors (61%) and civil society actors (39%). IOM also

continued to provide technical expertise to support the “Arab Initiative to Combat Human Trafficking”, a joint approach by the Qatar Foundation to Combat Human Trafficking (QFCHT), the League of Arab States and UNODC.

Figure 14: Type of Training Provided

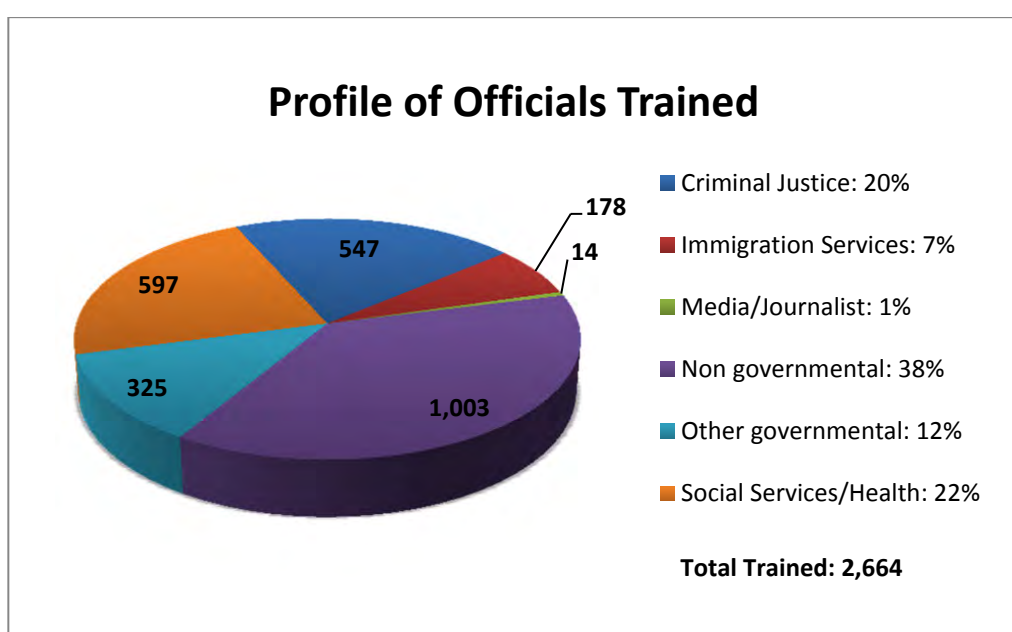


Training for prosecutors on the new Anti-Trafficking Law

Convictions of human traffickers and those involved in labour exploitation are regrettably low. While not included to the MENA region, IOM sought to focus its efforts in 2012 on working with national and regional bodies to ensure that criminal justice actors are provided with the knowledge and tools to prosecute cases. In Egypt, Morocco and Yemen combined, for example, IOM trained

over 500 judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement officials. At the regional level, IOM also supported the League of Arab States in the development of a model Arab anti-trafficking law, and supplementary Arab anti-trafficking strategy. Containing strong human rights-provisions, such achievements mark a significantly positive step for the region.

Figure 15: Profile of Officials Trained



III. Information Awareness Campaigns

While efforts have been made to increase the understanding of labour exploitation and human trafficking in the MENA region, the knowledge base amongst migrant workers, local communities, and key responders can be improved. In 2012, IOM Egypt worked with national anti-trafficking counterparts to produce the comprehensive documentary on human trafficking, *The Path*.¹ Since

being screened in other countries in the region, the documentary has helped shine a light on the plight of trafficked nationals and migrants, thereby increasing awareness on the needed responses at the same time. Furthermore tens of thousands of migrants, anti-trafficking actors and members of the community benefitted from awareness raising on safe migration and protecting human rights.



¹IOM Cairo, 2012 Fact Sheet “Combatting Human Trafficking in Egypt.”

Available at [http://www.egypt.iom.int/Doc/Counter%20Trafficking%20Fact%20Sheet%20Egypt%20\(2012\).pdf](http://www.egypt.iom.int/Doc/Counter%20Trafficking%20Fact%20Sheet%20Egypt%20(2012).pdf)

SOUTH AMERICA

I. Regional Overview: Dynamics, Trends, and Profile of IOM Beneficiaries

South America has a long tradition of extra-regional migration, with strong historical links to countries in Europe and North America. Recent IOM studies have shown that these flows have changed in recent decades, as many migrants choose to return from countries outside the region, such as Spain.¹ This return migration is partly linked to declining opportunities in other regions and the global financial crisis, and partly linked to strengthening economies in some countries in South America. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay have seen important increases in the number of nationals returning home in recent years.² South America is home to several on-going integration and free movement efforts including MERCOSUR, CAN and UNASUR. Migration flows between countries on the continent are significant, and in some cases increasing. Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, for example, are countries that receive important migration flows from other countries in South America. The majority of migration movements involving South America appear to be related to economic migration and labour opportunities.³

In 2012, IOM worked closely with governmental and non-governmental partners in South America to promote and protect the human rights of migrants in line with national plans as well as regional and international commitments. A total of 50 individuals received direct assistance through IOM as part of counter-trafficking (CT) and assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) projects managed in the region, and hundreds more were assisted in cooperation with IOM projects in destination countries. 14% of those assisted under projects led by the region were men and the majority of beneficiaries were adults (90%). More details are provided in the following sections of this report.

¹IOM, Migrantes Sudamericanos en España: Panorama y Políticas, CUADERNOS MIGRATORIOS N° 1, 2011

²IOM, Panorama Migratorio del Sur, 2012

³Ibid.

Figure 1: Profile of Individuals Assisted

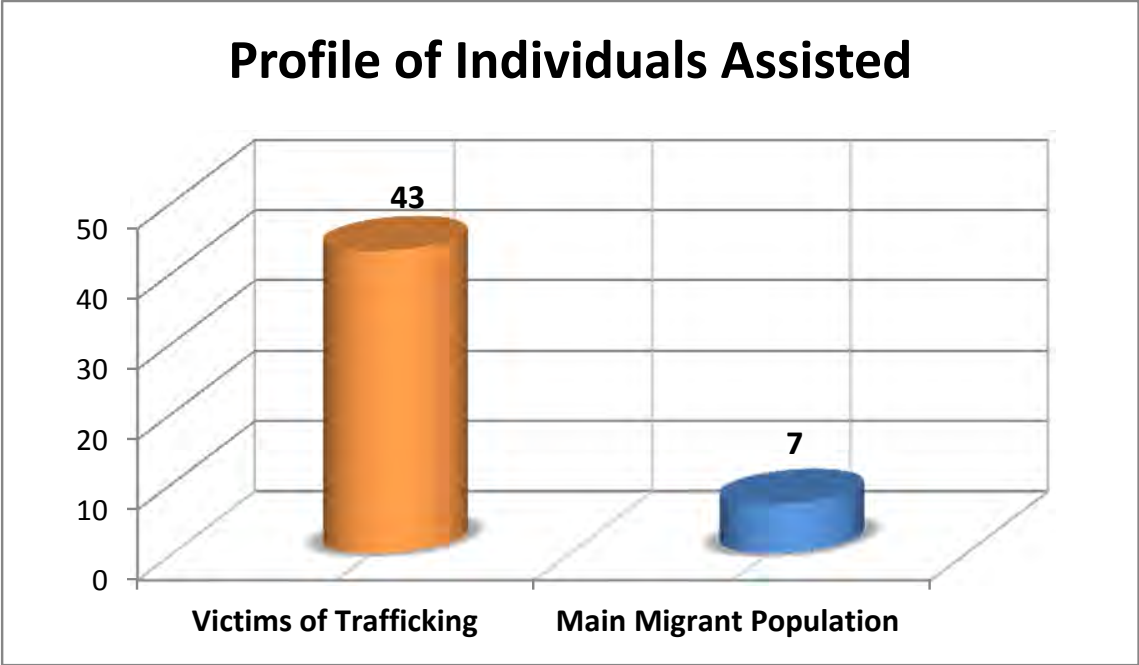


Figure 2: Individuals Assisted by Sex

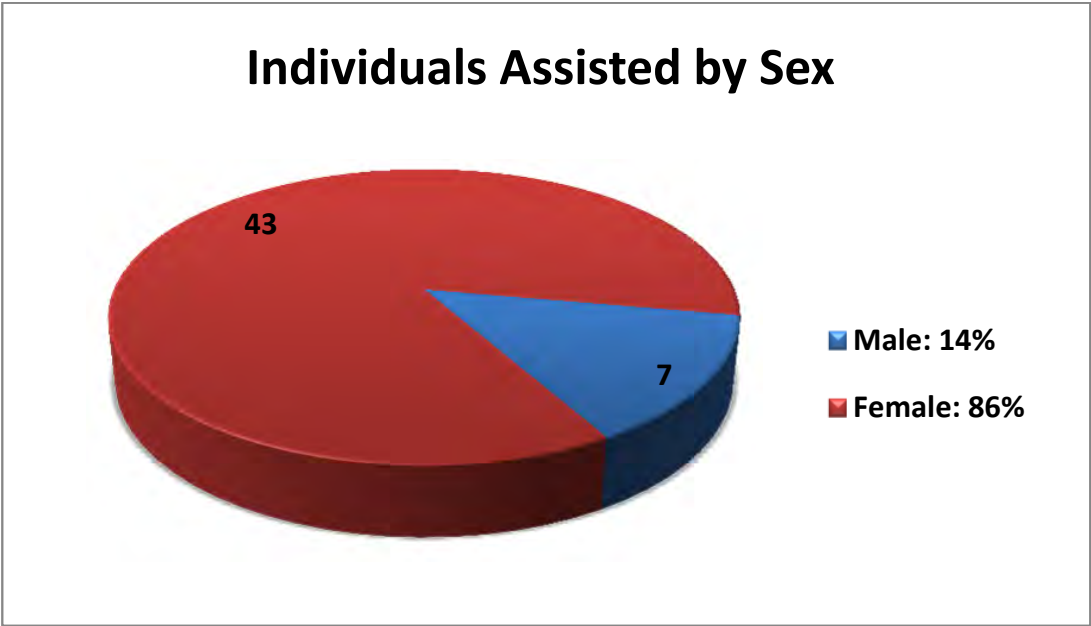
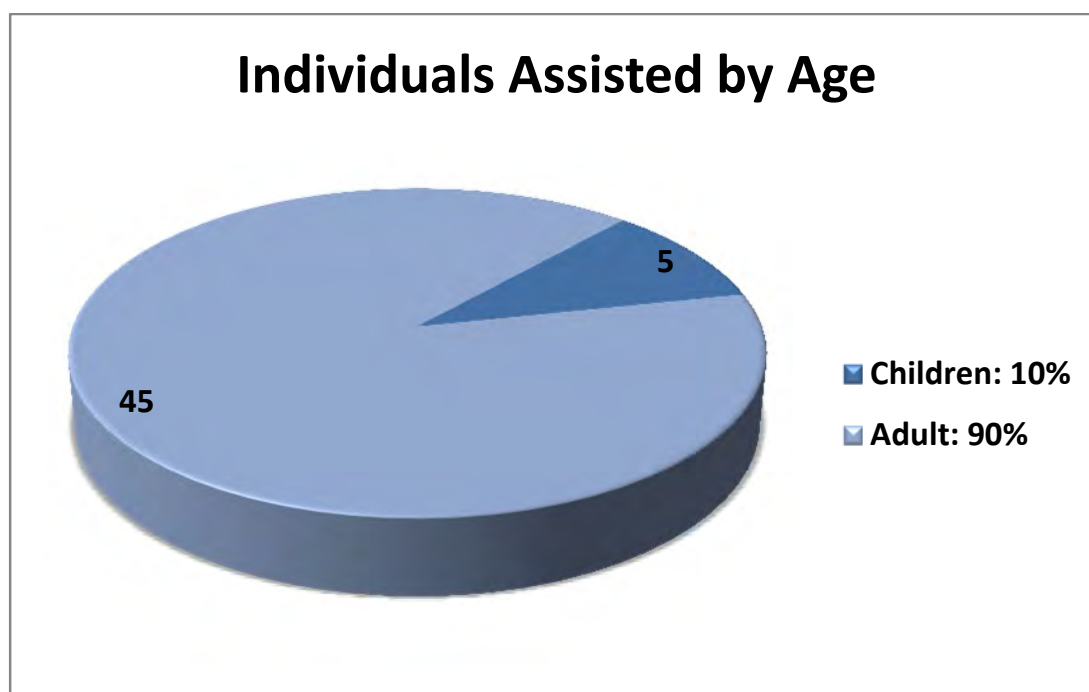


Figure 3: Individuals Assisted by Age

In 2012 IOM led three return migration projects from South America – one in Bolivia focused on return and reintegration of migrants and two in Colombia related to the new return law and policy. Donors included the governments themselves and the IOM Development Fund.

Many IOM missions in South America provide reintegration support to migrants participating in IOM assisted voluntary return and reintegration programs (AVRR), including IOM Ecuador. The specialized AVRR team in Quito provides technical assistance and individualized support

to returning migrants. In 2012, IOM supported 88 migrants who returned to Ecuador from the UK, Switzerland, Italy, Estonia and Canada. Reintegration activities included facilitating access to services such as healthcare and education as well as targeted support for small business start-up actions. Through these reintegration activities, IOM Ecuador provides integrated services that help the migrant benefit from the wide range of services provided by the Government of Ecuador, civil society and other stakeholders, in line with the migrant's own reintegration goals and projects.



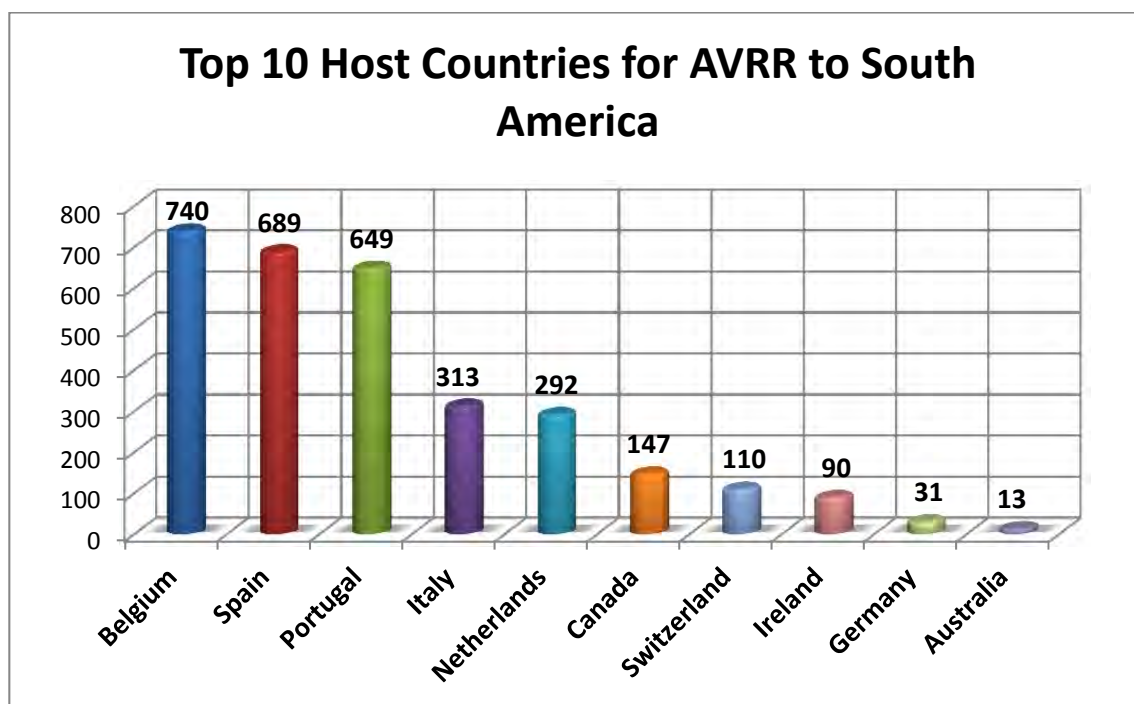
An Ecuadorian IOM returnee from Italy with his recently purchased auto rickshaw, bought with the help of IOM reintegration assistance.
© IOM Ecuador 2012



An Ecuadorian IOM returnee from Italy raises dairy cows to sell dairy products in his region with the help of IOM reintegration assistance.
© IOM Ecuador 2012

In addition, IOM offices in South America worked closely with colleagues in other regions to support the return and reintegration of hundreds of South America nationals from countries outside

the region. South American migrants returned predominantly from Belgium, Spain and Portugal (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Top 10 Host Countries for AVRR to South America in 2012

In 2012 there were 12 active counter-trafficking projects in South America, funded by a range of donors. Many projects were funded by the South American governments themselves. Other donors included the US Government (USAID and INL), the Canadian Government (ACCBP), the IOM Development Fund, as well as joint funding mechanisms related to the United Nations (UN. GIFT, UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, and the ONE UN Coherence Fund). Some projects focused on voluntary return and reintegration assistance for victims of trafficking – such as a project targeting migrant children in Argentina and a project in Paraguay focused on reintegration of Paraguayan trafficked persons. Other projects were more holistic in their approach, supporting governments to implement national counter-trafficking policies, develop annual counter-trafficking plans, and to build the capacity of key stakeholders (as in Bolivia, Colombia and

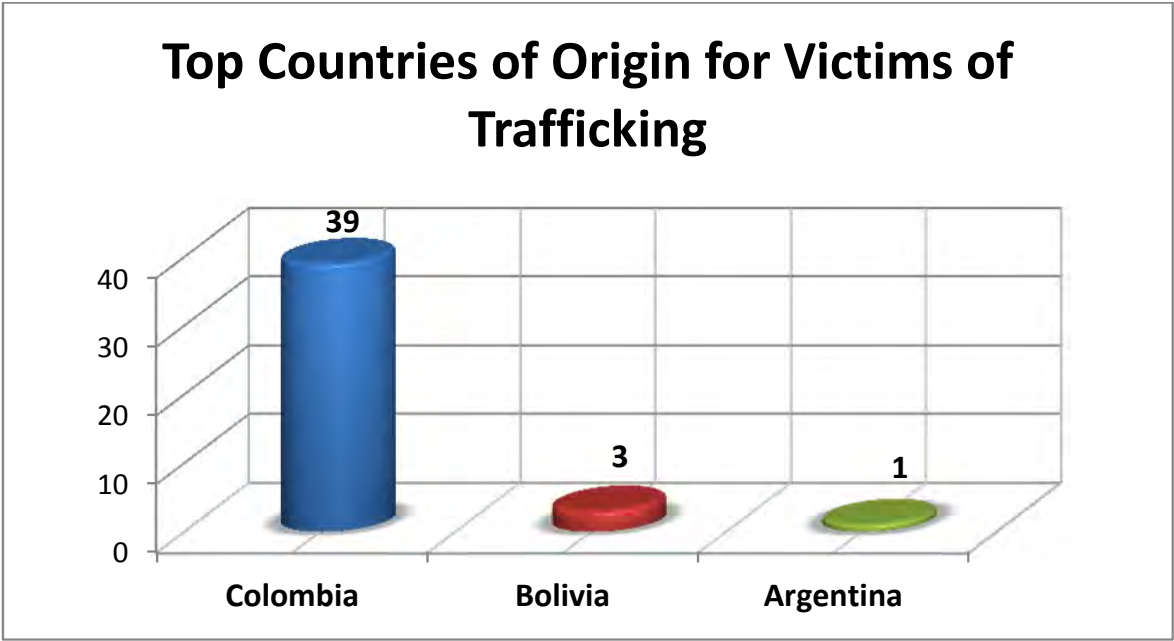
Ecuador). In 2012 IOM implemented several counter-trafficking projects focused on the criminal justice system, building capacity of law enforcement actors, facilitating improvements in legislation or regulations, and providing targeted training to police, judges and prosecutors. Many of these projects were implemented in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru. In Uruguay, IOM focused on commercial sexual exploitation of children and trafficking of women as one form of gender-based violence defined through two broader UN initiatives.

While in most countries IOM counter-trafficking activities are mostly focused on providing technical support to governmental and NGO partners, IOM does carry out direct assistance to victims in some cases.

In 2012, IOM directly assisted 43 victims of trafficking in South America. Most of those identified and assisted under projects in the region were adult women, likely reflecting the focus of the national counter-trafficking systems in the region on sexual exploitation. Trafficked persons assisted were predominately from Colombia. The

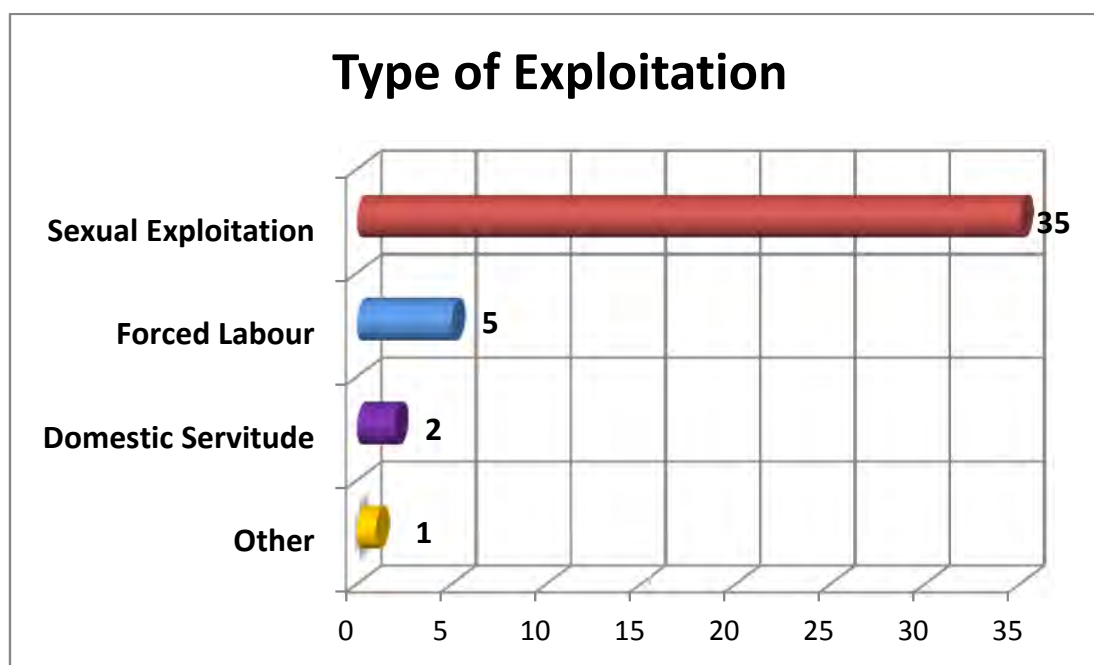
top countries of origin for victims of trafficking in South America were Colombia, Argentina, and Bolivia (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Top Countries of Origin for Victims of Trafficking



Most victims who received assistance under IOM projects in the region had been sexually exploited. However, in line with emerging trends in the region, some victims of trafficking who were assisted by IOM experienced labour exploitation, including

domestic servitude. IOM is working closely with partners to build capacity to identify and assist victims of trafficking who experience labour exploitation in the region.

Figure 6: Type of Exploitation

Global Assistance Fund¹

In 2012, IOM Argentina and IOM Bolivia supported the voluntary return and reintegration of 17 Bolivian victims of trafficking identified in Argentina. All were victims of labour exploitation, and most were adolescents. These vulnerable migrants were assisted using the IOM Global Assistance Fund (GAF) in collaboration with counter-trafficking actors in both Argentina and Bolivia. IOM and its partners are monitoring trafficking in persons for labour exploitation as an important emerging topic in South America, not because such exploitation is new, but because it is beginning to be discussed in the context of counter-trafficking efforts. The exploitation of Bolivian migrants in textile production in Argentina is just one example.

¹Individuals assisted by IOM's Global Assistance Fund are accounted for in the global figures, but not in the regional statistics since they were not assisted by an IOM mission in the region.

Among those assisted by IOM projects in South America in 2012 were four unaccompanied migrant children who had been trafficked into exploitation, primarily labor. IOM assisted 28 trafficked persons identified in the region in 2012 to voluntarily return home.

Most of the victims assisted by IOM in South America had migrated internationally as part of their trafficking situation; however a few cases of internal trafficking were identified. Internal trafficking presents new and different challenges and is of growing concern to IOM and partners in the region.

Figure 7: Type of Trafficking (Internal/International)

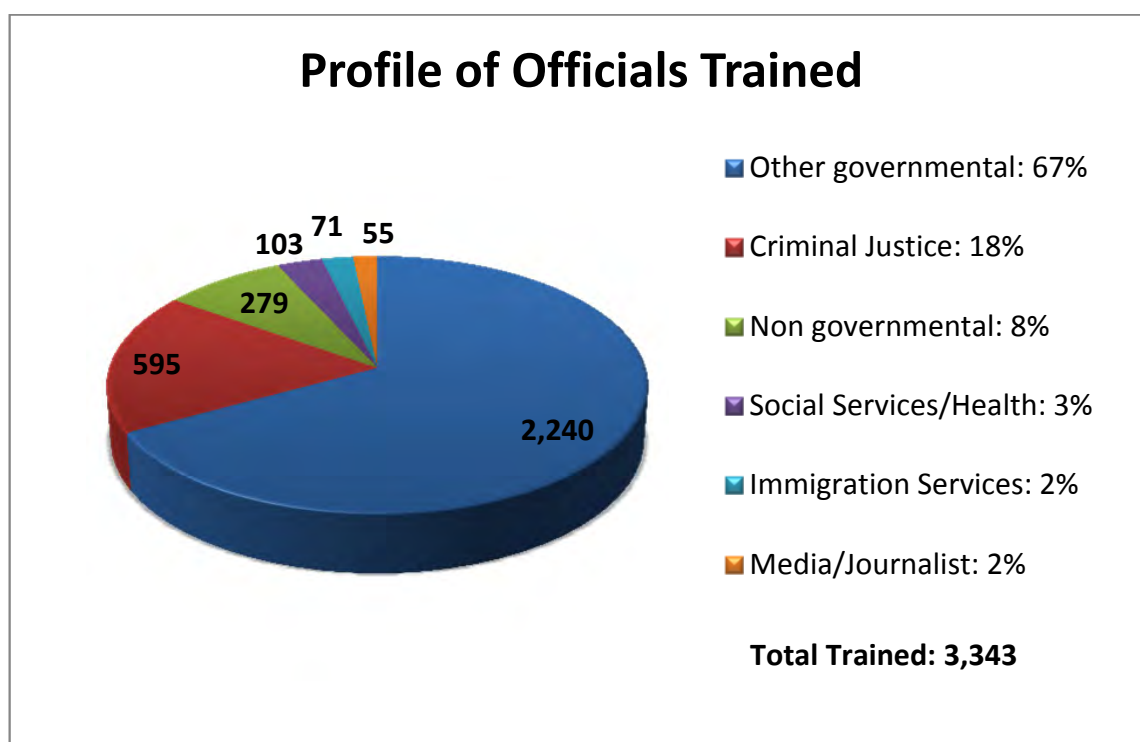


II. IOM Special Activities: Capacity Building

A key area of IOM activities in South America is capacity building focused on governmental and non-governmental partners in areas related to migration and the rights of vulnerable migrants

(such as trafficked persons) in particular. In 2012, IOM trained 3,343 people in South America (see Figure 8 for more information).

Figure 8: Profile of Officials Trained in 2012



Regional Return Seminar in Ecuador

In October 2012, IOM, together with the National Migration Secretary (SENAMI), the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Ecuador, and the Latin-American Social Sciences Faculty (FLACSO) held an international seminar in Quito on the topic of return migration. The objective of the meeting was to analyze existing studies and information on return migration patterns as well as policies in the region. The outcomes of this seminar were also designed to support discussions during the XII South American Conference on Migration. The report from the seminar was shared with the CSM as well as with the Regional Conference on Migration in Central America and Mexico. Key conclusions included the recognition that return migration has recently increased, partially due to decreasing economic opportunities in countries affected by the financial crisis that traditionally receive South American migrants, but that such return flows have not been massive. Recommendations included the need to have more information on return migration in South America to contribute to the debate, as well as the need for flexible policies that allow for the heterogeneity of returning migrants and their needs.

III. Information Awareness Campaigns

In South America in 2012, as part of CT and AVRR projects, IOM carried out information campaign activities that reached approximately 11,000

people. The majority of these activities were print campaigns, placed along public transport routes (e.g. bus stations or migration posts).

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

I. Regional Overview: Dynamics, Trends, and Profile of IOM Beneficiaries

The South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (SEEECA) Region can be divided into different sub-regions with countries sharing related interests and mutual goals in addressing active and complex migratory movements. The Russian Federation and the EU attract the highest numbers of intra-regional migrants, on permanent and temporary bases. The EU mainly receives migratory flows from the Western Balkans and Eastern Europe, and the Russian Federation from Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

Migrants and refugees from other regions, such as Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, South and South-East Asia, are also transiting through the SEEECA Region towards the EU. Transit migration, in particular through the Western Balkans, is of a mixed character and involves complex population movements. These mixed migration flows include refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants, trafficked migrants and smuggled migrants, some of whom are unaccompanied and separated migrant children. Some of these migrants, often in irregular status, do not reach their final destination and become stranded on their way.

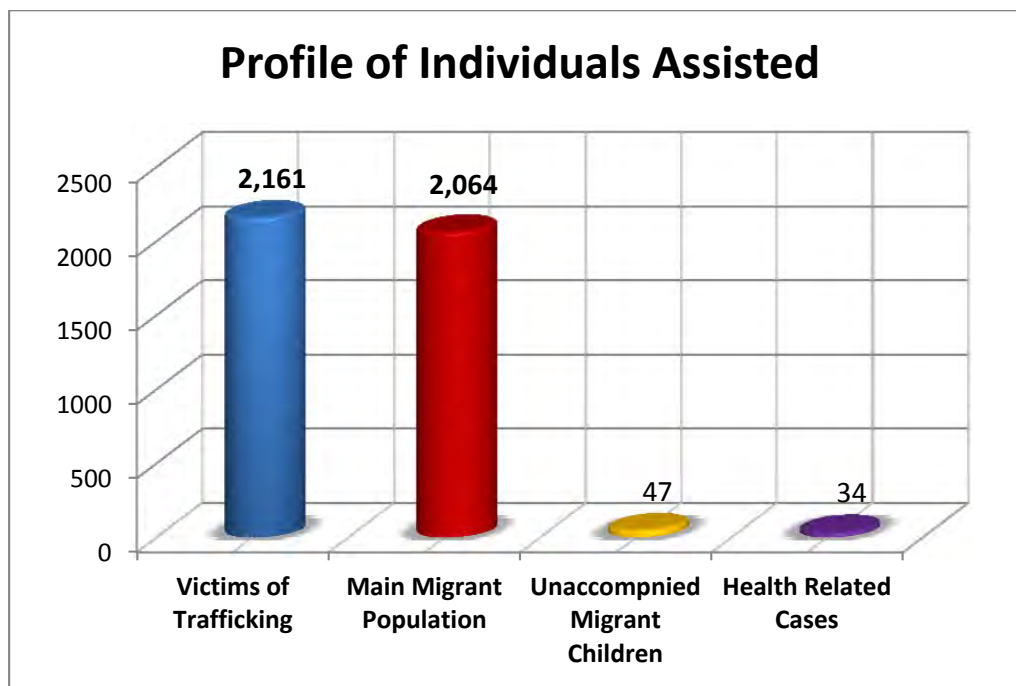
Countries on the road to European Union (EU) membership mainly concentrate on complying with EU legislation, standards and good practices, whereas others focus on opportunities offered by the EU within the Eastern Partnership, such as the facilitated visa regime. At the same time, several countries in the SEEECA Region have signed Readmission Agreements with the European Union, such as Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, the Former Yugoslav

Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, and Ukraine. Such agreements facilitate the identification and safe and orderly return of migrants, mostly in an irregular situation, to their countries of origin.

In the SEEECA Region, IOM works together with States, international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders to provide migrants in need with a reliable individualized response that is consistent with international standards of protection and to implement innovative and evidence-based initiatives that effectively prevent the exploitation and abuse of (potential) migrants. Such initiatives include research and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). IOM engages stakeholders to influence regional and national migration policies through its expertise in protecting migrants in need and preventing their exploitation and abuse. The organization also works with stakeholders to further a comprehensive and regional approach to human trafficking within the context of organized crime, gender-empowerment, health-migration, conflict resolution and M&E.

In 2012, IOM assisted 4,306 beneficiaries in the SEEECA Region. Most of the individuals supported in the framework of IOM activities were victims of trafficking (2,161), followed by 2,064 migrants defined as the main migrant population (migrants who did not have specialized needs apart from requiring urgent return to their home countries), 47 unaccompanied migrant children (UMC), and 34 health-related cases.

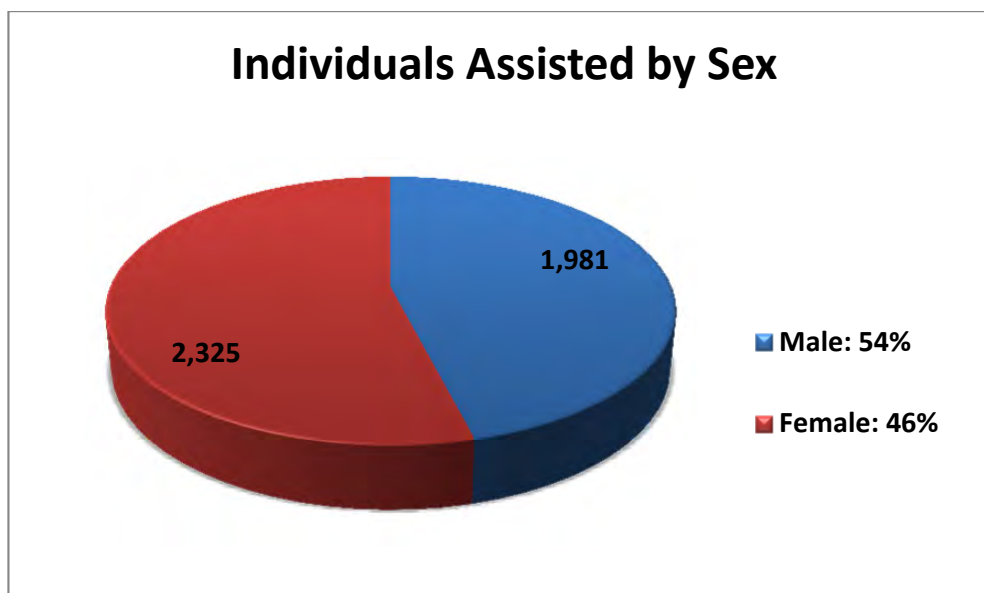
Figure 1: Profile of Individuals Assisted



There is a gender balance in terms of the assistance provided to adults migrants in the SEECA Region (Figure 2), with men being a slight majority of the individuals assisted in 2012 (54%). Most of the migrant assistance provided to beneficiaries in

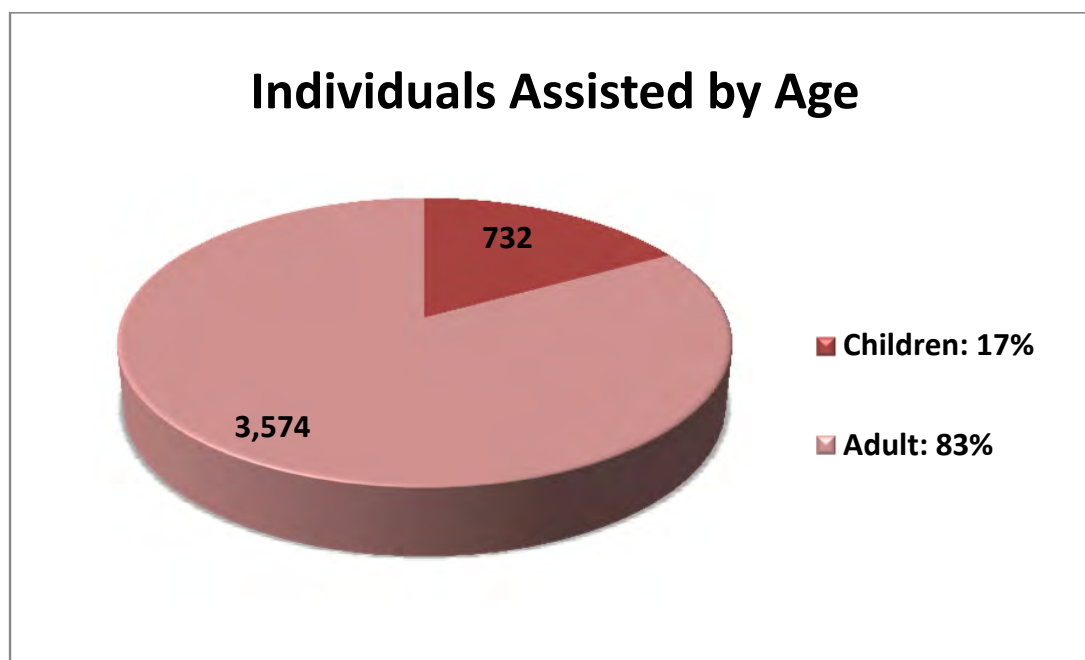
2012 went to adults; however, there were some instances where unaccompanied migrant children were assisted. Of the 47 unaccompanied migrant children assisted, 34 were boys and 13 were girls.

Figure 2: Individuals Assisted by Sex



As shown in Figure 3 below, 83% of migrants assisted in the SEECA Region were adults (3,574), while 17% were minors.

Figure 3: Individuals Assisted by Age



In 2012, there were 41 active AVRR (9) and counter-trafficking (32) projects in the SEECA Region. These projects were funded by several donors, mainly by the European Union, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, United Kingdom, the United States and IOM.

Direct assistance to victims of trafficking in collaboration with IOM's partners included accommodation in places of safety, medical and psychosocial support, legal assistance, skills development and vocational training, reintegration assistance, and the option of voluntary, safe and dignified return to countries of origin, or resettlement to third countries in extreme cases.

835 beneficiaries participated in assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) programs from the region. AVRR is a core activity of IOM and the programs facilitate the orderly and humane return and reintegration of migrants who are unable or unwilling to remain in their current country and wish to return voluntarily to their countries of origin. Most of the AVRR beneficiaries assisted were from migration detention (541 cases). Trafficked persons (282 cases), migrants with health related concerns (11 cases), and one unaccompanied minor, also received voluntary and safe return through AVRR.

AVRR assistance was mainly provided to adults (93%) and men were the majority of AVRR beneficiaries (71%). As shown in Figure 4 below most AVRR beneficiaries returned from the

SEEECA region originated in Central and South Asia, including some instances of intra-regional AVRR to Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Russia and Armenia.

Figure 4: Top 10 Countries of Origin for AVRR from South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia

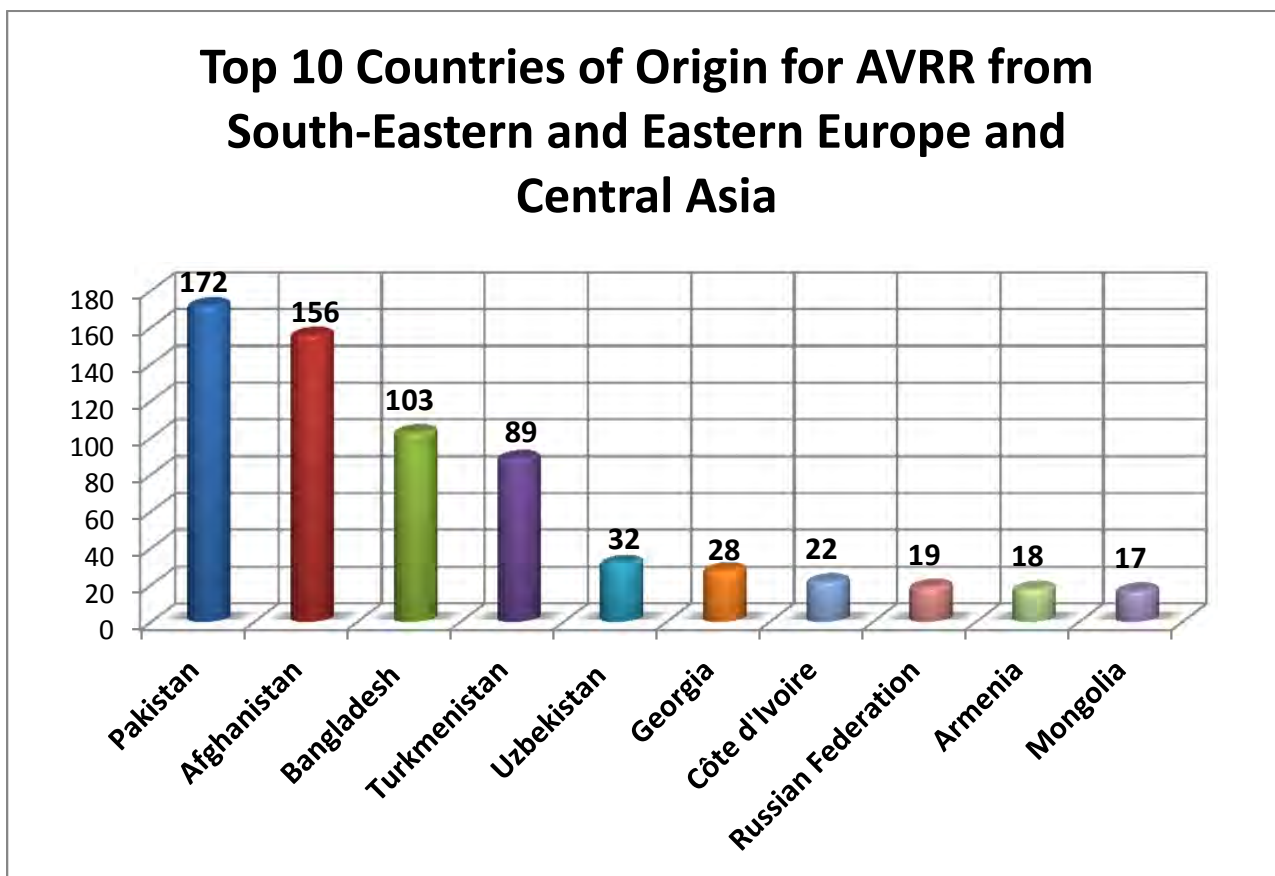


Figure 5: Top 10 Host Countries for AVRR to South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia

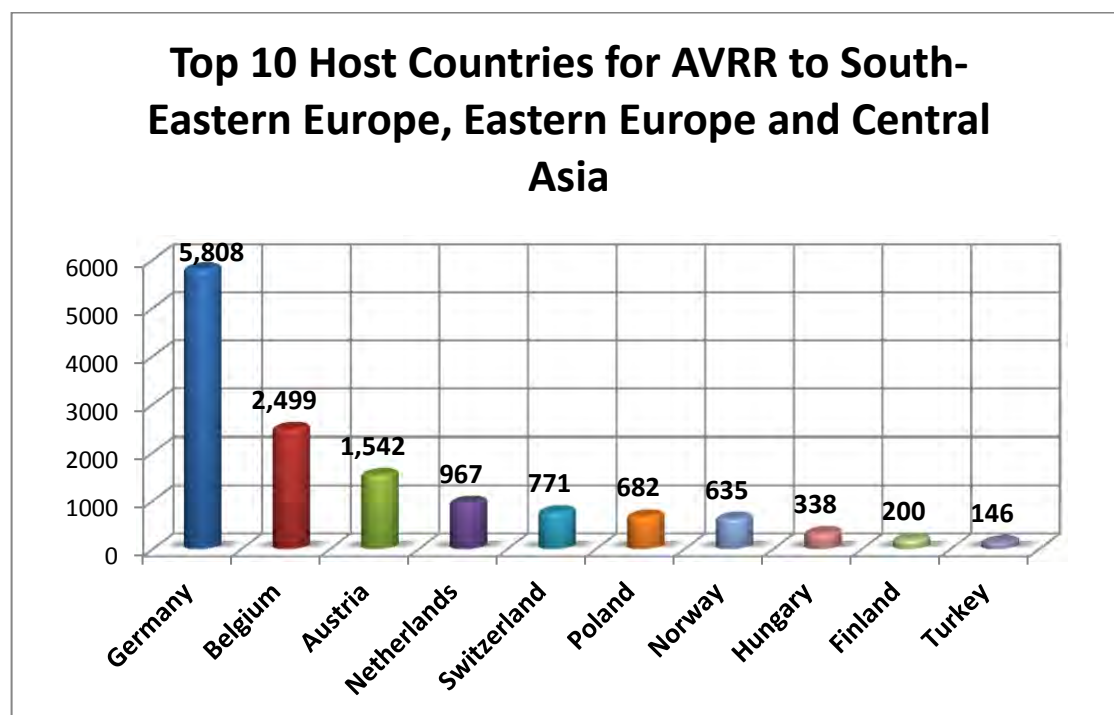
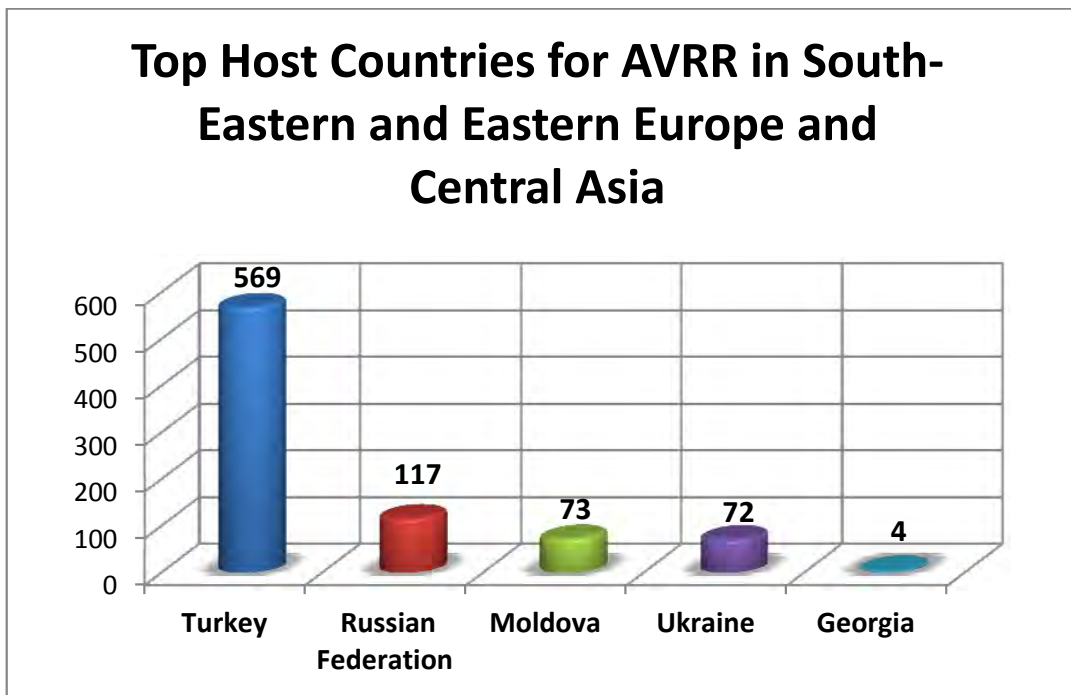


Figure 5 shows the top host countries to the SEECA Region where migrants are being assisted within the framework of AVR&R programs and nearly all of these host countries, with the exception of Turkey, are located in the European Economic Area.

In 2012, **IOM in Ukraine, Moldova and Russia** continued with the implementation of the SIREADA project. The project constitutes a logical continuation of a series of the EU-funded projects in the sphere of capacity building in migration management in all three target countries. It focuses on supporting the implementation of the **EU Readmission Agreements** concluded with all three countries through, inter alia, facilitation of return and reintegration both of own nationals and third country nationals.

The project produced a needs assessment for all three countries, conducted an analysis of the current situation (legislative reviews in Moldova and the Russian Federation), improved government led AVRR activities, contributed to institutional and legislative reforms, and enhanced the wellbeing of returned migrants. The sustainability effect of the project results is being achieved through targeted phase-out activities related to addressing the basic needs of migrants in detention, capacity building training for government officials, involvement of civil society in monitoring activities and enhancement of its role, as well as through contribution to normative developments in the respective areas.

Figure 6: Top Host Countries for AVRR in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia



In view of supporting the reintegration of returning Georgian migrants and the implementation of the **EU-Georgia Readmission Agreement**, IOM is working with Georgian authorities and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Czech Republic. The purpose of this collaboration is to strengthen migration management by increasing the capacities of competent authorities and civil society in Georgia in order to actively support dignified and sustainable return and reintegration, as well as to address the challenges posed by irregular migration.

IOM is implementing a number of activities aimed at facilitating the **socio-economic reintegration of returnees**, using its successful formula of the IOM Job Counselling and Placement (JCP) centres. In particular, the IOM Mission in Georgia assesses and processes the reintegration plans of beneficiaries through the JCP centres in Tbilisi and Kutaisi, as well as maintains the Informed Migration website: <http://www.informedmigration.ge/>

Protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants, such as trafficked persons, exploited migrant workers, unaccompanied migrant children, women and domestic workers are cornerstones of IOM's work in the SEECA Region. As indicated in Figure 7, of the 2,161 trafficked persons assisted in 2012, the majority were men (1,211); this new emerging trend shows an increase in the number of men identified as victims of trafficking being assisted

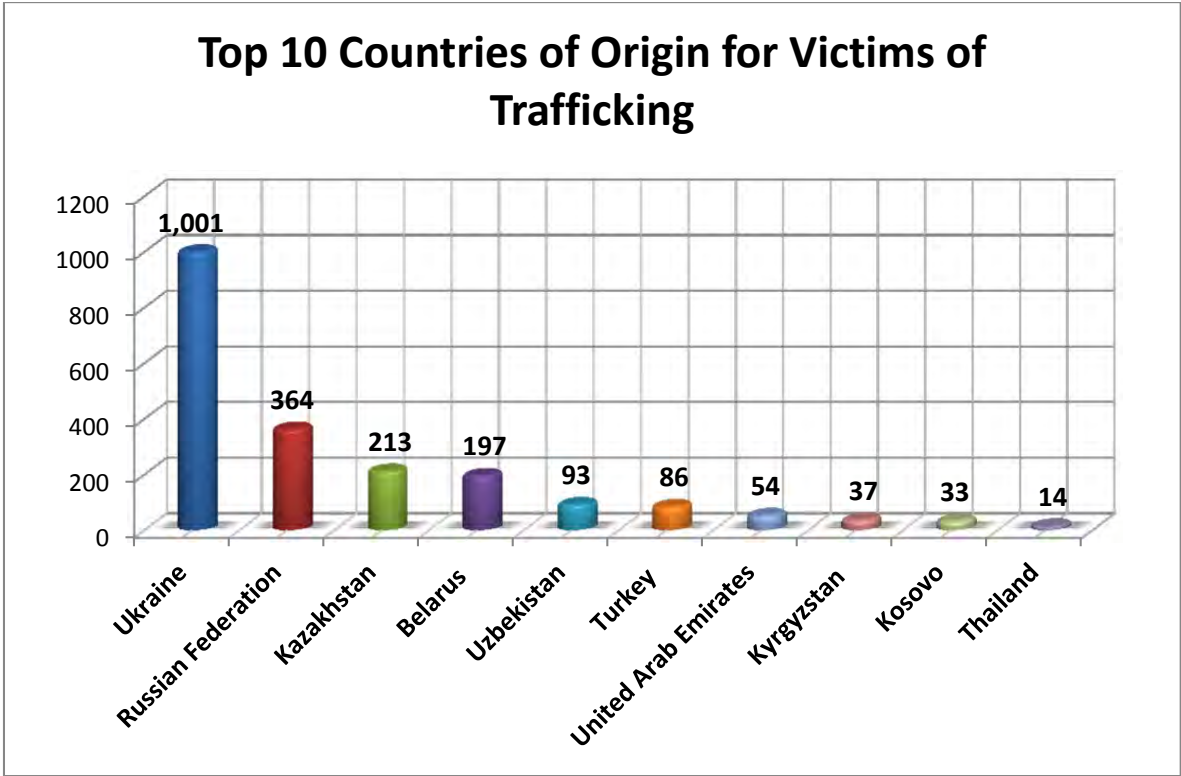
in the region. IOM assistance continues to be provided to mainly adult victims of trafficking as there were 2,010 adults identified as victims of trafficking and 151 children. It is important to note that IOM also continues to pay attention to the particular vulnerabilities of women and girls who are victims of trafficking, as well as to other related crimes such as domestic violence.

Figure 7: Victims of Trafficking by Sex

Another emerging trend in the region, related to the increase of male victims of trafficking assisted, is the growth of cases of human trafficking for the purpose of forced labour. In 2012, there were 1,549 individuals assisted who were trafficked for the purpose of forced labour, whereas the number of persons trafficked for sexual exploitation decreased to 455 cases. This is an important trend to consider in further counter-trafficking responses, which require broadening the scope and involving non-traditional counter-trafficking stakeholders such as labour inspectors, private companies, trade unions, for improving effective identifications and referrals.

The majority of assistance provided by IOM in 2012, similar to previous years, went to those beneficiaries who had been trafficked across international borders, with 1,880 cases of international trafficking, and 281 cases of internal trafficking.

Figure 8: Top 10 Countries of Origin for Victims of Trafficking Assisted



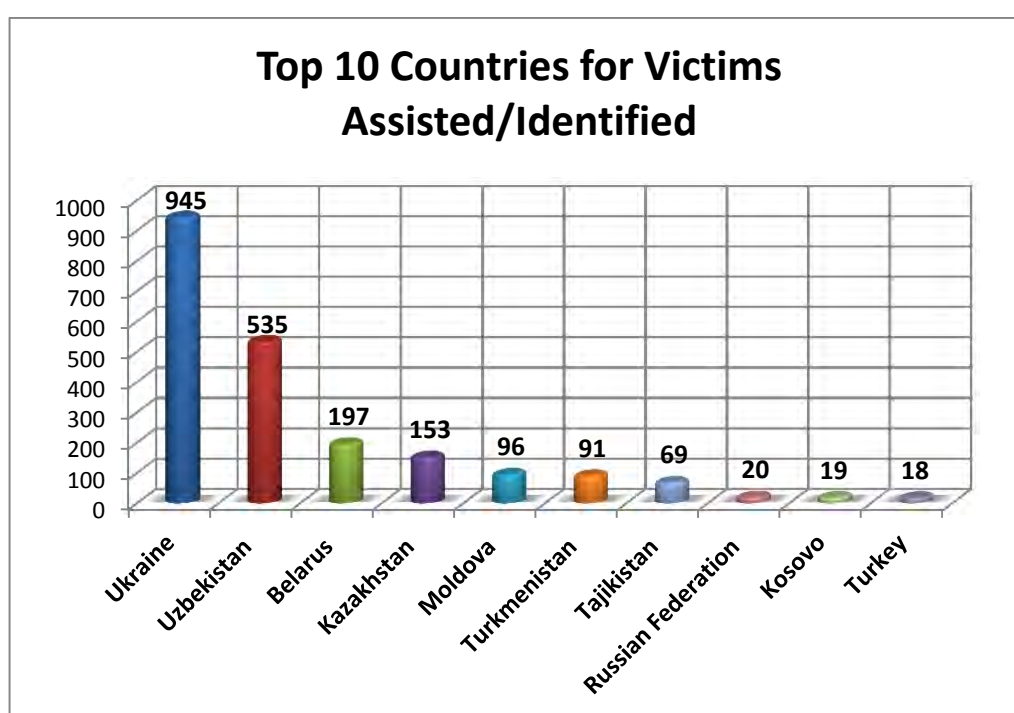
As depicted in Figure 8 above, in 2012, Ukraine (1,001), Russia (364) and Kazakhstan (213) are three of the top ten countries of origin for trafficked migrants assisted by IOM. It is important to note that IOM receives more financial support for projects in the SEECA Region than it does for other regions so there is more data available for beneficiaries assisted in this region.

At the same time, many countries in the region such as Ukraine (945), Uzbekistan (535) and Belarus (197), are also main countries that provided assistance for trafficked migrants (see Figure 9).

The IOM Mission in Ukraine launched its Counter Trafficking Programme in 1998, with a strategy to support government and civil society efforts to combat trafficking in human beings and to ensure victims' access to assistance and justice. Following a holistic and multi-disciplinary approach the Mission works in four interrelated areas: 1. Prevention and advocacy; 2. Prosecution and Criminalization; 3. Protection and Reintegration and 4. Partnerships.

IOM Ukraine started assisting Ukrainians who had become victims of trafficking in 2000. Together with a network of partner NGOs throughout Ukraine, from January 2000 to December 2012 IOM provided comprehensive reintegration assistance to more than 9,000 VoTs, which, depending on the individual needs of each beneficiary, included legal consultation and representation in criminal and civil court; medical care, psychological counselling, shelter, vocational training, small-grant program supporting those trafficking survivors who aspire to set-up their own business and other forms of assistance. Since 2002, IOM operates a Medical Rehabilitation Centre, the only one of its kind in Ukraine, where comprehensive medical care and psychological assistance are provided to beneficiaries free of charge in a safe and confidential manner. From 2002 to 2012, more than 2,000 victims benefited from the Centre's services with the result of over 90% of VoTs being successfully employed/ self-employed or enrolled into an education institution. Further, over 210 VoTs benefited from the IOM's Micro-Enterprise Development Programme, setting up 157 micro-enterprises and creating close to 300 new jobs.

Figure 9: Top 10 Countries for Victims for Trafficking Assisted and Identified

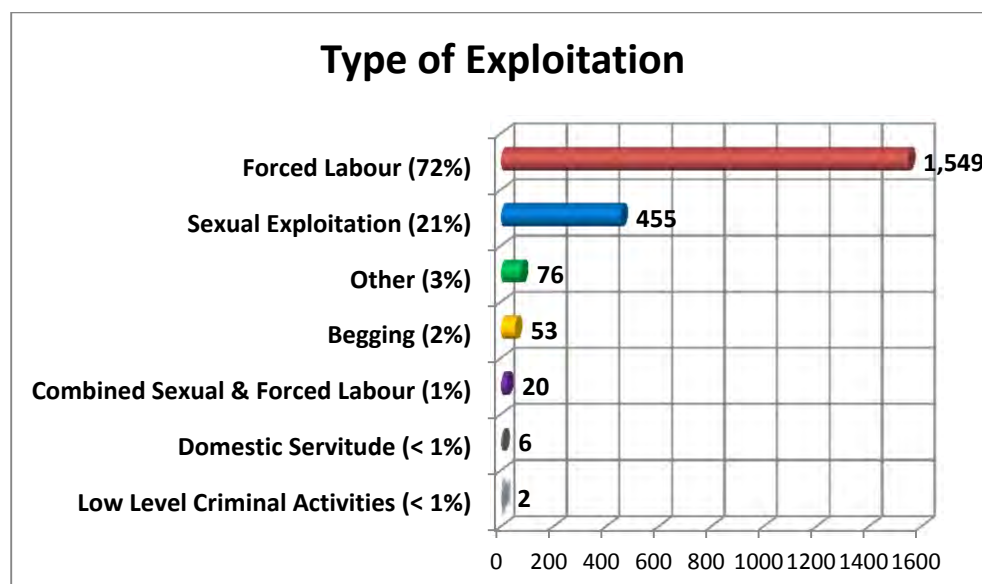


In Tajikistan, IOM has extensively worked over the past few years to assist with the implementation of its National Action Plan on Combating Human Trafficking for 2011–2013, especially in regards to monitoring and eliminating child labour in the country’s cotton harvest. For the past three years, IOM has worked closely with both local NGO partners and government labour inspectors to develop and implement an effective and sustainable campaign to monitor the use of child labour in the cotton harvest. Over the course of the 2010 and 2011 harvests, IOM developed a successful referral mechanism for observed cases of child labour exploitation, which has been subsequently applied during the 2012 harvest. Together with awareness raising campaigns conducted between district education department heads, teachers, and parents, IOM and its partners have seen significant results over the past three harvests and a gradual shift away from forced or coerced child labour. The successes achieved over the past few years would hardly have been possible without the efforts of IOM’s local NGO partners, relevant authorities and the financial support from the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs at the United States State Department.

IOM strongly believes that the success of the Monitoring of Children and Students in the Cotton Fields in Tajikistan project points not only to progress made against the use of child labour in the cotton harvest, but also demonstrates the on-going value of cooperation between government agencies, civil society, and international organizations. Together, it is hoped that such cases of labour exploitation and trafficking can be effectively eliminated and prevented.

The Annual Assessment of the Exploitation of Children and Students in Tajikistan’s 2012 Cotton Harvest is available for download at www.iom.tj

Figure 10: Victims of Trafficking by Type of Exploitation





Youth's initiative against trafficking in Kyrgyzstan

In March-April 2012, in order to address trafficking for the purposes of forced labour, IOM Kazakhstan organized two round tables for employers. The round tables brought together key stakeholders in CT, such as representatives of criminal and migration police, local administration, trade unions, NGOs and representatives of local businesses. The main goal of the round tables was to educate employers about the human trafficking, its scope in Kazakhstan, existing penalties for trafficking crimes, as well as cooperation between local businesses and key local stakeholders together to combat human trafficking. During the events, the participants shared opinions on employers' responsibility to use reputable recruitment agencies as a source of labour, in order to ensure that all employees have written legal contracts and that migrant workers are not subject to less favourable working conditions than local employees.



Cotton Monitoring campaign in Tajikistan

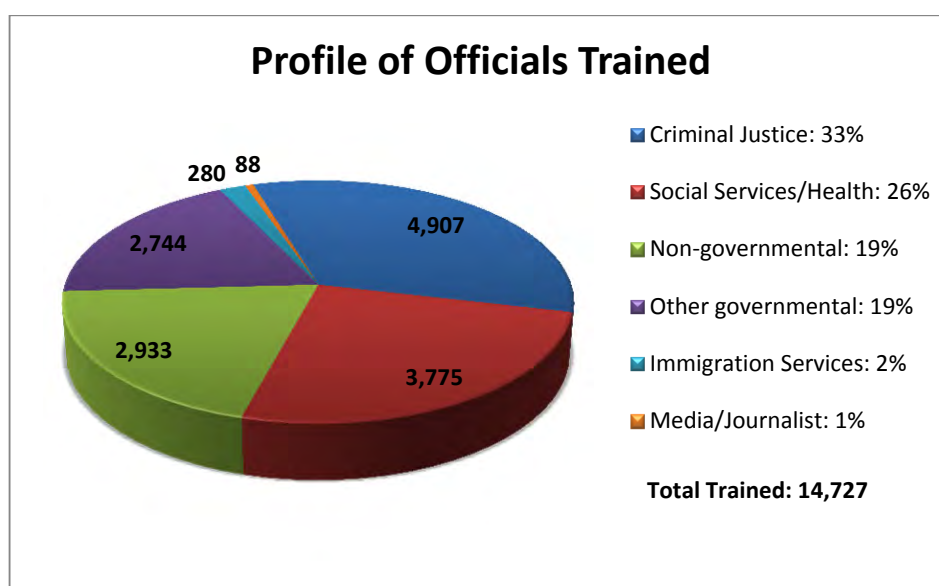
II. IOM Special Activities: Capacity Building

Building capacities of government and civil society institutions to better address the challenges posed by human trafficking, including NGOs and government officials. Capacities were developed through the advancement of counter-trafficking legislation, policies and procedures, as well as through infrastructural upgrades. As shown

in Figure 11 below, in 2012, training provided was targeted at criminal justice practitioners (33%) on the topics of identification, referral and improving the investigations and prosecutors of perpetrators; at social services and health care providers (26%) on victim protection; and at NGOs, as well as other governmental authorities (19% each).

On 28-30th of June 2012, a three-day training on shelter management took place in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, organized by IOM with the support of NGO “Istiqbolli Avlod”. The event was organized within the framework of the USAID Central Asia Counter Trafficking Project. It focused on strengthening the capacity and sustainability of shelters for victims of trafficking. 27 participants from countries, such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, took part in the training. The participants were primarily the managers of 13 Central Asian shelters for victims of trafficking.

During the sessions the following questions were raised and discussed: shelter, facility and its physical features, maintenance and repair, issues of hygiene, sanitary conditions and services. Such issues as nutrition, food storage, security issues, management aspects, procurement, financial control and reporting were also addressed. The training was held by experienced international trainers and regional IOM representatives. Outcomes of this training included the increased capacity of the partner NGOs and public organizations to provide quality services and direct assistance.

Figure 11: Profile of Officials Trained

In 2012, IOM Moldova, in cooperation with relevant national authorities and civil society organizations and with the support of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons of the US State Department, continued its CT activities in order to address key issues of concern. These issues included the violation of victims' rights in anti-trafficking cases and corruption. Increasing the efficiency and transparency of investigation and prosecution of trafficking require efforts from governmental bodies, civil society and the media, as TIP is often an underreported crime involving criminal networks. Despite the positive effort of the local authorities, some challenges remain. In this regard, IOM Moldova worked towards increasing the transparency and decreasing impunity in anti-trafficking cases to contribute to safeguarding the rights of the victims.

Key outcomes in 2012 included enhancing the capacities of the media to investigate and report TIP-cases, the protection of victims' rights by incorporating the findings and recommendations of case analysis into Multi-Disciplinary Teams trainings, and improving cooperation and information sharing between governmental bodies, criminal justice practitioners, the media and civil society through annual forums.

III. Information Awareness Campaigns

Information sharing and awareness raising to educate the general public (from both source and destination countries) about trafficking in persons, to encourage people to report suspected cases and to equip vulnerable populations with the information necessary to better protect themselves from the recruitment tactics of traffickers. This was achieved through awareness and information campaigns implemented by IOM in cooperation with its partners. Information was disseminated using several different methods. IOM also conducted both quantitative and qualitative research as an essential information source to improve the fight against human trafficking.



Over the last few years, government agencies and civil society have acknowledged that an increasingly coordinated approach strengthens their impact on addressing human trafficking. As a consequence, in July of 2007, several non-governmental organizations that run shelters for victims of trafficking, and one government-run shelter, formed the Albanian National Coalition of Anti-Trafficking Shelters (NCATS).

The Coalition initially emerged out of an earlier technical working group formed as a part of a USAID-funded initiative implemented by IOM Albania. Members of the NCATS coalition were able to benefit from the project and broaden their individual capacities. Several NCATS initiatives were made possible through the project. In 2012, the NCATS website (<http://www.kksat.org.al>) was developed to publicize the coalition's purpose and to further coordinate and raise awareness among relevant counter-trafficking stakeholders and civil society.

One of the many successes of the NCATS is the creation of a Victim Database, with the due respect of data protection principles that includes information that can be shared amongst the participating NCATS shelters. By law, the NCATS (and its individual members) are required to report the numbers of assisted victims to the State Social Services. In the past, this number was produced manually by each organization. The Database allows for the uniform collection of data regarding each trafficking victim, which helps the Coalition to coordinate its reporting to the government, as well as to better assist victims who are referred between locations.

ANNEX I: DATA SOURCES, CONTEXT AND CAVEATS¹

Data collected directly from IOM beneficiaries and projects has been an important source of information and has proven central to the Migrant Assistance Division's efforts to create effective Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration programmes, to understand and combat human trafficking, and to protect vulnerable migrants. Research and data collection conducted within the assistance framework has shed light on a range of issues including risks and vulnerability factors, the needs of different groups of migrants (e.g. unaccompanied migrant children) and trafficked victims (e.g. men, women, children, victims of labour and trafficking); the gender dimensions of migration and trafficking, details of the migration and trafficking processes and, albeit to a lesser extent, the perpetrators involved, their modus operandi, the routes used and so on.²

However, it is also important to understand the context and necessary caveats surrounding the IOM cases data herein presented in this report:

- The data are only reflective of IOM assisted cases by the Division;
- Read in isolation, it cannot therefore provide an accurate picture of migration situations in a particular country or region;

With respect to Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration:

Beneficiaries of IOM AVRR assistance include: individuals whose application for asylum was rejected or withdrawn; stranded migrants; victims of trafficking, and other vulnerable groups, including unaccompanied migrant children, or those with health-related needs.

- Some individuals may have more than one of the above mentioned vulnerabilities.
- These persons are not counted twice.
- The successful implementation of AVRR programmes requires the cooperation and participation of a broad range of actors, including the migrants, civil society and the governments in both host countries and countries of origin. Receiving data from all locations in a timely factor is dependent upon technological and other constraints.

¹Excerpt from: IOM. IOM 2011 Case Data on Human Trafficking: Global Figures & Trends. February 2012.

²Surtees, Rebecca and Craggs, Sarah. Beneath the Surface. Methodological Issues in Research and Data Collection with Assisted Trafficking Victims. 2010, IOM. Available at http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/beneath_the_surface.pdf

With respect to Trafficking:

- In addition, who comes into assistance is an open question. A focus on trafficking for sexual exploitation has, in practice, led to neglect of other types of victims (e.g. males) and other forms of trafficking (e.g. labour) which, in turn, has led to a sometimes distorted presentation of the phenomenon, likely to be reflected in the IOM case data. At the same time, the heavy focus on international trafficking has, at worse, led to some cases of internal trafficking going unassisted and, at best, caused confusion as to the role of cross-border movements in trafficking¹;
- A proportion of IOM missions still do not currently share data via the global database or the associate core variable approach. Therefore, data from these countries is missing. IOM is in the process of resolving this;
- Unlike data collected in the context of the global database where the cross-border transfer of data allows for individual case management between destination and source countries, data collected through the core variable approach cannot always be validated against duplicative entries. It is likely that an IOM mission in a destination country will report upon some of the same cases assisted by an IOM mission in a source country, especially where there has been a voluntary return movement provided by IOM. The reason for this is that both IOM offices will be involved in providing assistance.

IOM is currently working on finalizing the figure for the total number of individuals assisted by IOM globally to complement the number for counts of assistance (recognizing that the IOM global database relates to 20,000 non-duplicative, individual entries for trafficking victims). At the same time, it is very important to continue to have a figure on the counts of assistance as this is more reflective of funding that is needed for assistance and protection to victims of trafficking.

¹Surtees, Rebecca and Craggs, Sarah. *Beneath the Surface. Methodological Issues in Research and Data Collection with Assisted Trafficking Victims*. 2010, IOM. Available at http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/beneath_the_surface.pdf

ANNEX 2: OVERVIEW OF AVRR TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 2000-2012*

Country of Origin	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Afghanistan	73	1	557	609	777	1192	1018	628	514	981	1308	834	2019	10,511
Albania	433	876	747	976	831	777	619	414	173	205	224	85	330	6,690
Algeria	51	72	94	127	146	158	234	140	103	120	127	118	176	1,666
Angola	15	21	58	333	539	580	629	253	173	181	144	108	69	3,103
Antigua and Barbuda								1	4		2		1	8
Argentina	5	6	4	22	52	69	88	148	227	228	162	123	140	1,274
Armenia	546	435	603	584	708	508	441	289	376	276	377	504	532	6,179
Aruba											1			1
Australia	699	299	195	242	129	157	212	259	232	140	103		2	2,669
Austria	2	28		5	4	1	6	6	2	5	3	1	1	64
Azerbaijan	136	153	172	200	300	377	316	226	176	233	248	180	220	2,937
Bahamas						1	1							2
Bahrain		2						6	1	1	1	0	1	12
Bangladesh	39	12	30	35	45	149	121	97	262	127	226	126	1208	2,477
Barbados									1		1	0		2
Belarus	76	175	186	302	345	259	184	130	80	101	120	281	269	2,508
Belgium			1		1			1	5	3	1	2	5	19
Belize						2	1					2	1	6
Benin	3	11	10	10	14	20	20	17	8	22	44	7	19	205
Bermuda		1												1
Bhutan												2		2
Bolivia	7	10	16	36	97	163	209	486	648	506	429	300	256	3,163
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8840	2087	1981	1640	1381	468	317	140	86	149	146	221	500	17,956
Botswana				4	2		3	5	5	3	7	1	8	38
Brazil	58	149	169	469	889	1200	1776	2304	2331	2637	2448	1903	1802	18135
Bulgaria	185	329	647	768	700	536	371	129	92	244	90	76	90	4,257
Burkina Faso	4	4	6	3	14	2	5	4	3	50	73	21	46	235
Burundi	7	24	5	12	10	9	16	23	22	22	38	103	133	424
Cambodia	2		12	10	3	15	12	2	1	4	11	15	30	117
Cameroon	28	14	19	26	57	73	96	87	58	175	107	111	90	941
Canada													13	13
Country of Origin	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Cameroon	28	14	19	26	57	73	96	87	58	175	107	111	90	941
Canada													13	13
Cape Verde	9	2	9	2	9	14	18	11	17	6	24	18	19	158
Central African Republic	1	1	2	2				10	1	11			1	29
Chad			2	2	3	8	7	1	1	4	4	16	94	142

Country of Origin	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Chile	14	17	22	48	74	88	83	92	126	147	163	113	183	1170
China	91	72	124	348	320	401	443	488	544	1019	1276	873	674	6,673
Colombia	50	51	62	103	156	144	176	184	122	177	278	207	346	2,056
Comoros							2	1			1		5	9
Congo	3	1		2	8	8	5	24	18	122	40	26	14	271
Congo, Dem Rep of the	28	21	29	53	60	63	111	86	81	121	74	82	187	996
Costa Rica				1		3	15	17	21	29	11	12	9	118
Côte d'Ivoire	11	10	2	14	10	7	20	39	20	269	133	154	81	770
Croatia	1404	2406	3934	1693	808	108	80	60	59	51	44	42	76	10,765
Cuba	2	4	2	1	5	2	6	9	4	8	8	13	9	73
Cyprus		3		17	5	1	6	4	1		5			42
Czech Republic	365	338	474	572	108	75	10	24	37	32	9	7	60	2,111
Denmark	2	3	1	2					1	1	1	8	19	38
Djibouti	3	5	2	2	1	4	1	1	1		1	3	1	25
Dominica						1	1	1	4	1	1			9
Dominican Republic	6	5	10	1	16	33	32	29	17	127	200	71	81	628
Ecuador	180	165	148	368	402	348	740	813	1118	503	702	752	780	7,019
Egypt	43	28	34	67	100	83	136	66	77	74	100	93	221	1,122
El Salvador		4		4	14	12	14	27	29	21	81	19	47	272
Equatorial Guinea						2	3	2	2	1	4	4	3	21
Eritrea	13	21	19	15	25	17	20	9	14	9	7	11	13	193
Estonia	14	36	40	34	14	3		2			2	8	11	164
Ethiopia												1127	1515	2,642
Fiji								2	16	6	14	16	10	64
Finland	3	1		1	2			1	1				1	10
France	9	3	3	2		5	3	28	7	2	2	6	11	81
Gabon			1			3		3	2	1	1	2		13
Gambia	1	4	7	11	18	14	16	85	28	61	50	56	221	572
Georgia	379	268	296	316	519	435	412	289	256	723	1001	595	706	6,195
Germany	12	15	4	2	1	8	5	21	12	19	52	16	22	189
Ghana	23	26	38	55	152	157	157	146	205	345	192	226	324	2046
Greece	9	3		5		2			1	2	2	3	8	35
Grenada							2				2			4
Guadeloupe	2													2
Guatemala		1	1	1	18	7	9	29	36	12	54	19	28	215
Guinea	33	21	21	27	64	70	66	97	80	146	110	161	142	1038
Guinea-Bissau	164	12	4	3	4	9	7	8	6	14	9	15	55	310
Guyana		1	2	1		2	5	8	10	6	1	4	1	41
Haiti	7	2		1			3	1		2	6	1211	67	1,300
Honduras				1	12	89	36	100	132	89	112	35	73	679
Hong Kong, SAR of China				1	6	3	2	6	9	4	13	4	4	52

Country of Origin	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Hungary	58	49	54	57	57	31	9	29	24	54	38	30	347	837
India	146	115	128	111	158	265	342	320	455	511	700	515	415	4,181
Indonesia	12	14	17	36	56	68	107	94	137	158	232	175	145	1,251
Iran, Islamic Republic of	580	1068	841	1016	1016	899	737	530	430	475	223	431	550	8,796
Iraq	5	14	16	541	2075	1952	2921	939	2000	2748	2347	2667	2472	20697
Ireland	1			2	4	3		1		9	6	10	19	55
Israel	15	70	31	92	60	57	53	47	33	32	23	39	33	585
Italy	8		2	7	5	5		1	3	4	1	26	17	79
Jamaica	2	1	1	7	9	36	105	84	101	85	56	14	17	518
Japan	4			1	1			3		3	2	2	4	20
Jordan	98	81	62	442	74	157	169	119	96	104	132	51	66	1,651
Kazakhstan	168	210	144	149	122	78	112	81	63	42	50	58	207	1,484
Kenya	13	11	6	24	23	27	75	39	59	71	69	53	75	545
Korea, Republic of			5	2			4	8	54	42	27	41	16	199
Kosovo		25	115	7	31	21	23	26	140	1727	1984	1569	1334	7002
Kuwait			6				5		1	1	1	0	1	15
Kyrgyzstan	81	107	78	81	96	65	73	48	66	51	40	80	119	985
Laos		1	2		1	1	4	4	1	2			4	20
Latvia	42	29	84	118	109	12	13	13	1	5	2	2	5	435
Lebanon	256	128	152	221	245	213	175	144	156	221	132	103	95	2241
Lesotho	2	5						3	1	2		0		13
Liberia	1	1	3	3	7	12	22	6	8	23	10	19	15	130
Libya	3	3	2	26	51	35	61	38	39	26	22	27	50	383
Lithuania	89	155	111	144	112	19	15	2	6	2	8	12	11	686
Macao	1													1
Macedonia, Frn Yug Rep	265	200	438	601	355	208	175	167	146	213	1184	1961	1872	7,785
Madagascar	1	2		1		1		1	10	2	1	5	9	33
Malawi		1			6	5	32	37	34	71	110	38	3	337
Malaysia	1		1	2	5	33	11	24	56	91	91	44	42	401
Mali			1	2	4	225	12	132	83	317	215	55	32	1078
Malta	4	5			1				1				1	12
Martinique	4													4
Mauritania	12			1	3	8	3	2	5	2	25	8	18	87
Mauritius			6	1	8	3	27	38	43	41	96	77	37	377
Mexico		2	1	3	2	7	17	84	24	22	55	20	190	427
Moldova	174	498	358	363	347	286	344	360	297	342	337	248	199	4,153
Moldova	174	498	358	363	347	286	344	360	297	342	337	248	199	4,153
Mongolia	74	149	242	269	245	338	436	337	322	1932	774	632	527	6,277
Montenegro							2	38	43	32	56	26	127	324
Morocco	11	11	18	19	43	45	59	90	100	179	111	135	523	1,344
Mozambique	8	5	1		3	1	5	11	1	6		12	11	64
Myanmar	1			4	3	2	4	3	3	4	5	15	48	92

Country of Origin	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Namibia	7		3	1		1	5	13	22	30	12	2	2	98
Nepal	19	20	21	26	31	35	82	140	114	152	175	147	202	1,164
Netherlands	1	1		1	1	6		5	2		1	11	10	39
New Zealand		1	2	3	6	4	9	10	6	6	2	2	3	54
Nicaragua		1	1			7	8	54	39	392	279	14	23	818
Niger	8	4	18	20	59	58	40	29	111	127	190	15	48	727
Nigeria	86	55	81	158	297	349	394	369	407	762	807	623	689	5,077
Norway	3	2	2	2	4					8	9	5	4	39
Not Available													4	4
Oman								1						1
Pakistan	140	431	165	199	196	280	395	366	415	430	743	586	4324	8,670
Panama			4	1	4		1	12	7	12	12	5	7	65
Papua New Guinea						1			1	16	13	31	2	64
Paraguay	1	1		3	10	14	12	38	72	72	52	74	60	409
Peru	27	51	22	19	23	64	56	149	134	123	96	149	149	1,062
Philippines	13	2	8	4	16	22	30	52	94	76	104	92	132	645
Poland	1051	146	115	241	80	10	28	9	5	8	5	34	65	1,797
Portugal	1						1			4	1	2	3	12
Qatar									7	4	8			19
Reunion												1		1
Romania	233	255	331	332	377	434	379	107	74	90	91	198	168	3,069
Russian Federation	1171	1360	1118	1347	1202	993	966	820	1111	2456	2436	2561	2607	20,148
Rwanda	5	3	6	9	20	12	28	22	21	12	9	32	40	219
Samoa									1	1	1	1	4	8
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	11	3	1		6	14	5	3	2	2	10	16	23	96
Saudi Arabia		2		2	2	1	4	10	1	2	1	1	4	30
Sénégal	10	2	22	12	10	16	26	443	31	300	235	124	201	1,432
Serbia			218	219	34	41	40	1359	1172	588	1639	2921	3917	12,148
Serbia and Montenegro	88543	10542	3698	7205	4472	3282	2150	231	16		8			120147
Seychelles				2	8	4	2	11	2	2	12	1	1	45
Sierra Leone	3	13	12	21	34	47	46	27	42	44	26	25	29	369
Singapore				1	1		1		3	3	1	3	4	17
Slovakia	1829	966	638	851	385	679	132	133	394	147	105	51	141	6,451
Solomon Islands									1			1		2
Somalia	10	15	19	23	46	51	69	24	7	1	1	1	1005	1,272
South Africa	2	2	25	59	57	58	116	120	178	140	149	48	36	990
South Sudan												15	120	135
Spain		6	4	1	4	2	3	10	27	18	26	14	12	127
Sri Lanka	61	120	242	394	350	568	378	306	236	244	333	205	847	4,284
St. Kitts & Nevis							1		1		2			4

Country of Origin	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
St. Lucia						1		5	3	1			13	23
St. Vincent & Grenadines					3	1	3			8	1			16
Sudan	19	40	30	65	122	134	418	336	505	69	72	66	276	2152
Suriname	22	19	21	46	62	59	45	27	41	31	33	32	46	484
Swaziland							1	5	8	9	4			27
Sweden	7	2	5	3	3	8	3	8	3	1	2	8	14	67
Switzerland	7		2		1	1		2	1	2	1		5	22
Syrian Arab Republic	98	86	139	163	130	159	380	122	75	115	108	77	13	1665
Taiwan								1	2	1	1		1	6
Tajikistan	75		256	1	1	3	3	10		14	38	74	45	520
Tanzania, United Republic of												58	47	105
Thailand	3		2	6	9	11	16	14	26	22	28	25	17	179
Timor Leste	776									15	1			792
Togo	64	28	19	35	59	55	47	29	26	26	34	21	26	469
Tokelau				3										3
Tonga									1			6		7
Trinidad And Tobago					1	7	10	9	17	9	14		8	75
Tunisia	9	3	12	32	31	16	25	17	32	33	38	278	451	977
Turkey	1048	739	827	1111	1367	1105	1033	610	476	438	408	384	371	9,917
Turkmenistan	1	2	4	1	4	1	3	4	3	32	226	18	89	388
Turks and Caicos													3	3
Uganda	2	160	45	103	250	47	77	79	78	63	64	47	62	1,077
Ukraine	290	543	684	792	839	928	772	637	553	737	737	699	677	8888
United Arab Emirates	5	13	7	3	2		3	2	43	3	8	0	1	90
United Kingdom	432	4	8	14	11	8	6	4	27	42	42	53	41	692
Uruguay	1	1		4	26	56	57	47	93	148	95	107	39	674
USA	1285	694	152	212	166	81	95	82	53	57	106	76	137	3,196
Uzbekistan	44	60	73	91	66	33	52	43	35	402	73	148	200	1320
Vanuatu								1				1		2
Venezuela	7	3	2	11	18	41	50	47	48	40	32	34	34	367
Vietnam	162	139	244	391	419	394	401	292	205	600	356	371	215	4,189
Yemen	10	14	18	60	51	50	72	161	26	27	18	11	40	558
Zambia	1	1		2	4	2	11	12	14	15	40	20	8	130
Zimbabwe	6	3	7	40	65	118	259	199	171	233	264	90	35	1,490
Total	113,841	27,781	23,064	28,904	26,763	24,437	24,752	20,203	21,064	29,697	30,835	31,134	41,609	444,112

ANNEX 3: OVERVIEW OF AVRR HOST COUNTRIES, 2001-2012

[illegible]

Host Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Mauritius												23	23
Mexico					390	1164	1504	1261	1084	1442	1141	897	8,883
Moldova									7	18	38	73	136
Morocco					254	51	892	210	1119	501	440	89	3,556
Nauru												50	50
Netherlands	1733	2205	3019	3779	3513	2924	1552	1767	2582	3064	3473	2846	32,457
Nicaragua											12	13	25
Nigeria												2	2
Niger											78		78
Norway		954	1458	1072	558	434	443	568	1019	1446	1812	1736	11,500
Papua New Guinea										2	5	3	10
Poland				10	86	412	743	962	1565	1627	1149	753	7,307
Portugal	362	132	115	226	321	163	278	347	381	562	594	753	4,234
Romania						21	9	20	75	6	131	312	574
Russian Federation											12	117	129
Sénégal												1	1
Serbia	78	141	374	211	244	58	233	16	157	237			1,749
Sierra Leone												6	6
Slovakia	46	40	104	148	119	128	153	96	139	127	95	54	1,249
Slovenia											11	11	22
Somalia									33			990	1,023
South Africa		4	32	25	49	135	159	185	322	151	197	247	1,506
Spain			199	393	379	527	1170	1519	1136	889	823	785	7,820
Sweden			97	86	23	3	33	99	176	78	78	84	757
Switzerland	25	333	479	275	401	354	305	329	659	904	1130	2289	7,483
Tanzania, United Republic of						6	14	20	19	24	912		995
Timor Leste									9	3		1	13
Togo												183	183
Tunisia												9	9
Turkey										391	200	569	1,160
Uganda							141	240	40	214			635
Ukraine					19	40	49	116	130	14	159	72	599
United Kingdom	1207	1175	2392	2664	3608	6200	4157	4301	4945	4549	874		36,072
Uzbekistan													
Yemen											128	794	922
Zambia							7323	9692	16825	9230		34	43,104
Zimbabwe									330	335			665
Total	21,433	22,406	30,945	28,029	24,691	25,343	29,356	32,960	49,259	43,826	31,134	41,609	378,542

ANNEX 4: LIST OF COUNTRIES COVERED BY IOM REGIONAL OFFICES

Bangkok**Asia & the Pacific**

Afghanistan
 Australia
 Bangladesh
 Bhutan
 Brunei Darussalam
 Cambodia
 China (including Hong Kong)
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 Federated States of Micronesia
 Fiji
 India
 Indonesia
 Iran (Islamic Republic of)
 Japan
 Kiribati
 Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Malaysia
 Maldives
 Marshal Islands
 Mongolia
 Myanmar
 Nauru
 Nepal
 New Zealand
 Pakistan
 Palau
 Papua New Guinea
 Philippines
 Republic of Korea
 Samoa
 Singapore
 Solomon Islands
 Sri Lanka
 Thailand
 Timor-Leste
 Tonga
 Tuvalu
 Vanuatu
 Viet Nam

Brussels**European Economic Area**

Andorra
 Austria
 Belgium
 Bulgaria
 Cyprus
 Czech Republic
 Denmark
 Estonia
 Finland
 France
 Germany
 Greece
 Holy See
 Hungary
 Iceland
 Ireland
 Italy
 Latvia
 Liechtenstein
 Lithuania
 Luxembourg
 Malta
 Monaco
 Netherlands
 Norway
 Poland
 Portugal
 Romania
 San Marino
 Slovakia
 Slovenia
 Spain
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 UK

Buenos Aires**South America**

Argentina
 Bolivia
 Brazil
 Chile
 Colombia
 Ecuador
 French Guyana
 Paraguay
 Peru
 Venezuela
 Uruguay

Dakar**Central & West Africa**

Benin
Burkina Faso
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Liberia
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria
Sao Tomé and Príncipe
Sénégal
Sierra Leone
Togo

Nairobi***East Africa and the
Horn of Africa**

Burundi
Djibouti
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Rwanda
Somalia
South Sudan
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania

Pretoria**Southern Africa**

Angola
Botswana
Comoros
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Seychelles
South Africa
Swaziland
Zambia
Zimbabwe

*The Nairobi Regional Office is active as of January 1, 2013

San Jose

Central & North America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Canada
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Montserrat
Nicaragua
Panama
St Kitts and Nevis
St Lucia
St Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos
USA

Cairo

Middle East & North Africa

Algeria
Bahrain
Egypt
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Morocco
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

Vienna

South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Croatia
Georgia
Israel
Kazakhstan
Kosovo
Kyrgyzstan
Macedonia (the FYROM)
Moldova
Montenegro
Russian Federation
Serbia
Tajikistan
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

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 gives explicit 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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