

# Migration Initiatives **Appeal 2008**



IOM International Organization for Migration  
OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations  
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

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# Annotations

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- 1** As has been the case in previous years, programmes and projects, once funded, will be included in revisions of the Programme and Budget.
- 2** The country names as listed in this document follow the UN Multilingual Terminology Database (UNTERM) at <http://unterm.un.org>.
- 3** All funding requirements are expressed in U.S. dollars. Projects can be multi-annual. Where relevant, future project cycle funding needs will be included in future editions of Migration Initiatives.
- 4** Independent movement projects are not presented in this document, as these are fully funded following bilateral negotiations between IOM and its respective Member States.
- 5** IOM participates in the following Consolidated Appeals (CAPs): Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia, Uganda, the West Africa Region and Zimbabwe.
- 6** IOM programmes are also included in the 2008 Humanitarian Action Plan for the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as the 2008 Workplan for Sudan.



# Foreword

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**Migration Initiatives 2008** outlines IOM's planned activities for which funding is required in the coming year. Since the publication of last year's edition, new migration challenges have arisen in various areas of IOM operations.

The year 2008 will see a continuation of efforts already initiated in 2007 centred on the nexus between migration and development. The first Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), hosted by the Government of Belgium in Brussels in July 2007, contributed to greater understanding of the issue and the practical ways in which States and the many other actors involved in migration and development can contribute to making progress in this important domain. The rich and varied discussions will no doubt continue at the next GFMD, which is to be hosted by the Government of the Philippines in Manila in late 2008.

Attention to the current or potential impact of environmental factors on population mobility, as well as the effect of population mobility on the environment itself, is likewise growing worldwide.

Within IOM, one of the highlights this year was Member States's adoption in June of a strategy document (MC/INF/287), the twelve points of which are detailed below. They represent the role, direction and priorities IOM Member States see for the Organization in the next year and are reflected in the programmes and activities in **Migration Initiatives 2008**.

All these unfunded programmes reflect priority needs and require resources. We continue to look primarily to governments for voluntary contributions. At the same time, IOM is constantly developing new partnerships, not only with other agencies but also with the corporate sector and civil society.

**Brunson McKinley**  
Director General

# IOM Strategy

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

- 1 To provide secure, reliable, flexible and cost-effective services for persons who require international migration assistance.
- 2 To enhance the humane and orderly management of migration and the effective respect for the human rights of migrants in accordance with international law.
- 3 To offer expert advice, research, technical cooperation and operational assistance to States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, in order to build national capacities and facilitate international, regional and bilateral cooperation on migration matters.
- 4 To contribute to the economic and social development of States through research, dialogue, design and implementation of migration-related programmes aimed at maximizing migration's benefits.
- 5 To support States, migrants and communities in addressing the challenges of irregular migration, including through research and analysis into root causes, sharing information and spreading best practices, as well as facilitating development-focused solutions.
- 6 To be a primary reference point for migration information, research, best practices, data collection, compatibility and sharing.
- 7 To promote, facilitate and support regional and global debate and dialogue on migration, including through the International Dialogue on Migration, so as to advance understanding of the opportunities and challenges it presents, the identification and development of effective policies for addressing those challenges and to identify comprehensive approaches and measures for advancing international cooperation.
- 8 To assist States to facilitate the integration of migrants in their new environment and to engage diasporas, including as development partners.
- 9 To participate in coordinated humanitarian responses in the context of inter-agency arrangements in this field and to provide migration services in other emergency or post-crisis situations as appropriate and as relates to the needs of individuals, thereby contributing to their protection<sup>1</sup>.
- 10 To undertake programmes which facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees, displaced persons, migrants and other individuals in need of international migration services, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations as appropriate, and taking into account the needs and concerns of local communities.
- 11 To assist States in the development and delivery of programmes, studies and technical expertise on combating migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons, in particular women and children, in a manner consistent with international law.
- 12 To support the efforts of States in the area of labour migration, in particular short term movements, and other types of circular migration.

<sup>1</sup> Although IOM has no legal protection mandate, the fact remains that its activities contribute to protecting human rights, having the effect, or consequence, of protecting persons involved in migration.

# MANAGING MIGRATION



# Africa

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### **Regional**

Angola  
Democratic Republic of the  
Congo (DRC)  
Madagascar  
Mozambique  
South Africa  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

## WEST AFRICA

### **Regional**

Burkina Faso  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Mali  
Nigeria  
Republic of the Congo  
Senegal  
Sierra Leone

## EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

### **Regional**

Ethiopia  
Kenya  
Rwanda  
Somalia  
Sudan  
Uganda  
United Republic of Tanzania

## NORTH AFRICA/THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN

### **Regional**

Algeria  
Egypt  
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
Mauritania  
Morocco  
Tunisia



# Southern Africa

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

During the last 10 years, every country in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) has seen dramatic proportional increases in migration. Migration constitutes a key livelihood strategy for many of the poor in the region and a large number of migrants remain vulnerable due to a lack of access to services and rights, as well as to various kinds of abuse, such as xenophobia. Migration also offers skilled workers from the region opportunities to apply their skills abroad and outside of the continent. Skills migration is in fact an increasing problem for SADC countries, hampering both service delivery and development overall. Regional, as well as extra-regional, irregular migration flows are also on the increase and issues such as trafficking and smuggling of people are a growing concern throughout the region.

Governments are faced with the challenge of devising and implementing strategies and activities that allow them to maximize the positive and minimize the possible negative implications of migration on development. The key focus of IOM is capacity building to strengthen governments' migration management capacity in various fields, including counter-trafficking and border management, as well as regional cooperation.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration and Development

The demands on governments to manage migration challenges are mounting such that negative impacts are reduced and positive aspects of migration are enhanced. Issues range from the effects of brain drain and remittances, to the need for accurate migration data and development of suitable legal and policy frameworks. As many of the challenges are cross-border in nature, regional consultations and cooperation is of key importance. Consistent with the goal of SADC members states for regional integration, IOM has, since 2001, successfully implemented the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA), a process through which SADC states can openly discuss and agree upon migration-related issues carrying major implications for the region. The continued need for and the strengthening of this regional consultative process has been expressed by SADC member states.

- **Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)**  
– USD 582,500

#### Regulating Migration

Southern Africa has in recent years seen a noticeable increase in irregular migration. It is expected that migration pressures will continue to increase in the region with the build up to the 2010 World Cup, to be hosted by South Africa.

Irregular migration flows are facilitated due to conditions of porous borders, lax control of travel documents and corruption. Organized criminal networks, both domestic and international, have been able to position themselves in the region because of these same conditions, and allowed activities such as trafficking in weapons, drugs and human beings to flourish and pose an increasing threat to governments and populations. Young women and children have become particularly vulnerable to the recruitment tactics of traffickers, although less is known about male trafficking.

Consistent with the goal of developing regional migration management approaches and seizing the momentum created by the new Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of People for the

Southern African Region, IOM is working towards strengthening the capacity of SADC member countries to manage and regulate migration. In particular, IOM is working with governments in the areas of counter-trafficking and technical capacity building for improved border management procedures, including issuance of travel documents and training of immigration officers.

#### Counter-trafficking

- **Fostering linkages for improved cooperation, information exchange and referral mechanisms in the SADC region through inter-country and cross-border capacity building and stakeholder meetings of policy-makers, law enforcement and civil society** – USD 2,000,000
- **Assistance, return and reintegration for victims of trafficking in Southern Africa** – USD 200,500
- **Development of sustainable tools for awareness-raising activities among civil society** – USD 800,700

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

- **Capacity building in migration management programme for Southern Africa (CBMMP – Southern Africa)**  
– USD 2,851,514

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 6,435,214

## ANGOLA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

During the past five years, IOM supported the Angolan government with the return of more than 100,000 refugees from neighbouring countries. In 2008, IOM will support the normalization process by shifting its attention towards sustainable socio-economic reintegration in support of reconstruction and recovery, as well as on health and migration.

While IOM is seeking to continue strengthening its reintegration programming and initiatives related to capacity building, it will also aim at strengthening the direct involvement of the government and civil society. Furthermore, IOM plans to initiate programmes during 2008 that support the government's efforts to build capacity for lasting and sustainable peace through macro-economic growth and stability, and long-term sustainable social development.

The 2006 "Trafficking in Persons Report" from the U.S. State Department identifies Angola as a source country for women and children trafficked internally as well as to neighbouring countries. Concerns are also expressed about the trafficking of children from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to Angola to work in the diamond mines. IOM is implementing a range of counter-trafficking activities and also aims to support the government with additional training and research.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

IOM will continue to assist selected war-affected communities in Angola (Huambo, Kuando Kubango and Moxico), targeting

returning refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and former combatants. This is possible through multi-sectoral interventions including the establishment of short-term, high-impact community projects related to infrastructure rehabilitation and long-term sustainable measures such as income generation, self-employment, agricultural production and vocational training for youths.

Under the government's demobilization and reintegration programme, IOM is supporting the establishment of sustainable agricultural, infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihood projects. Vocational training and capacity building in crafts, masonry and carpentry are also being undertaken, including the delivery of comprehensive kits for the promotion of micro-enterprises.

- **Community revitalization programme (CRP), phase II – USD 2,000,000**
- **Reintegration support to ex-combatants and their dependents in Mugo (Huambo province), Cazombo and Luau (Moxico province) and Cuangar, Kalai and Dirico (Kuangdo Kubango province) – USD 1,200,000**

### **Migration Health**

In coordination with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and in line with national HIV/AIDS policies and programmes, IOM will continue to contribute to reducing HIV vulnerability of Angolan returnees and receiving communities in Angola through teacher and community activist training, and awareness raising on HIV and AIDS aimed at reducing the stigmatization of returnees.

IOM and the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) will focus on capacity building and training activities for local NGOs and provincial/municipality governments on the importance of proper nutrition. This will also build national capacities to fight HIV and AIDS, notably of MINARS (Ministry of Assistance and Social Reinsertion) and MINADER (Ministry of Agriculture). Staff from both ministries will attend the trainings and participate actively in the study on HIV and AIDS and its impact on agriculture production and food security in return areas and migration corridors.

In accordance with the National Strategic Plan to Control Malaria, IOM will implement a project aimed at reducing the number of malaria infections among rural populations in the return areas in Huambo, Moxico and Kuangdo Kubango provinces by 1) raising awareness on malaria prevention, 2) distributing bed nets to selected households that have little access to social services and 3) distributing intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) drugs to health posts and pre-natal clinics.

- **Responding to HIV and AIDS in communities of return and absorption in Angola – USD 261,500**
- **Increase knowledge on nutrition and HIV and AIDS in areas of return and migration corridors and its impact on agriculture production and food security (Huambo, Kuangdo Kubango, Moxico and Cunene Provinces) – USD 300,000**
- **Preventing malaria infection in the return areas of Huambo, Kuangdo Kubango and Moxico – USD 750,000**

### **Migration and Development**

IOM aims to support the development of the health sector in Angola by tapping into resources available in the Angolan diaspora residing in Europe. The project will establish a mechanism for exchange of knowledge and expertise among medical personnel in support of health care worker training in Angola and improvement in health services provision in Angola.

- **Temporary return of qualified health personnel – USD 500,000**

## **Regulating Migration**

### **Counter-trafficking**

Following the outcome of a planned study, IOM will implement an awareness-raising campaign in trafficking-prone communities via the mass media as well as targeted information via a theatre tour. Based on experiences in four other SADC countries, IOM also aims to train Angola's police, immigration officials and prosecutors through a series of introductory counter-trafficking workshops. IOM will set up a network of local NGOs assisting victims of trafficking and upgrade an existing shelter to provide essential services.

There is a need for both technical training and knowledge transfer to build the capacity of journalists to effectively and sensitively report on human trafficking and related issues. In order to support an awareness-raising campaign on trafficking in human beings in Angola, IOM and the NGO Community Media for Development will organize workshops for journalists. This initiative also aims at producing high quality communication products on trafficking in human beings and other forms of migration.

- **Research, prevention and awareness-raising campaign on trafficking in human beings in Angola – USD 350,000**
- **Law enforcement and victims assistance support – USD 288,500**
- **Media training to support the awareness-raising campaign on trafficking in persons in Angola – USD 77,175**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

Under a joint project with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), IOM aims to contribute to the development and reinforcement of Angolan government capacities to manage migration through coordinated governance actions consistent with international norms. It will therefore focus on preliminary and stage-setting actions to address issues of orderly migration management at the northern borders. The proposed initiative will:

- 1) conduct assessments of current border operations at several strategically selected sites;
- 2) provide training to border police in the identification and treatment of various forms of migrants;
- 3) develop effective procedures for asylum and the processing of special cases and for return management;
- 4) assist the Angolan government in implementing and operationalizing its new Immigration Act; and
- 5) enhance cooperation with local NGOs.

- **Capacity building in migration management programme for Angola (CBMMP - Angola) – USD 1,000,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

IOM, in collaboration with several government partners and the Angolan NGO, Development Workshop, will conduct a research study on remittance flows from the Angolan diaspora in Portugal and South Africa, and their use and impact in Angola. It will also identify opportunities for new initiatives to enhance the development impact of remittances.

An additional study on the scale and nature of trafficking in human beings in the provinces of Kuangdo Kubango and Cunene will investigate the root causes and describe the process of recruitment, transport and exploitation of victims, and consequently improve mechanisms to address these concerns.

- **Research study on remittance flows from the Angolan diaspora in Portugal and South Africa – USD 150,000**
- **Study on trafficking in persons in two Angolan provinces (Cunene and Kuangdo Kubango) – USD 35,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ANGOLA  
– USD 6,912,175**

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Following ongoing changes in the regional political situation, the DRC continues to face many challenges related to migration. There is a need to improve and develop operational and capacity-building measures for migration management with specific emphasis on population stabilization.

IOM intends to assist the normalization process by focusing on the return of refugees and IDPs, and their sustainable socio-economic reintegration, thereby supporting reconstruction and recovery.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

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

As part of the inter-agency Consolidated Appeal for the DRC, this project will assist the return and the reintegration of Congolese refugees in Zambia in close cooperation with UNHCR and other partners. Through the rehabilitation of roads and reintegration measures, this project will contribute to increased stability and living conditions of local communities and improved access to potable water, sanitation, education, health and food security.

The second phase of this programme will aim at facilitating the return of IDPs and returnees in the district of Tanganika. It will include rehabilitation of roads and bridges, as well as community recovery and reintegration. It targets in a first phase the reintegration of the Congolese refugees returned from Zambia to Katanga, and in a second phase, the return and reintegration of refugees to the Kivus.

- **Return of Congolese from Zambia – USD 500,000**
- **Return of Congolese from Zambia, phase II – USD 800,000**

#### **Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance**

This project will support the peace and sustainable reconstruction process in the DRC through provision of immediate assistance to family of staff that are members of the new national army and the receiving communities in which they live. The action will support the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and community services in the areas of resettlement through provision of small-scale community development projects and livelihood support.

- **Provision of community social reinsertion assistance – USD 3,500,000**

#### **Migration Health**

IOM plans to implement an HIV and AIDS prevention project among returning Congolese populations which sets out to prevent HIV infection through community outreach, behaviour change, communication activities and promotion of the use of condoms. This will be undertaken in combination with effective prevention campaigns during the return process and in communities of final destination.

- **HIV and AIDS prevention project – USD 150,000**

#### **Migration and Development**

In coordination with the Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) programme, IOM will reinforce the institutional capacity of the newly-elected government to manage and develop state structures through the transfer of relevant skills, financial and other resources of Congolese in the diaspora.

- **Migration for development in DRC – USD 1,500,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

A new police unit in charge of border control has recently been created by Presidential decree. IOM has developed a project to facilitate and build capacity for effective migration management, in particular in the area of border management and capacity building of relevant government entities. Training of officials as well as provision of equipment is foreseen.

- **Strengthening institutional capacity of DRC in migration management – USD 2,500,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR DRC  
– USD 8,950,000**

## MADAGASCAR

### MIGRATION ISSUES

In recent years, cyclones and floods of increased intensity have been claiming more and more lives and destroying infrastructure and livelihood in Madagascar. Migration has become a strategy of survival for many facing these natural environmental disasters.

Demographic imperatives, such as dividing smaller plots of land among a growing number of household members, are also resulting in internal migration and a movement of young, productive people towards urban areas. Overall, this internal migration seems to be having a positive effect on economic development by a redistribution and equalization of developmental gains in terms of jobs and household resources.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

In the communities south of Antalaha in Madagascar, erosion by the sea due to the combined effects of a degradation of coral reefs and the increased intensity of cyclones is causing villages to disappear. For several years, roads and bridges have had to be relocated inland following destruction caused by cyclones.

The cyclones of 2007 have motivated certain communities to ask for relocation assistance to safer areas nearby. Communities are looking for ways to cope with the floods while remaining as close as possible to their rice fields. IOM is responding to a request from the government to assist with a pilot voluntary relocation project to address this issue. Positive experiences resulting from this pilot project could be used in communities with similar geographical environments.

- **Pilot voluntary relocation of selected communities affected by cyclones and at high risk of further flooding and erosion in Madagascar – USD 2,052,467**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MADAGASCAR  
– USD 2,052,467**

## MOZAMBIQUE

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Mobility is an integral part of life in Mozambique, a country with a long history of labour migration flows to South Africa, mainly towards the mining industry and commercial farms. Mozambique

is a sizeable country with more than 53 border posts and is home to significant transport corridors for mobile and migrant groups such as cross border traders and long distance transporters. With declining socio-economic conditions for its neighbour Zimbabwe, Mozambique is beginning to experience increased migratory movement into the country.

In addition, Mozambique experiences natural disasters linked to seasonal flooding of the Zambezi River and the touch down of cyclones along its 3,500 kilometres of coast line. This has resulted in the perennial displacement of thousands of families whose livelihoods are destroyed when these disasters occur. Mozambique also hosts a refugee population originating from countries in the Great Lakes Region.

At present, there continue to be significant recovery and development challenges coupled with cross cutting concerns such as the spread of HIV and AIDS, and phenomenon such as human trafficking.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

In 2007, IOM supported the first voluntary repatriation of 331 Congolese refugees from Maratane camp in Nampula. There are an additional 1,500 refugees from other Great Lakes countries in Mozambique and IOM intends to continue its collaboration with UNHCR and the government in supporting the voluntary repatriation programme.

In response to the severe Zambezi River floods of 2007, IOM assisted the government in its relief efforts through the provision of emergency shelter as well technical support for and coordination of resettlement and reconstruction activities. In 2008, IOM will seek to assist the government's continued recovery efforts in flood-affected areas.

- **Rehabilitation of health posts and health centres in priority resettlement sites in the Zambezi River valley – USD 500,000**
- **Assessments and livelihood recovery programming for community stabilization – USD 3,000,000**
- **Voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees from Mozambique to the DRC – USD 2,500,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MOZAMBIQUE – USD 6,000,000**

## SOUTH AFRICA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

With its strong economic position and a climate of political stability, South Africa is a leading destination country for migrants from surrounding Southern African countries and the wider African continent. Since the collapse of apartheid in 1994, the number of people crossing borders into South Africa has increased significantly with Africans from other countries seeing South Africa as a favourable place to trade, shop, find essential services, education and asylum.

Since the 1990s, traditional movements of organized labour across borders, for example men from Mozambique and Lesotho migrating to work in South Africa's mines, have expanded and now include cross-border traders and irregular migrants fleeing economic hardship or conflict at home. Migrant smuggling and trafficking are also of significant concern.

IOM's regional office for Southern Africa, based in South Africa, assists governments in the SADC region with migration challenges by providing technical cooperation assistance on migration management and furthering the understanding of migration in

the region. It also implements regional programmes focusing on human trafficking and HIV and AIDS in mobile populations.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Regulating Migration**

- **Creating sustainable practices in shelter assistance and livelihood opportunities for victims of trafficking in South Africa – USD 400,000**
- **Roundtable consultations in nine provinces between the judiciary, prosecutors and investigators on trafficking in persons – USD 325,000**
- **National programme for prevention and awareness raising on human trafficking in secondary schools through sustainable curriculum development – USD 450,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

The need for accurate migration data is increasing along with the migration challenges and trends affecting the country. Establishment of a central data collection system and targeted research will serve as a basis for both policy formulation and operational interventions to address weakness in the current migration management system. In South Africa, xenophobia has been identified as a serious challenge in addition to increased migration pressures. Building on experiences from other countries and regions, IOM will seek to assist the government in raising general awareness about the benefits of cultural diversity, the reality which many migrants face in their day-to-day life and the contributions migrants make to their country of destination.

- **International academic conference on migration and development for policy makers – USD 100,000**
- **Nationwide counter-xenophobia campaign to deter xenophobic attitudes towards migrants in South Africa – USD 500,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA – USD 1,775,000**

## ZAMBIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Centrally located in the region, Zambia is vulnerable to various migration flows to and through its territory. Both irregular migrants and refugees mainly from Angola, the DRC and the Great Lakes have used Zambia as a transit and destination country.

IOM continues to carry out refugee movements which include cross-border transportation and logistical assistance for the repatriation of Congolese refugees in Zambia, and spontaneous voluntary return of non-Congolese refugees to countries of origin. IOM will also continue with the HIV and AIDS awareness and prevention measures in the refugee camps as well as measures to counteract human trafficking. IOM also collaborates with the government on skills migration focusing on the health and education sectors.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

Following the signing of a Tripartite Agreement between the DRC and Zambian governments and UNHCR, and at the request of UNHCR Zambia, IOM is currently providing cross-border transportation assistance to some 20,000 Congolese refugees. The operation will continue into 2008 with an additional 25,000 refugees targeted to be



returned. Refugees uprooted from their countries due to conflict are also being assisted to return home on an individual basis. The group mainly consists of Rwandan, Burundian and Angolan nationalities.

- **Voluntary repatriation to DRC – USD 4,800,000**
- **Spontaneous voluntary return of non-Congolese refugees – USD 268,000**

### **Migration Health**

To contribute to the reduction and impact of HIV and AIDS among migrant and mobile workers and their families, IOM's PHAMSA project is partnering with CHAMP, a local NGO, in a research project looking at the costs and benefits of workplace HIV programmes in Global Development Alliance (GDA) partner companies in the mining and commercial agricultural sectors in Zambia. Other sectors to be addressed include construction, transport, fisheries and informal trade. Research methods include interviews and focus group discussions with mobile workers throughout Zambia.

- **High impact awareness raising on HIV and AIDS through community-based high-visibility activities targeting returning Congolese refugees – USD 120,000**
- **PHAMSA - Zambia – USD 240,000**

### **Migration and Development**

Zambia has experienced essential labour emigration in key sectors of the economy such as higher education and health. Such emigration has involved highly skilled and intensively trained individuals whose contribution to economic development is critical. Some of these professionals would like to return at short intervals through exchange programmes, internships or long-term returns. Others would like to establish virtual links with various training institutions to enhance training capabilities.

The project will be implemented through the establishment of an all-inclusive website, organization of diaspora returns to already-identified positions on short-, medium- and long-term placements, virtual returns with medical and educational training institutions as well as twinning of hospitals and medical/educational training institutions. Another important component of this skills migration project is the improvement of statistics and data collection on labour migration as well as the assessment of national legislation for policy for regional harmonization.

- **Zambian diaspora linkages for capacity development – USD 700,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

Zambia is considered a migration source, transit and destination country by virtue of its central location as a gateway to the south and the western world. This has created the climate for trans-national organized crime and smuggling networks to flourish. The Southern African Counter-trafficking Assistance Programme (SACTAP) framework funds capacity building of law enforcement officials through training, community awareness on the risks of irregular migration and direct assistance to victims of trafficking. IOM provides assistance to the victim's support unit of the Zambian police and will develop a human trafficking curriculum for new law enforcement recruits. In addition, technical support will be provided to the government in passing a national policy and strengthening the laws against trafficking.

- **Victim support unit (VSU) – USD 150,000**
- **Zambian counter-trafficking programme (ZACT) – USD 200,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ZAMBIA**  
– USD 6,478,000

## **ZIMBABWE**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Due to the persistent socio-economic challenges facing Zimbabwe, some communities that were affected under the clean-up campaign "Operation Restore Order" in 2005 and the "Fast-track Land Reform Programme" of 2000 still continue to require humanitarian assistance. Recent cases of mobile and vulnerable populations in need have also been reported as a result of the declining economy and other push factors.

The irregular migration flow of Zimbabweans into neighbouring countries continues to be a growing phenomenon. As a result, returned migrants are at greater need for protection services, humanitarian assistance, transportation, health, and HIV and AIDS programmes.

Over the years, Zimbabwe has also seen a continued movement of professionals and skilled workers migrating primarily to neighbouring countries and overseas. This brain and skills drain has adversely affected social and economic service delivery and there is need for the country to formulate policies that will attract and retain professionals as well as engaging with Zimbabweans in the diaspora in order to benefit from their financial and human resource base.

Migratory flows from, to, and within Zimbabwe have presented great challenges to the country's migration management capacity. In addition to capacity building support, Zimbabwe requires technical assistance for its border management and international migration law programmes. Zimbabwe also requires capacity building assistance in post-crisis migration management and in regulating migration, as well as in enhancing the impact of migration on national development.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

In order to provide assistance to mobile and vulnerable populations affected by Operation Restore Order, the Fast-track Land Reform Programme, and other factors contributing to population mobility, community coping strategies are being strengthened through a gradual expansion of community stabilization interventions including shelter, water, sanitation and livelihood provision. Meanwhile, promotion of food security, through distribution of food and non-food items, remains crucial during the acute phase of mobility and to meet the needs of mobile and vulnerable populations as they transition into stabilization assistance. A large number of people are still either without shelter or living in precarious conditions in makeshift structures or in overcrowded dwellings.

As part of community stabilization efforts, livelihood interventions focus on strengthening the beneficiaries' coping strategies and bridging to longer-term recovery interventions with implementing partners. Key health interventions include: a) improving access to clean water and sanitation facilities; b) managing solid waste disposal using manual collection and land filling; c) establishing a network of community health volunteers to create a disease surveillance system that will disseminate information and refer cases in need of assistance; d) establishing mobile outreach services for healthcare assistance, including the procurement and use of emergency health kits; and e) implementing a disease surveillance database and early warning system.

- **Emergency assistance to mobile and vulnerable populations in Zimbabwe: relief, reintegration and community health – USD 12,115,000** CAP 2008
- **Facilitating stabilization and reintegration of mobile and vulnerable populations through livelihood provision and promotion – USD 3,787,000** CAP 2008

- **Increasing access to quality education for children of mobile and vulnerable populations communities – USD 987,000**  
**CAP 2008**
- **Supporting community stabilization and reintegration of mobile and vulnerable populations through the provision of semi-permanent shelter and human capital enhancement – USD 5,775,000**  
**CAP 2008**
- **Addressing the nutritional needs of vulnerable and hard to reach populations – USD 661,500**  
**CAP 2008**

### **Migration Health**

In order to improve health outcomes among internal migrants in Zimbabwe, IOM will continue to provide emergency health care which includes prevention and control of outbreaks such as cholera, malaria and other water born diseases.

By strengthening the relationship with national authorities and the UN Country Team through the Expanded Support Programme (ESP), IOM will scale up HIV and AIDS services such as access to anti retro-viral treatment and HIV prevention among hard to reach mobile and vulnerable populations.

Through a joint collaboration between IOM and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), sexual and reproductive health services will be possible for cross border and internally mobile populations. The goal of this strategy is to disseminate health information about HIV and AIDS and sexual and gender-based violence (GBV), while at the same time facilitate the affected populations' access to voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) centres, rape treatment, HIV post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), and emergency contraception.

In an effort to educate Zimbabweans on the risks and realities of migration, including vulnerabilities to HIV infection, a nationwide information campaign will continue to be implemented with a focus on youths.

- **Addressing community and environmental health of mobile and vulnerable populations – USD 782,250**  
**CAP 2008**
- **Combating and preventing public health threats at border region in Zimbabwe – USD 782,250**  
**CAP 2008**
- **Mitigation and support programme for mobile and vulnerable populations infected and affected by HIV and AIDS – USD 640,500**  
**CAP 2008**
- **Responding to HIV and AIDS in the informal cross-border trade sector – USD 1,050,000**  
**CAP 2008**
- **Responses to HIV vulnerability and GBV among mobile and vulnerable populations – USD 877,146**
- **Nationwide information campaign on migration and HIV and AIDS – USD 463,304**
- **Scaling up HIV services for mobile and hard to reach populations – USD 600,000**

### **Migration and Development**

In the past five years, Zimbabwe has seen an accelerated movement of both professionals and semi-skilled workers migrating not only to neighbouring countries but also further afield. As the economic situation continues to deteriorate, migration has become a common employment coping strategy for Zimbabweans. The loss of trained and experienced professionals is of growing concern because of its adverse impact on service delivery and the challenge it poses on the attainment of development goals.

While the foregoing illustrates the magnitude of the migration challenges Zimbabwe is facing today, the capacity of the government to manage these multi-faceted migration issues so as to reduce the negative and enhance the positive impact of migration has been constrained by the lack of a comprehensive and coherent legal,

institutional and policy framework for implementing migration practices. The lack of adequate data and analysis on the nature and extent of factors driving migration and the extent of remittances are further limiting the ability of the government to devise appropriate policies and programmes.

- **Zimbabwe migration and development strategies – USD 52,830 (Co-funding requirement)**
- **International migration law – USD 75,000**
- **Migration for development in Zimbabwe (health professionals) – USD 1,000,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

Out-migration of Zimbabweans to neighbouring countries continues to be a serious concern. Many Zimbabweans are crossing the borders without proper travel documentation and often face abuses and exploitation in South Africa. While the number of people leaving the country in search of employment and for other socio-economic reasons is difficult to quantify, the number of forced returns of irregular migrants to neighbouring border areas continues to increase. In response to their plight, the Beitbridge Reception and Support Centre (RSC) for returned migrants was opened in May 2006 and has received over 182,000 Zimbabweans to date returned from South Africa. In 2007, the average monthly number has risen to over 17,000. Assistance includes food, basic health and referrals for further treatment, transportation, safe migration advice, HIV and AIDS counselling and awareness activities, as well as protection assistance. A child centre welcomes returned unaccompanied minors in need of care and provides family reunification and counselling services.

To address the root causes of migration, a pilot reintegration project is beginning in one of the communities of return with significant out-migration. A RSC will open in Plumtree (Botswana) to assist Zimbabwean migrants returned from Botswana. In addition, an "e-registration" project is planned that will enable IOM to identify patterns among returned migrants, irregular migration trends, and will allow IOM to better target its assistance programmes. A labour migration project built on an existing agreement between the Governments of South Africa and Zimbabwe will be also piloted.

- **Humanitarian assistance to returned migrants and mobile populations at the South Africa-Zimbabwe border (Beitbridge) – USD 3,835,650**  
**CAP 2008**
- **Humanitarian assistance to returned migrants and mobile populations at the Botswana-Zimbabwe border (Plumtree) – USD 3,045,500**  
**CAP 2008**
- **Reintegration assistance to returnees: revolving livestock scheme – USD 5,365,000**  
**CAP 2008**
- **Facilitating temporary and safe migration of Zimbabwean farm workers to the Limpopo province – USD 1,323,000**  
**CAP 2008**
- **Reintegration assistance to returnees: micro-finance – USD 1,335,600**  
**CAP 2008**
- **Promoting rights among potential migrants and other mobile populations – USD 525,000**  
**CAP 2008**
- **Prevention and protection of children from the risk and realities of child trafficking – USD 735,000**  
**CAP 2008**
- **Mobile and electronic registration (e-registration) of irregular migrants and other mobile population groups – USD 327,760**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ZIMBABWE  
– USD 46,141,290**

# East and Horn of Africa

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Population movements in East Africa, and in particular in the Horn of Africa, continue to be affected by humanitarian emergencies. The Great Lakes Region is also influenced by the move towards stabilization and post-conflict rehabilitation. As such, the different challenges in managing migration include forced migratory movements as well as voluntary returns.

Irregular migration, including human trafficking and smuggling, adds to the migration concerns within the region, which increasingly include problems related to health and mobility. There is also a need to address the complex migration flows from Ethiopia and Somalia to Yemen through Puntland and the Gulf of Aden. The large build up of refugees along the now-closed Kenya-Somali border has also raised security concerns about terrorist elements that might hide therein and the Kenyan government's need to build border management capacity to face this challenge.

Rwanda and Burundi are now members of the East Africa Community (EAC) and thus need to build capacity to ensure that migration management systems are on par with Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda for effective and harmonized border management. Governments in the region are requesting IOM assistance in addressing a variety of migration issues such as governance and programming on numerous aspects of migration health, human trafficking, migration management capacities, labour migration monitoring and remittance development.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration Health

Governments in the region are becoming increasingly aware of the cross-border nature of public health linked to population mobility. Challenges include the outward migration of health professionals, harmonizing and scaling-up integrated HIV and AIDS programmes along regional transport corridors, addressing aspects of irregular migration through Horn countries to the Middle East, targeting health programmes to "invisible" urban migrant groups, and preparing for disease outbreak response. IOM has also been actively collaborating with Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD), the EAC, and UN agencies through provision of technical assistance.

- **Programme to develop a regional HIV and AIDS global fund with possible inclusion of malaria and tuberculosis under the Great Lakes initiative on AIDS – USD 129,500**
- **HIV and AIDS vulnerability reduction programme for northern Somali regions and neighbouring areas of Ethiopia – USD 250,000**
- **Managing migration of human resources for health in the EAC – USD 700,000**

#### Migration and Development

The MIDA Great Lakes programme aims at building and strengthening the capacities of institutions in Burundi, DRC and Rwanda to achieve development goals through the transfer of intellectual and financial resources of professionals and skilled nationals living in Europe. The programme is based on a multi-annual approach enabling migrants to contribute to the development of their countries of

origin where skilled human resources are scarce and longer-term strategic planning and resource allocation are lacking.

The MIDA Great Lakes programme supports the coordination by local governments of the resource planning in key sectors of education, health, and rural development and facilitates the participation of diaspora members in expert missions, thus aiming to contribute to the governments' poverty reduction and growth strategies.

- **Migration for development for EAC countries – USD 1,402,275**
- **Migration for development of the Great Lakes region (Burundi, DRC and Rwanda) – USD 3,004,807**

#### Regulating Migration Counter-trafficking

Trafficking in human beings continues to grow in severity and magnitude in the region and requires an appropriate response. As such, IOM proposes to promote regional dialogue and counter-trafficking legislation for enhanced prevention, prosecution and protection through the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (IC/GLR) initiative in line with the IC/GLR protocol on the protection and suppression of sexual and gender-based violence against women and children.

Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda have been identified as countries of origin, transit, and destination for trafficked persons, with much of this taking place between the borders of these three neighbours. A specific response to this challenge is proposed.

There are also indications that the smuggling routes from East and Horn of Africa to South Africa are used for human trafficking. IOM proposes to investigate this possible trend and develop further action accordingly.

- **Promoting the fight against human trafficking in the IC/GLR participating states through domestication of counter trafficking legislation – USD 665,842**
- **Countering human trafficking in East Africa through regional efforts for harmonized counter-trafficking legislation, capacity building in law enforcement and regional cooperation – USD 462,000**
- **Research assessment: trafficking in men from East Africa and the Horn to South Africa – USD 198,658**

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

Instability and armed conflict in the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa, coupled with a lack of capacity to manage borders has created an environment of insecurity. Building on the accomplishments of the first phase of its Capacity Building for Migration Management Programme (CBMMP), IOM proposes a series of targeted interventions to further strengthen the capacity of EAC governments.

- **Project for security enhancement through migration management: East Africa and the Horn – USD 2,479,468**
- **Capacity building for migration management for Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania – USD 900,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 10,192,550**

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Ethiopia is challenged by different migration patterns and dynamics, which have significant political and socio-economic ramifications. The country has one of the highest African diaspora populations, which undoubtedly affects the government's sustainable development and poverty reduction programmes.

IOM contributes to the efforts of the government to enhance its institutional capacities to combat trafficking in human beings, particularly in the development of effective policy guidelines and legislative instruments. IOM is also actively involved in providing technical support to the African Union (AU). At the same time IOM is building Ethiopia's capacity to manage migration for national security through CBMMP initiatives.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

**Regulating Migration****Counter-trafficking**

In addition to its other activities, IOM also works to support the efforts of the government to combat trafficking in human beings. A number of targeted activities will be undertaken to enhance awareness among federal and regional government bodies in close cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, in order to facilitate the prosecution of traffickers. IOM will continue to assist the government in developing at the federal and regional levels a database to collect, analyze and manage data on prosecution of trafficked cases. The programme comprises a nationwide information campaign, which provides timely and accurate information to migrants, potential migrants, victims of trafficking, returnees and their families. The interventions will also include a focus on providing return and reintegration assistance and support to victims of trafficking.

- Counter-trafficking programme in Ethiopia – USD 93,278
- Victims of trafficking assistance – USD 140,316

**Migration and Development****Migration and Economic/Community Development**

The Migration for Development in Ethiopia (MIDeTh) programme seeks to contribute to strengthening the institutional capacities of the government for the implementation of the government's Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Initial activities have started thanks to funding from UNDP.

- Migration for development in Ethiopia – USD 427,787

**Capacity Building through Qualified Human Resources and Experts**

The Ghana Ethiopia Youth Exchange Programme (GEYEP) is a young professionals' exchange programme for youths from Ethiopia, Ghana and the diaspora. The programme seeks to contribute to the efforts of both governments towards youth empowerment to ensure the active involvement and participation of youths in nation building.

- Ghana Ethiopia youth exchange programme (GEYEP) – USD 3,160,135

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ETHIOPIA**  
– USD 3,821,516

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Due to its porous borders and the political instability in most of its neighbouring countries, Kenya experiences a large influx of irregular migrants, particularly along the Somali border. Aimed at providing a sustainable response to irregular migration, the Kenyan government has participated in and benefited from IOM's CBMMP, and has articulated interest in the second phase of the project.

Trafficking in persons especially children is a serious problem in Kenya, however the government is showing genuine interest to address the problem with technical support from IOM. IOM successfully implemented a counter-trafficking project in Kenya, including among other activities the drafting of a counter-trafficking bill. IOM is also supporting the work of an inter-ministerial steering committee as well as a national task force for the drafting of a national plan of action.

Recent assessments and ongoing work with refugees in Nairobi have indicated pressing needs for improving access to appropriately targeted health programmes for irregular migrants, the urban displaced and truck drivers. In order to provide a response to large irregular labour migration flows out of the country, IOM proposes sustainable institutional capacity-building activities to assist the government in its effort to better manage economic out-migration.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

**Migration Health**

Local authorities appreciate the plight of tens of thousands of irregular migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, and ethnic minorities living in the greater Nairobi area. Due to poor knowledge and access to basic reproductive health programmes, large numbers of women and children die prematurely each year. A thorough situational assessment is required together with collaborative development of an action plan and implementation of a reproductive health services programme to reach marginalized women, youths and men. Through existing health programmes and counter-trafficking activities that involve local agencies on protection issues, IOM is primed to assist the government to take on this challenge.

IOM also intends to establish government-driven models of urban migrant health programming. The intervention will expand the strategically located IOM urban refugee TB-DOTS (Direct Observed Therapy Short Course)/ART clinic, targeting refugees and host populations for disease control, youths for reproductive health, STI services, counter-trafficking, and social support, women for reproductive health and pre- and post-natal care, and men for health promotion and gender awareness.

- Integrated reproductive health programme for uprooted people in the greater Nairobi area – USD 750,000
- The Nairobi urban refugee and irregular migrant health programme – USD 946,247

**Regulating Migration****Counter-trafficking**

Kenya is identified as a country of origin, transit and destination for human trafficking. Kenyans are trafficked abroad, to Europe, the United States, the Middle East and other African countries for sexual exploitation and domestic labour. Internal trafficking is also found on an alarming scale. IOM has been working closely with the government to identify ways to combat human trafficking and will take action on all counter-trafficking fronts including prevention, protection and prosecution. One of the present major challenges is in the area of victim protection due to lack of resources and capacity. As such, IOM proposes a comprehensive counter-trafficking programme for Kenya as an extension of counter-trafficking activities implemented during the past two years.



- **Counter-trafficking initiative for Kenya: countering human trafficking in Kenya through prevention, protection, prosecution and coordination measures – USD 1,806,074**
- **Rapid response; immediate assistance to victims of trafficking in Kenya – USD 155,610**
- **Countering human trafficking: a prevention and protection initiative for Kenya – USD 299,956**

### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

The government responded positively to the activities of IOM's two-year CBMP and has embraced the opportunities for a growing partnership in the area of migration management. However, additional technical assistance in border management is keenly sought to address remaining gaps. In particular, the build up of refugees along the closed Somali border with Kenya poses a great migration and security challenge.

- **Capacity building for migration management in Kenya: strengthening of institutional capacity along Kenya's border with Somalia – USD 370,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR KENYA  
– USD 4,327,887**

## RWANDA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The government expressed interest in exploring ways to further connect with the Rwandan diaspora and allow for diaspora members to increase their involvement in the development of Rwanda. It has established a new diaspora department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and IOM expects to support its efforts.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration and Development

IOM will act to support the newly-established unit in charge of the Rwandan diaspora with the overall aim of mobilizing diaspora resources for economic development in Rwanda. The project will establish a website to allow for direct interaction with the diaspora, collect and provide information on available diaspora resources as well as on opportunities in Rwanda. Setting up a database and conducting a pilot skills audit and pilot diaspora needs assessment will help in planning diaspora involvement in the socio-economic development of Rwanda.

- **Support to the newly-created special unit in charge of the Rwandan diaspora – USD 100,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR RWANDA  
– USD 100,000**

## SOMALIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Somalia continues to be characterized by intense migration flows with irregular migration constituting a major challenge. However, there is very little adequate analytical data profiling the migrants and establishing trends and characteristics of the migration flow.

In addition to being an important source of emigrants, the country also represents a major area of transit for people being smuggled and trafficked from the Horn of Africa, particularly Ethiopians, to the Gulf States. As such, Puntland is reported to be one of the world's busiest smuggling hubs. Marginalized by society and separated from traditional support structures, transiting migrants face particular health vulnerabilities including mental health, reproductive health, mother and child health, HIV, GBV and disease outbreaks. Given the dramatic increase of migrants transiting through and/or stranded in the north-eastern region, refugee flows, as well as high concentrations of IDPs in urban settings, continue to pose a challenge.

Somali local authorities are realizing the importance of migration management regimes. In connection with this, IOM, under its capacity building for migration management framework, will contribute to enhancing the capability of authorities to manage migration in a manner consistent with international norms.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

The major factor underpinning prospects for Somalia's transition and development is the establishment of immediate human security for its communities. The multitude of armed groups and irregular militia forces, weak and fragmented security sector(s) and the proliferation of small arms throughout Somalia impede stability. In the current context, community peace building, reconciliation and democratic institution building are vital to assure a sustainable transition and to meet the urgent needs of the population. Proposed intervention areas include contribution to the stabilization of Somalia communities by promoting return and reintegration for members of irregular militias, demobilized soldiers and IDPs.

In light of recent developments in Somalia and the move toward peace and stabilization, durable solutions must be found for the estimated 400,000 IDPs scattered in Somalia. The voluntary return and resettlement of IDPs must be carefully supported in a community-based development framework aimed at alleviating poverty, fostering economic development as well as providing access to basic services, such as health and education, the reconstruction of infrastructure in home villages and creation of income-generating activities. IOM will work in close cooperation with UN agencies, the Transitional Federal Government authorities, international and local NGOs, civil society groups and the communities to ensure compliance with international human rights law and the guiding principles on internal displacement and return.

- **Community stabilization and human security initiative – USD 5,000,000**
- **IDP assistance for return and reintegration – USD 2,000,000 (CAP 2008 / UNTP)**

#### Migration Health

The current HIV response in Somalia does not yet effectively reach mobile populations that are vulnerable to HIV. Therefore, formative research currently underway in Somalia in collaboration with UN agencies will facilitate the development of a follow-up pilot programme for a holistic and coordinated response for most-at-risk populations (MARPs). Activities will include developing a coordinated strategy and action plan, multi-sectoral stakeholder coordination, capacity building, advocacy and establishing regional programmatic linkages, including to the IGAD regional programme which IOM has been actively involved in developing.

- **Multi-sectoral vulnerability reduction pilot in Somaliland – USD 250,000**
- **HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related service needs among populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia – USD 187,600 (CAP 2008)**

## Regulating Migration

### Counter-trafficking

Smuggled migrants have a number of specific vulnerabilities including a higher risk of becoming victims of trafficking. Push factors increasing the likelihood of being trafficked are linked to the social and contextual realities faced by smuggled people such as lack of protection and security, poverty, or human rights abuses. Given the magnitude of migrants transiting Puntland, there is an urgent need to develop responses to prevent human trafficking as well as to protect smuggled migrants and vulnerable groups.

- **Protecting the human rights of migrants: an awareness-raising initiative – USD 481,777** CAP 2008
- **Combating human trafficking through capacity building, advocacy and victim assistance – USD 522,323** CAP 2008

### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

Within the process of developing institutional and legal systems in the aftermath of conflict, irregular migration continues to be one of the main challenges faced by Somalia. In order to meet this challenge, a broad strategy on migration management is needed, in particular with regards to countering irregular migration and illegal activities controlled by criminal networks that, when unchecked, undermine the authority of all bodies engaged in designing, implementing, and enforcing the rule of law. To enhance the stability of Somalia, the provision of technical assistance and training for officials with migration management functions is necessary in the promotion of regular migration processes. A CBMMP is currently being implemented in the Somaliland region.

- **Capacity building for migration management, migrant protection and voluntary return in NE Somalia/ Puntland – USD 1,508,438** CAP 2008 / UNTP
- **Capacity building for migration management in South and Central Somalia – USD 1,000,000**
- **Monitoring and assistance to migrants and other vulnerable groups travelling through Somaliland and Puntland to the Gulf States – USD 400,000**

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SOMALIA  
– USD 11,350,138

## SUDAN

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The peace and stability established in the wake of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement continues to motivate hundreds of thousands of IDPs and refugees to return home to the Transitional Areas and South Sudan. The large influx of returnees to underserved areas calls for the urgent need to implement livelihood projects to facilitate the reintegration of returnees and to provide basic infrastructure support to depleted communities. In the meantime, increased violence in Darfur continues to displace thousands of individuals and prevent the return of millions throughout the region, despite the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement in May 2006.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

One of the main objectives of IOM post-emergency operations assistance in Sudan will remain to facilitate the safe, dignified

and sustainable voluntary return and reintegration of displaced populations in close cooperation with the UN and the government.

IOM's comprehensive approach to achieve this goal will continue to include the organization of information campaigns in areas of departure/displacement, pre-departure activities including registration, medical screening and vaccination, organized transport assistance from places of displacement to places of origin, en route protection through escorts and a network of way stations providing overnight assistance along major routes of returns. This will also include the provision of emergency medical screening, overnight assistance and transport assistance to spontaneous IDPs who become stranded en route. IOM intends to provide technical assistance to the government as well to ensure a safe and dignified return process.

Through its returnee tracking and monitoring system, IOM will continue to track IDP movements, numbers and routes of returns to understand the size and impact of returns as well as monitor returnees' reintegration in areas of return. The information collected will continue to inform the provision of assistance both en route and in areas of return, including the implementation of basic infrastructure and livelihood support projects in underserved areas heavily impacted by returns.

Based on an existing partnership agreement with UNHCR, IOM plans to continue providing logistical support to the voluntary repatriation of refugees from neighbouring countries, in particular returns by air.

In Darfur, IOM's primary activity is to monitor and verify IDP movements to ensure the voluntariness and appropriateness of returns and relocations, as well as to gather, analyze and distribute information on areas of return to relevant stakeholders. Light return assistance is provided in the form of non-food items and solar stoves.

IOM houses and maintains the Darfur IDP registration database which contains upwards of 2.7 million beneficiaries and provides the basis for IDP movement tracking and return planning tools.

IOM Darfur has conducted various humanitarian relocations for Sudanese IDPs and, in cooperation with UNHCR, refugees returning from Chad. Transport assistance has been provided for returnees from Darfur to South Sudan utilising road, rail and barges over two years of organized assisted return operations.

### Darfur (Workplan 2008)

- **IDP registration and return data management and mapping in Darfur States – USD 2,220,000**
- **IDP return monitoring in North and South Darfur – USD 6,200,000**
- **Population baselines, population tracking and return impact assessments in North and South Darfur – USD 2,000,000**
- **Early support to return in North and South Darfur – USD 1,700,000**

### North and South Sudan (Workplan 2008)

- **Facilitating sustainable return of Sudanese – USD 41,050,590**
- **Technical support, protection, and logistical assistance to government-funded return of IDPs from Khartoum – USD 5,236,907**
- **Logistics assistance to repatriation operations in Sudan – USD 5,489,232**
- **Protection monitoring of IDP returns in Southern Sudan – USD 2,000,000**
- **IDP tracking programme for Sudan – USD 3,500,000**
- **Non-food item support to sustainable returns in Sudan – USD 476,280**
- **Non-food item support to sustainable return in South Sudan – USD 1,468,530**

- Support to the local integration of IDPs wishing to remain in greater Khartoum through livelihood initiatives – USD 670,898
- Support to sustainable returns through livelihood initiatives in areas heavily impacted by returns (South Sudan) – USD 2,782,185
- Support to sustainable returns through livelihood initiatives in areas impacted by returns (South Kordofan) – USD 696,728
- Support to the reintegration of ex-combatants, returnees and receiving communities through livelihood initiatives – USD 2,798,075 (South Sudan)
- Support to voluntary returns through IDP registration and information campaign in greater Khartoum and two northern states – USD 3,211,530
- Support to local integration of displaced populations in greater Khartoum through basic infrastructure development – USD 763,298
- Early reintegration and infrastructure support to high impact communities of return (South Kordofan) – USD 789,128
- Early reintegration and infrastructure support to high impact communities of return (South Sudan) – USD 3,151,785
- Increased access to safe drinking water and improve sanitary conditions in areas of high return (South Sudan) – USD 3,188,010
- Increase access to safe drinking water and improve sanitary conditions in areas of high return (South Kordofan) – USD 797,003
- Improved access to education in areas of high return through school construction and rehabilitation and the return of qualified teachers (South Sudan) – USD 2,341,185
- Improved access to education in areas of high return through school construction and rehabilitation and the return of qualified teachers (South Kordofan) – USD 1,139,093

#### Other (Workplan 2008)

- Support to the voluntary return of Sudanese stranded abroad – USD 3,217,976

#### Migration and Development

IOM's programme for the return and reintegration of qualified Sudanese aims to return skilled, qualified and highly-qualified Sudanese who are living outside Sudan or internally displaced within Sudan to key positions of employment. Principal programme partners include Federal and South Sudan Ministries of Education, Health, Infrastructure, and Agriculture, the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad.

- Return and reintegration of skilled Sudanese workers – USD 2,056,026 (Workplan 2008)
- Return and reintegration of the qualified Sudanese diaspora – USD 1,600,000

#### Migration Health

IOM aims to ensure that IDPs and refugees moving under the organized return operations are fit to travel and that they receive appropriate medical attention and assistance during all phases of return. In 2008, IOM will continue to support IDP and refugee returns through pre-departure health information, medical screening, vaccination and medical escorts en-route. In addition, projects to mainstream HIV and AIDS awareness and prevention in the return programmes will be implemented along with primary health care assistance to underserved areas of high return.

- Health care services to the joint organized IDP returns operations (Darfur) – USD 250,000 (Workplan 2008)

- Health care services to the joint organized IDP return operations – USD 700,000 (Workplan 2008)
- Health Care services to the joint organized IDP return operations (South Sudan) – USD 500,000 (Workplan 2008)

#### Migration Policy and Research

In 2008, IOM will seek to strengthen Sudan's ability to manage and protect people migrating to, from and through Sudan, by furnishing a better understanding of the country's multiple roles related to international migration, and improve the government's capacity to collect and use data to manage the various migration flows that affect the country.

- Migration profile and capacity assessment for Sudan – USD 285,000

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SUDAN**  
– USD 102,279,459

## UGANDA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Uganda has been hosting a large number of refugees from its conflict-prone neighbouring countries, specifically the DRC and South Sudan. However, due to the steadily improving political relationship between Uganda and its neighbours, most of the refugees from South Sudan are returning to their homeland.

IDPs in northern and northeastern Uganda pose a major challenge for the government. Improved security has encouraged spontaneous return by IDPs from the domicile camps to satellite camps closer to their locations of origin. However in some instances the humanitarian situation remains critical and unpredictable. Despite ongoing peace initiatives with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), attacks on the civilian population still occur.

Uganda also serves as a country of origin, transit and destination for human trafficking, with much trafficking also taking place internally.

IOM will therefore continue to provide programmatic and technical support to the government mainly focusing on targeted responses for IDP populations given their vulnerability. Further, IOM will make efforts aimed at a humane repatriation process for voluntary returnees, and will provide assistance to victims of trafficking and work towards the prevention of human trafficking including capacity building of government and civil society institutions.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Increased hopes of stability and security in parts of northern Uganda have triggered IDPs to start returning to their villages. However, the protracted conflict has led to destruction of physical infrastructure and reduced livelihood opportunities for returnees.

IOM proposes to engage in quick impact projects to rehabilitate damaged infrastructure and provide voluntary return and resettlement assistance. IOM will also extend its support to the government for demobilization, reintegration, rehabilitation and integration assistance to ex-combatants and formerly abducted children within Uganda's borders and those stranded in neighbouring countries.

- Technical assistance to support coordinated return, reintegration and integration of extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs), IDPs and their dependants – USD 878,646

CAP 2008

- **Voluntary return, resettlement and reintegration assistance to IDPs and community recovery in north and northeastern Uganda – USD 1,709,120**
- **Monitoring and information management of IDPs in north and northeastern Uganda – USD 201,065**
- **Rehabilitation and reintegration support to former combatants and former child soldiers in northern and eastern Uganda – USD 937,793**
- **Return and reintegration assistance to ex-combatants and formerly abducted children and dependants from Sudan, Kenya and DRC – USD 895,070**

- **Counter-trafficking and GBV initiative in Uganda through protection, victim assistance and preventive measures – USD 823,573** CAP 2008

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR UGANDA  
– USD 6,285,120**

## UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Tanzania's geographic location, bordering eight other countries within Eastern and Southern Africa, makes it greatly exposed to various migration flows to, from and through its territory. Due to its political stability, Tanzania has for many years been hosting a large refugee population from neighbouring countries and has in the past experienced an unidentified number of irregular migrants into the northwestern regions of the country. However, given recent positive political developments within the region, and ongoing resettlement programmes, the overall refugee population in Tanzania is expected to decrease.

IOM aims at continuing the successful collaboration and support to the Tanzanian Immigration Department to enhance its capacity in border management, including the establishment of a regional training facility.

With IOM's recently increased presence in Tanzania, it will work jointly with the government, donors, the United Nations and NGOs to address other migration-related issues and challenges, notably: HIV/AIDS interventions for mobile populations; further support on technical assistance in border management; regional cooperation and harmonization of migration procedures; and migration for development focusing on remittances and return of skilled personnel.

In Tanzania, IOM is engaged in and supports the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty as well as the joint framework of the UN.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration Health

IOM, in line with the Tanzanian National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Framework on HIV and AIDS (2003-2007), will promote accessibility to information as well as basic HIV and AIDS prevention and care services among mobile transport workers, female sex workers, cross-border populations at the Tanzania-Burundi and Tanzania-Rwanda borders, and affected sedentary populations along the major Nzega-Kabanga-Russumo transport corridors. This will include capacity building and strengthening existing government health institutions and community-based structures in the fight against HIV and AIDS. The project will also empower local infrastructure and communities at cross-border and transport-corridor locations by providing technical assistance and capacity building through training and improving HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and care services.

- **HIV and AIDS prevention among mobile populations and residents in northwestern Tanzania high-risk transport corridors and cross-border regions – USD 750,000**

#### Migration and Development

The government, through the Ministry of Planning, Economy

#### Migration Health

In line with government expectations and national policies in the fight against HIV and AIDS, the United Nations in Uganda is changing its approach towards issues of convergence and synergy in programmes and advocacy through a joint UN Team on AIDS (JUNTA) and Joint UN Programme of Support (JUPSA). IOM will contribute towards this strategy through: 1) undertaking hot spots mapping and situation assessment along Kampala-Juba road; 2) continuing efforts for capacity building on coordination structures to prevent and address HIV and AIDS concerns particularly in the conflict-affected north. As such, a comprehensive capacity-building programme would target high-risk groups and vulnerable individuals emphasizing links between sexual and gender-based violence and risks to HIV infection.

- **Assistance to build the capacity of agencies providing assistance for people affected by HIV and AIDS, especially children and youths in IDP communities in northern Uganda – USD 197,263**

#### Regulating Migration

##### Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

IOM intends to aid Rwandan and Burundian migrants stranded in Uganda wishing to return to their countries of origin. Following the government appeal for technical assistance, IOM will, in cooperation with UNHCR, provide return assistance to stranded migrants currently residing in Uganda. This project anticipates assisting approximately 1,000 stranded migrants to return to either Rwanda or Burundi by providing registration assistance, return information and counselling, pre-embarkation medical screening, transport assistance and basic reintegration support. IOM will also support the government to assist Ugandan migrants stranded in Zambia and wishing to return to their country of origin. IOM will set up procedures for the voluntary and orderly return of migrants stranded in Zambia and provide return assistance to 105 stranded migrants.

- **Voluntary assisted return and reintegration to Ugandan migrants stranded in Zambia – USD 246,803**
- **Assisted voluntary return and reintegration of migrants from Uganda to Rwanda and Burundi – USD 395,787**

#### Counter-trafficking

IOM's counter-trafficking strategy will address the most urgent identified gaps in the areas of victim assistance and protection. As such, IOM will perform comprehensive awareness raising and capacity building targeting law enforcement, government institutions, NGOs, the media and the Ugandan public. There is an urgent need to put counter-trafficking structures in place including legislation that will protect victims and respond to the growing problem of human trafficking in the region.



and Empowerment, has expressed a strong interest and actively participated in the Tanzania Dialogue for Diaspora, which was initiated by IOM. This programme will be an important tool to assist Tanzania in mobilizing the resources of its nationals in the diaspora for economic development and will facilitate the transfer of relevant skills, remittances and other resources of Tanzanians abroad. The Tanzanian diaspora, in particular through the Association of Tanzanian Communities, has positively responded to this initiative. This programme will be closely coordinated with relevant government ministries within the national consultations on migration, remittances and development in Tanzania.

- **Migration for development in Tanzania (MIDTA)**  
– USD 720,00

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM proposes to continue its ongoing efforts in fighting human trafficking in Tanzania. The country has been identified as a country of origin, transit, and destination for trafficked persons. Trafficking in Tanzania is mostly internal; girls and boys are trafficked from rural to urban areas for the purpose of domestic labour, commercial agriculture, fishing and mining industries, and child prostitution. On the international level, women are mostly trafficked out of the country for prostitution and/or domestic work.

During the coming year, IOM intends to expand its current programme and to actively involve communities in the prevention and assistance to victims of trafficking in nine villages of Tanzania and in the destination areas of Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar. The approach for prevention will involve awareness-raising activities such as supporting access to vocational education and to income-generation activities. To improve assistance to victims, a network of

NGOs will be developed and their assistance capacity increased. In the identified communities, training on trafficking will be offered to community leaders and local authorities in order to create a support and referral network. In particular, to detect potential victims among irregular migrants detained in Tanzania, IOM will offer support to the government for establishing a centre for migrants and for identifying victims of trafficking.

- **Community approaches in fighting human trafficking in Tanzania** – USD 1,260,000

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

With the aim of offering training and capacity building to migration officials from within the Eastern African region, the Tanzanian Immigration Department has established with IOM assistance the Moshi Immigration Training Institute. The Immigration Department has requested further capacity-building assistance from IOM, particularly through provision of an experienced migration training expert and developing a training curriculum, including modules and material. Building upon the CBMMP overall framework, this project will contribute to improve government capacities in strengthening border management and to enhance and facilitate the orderly movement of people.

- **Project for security enhancement through migration management: East Africa and the Horn (funding requirements included in the regional project)**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR TANZANIA**  
– USD 2,730,000



# West Africa

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The main focus of attention in West Africa continues to be on irregular migration. As a result, IOM cooperates with governments to reinforce migration management capacity and is increasingly involved in implementing projects on alternatives to irregular migration in countries of origin and transit.

Partnerships with regional organizations figures among IOM's identified priorities for the region. IOM is developing partnerships with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which is stepping up its activities for including migration in its regional economic integration plans and building up a common approach on migration.

Furthermore, the link between migration and development has been the main theme of recent international high level conferences. However, West African countries are complaining about the slow implementation pace of the resulting plans of action. IOM will continue to implement MIDA programmes in the region and intends to work on the impact of transfer of remittances.

As in past years, one of the main axes of intervention in the region will be the fight against trafficking in children with both national and regional partners, as well as migration and health, whether in humanitarian operations or integrated in country planning and policies, particularly for mobile populations. IOM will continue prevention and information on HIV and AIDS for target groups including transport professionals, fishermen or youths in cross-border areas.

On the basis of its programmes, IOM will continue to encourage dialogue and cooperation and interaction within and between governments.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

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

- **Assistance to return and reinstallation of vulnerable IDPs and refugees in neighbouring countries of Liberia** – USD 4,365,608 **CAP 2008**

#### **Migration Health**

The prevalence of HIV is a regional concern and the context of migration is believed to increase vulnerability to HIV infection in Western and Central Africa. In fact, most HIV and AIDS-affected areas concern highly mobile groups in cross-border settings.

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

These activities are focused on information and sensitization about HIV and AIDS, promotion of HIV voluntary counselling and testing,

promotion of condom use, the fight against stigmatization and discrimination of migrants and mobile populations who live with HIV.

A great interest is also granted to the question of the HIV in emergency settings. Thus IOM participated in the West and Central Africa Regional Inter-agency Working Group on HIV in Emergency Settings.

- **Sexual and reproductive health of IDPs in Liberia** – USD 1,000,000 **CAP 2008**
- **Reducing high risk sexual behaviours of transport workers in Mali and Burkina Faso** – USD 150,000
- **Regional workshop for identification of possible harmonization of strategies against HIV and AIDS among mobile population populations in West and Central Africa** – USD 150,000

#### **Migration and Development**

IOM is implementing MIDA programmes in several countries in the region that promote tapping the African diaspora in the process of poverty alleviation and development. IOM intends to continue and extend its activities both at the national and the regional level aimed at developing synergies between diaspora profiles and the needs of individual countries.

- **Migrant women for development in Africa** – USD 700,000

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

Return assistance is one of IOM's main activities in the region. In addition, IOM has piloted additional measures to assist returning migrants with reintegration. The approach aims at better responding to the needs of the returnees with support for micro-business development. Both return and reintegration activities will be coordinated closely with authorities in the host countries, civil society and other national and international organizations.

- **Assisted voluntary returns of migrants stranded in West Africa** – USD 574,100

#### **Counter-trafficking**

Human trafficking continues to be particularly serious in the region and IOM regional programmes have led to the protection and support of rescued victims. IOM activities also include capacity-building components for training relevant government officials and service delivery organizations for improved responses to victims. To continue this effort, West African countries will be supported through additional capacity-building activities for law enforcement and legislation, and tailored reintegration assistance for victims to prevent re-trafficking.

- **Regional programme of direct assistance for the return and reintegration of trafficked children in West Africa (Phase III: Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Niger, Mali and Senegal)** – USD 317,342
- **Networking, cooperation and multidisciplinary training for judicial, law enforcement and NGOs in fighting trafficking in human beings in West Africa (Mali, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Senegal)** – USD 304,524
- **Training on cooperation and networking in counter-trafficking for ECOWAS trafficking in persons unit, MIDWA** – USD 20,000

## Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

IOM will continue to work with countries in the ECOWAS region, particularly Member States, on enhancing capacity to address the legal, policy and operational challenges faced in managing migration in the West African region. IOM efforts will focus particularly on strengthening regional structures for managing migration, ensuring policy coherence and maximizing the benefits of migration for development and promoting regional integration. IOM initiatives will also seek to contribute to improved information sharing and data gathering. Furthermore, IOM will continue to promote the development of migration law and its application in accordance with international and regional standards.

- **Standardized border management in West Africa – USD 1,875,000** CAP 2008
- **Migration surveillance in West Africa and Mauritania: collection, processing and sharing of migration data for policy development – USD 2,000,000** CAP 2008
- **Regional training and awareness raising for professionals working with unaccompanied minor migrants in Senegal, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire and Spain. – USD 500,000**
- **Regional training on international and regional migration law in West Africa – USD 50,000**

### Migration Policy and Research

There is a lack of reliable data and knowledge on migration in West and Central Africa. More and better knowledge and analysis of migration movements is a key element to prevent and support migrants in the region. IOM intends to undertake research within the framework of the Reinforcement and Support Programme for Dialogue and Management of Irregular and Transit Migration in Maghreb from West Africa.

- **Research project on irregular and transit migration in Maghreb from Sub-Saharan Africa – USD 314,338**

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 12,320,912

## BURKINA FASO

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The government has expressed concern about the lack of skilled human resources necessary to contribute to the sustainable development of the country. IOM will continue to support the government's efforts to face its migration challenges particularly through diaspora mobilization.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration and Development

A pilot diaspora mobilization project has been implemented by IOM in close collaboration with the government. Following its preliminary results, IOM aims to match identified priority needs with resources available in the Burkinabe diaspora. A database has been developed in which more than 300 professionals of the Burkinabe diaspora have registered. Moreover, a website has been set up with information on priority needs in Burkina Faso in terms of human and financial resources. Based on these activities, a total of 55 experts from the diaspora will transfer their knowledge to national counterparts in Burkina Faso, in view of creating employment for the local population.

- **MIDA Burkina operational phase – USD 1,137,571**

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BURKINA FASO – USD 1,137,571

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Following the "Ouagadougou Agreements" signed in March 2007, IOM has supported the formation of peace and development committees and several activities within the areas of return. IOM's activities are implemented with the support of national counterparts, local administrative authorities, and the peace and development committees.

IOM works with UN agencies, donors and NGOs to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs, in particular in the western region, and to assist with the return of about 12,000 IDPs to their former places of residence (villages and plantations). Activities reinforce intercommunity dialogue and social cohesion through community rehabilitation including access to basic services, information on HIV and AIDS, and early economic recovery projects.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Due to the volatile security situation in the country, in particular within the western region, the needs of vulnerable populations including IDPs remain important.

IOM will continue to provide humanitarian assistance while starting return, community rehabilitation and reintegration initiatives. Furthermore, IOM has designed a programme for financing and responding to the most pressing needs of the population including IDPs, in particular vulnerable women and children, within Vavoua, Séguéla, Mankono-Boundiali and Tengrela.

- **Assistance to return and protection of IDPs within the CATD and populations living in Guiglo: Bloléquin - Toulepleu areas of return – USD 752,852** CAP 2008
- **Community rehabilitation programme in western and northern regions of Côte d'Ivoire – USD 4,000,000**

#### Migration Health

IOM is planning to work with UNAIDS (PAF) in prevention of HIV within the transport sector in the north axis of the country: Abidjan - Bouaké - Ouagadougou.

- **Prevention of HIV among transporters and community north axis: Abidjan - Bouaké - Ouagadougou – USD 75,000**

#### Regulating Migration

IOM will continue to implement return programmes supporting the reintegration of Ivorian migrants back to their country. In addition, through MIDA, IOM will reinforce the Ivorian diaspora's participation in the country's private sector development.

- **Transition to development within western areas of return in Côte d'Ivoire – USD 652,230**
- **MIDA pilot project for the reinforcement of the Ivorian diaspora's contribution to development – USD 50,000**

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CÔTE D'IVOIRE – USD 5,530,082

## GHANA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Ghana is a country with well-known and enduring migration traditions. The Ghanaian diaspora abroad is estimated at three million people. Many Ghanaians migrate within the West African sub-region while each year very considerable numbers also migrate regularly and irregularly toward Europe and North America. Migration of skilled professionals is particularly acute in the health and education sectors while large numbers of undocumented, semi-skilled or unskilled young migrants (mostly of rural origin) venture on dangerous trips in search of better economic opportunities.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

As a follow-up to IOM's initial response to assist victims of the 2007 floods in the northern regions, IOM intends to expand its areas of intervention to the hard-hit western region and other parts of Ghana's three northernmost regions. Further efforts need to be made to assist this vulnerable caseload to improve their socio-economic conditions in a sustainable manner.

- **Provision of assistance to victims of Ghana floods – USD 1,700,000**

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

In response to the increasingly dramatic phenomenon of irregular migration of nationals from rural parts of the country to Europe, IOM launched a pilot information campaign in March 2007 specifically targeting those rural areas known as traditional "senders" of irregular migrants. This initiative also aims at enhancing the government's capacity to deal with cultural and socio-economic issues related to irregular migration. Two consultation centres have already been set up in two cities in Ghana and another shall be set up in 2008. Additional funds are required to establish a fourth centre in the north of the country.

At the same time, IOM has begun providing voluntary return and reintegration assistance through micro-credit to Ghanaian irregular migrants stranded abroad, particularly in Libya, Morocco, the United Kingdom and Belgium.

Ghana still hosts a Liberian population of roughly 24,000 in its refugee camps, and IOM is preparing a local integration scheme to facilitate their successful integration into Ghanaian society. This will entail working closely with the government and a workshop will be held to kick-start the process.

- **Information dissemination for the prevention of irregular migration and establishment of a consultation centre in the north of Ghana – USD 250,000**
- **Comprehensive reintegration assistance to Ghanaian returnees – USD 755,000**
- **Local integration and stabilization scheme to address the Liberian caseload in Ghana – USD 500,000**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM will continue a project involving the training of Ghanaian officials from law enforcement, the judiciary, and border management services through specialised technical workshops on combating trafficking and prosecuting traffickers as well as an information campaign on trafficking and irregular migration. In addition, IOM has been assisting for the fifth year and will continue its programme for trafficked child victims in the fishing industry.

- **Capacity-building of government officials, law enforcement agencies and border guards to combat trafficking in persons and prosecute traffickers in Ghana through additional workshops and exchange visits – USD 300,000**
- **Rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration of 100 child victims of trafficking – USD 400,000**

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

Through its MIDA programme, IOM will continue to engage the Ghanaian diaspora in the start up of small and medium-sized enterprises and the use of remittances, for which additional data and research are needed.

IOM's ongoing MIDA health programme focuses on strengthening local health capacity. This includes the "brain drain" of Ghanaian health workers and the consequent shortage of such vital personnel to contribute to development in Ghana. As the country is experiencing a concerning shortage of university professors, IOM will launch MIDA Education through which it intends to provide short-term and virtual lecturers to Ghanaian universities.

IOM will also be launching MIDA North America in order to mobilize and engage on a temporary basis the available skills, expertise, and experience of the Ghanaian diaspora currently resident in North America.

- **MIDA education project in Ghana (MEPIG) – USD 1,137,000**
- **MIDA health project in Ghana targeting North America – USD 540,000**

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR GHANA  
– USD 5,582,000

## GUINEA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Despite the new government and Prime Minister nominated following serious civil unrest in January and February 2007, the situation in Guinea remains precarious in terms of economic and political stability. Moreover, Guinea could face serious population movements especially in the devastated *Forêt* region and from neighbouring countries that remain unstable. The country's geographic location, porous borders and undeveloped infrastructures make it a point of origin and transit for many irregular or trafficked migrants, as well as a transit point for drugs and small weapons.

Government operational and administrative capacity has been almost non-existent for the past several years. Donor support has been limited as migration was not considered a priority issue until the recent rise of irregular migrants stranded in Guinea. IOM's main partners are the Ministry of Interior, responsible for border management, and a new department created to issues related to migration and Guineans residing abroad. The capacity of these two entities should be reinforced through technical support.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

About 8,000 urban refugees are still remaining in the Conakry region, many of whom lack basic skills and training. Even if local integration is not easy, they choose not to return due to lack of opportunity in their countries of origin. An inventory of their competencies and focused vocational training could influence their choice to return. A database matching competencies with job



opportunities along with return assistance could give refugees a strong incentive to return and participate in the reconstruction of their home countries.

- **Vocational training for urban refugees in the Conakry region and return assistance – USD 800,000**

#### **Migration Health**

Capacity building of the health system in Guinea is needed, including a basic assessment of health institutions and the health needs of the population in Guinea, with a focus on youths and other mobile populations. While one objective is to refurbish health facilities serving the population, the prime objective is to establish, enhance, and support primary health care service and community-based health care programmes, particularly in Conakry and border communities. Emphasis should be given to addressing mental health and psycho-social issues at the primary care and community level.

- **Capacity building of health system in Guinea – USD 500,000**

#### **Migration and Development**

##### **Migration and Economic/Community Development**

The Guinean diaspora is large but little concrete data exist about total remittances and available qualifications. An institutional and coordinated approach could enhance and maximize the links between the Guinean population and the diaspora. Funds remitted, in addition to covering the basic needs of a large majority of Guinean families, could contribute to development of local economies if invested properly with technical assistance.

- **Enhancing the capacity of Guinean families benefiting from remittances to invest in small enterprises – USD 250,000**

##### **Capacity Building through Qualified Human Resources and Experts**

Qualified Guinean nationals residing abroad could contribute to the development of public services in Guinea by exchange of expertise. Actual needs have already been identified in the health and education sectors.

- **Strengthening the capacity of the government to involve the diaspora in local development and creation of a public website for the diaspora – USD 150,000**
- **Transfer of competencies from the diaspora in governance and public services – USD 300,000**

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

Guineans are stranded throughout the world, very often in an irregular situation. The project will facilitate return assistance for those wishing to return through counselling, return transportation, and reintegration/revenue-generating projects. Furthermore, similar assistance is needed for migrants, mainly from Asia, stranded and destitute in Guinea.

- **Return and reintegration of 500 Asian migrants stranded in Guinea – USD 800,000**
- **Fund for assistance to stranded migrants in Guinea – USD 200,000**

##### **Counter-trafficking**

Trafficking and smuggling of people and especially children for domestic purposes has become a serious issue since the civil unrest in Guinea in 2007. Even if the phenomenon is not thoroughly documented, many individual cases have been reported. The

national committee on combating trafficking in children needs to be supported, and extended to other target groups like women and young men. Legislation should be adapted and enforced through training of the Ministry of Justice and prosecutors. The capacity of civil society for assisting victims of trafficking should be reinforced as such services are not readily available in Guinea.

- **Prevention and capacity building for law enforcement services – USD 300,000**
- **Protection of victims of trafficking and capacity building of civil society – USD 250,000**
- **Research on main trafficking routes and means used by traffickers – USD 50,000**

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

Cognizant of the increasing need for improved migration management and data collection systems and enhanced technical know how, the government is working with IOM to identify appropriate response actions.

- **Capacity building in migration management – USD 200,000**
- **Equipment of key border points and training of border officials – USD 250,000**

#### **Facilitating Migration**

Guinea is mainly a country of emigration for workers going to other African countries or Europe. As the emigration process is not organized, migrants do not have access to proper information and are vulnerable to traffickers. An information centre for conducting research and disseminating reliable information could reduce the flow of irregular migrants and inform them about legal rights and regular migration processes.

- **Information resource centre for potential migrants – USD 250,000**
- **Research on labour migration – USD 50,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR GUINEA  
– USD 4,350,000**

## **MALI**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Despite government efforts to enhance local socio-economic opportunities, Mali still remains a country of strong regular and irregular migration to the Maghreb, the European Union and neighbouring countries in West Africa. In this context, return migration to Mali will continue to have significant importance. Under a cooperation agreement signed with the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training in March 2007, IOM has been establishing partnerships with the National Agency for the Promotion of Employment, the Agency for the Promotion of Juvenile Employment, the National Federation for Handicraft Promotion and the Fund of Support to Vocational Training. IOM considers the need to explore the migration and development nexus as a priority, considering the size of the Malian diaspora and the government's strong interest therein. Moreover, the fight against trafficking in children and women remains a main concern. Despite significant efforts made in counter-trafficking in children, much remains to be done as far as trafficking in women is concerned. Awareness-raising campaigns, trainings and assistance to victims are of primary importance.

In the field of migration and health, IOM works mainly on awareness raising on HIV and AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among mobile populations.

Finally, IOM intends to continue addressing the link between environment degradation and internal and international migration. In carrying out these activities, IOM will seek the cooperation and support of the European Union and the *Centre d'Information et de Gestion des Migrations* (CIGEM) which was launched by the European Commission in autumn 2007.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Migration and Development**

A pilot project for "Profiling Malians Abroad" has been launched, which aims at assessing the Malian diaspora in four target countries: France, Spain, DRC and Côte d'Ivoire. Based on its results, IOM will develop a migration and development project to encourage investment in the local economy, enhance the impact of remittances and explore new areas of partnership between members of the Malian diaspora, local communities and national and international development actors. IOM will also continue profiling the Malian diaspora in other countries.

- MIDA DRC-Mali – USD 700,000
- MIDA Côte d'Ivoire-Mali – USD 700,000
- Profiling Malians abroad, phase II (covering new countries) – USD 125,000

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

IOM has been providing small-scale reintegration assistance to returnees from Europe, the Maghreb and Western Africa. This mechanism will need to be reinforced in order to provide the larger number of returnees with adequate and tailored reintegration opportunities. This initiative responds to and underpins the efforts of the government to provide vocational and professional training and economic reinsertion support for returnees.

- Reintegration assistance to Malian returnees – USD 525,000

#### **Counter-trafficking**

As in other countries of the sub-region, trafficking in women in Mali is a largely unexplored issue. An official report on the nature and extent of trafficking in persons is forthcoming and will underpin a national action plan as recommended by the Joint ECOWAS/ECCAS Action Plan. This will result in implementation of appropriate control measures to reduce trafficking flows and prosecute offenders, as well as offer proper assistance and protection to victims. In addition, IOM intends to promote information campaigns on the impact of trafficking on women and children.

Among the juvenile population, irregular migration is still perceived as the sole alternative to the lack of socio-economic opportunities. The risks of irregular migration still have to be disseminated among a larger audience along with reinforcement of government efforts to promote professional training and employment.

- Counter-trafficking capacity building in Mali – USD 500,000
- Information campaign for preventing children and women trafficking – USD 175,000
- Information campaign for preventing irregular migration and promoting local opportunities – USD 175,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MALI  
– USD 2,900,000

## NIGERIA

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Nigeria is a country of origin, transit and destination of regular and irregular migratory flows and trafficking in persons. Nigeria is enhancing its migration management through various activities ranging from policy development and Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) reform, to capacity building for the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP). IOM's country strategy supports national migration policy and builds the capacity of NIS and NAPTIP. IOM has recently assisted the government to draft the National Migration Policy, to enhance border control and the document fraud unit, as well as to enhance referral, protection and assistance for trafficked persons. The NAPTIP/IOM shelter in Lagos has provided assistance to over 500 trafficked persons. IOM is also assisting NAPTIP to design a national strategy for protection and assistance to trafficked persons in Nigeria. The document is the first in the ECOWAS region.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

The project consolidates the existing protection, return and reintegration capacity established by the government and aims to improve effective provision of direct assistance services to rescued trafficked persons throughout the country, including implementing standards with emphasis on their human, social and economic rights. The project will provide protection and direct assistance to 300 trafficked persons, and will strengthen existing local capacity for protection, rehabilitation and reintegration.

- Counter-trafficking initiative: direct assistance and capacity building – USD 1,278,859

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM will support NIS to network the international airports of Port Harcourt and Calabar, upgrade the Document Fraud National Forensic Laboratory and develop national document fraud training curricula. In 2007, IOM supported NIS to network Lagos, Abuja and Kano airports and to build training capacity on travel document fraud.

- Technical assistance to the Nigeria Immigration Service to deter irregular migration to Europe – USD 568,837

### **Migration Policy and Research**

In 2006, the government established an inter-ministerial committee to draft a national migration policy. IOM provided technical and financial support. In April 2007, the document was presented to national stakeholders and referred to the government for formal endorsement. IOM will support its implementation and provide technical and financial assistance to the inter-ministerial committee for the determination of implementation modalities. The policy document recommends the establishment of an institutional coordinator for its implementation.

- Technical assistance to the implementation of the draft national migration policy – USD 250,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR NIGERIA  
– USD 2,097,696

## REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Years of civil war have had a negative impact on this country's socio-economic development and good governance capacities at all levels of the public service and civil society.

The Congolese government has decided to put Congo back on the track of sound integrated development. Much remains to be done, starting with security issues which also impact on the return and reintegration of displaced populations. Around the country, former combatants are waiting for demobilization programmes to be implemented, whereas refugees, whether foreigners in Congo or displaced Congolese in neighbouring countries, are awaiting repatriation. The country hosts important populations of refugees displaced by conflicts and stranded migrants whose presence impacts gravely on host regions already drained by the recent civil war.

Managing migration is considered as a priority and the government relies on IOM's support to develop and implement the technical cooperation projects needed in response. Another priority IOM and the government have agreed to address is the fight against HIV and AIDS in mobile and displaced populations in the country.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration Health

IOM recently carried out a study of HIV and AIDS prevention and impact among IDPs, refugees and host communities in selected border communities. Education, sensitization and counselling are thus needed to reduce vulnerability to HIV and AIDS and other STIs. IOM aims at complementing the Congolese National AIDS Council in areas and activities not yet covered by implementing partners among refugees, IDPs, and their host communities.

Moreover, in Congo-Brazzaville, most seamen, fishermen and their families as well as populations living along the Congolese littoral (seaside) in the Kouilou Department in areas where promotion of less risky sexual behaviour, and knowledge of HIV and AIDS is needed. The government has pre-funded a portion of a survey aimed at reducing vulnerabilities of this group.

- **Reducing the vulnerability of fishermen communities and surrounding populations against STIs/HIV and AIDS along the maritime coast and border of the Kouilou Department in Congo Brazzaville – USD 805,000**
- **Reducing the vulnerability of refugees and IDPs to HIV and STIs and reinforcing reproductive and sexual health in border communities in Congo Brazzaville – USD 745,000**

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO – USD 1,550,000

## SENEGAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Although preventive and restrictive measures have showed some effects in reducing migration flows from Senegal, the fight against irregular migration remains one of the main concerns for 2008. In this context, IOM continues assisting returning and potential migrants in finding sustainable solutions for their future in Senegal.

IOM also support the government in the implementation of its national programme for the return to agricultural activities (REVA), one of the main policy instruments to fight irregular migration in Senegal.

Furthermore, IOM welcomes the recently signed bilateral labour migration programme between Senegal and Spain and provides assistance in the operational implementation of this agreement.

The migration and development nexus remains among the priorities for Senegal. IOM proposes to further increase the impact of migrant remittances and to broaden the mobilization and involvement of the Senegalese diaspora for the development of the country.

In addition, IOM proposes to continue assisting the Senegalese government in its fight against trafficking in human beings and offers direct assistance to victims of trafficking.

In the field of migration and health, IOM works mainly on awareness raising on HIV and AIDS and other STIs among the mobile population.

Finally, IOM intends to address the link between environment degradation and internal and international migration. The particular challenge of Senegal is to reverse the decline in the forest ecosystems in order to halt further massive migration from rural areas.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration Health

In addition to the regional project targeting youths in the cross-border areas of Senegal, Mali, Guinea and Mauritania, IOM continues developing programmes on awareness raising on HIV and to reduce the risk of other STIs among truck drivers and fishermen and their communities.

- **Reducing the vulnerability of transport workers and their communities to HIV and AIDS on the major trucking routes in the region of Tambacounda in Senegal – USD 1,857,800**
- **Reducing the vulnerability of fishermen and their communities to HIV in Senegal – USD 500,000**

#### Migration and Development

IOM continues working on enhancing the impact of migrant remittances on the development of areas of origin through facilitation of investment. Moreover, IOM intends to reinforce the partnership between members of the diaspora, local communities and development actors.

IOM continues the mapping exercise of Senegalese living abroad and will propose follow-up activities that intend to mobilize competencies and capacities for the development of Senegal.

- **Mobilization of migrants' savings for local development in the region of Tambacounda – USD 800,000**
- **Mobilization of the competencies of the Senegalese diaspora for the development of Senegal – USD 30,000**

#### Regulating Migration

##### Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

In addition to the usual voluntary return assistance, IOM has piloted additional measures to assist returning migrants with their reintegration through micro- or small-enterprise development. Moreover, it has been proven successful to extend this type of assistance to potential migrants in regions under high pressures for irregular migration. In this context, IOM also supports the Senegalese government in the implementation of the above-mentioned REVA programme.

- **Reintegration assistance for returnees – USD 1,400,000**
- **Mobilization of Senegalese migrants to participate in the REVA programme – USD 500,000**

## Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

Upon completion of the EC-funded project that sought to enhance the capacity of the Senegalese government to combat irregular migration, IOM is working on specific follow-up actions to further strengthen the government's migration management capacities. Furthermore, IOM proposes to promote and reinforce the role and capacities of women in the socio-economic development of Senegal.

- **Training of trainers and inclusion of the IOM tool "Essentials of Migration Management" into the curricula of the Senegalese law enforcement school – USD 100,000**
- **Participation of women and reinforcement of their role in promoting development in Casamance, a region prone to high outward economically-induced migration – USD 250,000**

## Facilitating Migration

IOM intends to support the Senegalese and Spanish government in the implementation of the recently-signed labour migration programme.

- **IOM services to facilitate the implementation of a bilateral labour migration programme between Senegal and Spain – USD 300,000**

## Migration Policy and Research

In order to assist the Senegalese authorities to develop sustainable policies responding to recent migration challenges, IOM continues research on root causes, migration routes as well as on the needs of migrants in terms of reintegration. Thus, IOM supports the Senegalese government to implement the Plan of Action of the Rabat Conference.

IOM will extend research into the link between migration and the environment specifically in the context of the alarming deforestation in Senegal which is causing important internal population movements.

- **Qualitative study and profile of Senegalese migrants repatriated from Europe and the Maghreb – USD 125,000**
- **Reversing the decline in forest ecosystem services in Senegal (joint project with agencies of the UN) – USD 175,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SENEGAL  
– USD 6,037,800**

## SIERRA LEONE

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Sierra Leone experienced decades of war-related economic decline due to the destruction of the civil and economic infrastructure. Professionals and skilled manpower migrated resulting in a serious post-conflict brain drain. In order to develop appropriate strategies to counter this phenomenon, the government requested IOM's technical assistance for setting up an inter-ministerial taskforce on migration.

Sierra Leone has become a country of origin and destination for trafficking in persons. In response, IOM developed programmes to enhance government capacity and support victims of trafficking through safe return and reintegration. In consultation with various stakeholders, IOM identified the need for further reinforcement of counter-trafficking information campaigns among the population.

IOM's strategy for preventing HIV and AIDS in Sierra Leone encompasses a large spectrum of activities from facilitated access to prevention programmes for migrants and mobile workers to the provision of information on health and social services.

In principle, the government accepted the Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommendations on war reparations. Psycho-social and trauma-related problems among the majority of Sierra Leoneans need to be addressed.

Due to limited security enforcement capacity, the national border areas are vulnerable to cross-border crimes and other security-related threats. The government requested IOM to assist with the identification of measures to address the irregular crossing of people.

The government was accepted as a beneficiary of the UN Peacebuilding Fund and has included youth employment in its country peace-building priority plan. IOM has developed a plan to participate in the field of youth employment assistance services.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

The UN Peacebuilding Fund will support Sierra Leone peace building activities which aim at directly contributing to its post-conflict stabilization. The problem of youth employment was included in the country peace building priority plan. Subject to funding, IOM will be eligible to participate in the field of youth employment assistance services.

- **Youth employment assistance services priority 1 – USD 3,214,890**

### Migration Health

#### Migration Health Assistance and Advice

The problem of HIV and AIDS in Sierra Leone is an impending catastrophe, sparked mainly by a combination of previous high internal displacement rates, refugee and military cross-border movements, low education levels, and lack of adequate testing and treatment facilities. Hence there is a need for HIV and AIDS awareness campaigns through community-based high visibility activities targeting mobile workers.

- **Prevention of HIV and AIDS in mobile populations – USD 775,793**

### Post-emergency Migration Health Assistance

There is a need to provide a timely response to the population's increasing post-conflict psychological needs, which are exclusively related to trauma. The implementation of the project will significantly contribute to the reorganization of mental health services in Sierra Leone. The project will also provide capacity-building opportunities for community-based organizations that can respond to the psychological needs of war trauma victims.

- **Post-conflict psychosocial and trauma response in Sierra Leone – USD 2,500,000**

### Migration and Development

There is a need to reverse the brain drain created by conflict and other types of migration for Sierra Leone to be able to effectively implement the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and realise the MDGs through the physical or virtual transfer of resources and skills from Sierra Leonean nationals abroad. IOM is currently implementing a temporary return of qualified nationals pilot project; in order to avoid duplication of efforts, the government recommends the preparation of a larger MIDA programme coordinated from Sierra Leone.

- **MIDA Sierra Leone – USD 2,500,000**



## **Regulating Migration**

### **Counter-trafficking**

Sierra Leone is a country of origin and destination for trafficking in persons. Victims are trafficked from rural areas to areas of perceived economic opportunity. Victims are also trafficked from Sierra Leone to neighbouring countries. IOM is currently implementing a project on victims of trafficking return and reintegration and further assistance is needed for counter-trafficking information campaigns to protect and prevent rescued victims from being re-trafficked.

- **Counter-trafficking information campaign – USD 278,880**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM is partnering with the government to develop and carry out this initiative that seeks to enhance border management and control capabilities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Department of Immigration and the border police. In the initial phase, a comprehensive needs assessment will be undertaken and then specific action points will be carried out.

In order to assist the government with the ratification and domestication of international migration-related laws, IOM will arrange a capacity-building workshop for senior government law officers. IOM will provide technical support to the government inter-ministerial committee for the preparation and implementation of migration management programmes and information campaigns.

- **Assessment of border management needs and initial improvement actions at the most critical border crossing points – USD 350,000**
- **International migration law training – USD 22,069**
- **Prevention of irregular migration – USD 1,450,575**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

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

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

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SIERRA LEONE  
– USD 11,205,082**

# North Africa/The Western Mediterranean

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

This region is significant both in terms of its migratory trends and the bilateral and multilateral relations among countries therein. All are faced with diverse concerns and search for feasible and reliable solutions in terms of social and economic development of the Maghreb Nations. Migration dynamics across the area are increasingly perceived as an opportunity, rather than a constraint, for socio-economic progress.

IOM is working with the Arab Maghreb countries in order to:

- 1) build strategic partnerships with major regional institutions involved in the economic and social development of the Maghreb countries;
- 2) enhance the capacity of concerned countries in migration management and institution building;
- 3) continue supporting the enhancement of the migration dialogue in the Western Mediterranean and the translation of common migration management agendas into concrete programmatic actions; and
- 4) foster information exchange among relevant institutions/services in origin, transit and destination countries on different migration issues such as regular migration/integration practices and the risks of irregular migration.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Migration Health**

In order to facilitate joint actions among the Maghreb countries on health issues, for example HIV and AIDS, IOM has analyzed the health competencies of the Maghreb diaspora in Italy and has laid the foundation for implementation of prevention activities in countries of origin. Due to the feminization of migration and the need to strengthen the gender perspective within migration and health in the Mediterranean, IOM has promoted the creation of a network of experts dealing with reproductive health. IOM also analyzed psycho-social issues in areas of conflict and post-conflict and will support activities to improve the surveillance and control of communicable diseases in the Mediterranean area.

- **Regional assessment for the development of sustainable models to improve the surveillance system and prevent sexually transmitted infections (including HIV) within mobile groups in northern African countries – USD 500,000**

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

IOM, upon request of the concerned governments, has addressed irregular migration including smuggling to and through the region and provides assisted voluntary return (AVR) assistance to migrants stranded in the Maghreb region, and where possible, supports their reintegration.

- **AVR for irregular migrants from third countries, currently stranded in the Maghreb region – USD 765,000**

##### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

There is continued demand for initiatives in the field of technical cooperation from countries in the region, both at national and regional levels.

- **Capacity building in migration management for the Maghreb countries – USD 500,000**

#### **Migration Policy and Research**

In the context of the follow up to the various regional migration management processes, IOM plans to encourage a better knowledge of transit migration in the Maghreb region through the analysis of its local characteristics and its regional dynamics.

- **Research project on transit migration in the Maghreb – USD 300,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN – USD 2,065,000**

## ALGERIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

In recent decades, different factors have led to external and internal population movements followed by skilled and highly-skilled labour emigration. One of the government's priorities is to address the needs of concerned migrants and to promote ways to strengthen ties with their country and communities of origin. Another priority relates to the phenomenon of transit migration that characterised the country and which have increasingly been the scene of a new kind of population mobility related to economic and forced migration. This has resulted in an influx of irregular migrants not only from sub-Saharan Africa but also more recently from Asia and other parts of the world.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Migration and Development**

IOM intends to support rural development by rehabilitation and enhancement of local capacity in the framework of poverty reduction and the stabilisation of populations in regions subject to high rates of migration.

- **Integrated project of co-development in the framework of the reduction of migration in the rural area of the Wilaya of Khenchela – USD 928,263**
- **Integrated project of co-development in the framework of the reduction of migration in the rural area of the Wilaya of Souk Ahrras – USD 1,452,140**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ALGERIA – USD 2,380,403**

## EGYPT

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Migration policy in Egypt is centred on encouraging legal emigration to relieve unemployment and demographic trends, seeking to fill labour market gaps abroad for Egyptian labourers, discouraging illegal migration while maximizing economic benefits of regular migration, supporting growth of migrants' remittances, and ensuring

the welfare of Egyptian migrants abroad.

IOM's strategy in Egypt is to continue supporting Egypt's efforts for achieving successful migration management, including enhanced benefits of an effective communication and coordination with Egyptians abroad and the expansion of international labour markets for Egyptian workers.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Migration and Development**

IOM and the Egyptian government have jointly identified priorities areas to maximize the links between migration and development: firstly for increasing the level of mutual confidence required for a conducive investment environment in Egypt through new opportunities for the private sector; secondly for improving the positive impact of remittances on poverty reduction and the balance of payments; lastly for capitalizing on knowledge and skills-transfer when Egyptian migrants return home as human capital is one of the major catalysts for development and prosperity.

Within this context, senior Egyptian representatives will expand fact-finding assessment visits to European and Australian cities with significant number of Egyptians. The first IOM-sponsored study tour took place to United States of America and Canada in 2006/2007.

- **Enhancing existing bonds between the Egyptian diaspora and their homeland, phase II (Europe) and phase III (Australia) – USD 120,000**

### **Facilitating Migration**

By establishing adequate government mechanisms to channel the surplus of the labour force into safe, legal, humane and orderly external labour markets, Egypt could maximize the societal and human development potential of labour mobility.

Since 2001, IOM has been implementing an Integrated Migration Information System (IMIS, Phase I) with the Ministry of Manpower and Emigration (MME), aimed to manage legal labour migration flows from Egypt to Italy. A website for job opportunities abroad and a portal for Egyptian migrants have been created as part of this initiative. A second phase of the project (IMIS Plus) has been initiated in 2007 with the purpose of consolidating the job match-making system for labour mobility. IOM has been requested by MME to assist in the expansion of the labour market for Egyptian workers in Canada.

- **Establishing a revolving fund for facilitating Egyptian labour migration flows to Canada – USD 500,000**

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR EGYPT  
– USD 620,000

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Extensive land and maritime borders expose the country to continuous and sustained migration challenges as a transit and destination point, with over a million irregular migrants among the total population of barely six million people. IOM has been present since April 2006 supporting government efforts and addressing a number of issues, including capacity building, assisted voluntary return and reintegration of stranded migrants, border management, counter trafficking and research.

Partnerships with relevant General People's Committees (Ministries), such as Interior, Foreign Affairs, Manpower, and Justice, and a major charity institution (Waatasiimu) have been effectively put in place to

attain planned objectives. Coordination with the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) has also been established to address migration issues from a regional perspective. In this context, addressing the root causes of irregular migration in countries of origin, mainly poverty and unemployment, is a significant part of the country's approach to migration management.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Migration Health**

In the framework of AVR operations and work with national health authorities, IOM will provide health education/awareness and community-based health promotion initiatives, including on HIV and AIDS.

- **Mobile populations and health in Libya – USD 100,000**

### **Migration and Development**

Providing adequate tools for development in countries of origin remains a priority for the government. IOM has been requested to assist in the identification of high emigration areas in which pilot projects could be initiated for employment generation, with feasibility studies as the initial step. Promoting economic development in areas where irregular migration originates is considered essential to appropriately address the roots of the phenomenon. Building on AVR operations carried out in 2006/2007, IOM will identify pilot areas where economic/community development could be initiated, providing targeted support to 500 returnees from Libya.

- **EmPowerment – USD 700,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

Training border police on recognition of false documents, identification of possible trafficking victims, search and rescue of migrants in distress, counter-trafficking, as well as AVR and reintegration is key to respond to the massive flow of irregular migrants in Libya. Providing return assistance together with sustainable reintegration opportunities to stranded migrants represents a top priority for the government. A caseload of 3,500 migrants will be assisted in their request for voluntary return to countries of origin.

- **TRIM2 – USD 5,600,000**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

Building on the international migration law course held in Tripoli in 2007 for Libyan judges and prosecutors, a regional course for 50 CEN-SAD member states officials will be organized in order to enhance common and regional understanding of international provisions on migration.

- **IML for CEN-SAD – USD 75,000**

### **Facilitating Migration**

There is a need for the enhancement of local skills in traditional and new sectors. IOM will closely work with Libyan authorities to enhance governmental and entrepreneurial skills in developing emerging economic sectors. Additionally, and as complementary action, labour migration schemes with countries of origin will be developed to allow the entry of labour migrants in those sectors where local skills are in shortage.

As labour migrants are an essential asset for the Libyan economy, reviewing and adapting existing labour migration legislation, and promoting targeted training and exposure to best practices constitute another government priority. IOM will facilitate study

tours and exchange programmes with the public and private sectors.

- **Labour migration actions in Libya - 400,000**

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA – USD 6,875,000

## MAURITANIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

In Mauritania, migration is not a new phenomenon and is anchored in a long-standing tradition of hospitality. The larger cities of the country are attractive hubs, historically famous for their commercial and economic prospects as well as welcoming nature. Recently, however, Mauritania, due to its geographical position, has become the site of important migratory movements for a great number of irregular migrants en route towards Europe and oftentimes under very difficult conditions.

Building on recent and specific efforts toward stemming irregular migration in and through Mauritania, IOM intends to develop a more comprehensive approach designed to reinforce the overall migration management capacities of the government. In order to assist Mauritania in taking on this new challenge, IOM opened an office in Nouakchott in October 2006.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration Health

Mauritania has requested IOM's assistance in developing projects aiming to reduce the vulnerability to HIV infection of several categories of mobile populations such as transport professionals, fishermen and their families, the displaced and youth populations in cross border areas.

- **Assessment for the development of sustainable models to improve the surveillance system and prevent sexually transmitted infections (including HIV) within mobile groups in Mauritania – USD 500,000**

#### Migration and Development

Within the framework of the MIDA programme, a feasibility study was undertaken in areas of emigration in Mauritania aimed at analyzing the situation with regard to migration and development, and identifying economic opportunities for women including ways to involve the Mauritanian diaspora. As a follow up to this preliminary assessment, IOM will target select rural areas to promote local development through income-generating activities and the establishment of support centres for women and youths with diaspora involvement.

- **Integrated pilot project for the socio-economic development to fight against poverty and for the stabilisation of internal migration in Mauritania – USD 1,000,000**

#### Regulating Migration Counter-trafficking

IOM aims to intensify the efforts of civil society and the government in combating transnational organized crime and in particular human trafficking to, from and within Mauritania. This includes training for the police, prosecutors and judges, and a meeting to improve police cooperation between Mauritania, Senegal and Mali.

- **Programme to combat transnational organized crime in particular trafficking in persons in Mauritania – USD 250,000**

### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

In response to a request from the government, IOM will work to ensure timely and effective action in response to growing irregular and regular migration challenges by enhancing governmental capacity to manage migration in a coherent and sustainable manner. The Security Enhancement through Migration Management (SEMM) project builds upon the accomplishments of previous IOM programmes. SEMM aims to help thwart criminal organized crime through a comprehensive programme improving government capacity to address key elements of the migration/security nexus.

- **Programme for security enhancement through migration management (SEMM) – USD 400,000**

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MAURITANIA  
– USD 2,150,000

## MOROCCO

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Morocco is increasingly becoming a country of origin, transit and destination of migrants. Opportunities offered by the qualified Moroccan diaspora abroad (3 million individuals residing abroad) are counterbalanced by the challenges posed by irregular transit migration of sub-Saharan Africans and Asians.

The government recognizes the complexity of the phenomena and has been encouraging comprehensive efforts in the areas of migration and development, transfer of skills and remittances. In the course of 2007, IOM was able to establish an office in Morocco, reinforce government partnerships and build new ones in response to government priorities.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration and Development

The government is encouraging Moroccans residing abroad to strengthen ties with the mother country. IOM has been supporting these efforts through the implementation of two projects—the first, targeting qualified Moroccan migrants in Italy and potential qualified migrants in Morocco wishing to continue their migratory project in Italy, and the second, focused on Moroccans residing in Belgium. Both initiatives have allowed IOM to map the skills and needs of Moroccan qualified migrants in Italy and Belgium and both have shed light on the potential for return of skills and/or remittances. The Minister in charge of the Moroccan Community Abroad and the Hassan II Foundation have been partnering with IOM. IOM plans to continue work in 2008 to mobilize the competencies and resources of Moroccans abroad for the development of Morocco.

IOM proposes to build on these experiences and aims to involve other interested European countries in which important Moroccan communities reside. Through technical cooperation and capacity building, IOM will promote the creation in Morocco's migration-prone areas of small and medium enterprises (SME).

- **Moroccans residing abroad for Morocco – USD 1,730,000**



## **Regulating Migration**

### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

IOM is planning to continue efforts in the area of assistance to irregular stranded migrants transiting Morocco through assisted voluntary returns and reintegration in their countries of origin. Since 2005, IOM has successfully assisted more than 800 migrants wishing to return to their countries of origin in humane and orderly conditions. IOM will reinforce this approach by introducing the reintegration component.

- **Assisted voluntary return and reintegration**  
– USD 1,000,000

### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM has been working with national partners to reinforce institutional capacities in the area of counter-trafficking and international migration law to pave the way for a more integrated approach to the prevention of irregular migration. IOM is planning to help assess the magnitude of the trafficking and smuggling phenomena in Morocco as a country of origin, transit and destination in order to produce recommendations for *ad hoc* activities in this area.

- **Study on the phenomena of trafficking and smuggling of human beings in Morocco** – USD 70,000

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

The government has requested IOM to undertake efforts in the area of capacity building on international migration law addressing young diplomats to be posted at Moroccan embassies abroad.

- **Training course on migration law in Morocco, second edition** – USD 50,000

### **Migration Policy and Research**

In response to a government request, IOM will support the Moroccan government's efforts to develop a comprehensive strategy in the field of migration in cooperation with other stakeholders.

- **National migration policy plan** – USD 200,000

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MOROCCO**  
– USD 3,050,000

## **TUNISIA**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Tunisia faces a demographic transition and a change in its migration patterns making it a source, destination and a transit country for migrants originating mainly from sub-Saharan countries.

Security aspects are still on the top of the government agenda and efforts made by Tunisian authorities seem to have produced foreseen results as shown by decreasing number of irregular migrants setting off from Tunisian coasts, although spring and summer seasons still witness a general upsurge of such attempts. The Tunisian community residing abroad accounts for around one million individuals, who maintain in most cases very close ties with their home country and represent 10% of the Tunisian population. Remittances constitute a major source of revenues and contribute greatly to gross domestic product (GDP).

The Tunisian government has requested IOM's support in promoting a series of initiatives aimed at the enhancement of their institutional

capacity for effective migration management through migration-development activities, labour migration/promotion of Tunisian manpower and institutional capacity building.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Migration and Development**

Today, all concerned parties agree on the importance of development activities in fighting irregular migration dynamics, and also on the role of regular migration in the economic/community development in countries of origin. IOM intends to capitalize on the positive results achieved in the governorates of Kasserine and Mahdia characterized with high unemployment and migration dynamics in addition to the existence of a well-established migrant community in Europe, mainly in Italy. This will reinforce the ongoing PROCHE project, currently implemented by IOM in both regions, and will help replicating it in other similar regions, such as the southeastern governorate of Gabes.

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

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

In cooperation with national authorities, NGOs and local institutions in countries of origin, IOM plans to assist the most vulnerable among irregular migrants stranded in the country and wishing to return home. Moreover, IOM action is intended as part of a global policy addressing irregular migration and targets returnees in need of a viable alternative. This action is to be conducted in close partnership with relevant stakeholders.

- **AVR programme for irregular migrants stranded in Tunisia, including reintegration in countries of origin** – USD 200,000
- **Support programme for the reintegration of Tunisian returnees** – USD 200,000

##### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM is supporting government efforts to carry out institutional reform and capacity building, improve information-sharing and undertake research and technical coordination meetings.

- **Institutional support and information-exchange programme** – USD 320,000

#### **Facilitating Migration**

##### **Labour Migration**

Based on an analysis of the economic and social context in both destination and origin countries, more particularly as concerns manpower needs in specific highly seasonal sectors, IOM aims to promote regular migration and placement of Tunisian manpower through the setting up of appropriate schemes including circular migration mechanisms.

- **Initiative for the promotion of regular migration and promotion of Tunisian manpower** – USD 900,000

#### **Migrant Integration**

Building on the existing strong ties between Tunisian expatriate communities and the homeland, thanks to the contribution of an active and open-minded Tunisian migrant community on the one hand, and the fruitful cooperation between Tunisia and the host countries on the other hand, IOM proposes activities to

strengthen social and cultural integration with particular focus on women and youths. In addition, IOM will support the role of Tunisian *attachés sociaux* and local European authorities, migrant community associations and local associations operating in the field of social /economic integration, among others.

- **Institutional support to the Office of Tunisians Abroad and Tunisian migrant associations – USD 300,000**

#### **Migration Policy and Research**

##### **Migration Policy Forum**

This programme aims at enhancing cooperation and streamlining dialogue on the migration-development nexus among the Arab Maghreb countries. More specifically, it aims at the organization of a forum for the exchange of experiences and information, and ultimately the identification and implementation of best practices, within a strategy linking migration and development at the national and regional levels.

- **Institutional reinforcement for the development of best practices and coordination of migration issues – USD 100,000**

##### **Research**

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

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

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR TUNISIA  
– USD 3,000,000**



# The Middle East

## THE MIDDLE EAST

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### Regional

Iraq  
Jordan  
Lebanon  
Syria  
Yemen



# The Middle East

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The migration trends of the region are very diverse, as are the impacts of the people migrating on host and home communities. The migratory scenery of the Middle East is becoming increasingly complex due to the escalation of conflicts and consequent political tensions, globalization of the economy, expansion of labour markets within and outside the region, transit migration, environmental factors and emerging regional networks involved in smuggling and trafficking of people.

The 2006 conflict in region in, along with the persistent violence across Iraq, and more recent internal disturbances in Lebanon and the Palestinian territories, have resulted in massive internal and external displacement of populations, a large number of stranded third country nationals (TCNs) and asylum seekers looking for safe havens in neighbouring countries, primarily Syria and Jordan, and increasingly also in Lebanon and Egypt.

However, beyond unabated forced migration, the largest part of international migration from the Middle East is by far economically motivated and it has significant impacts in terms of labour markets, remittances, social welfare and wealth for sending and receiving countries. Ongoing economic constraints and opportunities, political factors and social dynamism in the region continue to promote labour migration and brain drain within and beyond the Middle East.

Within this context, IOM is enhancing its strategy in the region by facilitating bi- and regional dialog, supporting labour migration and capacity building initiatives, as well as promoting actions to combat irregular migration, including counter-trafficking and smuggling phenomenon.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Regulating Migration

IOM's counter-trafficking strategy in the Middle East is two fold; the first priority is to address increasing needs for enhanced identification and protection of Iraqi victims of trafficking, as well as prevention of trafficking in persons in the Mashreq sub-region (i.e., Syria, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon), through a set of complimentary measures at the regional and national level including country assessment, capacity building on shelter management, awareness-raising campaigns, direct assistance for victims of trafficking in Syria, and a regional assistance, protection and return fund for Iraqi victims of trafficking that are not eligible for assistance under other ongoing programmes.

The second priority is to enhance cooperation with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries in their efforts to tackle the growing phenomenon of trafficking in persons across the Gulf. IOM, in close coordination with concerned GCC states will map trafficking flows to the Gulf States and shed light on its nature and extent, including an assessment of the legislation and administrative mechanisms to counter trafficking and identify gaps. The study will also consolidate existing data on labour mobility flows to the Gulf States and issues faced by overseas temporary contractual workers.

- **Multi-action programme for prevention, protection and assistance to Iraqi victims of trafficking – USD 1,000,000**
- **Study of the nature and incidence of trafficking in persons in the Gulf States and analysis of legislative and administrative framework for the protection of overseas workers in the region – USD 276,000**

#### Migration Policy and Research

Building on the Regional Conference on Arab Migration in a Globalized World co-sponsored by IOM and the League of Arab States, IOM will continue fostering dialogue between sending, transit and receiving countries which has proven to be effective for policy makers to better understand both the complex dynamics and the opportunities offered by regular migration and contractual labour worker systems. IOM will support the dialogue among sending countries of the Horn of Africa, transit countries in the Middle East and receiving countries in the European Union.

- **Dialogue on migration between the Horn of Africa, the Middle East and Europe – USD 100,000**

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 1,376,000

## IRAQ

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The trend towards increased numbers of IDPs observed during 2006 has continued in 2007. Growing displacement has been increasing the strains on host communities and heightening competition for available resources. There is continued deterioration in the sectors of health, education, water, sanitation and other segments of the socio – economic infrastructure, with increased vulnerabilities and augmented needs for basic items essential to human survival.

While addressing the emergency humanitarian needs of the displaced and other vulnerable populations, IOM's strategy is intended to mitigate the negative consequences of displacement, focusing on providing human security, thus ensuring that basic needs beyond emergency relief are addressed as a step towards viable durable solutions. In addition to direct assistance to displaced populations, IOM also continues its capacity-building assistance on migration management to the Ministries of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) and Interior (MoI).

Ongoing IOM activities in Iraq, including two new projects initiated in 2007, will be complemented by additional pilot initiatives.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

IOM has been delivering humanitarian assistance to nearly five million individuals since 2003 through a network of national and international / regional NGO partners across the country. IOM will continue assisting IDPs and other vulnerable groups through provision of emergency relief and community assistance as well as reintegration support.

In coordination with the Iraqi Government and other concerned actors, IOM intends to expand its assistance to address needs beyond emergency relief through putting into place a functioning mechanism that supports the empowerment of local structures to deliver multi-sectoral services to the unemployed, under-employed and other disadvantaged communities ravaged by the ongoing conflict. The pilot phase was initiated in 2007 in three targeted governorates, namely Baghdad, Basra and Muthanna.

In addition, psycho-social assistance needs of Iraqi populations affected by the ongoing violence in Iraq and consequent displacement are also addressed through capacity building of concerned parties including teachers, social workers, staff of the MoDM and other institutions.



- **Humanitarian assistance to internally displaced and other vulnerable groups – USD 50,000,000**
- **Improving resource mobilization and service delivery to people affected by the conflict in Iraq through the establishment of a Joint Operations Cell (JOC) in Cluster F (refugees, IDPs, and durable solutions) – USD 1,500,000**
- **Programme for human security and stabilization, phase II – USD 20,000,000**
- **Technical support for psycho-social capacity building and resilience strengthening initiatives – USD 1,000,000**

### **Migration Health**

In response to a request from the Iraqi Ministry of Health (MoH), IOM will continue to assist in prioritizing and arranging for treatment for a list of 6,000 Iraqis who require evacuation and treatment for medical conditions which cannot be treated within Iraq. IOM has been working closely with the MoH through the Medical Evacuation and Health Rehabilitation Programme of Iraq (MEHRPI), which provides assistance in these fields. In addition, capacity-building and training activities for Iraqi health professionals will be conducted.

- **Medical evacuation and medical capacity-building project for Iraq – USD 6,678,000**

### **Migration and Development**

Under a joint effort to contribute to the reconstruction and development of Iraq by bringing together Iraqi talents living abroad, employers and public institutions to fill human resource gaps, the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation and IOM have managed to achieve the goal to recruit 62 professional Iraqi expatriates in total for short-term assignments in the public sector in Iraq in the first half of 2007—despite the challenging security situation in Iraq. IOM intends to continue to assist the Iraqi public sector in acquiring skills and expertise available among Iraqi professionals living abroad.

- **Iraqis rebuilding Iraq, phase III – USD 2,500,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

Stranded migrant workers have become an increasing concern as large numbers of individuals continue to seek employment in Iraq, attracted by the height potential of the Iraqi Economy. IOM intends to continue providing necessary assistance TCNs in Iraq in 2008. IOM continues to facilitate assisted voluntary returns of migrants to the three northern governorates. IOM ensures necessary reintegration assistance will be provided as it is a key factor for sustainable returns and harmonious reinsertion in local societies.

- **Provision of reintegration assistance to Iraqi returnees – USD 2,500,000**
- **Provision of assistance to migrants stranded in Iraq – USD 1,000,000**

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

In response to requests from the government, IOM has been implementing a capacity-building programme for migration management and an institutional capacity building programme for MoDM. The 2007 Iraqi Border Management System Assessment resulted in a comprehensive report to the government with 50 recommendations. Based on findings of the assessment, a pilot capacity building project was initiated in 2007. In 2008, IOM intends, in coordination with the Iraqi Government, to expand programme activities to the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) which has been requesting more systematic and comprehensive technical assistance in the area of border control.

AT MoDM's request, IOM developed and has been implementing a capacity-building programme aimed at strengthening underlying institutional foundations, providing training to staff, and supporting offices in 15 Iraqi governorates. IOM continues its activities in 2008 to enable MoDM to collect, analyze and disseminate accurate information on its populations of concern, as well as to enhance its capacity to develop, oversee and evaluate the implementation of assistance projects and effectively coordinate the government's emergency relief efforts.

- **Capacity building for migration management in Iraq, phase III – USD 800,000**
- **Capacity building programme for the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM), phase II – USD 1,500,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR IRAQ  
– USD 87,478,000**

## **JORDAN**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Jordan has been both a country of origin and a destination for migrant workers. In addition, due to its strategic location at the crossroads of two major areas of instability and protracted conflict in the Middle East – Israel/Palestinian territory and Iraq – the country is involved in major humanitarian emergencies and has had to cope with massive influxes of asylum seekers and economic migrants. Jordan is also a transit country for those seeking irregular channels to Europe. While there are an estimated 750,000 Iraqi nationals residing in Jordan, the worsening situation inside Iraq is likely to increase the potential for irregular migration, including trafficking / smuggling in persons, in the future.

IOM was invited by the Ministry of Interior (MoI) to undertake an assessment on migration management and border operations in Jordan. The assessment report, approved by the government in early 2007, identified six priority areas of capacity-building needs for strengthening the border control and migration management operations in the country: a) legislative and procedural review b) immigration and migration management training; c) document fraud training; d) border management information systems; e) selected border security equipment; and f) measures to counter trafficking in human beings in the country.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Counter-trafficking**

In the context of a worsening crisis of internal and external displacement of Iraqi nationals, there is evidence of an increase in human trafficking within and to Iraq, as well as towards and through neighbouring countries. Jordan is a destination and transit country for women and men from South and South East Asia trafficked for the purpose of labour exploitation. IOM, in collaboration with the government, has initiated an assessment on trafficking trends in Jordan in 2007. IOM intends to increase its efforts to enhance the capacity of law enforcement officials, relevant government officials and civil society to assist and protect victims of trafficking and vulnerable populations.

- **Programme for prevention, protection and assistance to victims of trafficking – USD 1,000,000**

## Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

In recent years, Jordanian authorities have embarked on an efficient process of reform aimed at improving and strengthening Jordan's international border checkpoints. While the government has a clear understanding of the critical role migration management and border control play in combating transnational crime, including people smuggling, trafficking in persons and the movement of terrorists, it lacks qualified experts in the field of immigration control and the resources to provide its international border checkpoints with up-to-date security and inspection equipment. In addition, Jordanian officials are keen to further develop training programmes and recognize the importance of drawing from the experiences of other countries and other regions. IOM intends to assist improving the government's capacity in migration management.

- **Capacity building in border control and migration management for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan – USD 259,189 (co-funding requirement)**

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR JORDAN  
– USD 1,259,189

## LEBANON

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Lebanon has been slowly recovering from the 2006 conflict, which left an estimated one million Lebanese displaced, including thousands of foreign migrant workers mainly from Asia and Africa, who were left stranded at their employers sites and who sought refuge in their embassies to be later assisted by IOM in returning to their countries of origin.

Apart from extensive damage to material infrastructure and livelihoods across the country, individual and collective traumatic experiences left by the 2006 conflict also present major challenges. IOM has been able to extend its initiatives towards building a national support network for psycho-social assistance, while increasing livelihood activities, particularly through training and in-kind grants.

Since increasing prosperity and social inclusion in Lebanon remains largely dependent on the mobilization of external resources, engaging the Lebanese diaspora in providing human and financial resources will remain a high priority on the Lebanese migration management agenda for many years to come.

Illicit cross-border activities in Lebanon have been highlighted by a recent UN assessment report, which called for targeted measures for improving border security along the extensive land border. While technical support to border management in Lebanon is currently being provided by the Government of Germany under UN SC Resolution 1701, the Lebanese authorities have recognized the need for staff training on migration skills in order to develop a qualified understanding of migration issues, including migrants' rights, migrant smuggling and trafficking.

Lebanon has also registered an increasing influx of Iraqi nationals displaced by ongoing violence in Iraq.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Responding to widespread needs of supporting socio-economic reintegration through livelihood improvements, especially in communities hitherto neglected by national and international development efforts, IOM proposes the extension of ongoing

livelihood activities from southern Lebanon and Bekaa Valley to other needy areas including Hermel, Akkar and Tripoli. In tandem with ILO and the national NGO Creadel, IOM intends to strengthen the handicraft sector as a means to empower women and increase income levels in remote areas, both urban and rural. Other sectors in need of support include agriculture and services related to tourism. Target measures will include vocational, on-the-job and basic business skills training, as well as in-kind grants and marketing.

- **Livelihood support – USD 3,000,000**

#### Migration Health

Following initial psycho-social activities in 2007, IOM requires additional resources during 2008 in order to build on achievements in establishing a national psycho-social support network, including a professional university master course in psycho-social animation in war-torn societies.

- **Psycho-social rehabilitation initiatives – USD 1,000,000**

#### Migration and Development

IOM intends to support the establishment of an institute for Migration Studies at the Lebanese American University (LAU). IOM support will include curriculum development, exchange of migration experts and the placement of students and graduates across Lebanon and the Middle East.

Responding to the urgent need to retain young professionals and academics in Lebanon, as well as the return of diaspora elements that are willing to invest in their home country, IOM intends to work with LAU in developing viable mechanisms to gather and exchange valuable information on professional and investment opportunities in Lebanon. IOM will make use of its global office network, especially in countries with important Lebanese diaspora communities, such as Colombia and Mexico, but also Europe, North America, Africa and Australia.

- **Establishment of institute for migration studies – USD 500,000**
- **Countering brain drain, promoting return and investment – USD 750,000**

#### Regulating Migration

IOM intends to assist the government in improving existing mechanisms and procedures for the voluntary, safe and dignified return and reintegration of trafficked persons and other migrants, organization of study tours to select migrant sending countries and formulation of recommendations for the development and implementation of a national counter-trafficking plan of action.

- **Capacity building in migration management and counter-trafficking – USD 750,000**

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR LEBANON  
– USD 6,000,000

## SYRIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

During 2007, the migration phenomenon has rapidly changed in Syria as result of the escalation of the Iraqi conflict. More than 1.5 million Iraqis are already residing in Syria in addition to some 2,000 people crossing the Iraqi-Syrian borders on a daily basis.

Migrants and asylum seekers of other Arab and non-Arab countries, including Palestinians, Somalis, Sudanese and Ethiopians are estimated to be some 500,000 in number. Syria has become a country of destination for migrants while the legislative and migration management framework was tailored for a country of origin only.

IOM aims to support the Syrian authorities in facing the new migration challenges through a comprehensive strategy, including projects addressed to key migration areas such as counter-trafficking in persons, technical cooperation on migration and emergency assistance to the Iraqi population in Syria.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

The number of people affected by natural and man-made disasters grows annually. During the latest crisis in Lebanon, some 180,000 Lebanese crossed into Syria. While the already established system for emergencies in Syria worked well during this crisis, IOM has been asked to provide its expertise to enhance Syrian existing capacities in this field to better manage similar situations in the future.

- **Capacity building on shelter management during a disaster in Syria – USD 600,000**

### **Migration Health**

As the instability in neighbouring Iraq continues, a large Iraqi community maintains its presence in Syria. Several hundred thousand Iraqis temporarily settled in Syria are facing increasing problems to manage their lives. Many Iraqis have escaped from traumatic war contexts and/or terrible personal experiences. Accordingly, a dire need for psycho-social support for these groups has emerged. IOM plans to provide capacity building on psycho-social assistance to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) and the Syrian Women's Union.

- **Support in providing psycho-social support to Iraqis living in Syria – USD 300,000**

### **Migration and Development**

Around 19 million Syrians live outside Syria, and represent a tremendous potential to contribute to the country's development. At the request of the government, IOM intends to support ongoing efforts to approach Syrians abroad and involve them as key agents for the development of their home country.

- **Support to the Syrian government in emphasizing the importance of remittances – USD 100,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

A potential caseload of stranded migrants in Syria is looming, as a number of persons of different nationalities may flee or continue fleeing due to conflicts in the region. Moreover, a number of labour migrants from Asia are reaching Syria to work mainly as domestic workers. Some of them become stranded and even destitute, and often approach IOM for help in returning home. Further to earlier experiences, IOM will provide voluntary return assistance in close coordination with the Syrian authorities and countries of origin.

- **Assisted voluntary return of stranded migrants in Syria – USD 1,000,000**

### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM supports the government in its efforts to manage a shelter for victims of trafficking. The shelter needs further support and

increased capacity during 2008 in order to provide additional services after the initial inception period. IOM is also working to enhance the capacities of Syrian border and law enforcement officials to detect and investigate cases of trafficking as well as awareness raising on trafficking in human beings in Syria.

- **Capacity building on shelter management for victims of trafficking in Syria, phase II – USD 340,000**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

Syria is experiencing a drastic change in migration flows, particularly as a receiving country. Drafting migration legislation and improving the migration management system are required in order for the Syrian authorities to face these challenges. IOM is ready to support such a process and to provide its expertise through capacity building for concerned officials.

Following a first phase, IOM will also continue to work on improving the capacity of the government to manage migration. This follow-up initiative will focus on a) border Assessment; b) training for government officials and Immigration Department staff at three border points; and c) identification of requirements and purchase of equipment.

- **Support to the Syrian government in developing a migration law – USD 150,000**
- **Capacity building for border management in Syria, phase II – USD 417,867**

### **Facilitating Migration**

Syria has signed but not yet ratified the International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICMW). IOM plans to support the government in incorporating the provisions of the Convention into Syrian national laws.

- **Support to the Syrian government in incorporating the provisions of the ICMW into Syrian national laws – USD 200,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

The analysis of the socio-economic impact on Syria resulting from recent large immigration flows (i.e., more than 2 million immigrants and asylum seekers among a population of 18 million), is a top priority for the government in order to properly address migration challenges, make decisions and design new policies. Within this context, IOM has been asked to assess the evolving migration situation in the country in order for the government to better understand the phenomenon, its socio-economic impact and prepare for effective policy responses.

- **Support to the Syrian government in carrying out an impact assessment of migrants on social and economic structures – USD 100,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SYRIA  
– USD 3,207,867**

**YEMEN**

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Yemen historically has been characterised by a large outflow of labour and migrants. Approximately 1.7 million Yemenis live abroad, 800,000 in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The country is still striving



to integrate a vast number of its migrant workers who returned from the Gulf countries after the 1990-1991 war.

During recent years, Yemen has also been facing the problem of child trafficking and smuggling across its borders. The government has been very proactive in tackling the problem and, together with IOM and UNICEF, participated actively in comprehensive capacity-building interventions and preventions efforts.

Yemen is one of the few countries in the region to have signed the 1951 Refugee Convention and it is also the only country in the peninsula that gives all Somalis refugee status on a *prima facie* basis. Thousands of Somalis and Ethiopians annually arrive in Yemen fleeing either hunger and poverty or persecution and war. Most of them transit from the Bosaso area in eastern Somalia, crossing the Gulf of Aden in smugglers' tiny fishing boats.

IOM has established a presence and opened an office in Sana'a in April 2007 to reinforce and consolidate assistance to the Yemeni government in key migration issues such as preventing child trafficking, assisting voluntary return of Ethiopian migrants stranded in Somalia en route to Yemen and Saudi Arabia, combating irregular migration from a transit country perspective, strengthening migration and development initiatives, and reinforcing the existing capacity of local authorities in migration management.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Migration and Development

IOM plans to build the capacity of the government to manage migration through the establishment of an Integrated Migration Information System (IMIS). This intervention would enable the Ministry of Immigrant Affairs to strengthen ties with the Yemeni diaspora and channel remittances into investments for the country. On a parallel track, IOM will seek to contribute to the country's sustainable development by building the capacity of the government and other stakeholders through the active involvement of Yemeni expatriates in the country's national development plan.

- **Integrated migration information system (IMIS), Yemen – USD 3,064,303**
- **Migration for development in Yemen – USD 954,065**

### Regulating Migration

#### Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

Some of the so-called "Yemeni destitute communities" i.e., returning migrants mostly from the region, have not been reintegrated into mainstream Yemeni society and remain in camps, especially in the coastal area of Hodeidah, Aden and the suburbs of Sana'a. IOM, in close coordination with relevant national and international partners, aims to provide reintegration services to this population through capacity building and micro-credit schemes with special focus on the fishing sector.

In order to improve the capacity and mechanisms required to support the situation of irregular migrants moving into and through Yemen, IOM will carry out a general profiling exercise of mixed migration flows and, for those not falling under asylum processing, will pilot an assisted voluntary return component for stranded migrants and rejected asylum seekers who wish to return home.

- **Reintegration of returnee migrants in Yemeni destitute communities – USD 1,349,250**
- **Yemen: profiling and facilitating the voluntary return of irregular migrants from the Horn of Africa – USD 3,393,585**

### Counter-trafficking

Yemen represents an origin, transit and destination country for smuggling and trafficking rings. Irregular migrants come from several countries in search of work opportunities, mainly as economic migrants and asylum seekers from the Horn of Africa,

particularly from Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea. The geographical location of Yemen, its permeable borders as well as its generous immigration policy, makes the country attractive and vulnerable to irregular transit migration towards the wealthy countries in the region. In parallel to ongoing UNICEF-IOM efforts in combating and preventing child trafficking from Yemen into the neighbourhood, IOM is focusing on reinforcing and consolidating the existing capacity of national institutions (i.e., government and civil society) in improving the required skills in terms of law enforcement, identification of victims of trafficking, provision of social services and humanitarian support.

- **Capacity building and awareness raising on counter-trafficking in human beings – USD 257,250**
- **Enhance existing capacity in protecting victims of trafficking and prosecuting traffickers – USD 385,256**
- **Counter-trafficking and border control management: capacity building of Yemeni national institutions – USD 924,000**

### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

The geographic location of Yemen and its permeable borders with its neighbours makes it attractive and vulnerable to transit migration towards Oman and Saudi Arabia. According to Saudi estimates, the majority of irregular migrants are believed to have entered through the south western provinces from Yemen. Moreover, irregular flows of migrants coming from the Horn of Africa involving emergencies cases and human dramas are an increasing challenge for Yemeni border authorities. IOM will contribute to empower the government for improved border management and combating irregular migration.

- **Border control management: capacity building of Yemeni national institutions – USD 483,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR YEMEN  
– USD 10,810,709**

# Americas

## SOUTHERN CONE

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### Regional

Argentina  
Chile  
Uruguay

## ANDEAN COUNTRIES

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### Regional

Bolivia  
Colombia  
Ecuador  
Peru  
Venezuela

## CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

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### Regional

Belize  
Costa Rica  
El Salvador  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
Mexico  
Nicaragua  
Panama

## THE CARIBBEAN

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### Regional

Cuba  
Dominican Republic  
Haiti  
Jamaica  
Trinidad and Tobago/Eastern  
Caribbean States



# Southern Cone

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Intra-regional and extra-regional migration flows continue with Argentina as the main receiving country for regional migrants while the United States, Spain and Japan are the most frequent destinations at the extra-regional level. Apart from international migration, internal movement is also found from rural to metropolitan areas.

Migration and development issues are of growing interest as governments have identified the potential of remittances, though this interest varies in accordance with the migration context of each country.

Trafficking in persons for sexual and labour exploitation purposes is on the rise. Awareness-raising campaigns, legislation introduced for congressional discussion and enhanced assistance for victims are some of the measures undertaken with a view to combating this modern-day slavery.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Regulating Migration

##### **Counter-trafficking**

Based on ongoing activities, IOM will continue to contribute to the prevention of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, in the region of the Triple Border in the Southern Cone of Latin America (Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay). The project aims to provide medical and psychological assistance to victims of trafficking in persons in the area and to increase prevention among potential victims and stakeholders from the Triple Border. The activities will be extended to Encarnación (Paraguay) and Posadas (Argentina), two border cities across the Parana River.

Building on its protection and assistance activities for victims of trafficking, IOM will continue to strengthen migrant associations and NGOs and support actions implemented by governments and other entities for the identification of victims. It also seeks to generate empowerment among potential victims and strengthen efforts to create job opportunities for victims of trafficking and other vulnerable populations.

- **Programme for the prevention of trafficking in persons and assistance to victims of the border areas between Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay – USD 518,000**
- **Programme for the prevention and protection of victims of trafficking and vulnerable populations in the Southern Cone – USD 422,000**

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

The South American Conference on Migration has a forum in which South American governments seek responses to their common migration challenges, highlighting the links between migration and development, the importance of legal and orderly movements, and the need to protect the human rights of migrants. During the fifth conference held in La Paz, Bolivia, the objectives of a plan of action were directed at strengthening the governability of regional migratory flows and improving the connection between migration and regional development and integration.

The Inter-American Course on International Migration for Latin American government officials deals with migration issues and foreign and consular affairs. Throughout its 28-year life, it has contributed to the improvement of migration management and

created or reinforced links between government partners in the region.

The Latin American Programme for Technical Cooperation on Migration (PLACMI) aims at strengthening institutions and human resources dealing with the planning, formulation, and implementation of international migration policies and programmes. Through PLACMI, IOM carries out research activities and assists governments in the design of migration laws and regulations.

- **South American conference on migration – USD 110,000**
- **Inter-American course on international migration – USD 70,000**
- **Latin American programme for technical cooperation on migration (PLACMI) with governments on training, capacity building, research and other specific activities – USD 250,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 1,370,000**

## ARGENTINA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Migration issues have obtained a significant level of interest from the government. The national programme for the normalization of identity documentation, known as *Patria Grande*, was implemented very successfully as nearly half a million migrants from the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) had their situation regularized. Mostly Paraguayans and Bolivians were registered and now all will have access to public services and enjoy the full respect of their labour rights. The government hopes to implement better controls hence it has computerized the main airports of Ezeiza and Aeroparque. Photographic and digital print identification will soon accompany the modernization of other border points.

The emigration of Argentineans has decreased and many have returned. In this sense, national authorities have placed their attention on the implementation of return policies, mainly for scientists and technicians, and are strengthening Argentine scientific and technical capabilities by developing links with Argentine researchers residing abroad.

The increased awareness on trafficking in persons for sexual and labour exploitation must be highlighted. Congressional debate and approval of counter-trafficking legislation remains a main objective.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Regulating Migration

In the past two years, capacity-building projects have highlighted existing trafficking issues. Training and technical assistance reached key government officials, the judiciary system and civil society. During the next phase, IOM intends to support the government in establishing offices/working groups/services for assistance to victims if trafficking, enacting legislation, and combating trafficking.

Deepening the actions developed by IOM to provide protection and assistance to victims of trafficking, the overall objectives of the Programme for the Prevention and Protection of the Victims of Trafficking and Vulnerable Population in the Southern Cone are to strengthen migrant associations and NGOs working against trafficking

for sexual and labour exploitation and for identification of victims. It also seeks to empower potential victims and improve efforts to create job opportunities for victims and vulnerable populations.

- **Institutional capacity building to prevent trafficking in Argentina – USD 157,500**

#### **Migration and Development**

As a result of research undertaken in 2005 by IOM on the situation of Bolivian rural-urban migrant families (the so-called *paseros*), who cross the Argentine-Bolivian frontier several times a day while carrying goods for the Bolivian market, the appalling working condition of these migrants was highlighted. IOM developed a project to contribute to the prevention and eradication of child labour among migrant families of the Argentine-Bolivian Altiplano, focusing attention on families of *paseros*.

IOM aims to prevent and eradicate child labour among migrant families, especially those who resort to waste recovery and recycling as a means of subsistence, by improving living conditions and adult income, promoting and strengthening children's rights both within families and the community, and regularizing the migrant status of families.

- **Prevention and eradication of child labour among the migrant population in the Argentine-Bolivian Altiplano – USD 300,000**
- **Recuperar project: preventing and eradicating child labour in migrant families, especially favouring those working in waste recovery and recycling – USD 272,800**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ARGENTINA  
– USD 730,300**

## **CHILE**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Continuing stable economic policy and the reduction in poverty and unemployment, as well as implementation of institutional modernization measures, have resulted in an evolution of Chilean political and social structures. Consequently, Chile is an ever-growing destination for migrants from neighbouring countries such as Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru, and for other South American nations such as Colombia and Ecuador. IOM plans to continue with the development of a wide range of actions with partners including government agencies, NGOs and the academic sector, with the objective of contributing to the integration of migrants into Chilean society.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Migration Health**

IOM develops projects with the aim of facilitating migrant access to health services, specifically to the local health systems of those communities which show a higher concentration of migrants, particularly in the capital. The proposed projects focus on mental health for a field study and provision of direct assistance to migrants.

- **The mental health of immigrants living in the northern area of Santiago de Chile: diagnosis and global feasibility study for the implementation of local policies on health – USD 47,000**

- **Inter-sectoral pilot project of communal psycho-social intervention with migrants from bordering countries – USD 25,679**

#### **Regulating Migration**

IOM continues to work towards the implementation of projects related to research, training, and awareness-raising, on the one hand, and protection and assistance to victims, on the other.

- **Study II on trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation – USD 140,000**
- **Research, dissemination and sensitization project on boy and girl victims of commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking, and their identification in the city of Los Andes – USD 19,374**
- **Support for diagnosis, information and prevention about ESNA and trafficking in persons in the region of Tarapacá in the province of Arica – USD 134,813**
- **Technical training for agents in charge of the evaluation and protection of Chilean and migrant boys/girls and adolescents, encountered in or at risk of trafficking and/or commercial sexual exploitation in the I, II, V, RM, XI and XII regions – USD 58,414**
- **National seminars/workshops for police officials and migration department personnel on trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation – USD 130,269**

#### **Facilitating Migration**

Access of migrants to economic, social, and cultural rights, as well as the generation of policies seeking these objectives, is of concern.

- **Analysis of the difficulties and systematization of the possibilities for immigrant boys, girls and adolescents in Chile concerning their incorporation and permanence in the Chilean educational system – USD 28,842**

#### **Migration Policy and Research**

IOM intends to develop a study and pilot project to contribute to the formulation of public migration policy. For that purpose, IOM maintains strong links with the Ministry of Interior, which is carrying out a study on the insertion of the migrant population in the country and the capacity of government agencies to deal with different aspects of this phenomenon.

- **Insertion diagnosis of migrant populations and capacity building for government agencies – USD 150,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILE  
– USD 734,391**

## **URUGUAY**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Uruguay faces two great challenges. On the one hand, permanent emigration especially of highly qualified and young people has a significant impact on the development of the country. On the other hand, regional imbalances such as a sharp growth in poverty and social exclusion have had a strong impact on internal migration. Additionally the precarious situation and vulnerability of women and children can lead to trafficking.

Therefore, IOM aims at strengthening public institutions and civil



society organizations in international and internal migration issues. IOM's objectives are to facilitate a migration strategy consensus for national development, capacity building through training activities at the Ministry of Interior, and research and strengthening of local and regional capacities in counter- trafficking.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Migration and Development**

IOM will continue offering its support by linking programmes with the Uruguayan diaspora especially for highly-qualified nationals living abroad.

- **Links with highly-qualified nationals – USD 50,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM will focus on national awareness-raising initiatives to prevent trafficking among at-risk populations. Assistance to trafficked persons and their reintegration into the labour market will also be a priority.

- **Counter-trafficking project – USD 200,000**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

Support will be provided to the National Directorate for Migration in the creation of a training department for local employees in order to reinforce national policy.

- **Support to the National Directorate for Migration – USD 50,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

Lack of research and updated information has an impact on the government's ability to design national policy. In this sense, IOM supports the implementation of a national strategy focused on government-identified priority areas for migration.

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

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR URUGUAY  
– USD 400,000**

# Andean Countries

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Andean region countries lack official, adequate and updated statistics on international migration flows. There is a strong need for states to be aware of the economic, political and social conditions affecting nationals overseas. Therefore, identification of the impact of migration in countries of origin in terms of social and economic development, as for example, through remittances, is necessary in order to enhance opportunities. This is also important to facilitate the design and implementation of policies to prevent irregular migration, protect human rights and promote development.

IOM's regional strategy is oriented: 1) to support research; 2) to assist in the development and enforcement of migration laws and policies with full respect for human rights; 3) to maintain and strengthen the fight against human trafficking and smuggling; and 4) to facilitate government cooperation on migration issues.

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Counter-trafficking**

Trafficking constitutes a challenge to societies and has to be confronted with a pro-active and coordinated response. Generally, human trafficking projects have an important information campaign component to sensitize the population and alert the most vulnerable groups through the mass media and other means. However, the protection component has not been developed widely. There is also the need to improve coordination and cooperation among countries for support to victims and provision of return assistance to communities of origin.

- **Requested and assisted return of trafficking victims with special emphasis on women, boys, girls and adolescents in borderline areas of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Peru – USD 300,000**

#### **Facilitating Migration**

Family separation is one of the negative consequences of migration and national efforts are required to reunite families and improve the economic, social and cultural impact of migration. Child custody is an important issue and Latin American migrants need to be informed about the strict rules that apply in the United States. A study will be undertaken on child custody disputes handled by consular departments in the Andean region. Once that information is available, a second study on U.S. regulations regarding child disputes and case studies will be conducted. A brochure in simple and pragmatic language will be designed for migrants and distributed through embassies, consulates and migrant associations.

All countries in the region should have adequate knowledge of migrant demographics and remittances, and their importance as a community development mechanism in the regional context. Such studies would contribute to building an understanding of the economic and social impact of remittances on receiving families and communities.

- **Informative flyer about child custody disputes in the United States – USD 250,000**
- **Research on international migration flows and remittances between Europe and the Andean region (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) – USD 1,500,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 2,050,000**

## BOLIVIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Although Bolivia is recognized as a country of origin for migrants, there are no official data concerning the number of Bolivians living abroad, though the National Service of Migration (SENAMIG) estimates that between 2.3 and 3.3 million nationals are outside of Bolivia. The government plans to work intensively to improve the relationship with the diaspora. The fight against trafficking in persons is another government priority. In this context, IOM's strategy is to provide technical assistance to support the government in achieving its migration objectives.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

Bolivia's northeast, more precisely the departments of Beni and Pando, suffer periodic floods. In 2007, the flooding intensified and the government asked IOM for technical assistance regarding construction and management of shelters as a preventive action to decrease local vulnerabilities and prevent the flight of Bolivians from rich agricultural and cattle fields.

- **Institutional strengthening, capacity building, training, education and infrastructure support for disaster preparedness in the city of Trinidad and 19 surrounding communities – USD 660,000**

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Counter-trafficking**

The government has made important advances in addressing trafficking issues such as the enactment of a law penalizing trafficking in persons. IOM aims to support government efforts to protect trafficked persons through witness protection programmes and the prosecution of perpetrators, training of staff and strengthening victim return and reintegration through medical, psychological, legal and economic (micro-enterprise) assistance.

- **Support to the Bolivian government in the fight against trafficking in persons, through capacity building for protection and prosecution – USD 92,350**
- **Development and implementation of an anti-trafficking law – USD 170,000**
- **Statistical research, creation of a hotline and a shelter for protection and reintegration for victims of trafficking, especially women, children and youths in Bolivia – USD 360,000**

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

Within IOM's strategy for Bolivia, priority is given to building institutional capacity for migration management. Different institutions must be involved to coordinate and devise bilateral agreements with other countries in support of migrants abroad.

- **Institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Labour on labour migration policy – USD 69,300**
- **Securing travel documents, improving border management and sustaining return and reintegration in Bolivia – USD 333,356 (co-funding requirement)**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BOLIVIA – USD 1,685,006**

## MIGRATION ISSUES

With over 50 years of experience, IOM projects and programmes are implemented in close collaboration with numerous state institutions and in support of government priorities. Examples include support for the demobilization and reintegration of the paramilitary, the creation and development of the National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation, and assistance to ex-combatant children and prevention of future recruitment. Assistance is also provided to IDPs, trafficked victims and Colombians living abroad. In addition, IOM has increased its attention to four cross-cutting themes: ethnic minorities, gender, sustainability and commercialization. These issues are integrated within all IOM projects and programmes.

As a result of the violence in Colombia, and according to official figures, there are 2,090,564 IDPs who have been forcibly displaced from rural to urban areas. The vast majority have been settled in non-legalized districts or on state (fiscal terrains) or private property, without provision for their basic needs. In some cases, Colombians living in border areas have fled to Ecuador, Venezuela and Panama in search of international protection and are currently living under difficult conditions without basic sanitation, water and health services.

Due to population vulnerabilities, Colombia is a source and destination country for women and children trafficked for forced labour and sexual exploitation, an issue of concern all over the country and thus, a major issue in the government's migration agenda.

IOM will continue working to support and assist the most vulnerable groups in Colombia, based on IOM principles and government priorities, in a coordinated manner with state institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector and the international community.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Migration Health

Health conditions of mobile and migrant populations in Colombia have become another issue of concern for IOM, which will continue pursuing population welfare improvements. Since access to preventive health and treatment services is limited among mobile and migrant populations, IOM will work to enhance the access to prevention and treatment services specifically among truck drivers, as a population with a high vulnerability to STIs and HIV and AIDS. This will include the improvement of working conditions, through the provision of better facilities for rest and support services, and the development of mobile health centres in identified truck stops.

IDPs that have fled to neighbouring countries also face serious health and environmental issues. IOM will improve access to safe water and basic sanitation, services for prevention and control of communicable diseases, and contribute to disease surveillance and monitoring of local health programmes. Community participation in the management and maintenance of these services (water and sewage systems) will be strengthened as well.

- **Project to prevent STIs and HIV and AIDS among truck drivers in Santa Marta, Cartagena, Buenaventura, Bogotá and Cucuta – USD 185,164**
- **Programme for the improvement of sanitation and environmental conditions in the Pacific, Andean and Amazon borders with Ecuador – USD 1,749,270**

### Migration and Development

Due to developed countries growing need for manual labour particularly in agriculture, services and construction, there has been a significant increase in the demand for foreign labour. As a result, IOM supports a facilitated temporary, circular labour migration programme between Colombia and Spain. Upon completion of their work in Spain, workers return to Colombia with increased spending power, allowing them to contribute to the social and economical development of their family, community and their country.

Furthermore, IOM continues supporting national economic development through the implementation of the International Guarantee Fund for Colombians Abroad (IGF-COL), which serves as a driver for channelling remittances, savings and credit for development, facilitating access to the financial system for migrants, and generating employment, investment and development in Colombia. IOM will also promote return and regulated migration.

- **Programme for strengthening the development by Colombian migrants of small and medium enterprises (SMES) in Colombia – USD 362,057**

### Regulating Migration

#### Counter-trafficking

IOM will continue supporting the Ministries of Interior and Justice to prevent recruitment of women and children into labour and sexual exploitation by increasing their access to formal and non-formal education and through awareness raising. In addition, IOM continues strengthening the government through technical assistance and capacity building in the fight against trafficking in human beings. Assistance includes legal response, prevention, protection and assistance to victims. IOM has created, in coordination with civil society organizations, an information and case referral network for assistance to trafficking victims all around the country.

- **Capacity building on trafficking in persons, specifically for prevention, protection and assistance – USD 175,872**
- **Prevention of trafficking in children for labour exploitation – USD 4,981,000**

### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

IOM has been working to assist IDPs in five areas (education, infrastructure and housing, income generation, health and institutional capacity building) with the main objective of improving IDP and host-community living conditions. IOM will continue activities aimed at supporting and strengthening the government through its Ministry of Environment, Household and Territorial Development (MAVDT), as well as departmental and municipal authorities, in the implementation of the government's property titling policy according to the National Plan for Development (2006-2010). This policy will allow displaced families to obtain the title of property and legal validation of land held prior to displacement.

Support to the government will include the implementation and adjustment of the property titling software developed by IOM, technical training for MAVDT staff and departmental and municipal authorities, sensitization, support and monitoring.

- **Strengthen and support the Colombian Ministry of Environment, Household and Land Development to comply with the goals of the National Plan for Development – USD 1,199,748**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR COLOMBIA  
– USD 8,653,111**

## ECUADOR

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Ecuador is considered as sending and receiving country for migrants. Between 2000 and 2006, more than one million Ecuadorians left the country and this has created a growing flow of remittances. To address issues related to migration, the Ecuadorian government created recently the National Office of the Migrant (SENAMI). IOM has approached SENAMI offering assistance and technical advice in support of its work.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration Health

The continuous mobility of Colombian displaced populations makes them very vulnerable to STIs, and HIV and AIDS. IOM intends to initiate actions in the province of Esmeraldas to reduce the vulnerability of those searching for international protection through implementation of a health strategy programme in sexual and reproductive health and emphasizing prevention. The strategy includes three components: strengthening of health services, social communication in health and a study of zero-prevalence and associated factors to HIV.

- **HIV and AIDS prevention project – USD 50,000**

#### Regulating Migration

##### **Counter-trafficking**

The government has made important advances in addressing human trafficking issues. In particular, a victim and witness protection programme has been developed. This programme is of vital importance to victims of human trafficking, providing them with the protection and assistance they need in order to achieve an effective recovery, successful reintegration, the opportunity to testify against their traffickers and ultimately, the fulfilment of their human rights. Infrastructure is needed to provide emergency shelter to victims of trafficking and to strengthen the assistance network.

- **Support for the Government of Ecuador's victim and witness protection programme of the Public Ministry – USD 250,000**
- **Construction of a shelter for victims of trafficking – USD 250,000**

##### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

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

- **Programme on strengthening the management of the Sub-secretary of Consular and Migratory Relations (SRMC) – USD 35,000**

#### Migration Policy and Research

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

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

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ECUADOR  
– USD 645,000**

## PERU

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Determining the actual number of Peruvians living abroad and understanding the push factors which motivate them is of importance not only to the government but also to society as a whole. Focus must be given to studying and tackling the causes of migration while at the same time creating policies for the protection and involvement of the increasing number of Peruvians abroad in the diaspora.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Migration and Development**

The flow of young Peruvians leaving the country is influenced not only by education and employment opportunities but also by the level of social and economic integration. This represents a loss of professional and technical capacity and has a high cost for the state, as it reduces the availability and participation of qualified workers in the economy.

- **Study of employment, education, migration and youths in Peru – USD 300,000**

#### Regulating Migration

##### **Counter-trafficking**

Important milestones have been achieved in the fight against trafficking in persons through legislative reforms, creation of capacity for government authorities, information dissemination and prevention. Additional measures can be taken to better inform and prevent trafficking in persons by training school teachers.

- **Prevention of trafficking in children and adolescents in Peru – USD 200,000**

##### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

Peruvian institutions dealing with migration issues are in need of capacity building for administrative and regulatory procedures. Current legislation is also outdated.

- **Technical improvement of administrative jurisprudence at the Peruvian National Directorate on Migration (DIGEMIN) – USD 30,000**
- **Research and update of Peruvian laws concerning migration – USD 100,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR PERU  
– USD 630,000**



## VENEZUELA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The Venezuelan migratory phenomenon differs from that generally found in the Andean region context. Although it is true that Venezuelan emigration has increased, it has not reached the same level as in neighbouring countries. Social and political upheaval, rather than economic woes, is the cause. Regarding immigration, it is mostly Colombian nationals that reach Venezuela in search of refuge given the social and political instability in their country. Irregular migration is a major concern due to the difficult border conditions with Colombia. This situation makes those migrants more vulnerable to labour exploitation and trafficking in persons. The government's strategy is to obtain more information about the number of migrants and whether they are subject to labour exploitation in order to take appropriate action. IOM will provide technical assistance to carry out studies and develop projects to address these issues.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Regulating Migration**

There are three Venezuelan states bordering Colombia: Apure, Táchira and Zulia. These three regions have common characteristics

regarding agriculture, cattle and mineral exploitation, activities that attract less qualified and normally very vulnerable workers. There are signs of trafficking in persons in these borderline areas and as such, IOM has begun implementation of activities designed to fight this problem through training of government and judicial authorities in Táchira.

- **Institutional capacity building and prevention of human trafficking and smuggling for local authorities on the border with Colombia, in the State of Táchira – USD 50,000**

#### **Migration Policy and Research**

Irregular migrants working mostly in primary activities related to mining and agriculture are vulnerable to labour exploitation, discrimination and exclusion. To assess this situation and to formulate additional policies to protect migrant workers, the government has requested IOM's support.

- **Statistical research to characterize immigrants, their families and labour conditions in the States of Apure, Táchira, Zulia and Caracas – USD 250,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR VENEZUELA  
– USD 300,000**

# Central America and Mexico

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Central America and Mexico have one of the most complex migration dynamics worldwide, with countries of origin, transit, and destination, and hundreds of thousands of migrants, as well as important remittance corridors. Most migration is in response to the search for a better life and the demand for labour in the United States and other destination countries (e.g., Costa Rica) or sectors (e.g., tourism). Irregular migration, including internal flows, movement northward through the region, and flows into Central America from elsewhere is a major concern and it has significant social impacts.

A growing feminization of migration and an increasing number of unaccompanied children are issues of special concern. Youth have become particularly affected by a lack of opportunities, a phenomenon linked to gangs (*maras*). Irregular flows interact with the actions of migrant smugglers and human traffickers, and security and border control are priorities. The CA-4 countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) have launched mechanisms for the free mobility of persons. Establishment of information technology-based mechanisms that contribute to regional security and unrestricted mobility, and facilitation of trade, remains a major task. Gaps in migration policies exist as well as in migration management at the national and regional levels. Regional cooperation should continue to be strengthened.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

Central America is a region prone to natural disasters such as hurricanes. Such emergencies can cause massive displacement and require coordination among countries to effectively prepare and respond. Irregular and undocumented migrants are a population of concern during such emergencies, as they may not have access to regular channels of social assistance.

- **Regional disaster preparedness – USD 150,000**

#### **Migration Health**

##### **Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance**

Providing migration health assessments related to migratory movements—whether for refugees, victims of trafficking, temporary labour migrants or vulnerable migrants voluntarily returning home—is an important part of IOM's work worldwide. Many countries have requested additional assistance for these types of movements.

- **Creating a health assessment network in Central America – USD 230,000**

##### **Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants**

Despite high numbers of irregular migrants, detention centres and shelters often lack medical facilities and respond to health needs only on an emergency case-by-case basis. Increased capacity to assess and meet the medical needs of detained irregular migrants (and returning migrants) is a high priority and an urgent need in the region.

- **Providing health assistance to migrants in detention centres and shelters – USD 400,000**

#### **Migration and Development**

The link between migration and development is gaining increasing prominence in multilateral discussions and national policy making in Central America. Better use of migrant remittances, new labour migration schemes, promotion of circular migration and return, the relationship with the diaspora, and the integration of migrants in destination countries are all important factors to be addressed in order for migration to contribute to development.

- **Linking the Central American diaspora in the United States with home communities – USD 250,000**

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

Hundreds of thousands of migrants move through and within Central America and Mexico every year, many in an irregular manner. IOM is often contacted by partners (e.g., governmental and civil society) to assist highly vulnerable migrants wishing to return to their home countries. IOM proposes to establish a fund to provide effective and timely assistance.

- **Voluntary return assistance fund – USD 150,000**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

While little is known about trafficking in persons for sexual and labour exploitation, its operation or other mechanisms, thousands of persons throughout the region continue to be affected. Although governments and civil society have made significant progress, greater efforts are still needed at both the national and regional levels. IOM aims to continue to fight trafficking in persons in the region through prevention, victim assistance and justice in cooperation with regional stakeholders.

- **Improving capacity to reintegrate victims of trafficking – USD 200,000 / country**
- **Building capacity to investigate and prosecute human traffickers in Central America – USD 350,000**
- **Improving counter-trafficking legislation in Central America – USD 150,000**

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

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

- **Supporting regional integration through improved migration management – USD 900,000**

#### **Facilitating Migration**

##### **Labour Migration**

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

- **Promoting facilitated labour migration from Central American countries – USD 150,000**

## Migrant Integration

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

- **Improving assistance to returnees from the United States and Mexico – USD 350,000**

## Migration Policy and Research

### Migration Policy Forum

The governments of Central America meet regularly to discuss issues related to migration management. Three topics, however, merit additional mobilization in the region, in order to better identify policy responses: maras and migration; healthcare for uninsured migrants; and integration.

- **Maras and migration forum – USD 90,000**
- **Healthcare for uninsured migrants – USD 115,000**
- **Integration forum – USD 85,000**

## Research

There is an increasing trend in the region of unaccompanied minors migrating to the United States. This phenomenon needs to be further studied to understand its characteristics and in order to propose related actions.

- **Children alone: research on unaccompanied migrant children in Central America – USD 85,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 3,655,000**

## BELIZE

## MIGRATION ISSUES

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

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Regulating Migration

Based on an in-country assessment which took place in Belize in March 2007, IOM will begin implementation of a technical cooperation plan to address identified gaps in migration and border security in cooperation with the government. Substantial strengthening of systems and structures will be needed, and will focus on: 1) upgrade of migration security technology and capacity building at ports of entry and border region; 2) institutional strengthening; and 3) legal and regulatory framework.

- **Strengthening technical capacity in Belize to enhance migration management and regional security – USD 1,641,150**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BELIZE – USD 1,641,150**

## COSTA RICA

## MIGRATION ISSUES

In Central America, Costa Rica stands apart as a country with relatively high development indicators. What these statistics do not reveal is that Costa Rica is also home to large irregular migrant populations. The country's stable economy and standard of living attract migrants who work in low-paying or informal industries, including agriculture, construction and service industries. The vast majority of these migrants are irregular, creating challenges that extend beyond migration management and border control. Irregular migrants live in the most precarious neighbourhoods of the urban San Jose central valley, and face barriers in accessing public services. Key migration challenges facing the government include protecting migrant workers against labour exploitation, social insertion of migrant populations, and the improvement of their access to education and health services.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Migration Health

Though Costa Rica has a public health system and universal access policies, migrant workers are often excluded. An estimated 400,000 Nicaraguans work in agriculture and other industries in the northern part of Costa Rica, and in the urban central valley. Most do not have work visas and are thus excluded from the public health assistance. In addition, an estimated 12,000 Ngäbe-Buglé indigenous labour migrants travel into Costa Rica each year to pick coffee. Most live in very poor conditions, with limited access to potable water and basic sanitation. The population is highly marginalized; access to preventative and primary health services is extremely limited. IOM recently signed a Letter of Understanding (LoU) with the Central American Population Centre (CCP) of the University of Costa Rica, to continue joint efforts to research migration and health. A recent study carried out in collaboration with Harvard University identified important gaps in existing information.

- **Ensuring migrants access to basic services in urban slums – USD 145,000**
- **Healthy farms: increasing primary health services for highly excluded migrants – USD 75,000**
- **National health survey of Nicaraguan migrants in Costa Rica – USD 85,000**
- **Reproductive health survey of Nicaraguan migrants – USD 50,000**
- **Evidence-based policy support to the health authorities of Costa Rica – USD 75,000**

### Regulating Migration

#### Counter-trafficking

IOM works closely with the National Counter-Trafficking Coalition in Costa Rica to respond to trafficking in persons. Support is needed to provide technical assistance in the implementation of the new action plan.

- **Supporting the implementation of the Costa Rica counter-trafficking action plan – USD 125,000**

### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

Costa Rica is struggling with a new migration law passed by the previous administration and yet to be fully implemented by the current government. One of the primary challenges is the modernization of the current Migration Office. IOM has contributed to this effort but much remains to be done to facilitate effective migration management.

As a destination country, Costa Rica receives large numbers

of irregular migrants each year. Current detention centres are substandard and the government needs support to improve the assistance given to detained migrants.

- **Strengthening the Costa Rican Migration Office through digitalization and information technology – USD 500,000**
- **Protecting the human rights of migrants: improving assistance to detained migrants in Costa Rica – USD 90,000**

#### **Migration Policy and Research**

Despite attempts by the government to ensure that particular groups, such as pregnant women and children, receive healthcare, many migrants have limited access to services particularly preventative and non-emergency care. Sustainable solutions which promote the health of these workers, their families and the host communities are urgently needed.

- **From exclusion to inclusion: healthcare for migrants in Costa Rica – USD 75,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR COSTA RICA  
– USD 1,220,000**

## **EL SALVADOR**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

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

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Migration Health**

The government has expressed interest in receiving additional support from IOM related to facilitated labour migration programmes, which include health assessments.

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

#### **Migration and Development**

IOM is currently implementing a pilot project aimed at channelling remittances from Salvadoran communities abroad to their communities of origin. Its main goal is to build capacity in coordination with hometown associations.

- **Enhancing the impact of the Salvadoran diaspora, phase II – USD 75,000**

#### **Regulating Migration**

IOM has been working closely with the government to provide safe shelter to victims of trafficking in collaboration with the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking. Further support is necessary during implementation of the current action plan.

- **Technical counter-trafficking support – USD 40,000**

#### **Facilitating Migration**

Given the high number of Salvadorans seeking employment in other countries, there is great potential for facilitated migration programmes in particular sectors (e.g., meat packing, landscaping). IOM would like to work with the government to expand current programmes.

- **Facilitated labour migration from El Salvador – USD 120,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR EL SALVADOR  
– USD 350,000**

## **GUATEMALA**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Due to its geographic location bordering the south of Mexico, Guatemala is highly affected by irregular migration, as repatriations of Central American citizens from Mexico occur through Guatemala and the volume of repatriations is increasing. It is important to highlight that the Government of Mexico repatriates Central Americans by land, and cross Guatemalan territory. Of the total of repatriated Central American nationals, 50% are Guatemalans and the other 50% includes Hondurans, Salvadorans and Nicaraguans. Guatemalans are also returned by air from the United States. In 2006, the number increased to 18,305 and is estimated that by the end of 2007 the number will reach 25,000. This growing trend will continue in 2008.

Guatemala also has to take care of regional and extra-regional irregular migrants, classified either as migrants abandoned by traffickers or migrants captured in Guatemalan coastal waters. Each month an average of 150 migrants of this category receive assistance.

As Guatemala lacks adequate resources and is not prepared to face this complex and ever-growing trend, a regional policy is required where Central American countries, Mexico and the United States share responsibilities.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Regulating Migration**

Cooperation has been established with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for provision of onward transport assistance to returnees. However, professional reinsertion assistance is still needed for returnees to the national labour market. IOM proposes to add to its existing assistance humanitarian emergency aid and support for professional reinsertion.

- **Aid programme for Guatemalan returnees – USD 1,379,100**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR GUATEMALA  
– USD 1,379,100**

## **HONDURAS**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Honduras is a country of origin and transit in Central America. Because of its strategic geographical position (e.g. triple border area), Honduras continues to confront numerous issues related to



migration. One challenge is the reception and reintegration of the thousands of Honduran migrants returned by land and air each year from Mexico and the United States. Honduras has a large diaspora in the United States and remittances are substantial. IOM continues to support the Migration Office in improving the quality of migration management at all levels.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Migration Health

Despite important initiatives targeting mobile populations in Central America in the past several years, actions remain locally focused. During a recent visit to the border area of El Amatillo, IOM found that HIV and AIDS actors are not actively coordinating with each other. In order to successfully provide services to highly mobile populations, key stakeholders must cooperate along migration routes, including across international borders.

- **Promoting coordination among HIV actors for mobile populations in El Amatillo – USD 83,500**

### Regulating Migration

#### Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

Honduras receives thousands of returnees each year, and resources to provide reception and particularly reintegration assistance are scarce. IOM works closely with the Catholic Church and the Honduran Migration Office to provide reception assistance, but much remains to be done especially for reintegration of returnees.

- **Improving reception and reintegration of returnees – USD 415,000**

### Counter-trafficking

One of the gaps in counter-trafficking efforts in Honduras is the response to trafficking in adult women, as most activities are focused on minors.

- **Preventing and responding to trafficking of adult women in Honduras – USD 95,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR HONDURAS  
– USD 593,500**

## MEXICO

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Mexico is a country of origin, transit and destination. Approximately 500,000 Mexicans irregularly emigrate to the United States each year, primarily in search of employment. This irregular entry is in stark contrast to the approximately 68,000 Mexicans that enter the United States each year with visas for temporary jobs. Regionally, some 250,000 Central Americans attempt to irregularly enter the United States via Mexico's southern border. Although 80% of these Central Americans are detained by Mexican migration authorities and returned to their countries of origin, an estimated 50,000 eventually arrive in the United States or remain in Mexico. This important flow presents increased concern to Mexico and to U.S. border control officials.

Additionally, approximately 20,000 Guatemalans, 60% with temporary visas, travel to Mexico's southern Chiapas state to work in agricultural jobs or domestic service. This is growing in dimension and extending to other Mexican southern states and

includes migrants from other Central American countries. These large irregular movements involve frequent risks, vulnerability and abuse. Another important concern is the increasing presence of migrant women and unaccompanied children, both Mexican and Central American, and the growth of smuggling and trafficking networks.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Migration Health

Sexual violence and abuse against migrants has become increasingly frequent along Mexico's southern border. In 2006, IOM began a pilot project for providing counselling, medical and psychological assistance, legal support and, when possible, return to countries of origin for women and girls who have been affected by any form of sexual and gender-based violence. Activities covered six municipalities in the Mexico-Guatemala border and were implemented in collaboration with two local NGOs, church groups and public and private health centres. From 2008 on, the project will extend its activities to other areas in the coast of Chiapas and neighbouring Tabasco state.

- **Assisting migrant women and children victims of sexual violence in the southern border – USD 90,000**

### Regulating Migration

#### Counter-trafficking

In May 2005, IOM initiated a project for the assistance of trafficking victims. In two years the project established a shelter for women victims in the border location of Tapachula, and developed an anti-trafficking network of local governmental institutions and NGOs in the southern border. Training and capacity-building activities on victim identification, referral and assistance were organized, and over 35 victims were provided medical, psychological and legal assistance. Phase II of this project intends to continue with victim assistance, focusing on the consolidation of existing shelters and strengthening service provider networks in Mexico City and the southern border states.

- **Combating trafficking in persons in Mexico through assistance to trafficking victims – USD 205,000**

### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

Lack of coherent, well-organized and updated information on migration trends and issues represents a major constraint for the design of adequate migration policies. To address this problem, IOM in collaboration with COPPAN, a Mexican advisory and research group, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is establishing an inter-active information system which will serve as a repository of official government documents, analysis and publications produced by academic and international institutions, private sector and NGOs, updated bibliographical references, data on governmental institutions related to migration and links to specialized web pages and Internet addresses.

- **Migration information system (SIM) – USD 60,000**

### Facilitating Migration

It is essential to engage government and civil society actors in Mexico to analyze current realities and programmes relating to irregular labour migration in, through and from Mexico, particularly for temporary migration, with the intent to develop more effective and realistic policy and programme responses.

- **Engaging government and civil society actors in labour aspects of migration policy in Mexico – USD 96,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

More information is needed on the ongoing trafficking of women between Guatemala and Mexico, in order to develop and improve response and prevention strategies.

- **Study of trafficking in women between Guatemala and Mexico – USD 89,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MEXICO**  
– USD 540,000

## **NICARAGUA**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Nicaragua continues to send many migrants across the southern border to Costa Rica and north to El Salvador. Improving opportunities at home and better regulating migration are priorities. The government acknowledges the need to develop an operational framework and the capacity to enhance control of irregular migration. Another area of concern is related to the economic reactivation of towns and villages, which have seen the loss of their workforce as persons of working age migrate.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Migration and Development**

IOM is a member of an innovative initiative involving banks, the private sector, universities and international organizations to identify investment opportunities related to remittances. This project compares south-south remittances (from Nicaragua to Costa Rica) and north-south remittances (from the United States to Costa Rica).

- **Remittance bankification, financial democratization and innovative investment opportunities in rural Nicaragua and Costa Rica – USD 100,000 (co-funding requirement)**

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM and its partners have been implementing a pilot project to reintegrate returning victims of trafficking in Chinandega. During the course of this project, additional needs have been identified.

- **Providing shelter to victims of trafficking in Chinandega – USD 187,000**
- **Developing a national strategy against trafficking in persons – USD 180,000**
- **Strengthening the institutions involved in access to justice in trafficking in persons cases in Nicaragua – USD 324,187**
- **Strengthening the networks for integral attention and social reintegration of victims of trafficking in vulnerable zones in Nicaragua – USD 872,865**

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

Given that Nicaragua is a migrant sending country, the Migration Office must improve its capacity to respond to the documentation needs of its citizens both before they leave and when contacted by partners in destination countries.

- **Building capacity to provide identity and travel documents in Nicaragua – USD 500,000**

- **Five year strategic and develop plan for the Migration Office – USD 52,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

Nicaragua remains a source country in the region. Given the recent changes in these flows (e.g., increasing movements to El Salvador and decreasing flows to Costa Rica) additional research is needed.

- **Study of migratory flows from Nicaragua to El Salvador – USD 40,000**
- **Study of women migration flows in Nicaragua – USD 40,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR NICARAGUA**  
– USD 2,296,052

## **PANAMA**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Panama has become a transit country for undocumented migrants headed to the United States. This has resulted in increased trafficking and smuggling of migrants. Additionally, this country is receiving thousands of migrants from Colombia, displaced by 40 years of conflict and growing economic difficulties, which requires an adequate response. Panama is an active member of all regional initiatives on migration, particularly the RCM, OCAM, and the Puebla-Panama Plan (PPP).

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Regulating Migration**

Panama is the only country in the region without a national commission to counter trafficking in persons. Given the movements into and through Panama, particularly from South America, it is essential to facilitate the formation of such a national response.

- **Promoting a national response to trafficking in persons in Panama – USD 100,000**

#### **Facilitating Migration**

In the context of the upcoming expansion to the Panama canal, IOM and other partners have begun discussions on how to facilitate and manage the huge flow of related workers and associated services.

- **Technical assistance to the government during the Panama Canal expansion – USD 350,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

In preparation for the expansion of the Panama Canal, a research assessment is needed to identify key action areas and provide clear evidence for the related technical assistance project.

- **Potential implications of the Panama Canal expansion – USD 75,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR PANAMA**  
– USD 525,000

# The Caribbean

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Situated at the crossroads between North and South America, the Caribbean is both a destination and transit point for migrants travelling between the two continents. Some use the islands as points of transfer on their way to the United States and Canada and some make them their new homes.

As a region, the Caribbean faces a unique set of challenges from intra- and extra-regional migration to natural disasters. The Caribbean is situated in the direct path of hurricanes which puts the region at risk every year, often resulting in forced migration. Given the small size of the islands, inhabitants often suffer tremendous disruption to their daily lives as natural disasters make already weak island states even weaker. Furthermore, as a direct result of its location and the constant movement of people, the Caribbean is a very attractive target for various criminal elements, including traffickers in persons, smugglers and drug traffickers.

Responding to regional need, IOM has, over the past 15 years, concentrated its activities in areas regional government and IOM have deemed necessary to face these challenges. These areas include combating trafficking in persons, promoting inter-state dialogue, building capacities on migration management and operational procedures, promoting migrants' rights (including access to health), providing livelihood access in post-conflict and post-disaster unstable environments and facilitating labour migration.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Migration Health**

In 2004, a baseline assessment was conducted by IOM in five Caribbean countries (Barbados, Curacao, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago) which concluded that HIV and AIDS in the Caribbean was made more complex by the high level of regional population mobility. It also concluded that mobile populations were not fully incorporated in national HIV strategic plans and their access to HIV education, testing, care and treatment services was limited.

A new study aims at three additional countries (Belize, Curacao, and Jamaica). In addition, IOM will conduct a systematic analysis on risky sexual behaviour for specific groups as well as constraints to behaviour change among migrant workers.

- **Regional assessment of migrants access to healthcare**  
– USD 370,000

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM has been partnering with governmental and non-governmental organizations in nine Caribbean countries to combat trafficking in persons. Through its Caribbean Counter-Trafficking Initiative (CCTI), IOM builds the capacity of Caribbean communities to identify, assist, and protect victims of trafficking. CCTI entails four key components including technical skills training, research, awareness-raising activities and victim assistance. Efforts are being pursued at the regional and national levels simultaneously. Partners in English- and Dutch-speaking countries are eager to achieve the next steps, including establishing national referral mechanisms, developing regional model anti-trafficking legislation, and fortifying ports of entry to disrupt trafficking routes. Based on requests from CCTI partner countries, IOM will continue to support their work to respond and prevent trafficking in persons.

- **Assisting victims of trafficking by strengthening referral networks and care processes, in addition to conducting technical skills trainings to develop the capacity of government, NGO, and law enforcement officials**  
– USD 200,000
- **Fostering regional collaboration through the annual regional meeting on counter-trafficking strategies for 16 Caribbean countries** – USD 100,000

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

Having completed IOM-sponsored migration management assessments in several Caribbean nations during the past few years, there are numerous common shortcomings which have been identified in the area of training. IOM's Port of Spain office would be an ideal location for implementing training activities, as it enjoys close working relations with national and regional immigration and security organizations. Through this project, IOM would organize specially tailored training seminars and courses in a number of subjects and utilize training and educational facilities located in Trinidad and Tobago.

- **Caribbean capacity building centre on migration**  
– USD 600,000

#### **Facilitating Migration**

Each year the Caribbean loses approximately 400 nurses through migration to developed countries and the cost of training these nurses is estimated at US 15-20 million per year. IOM works with the Pan- American Health Organization and other partners such as Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to assist countries in the Caribbean to develop comprehensive strategies and initiatives to better manage the migration of health workers.

IOM also follows discussions related to remittances with an aim to defining strategies on specific activities with involved partners.

- **Regional programme for the temporary movement of health workers** – USD 500,000
- **Documentary on consequences of the brain drain of healthcare professionals in the Caribbean** – USD 30,000

#### **Migration Policy and Research**

In 2007, CARICOM's regional task force convened a meeting to specifically look at child migration in the region. Migrant children can be grouped in two categories: those migrating with families; and those that are unaccompanied. Those unaccompanied may fall further within groups of trafficked persons, asylum seekers, and refugees. CARICOM intends to carryout a mapping exercise to determine the situation of children affected by migration that will lead to development of a regional framework for appropriate responses by member states. IOM aims to provide support to CARICOM through technical consultations and input to reports for development of a response to child migration that ensures children's rights are upheld.

- **Technical support to enhance the Caribbean region's capacity to respond to child migration.** – USD 90,500

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
CARIBBEAN – USD 1,890,500**

## CUBA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Although primarily an emigration country, Cuba is also increasingly faced with irregular immigration flows from Haiti and other countries. In order to tackle this humanitarian issue within a constructive and coordinated framework, Cuba, Haiti and IOM signed a tripartite agreement in February 2002. According to the agreement, IOM coordinates with the Haitian and Cuban governments the organization and effective transfer of those Haitians deciding to return to their country, as well as the mobilization of resources to support voluntary returns.

IOM and the government are exploring possibilities to use Cuban expertise in the area of medical service and training as part of IOM development initiatives. Activities are also underway to determine the potential involvement of IOM in regular and organized exchange of Cuban workers with other countries.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

As part of the tripartite agreement signed with Cuba and Haiti, IOM will continue assisting the voluntary return of Haitian migrants who arrive by boat. In the past, these migrants have been accommodated in Punta Maisi transit camps and assisted in their return home. Assistance will continue to be offered in cooperation with relevant partners.

- **Assisted voluntary return of 480 Haitian migrants from Cuba – USD 143,000**

##### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM plans to continue to facilitate the government's dialogue with neighbouring countries on migration-related issues and to assist in addressing current migration management needs in concert with the Latin American Technical Cooperation on Migration (PLACMI/SEPOMI).

- **Strengthening of regional migration management – USD 30,000**

#### **Facilitating Migration**

IOM and the government are exploring possibilities to use Cuban expertise in the area of medical service and training as part of IOM development initiatives. Activities are also underway to determine the potential involvement of IOM in regular and organized exchange of Cuban workers with other countries.

- **Supporting health systems in the Caribbean through temporary labour migration of Cuban health workers – USD 150,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CUBA  
– USD 323,000**

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### MIGRATION ISSUES

In the Dominican Republic, there are continuous incoming and outgoing migratory flows in particular from and to Haiti and other countries of destination, such as the United States, where more

than one million Dominicans live.

Public resources are strained and ill-equipped to cope with the health care and education needs of the migrant population. Women and children remain particularly vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking. Trafficking of Dominican women and children, smuggling of persons to Puerto Rico, and the status of Haitian migrants in the Dominican Republic continue to pose serious issues for the country. There is also a growing concern about extra-continental migrants using the Dominican Republic as a transit point for smuggling operations.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Migration Health**

According to several sources, HIV prevalence in the Dominican Republic is four per cent, but among immigrant communities particularly in the "bateyes" (sugar cane fields) where sugar cane workers live, the rate of HIV is estimated at up to seven per cent. A study showed that while migrant populations are often aware of STIs, including HIV and its transmission, they do not consistently adopt healthy prevention behaviours.

IOM explores new strategies in effecting behavioural change when implementing HIV and STI prevention activities for migrants and mobile populations, particularly for potential emigrants to the Dominican Republic and on both sides of the border with Haiti.

- **Promoting safe sexual behaviours to prevent HIV risk of exposure mobile populations in the Dominican Republic – USD 366,291**
- **Improving access of AIDS treatment and HIV prevention services provided to victims of trafficking and to their children – USD 384,000**

#### **Regulating Migration**

The Dominican Republic as a country of origin, transit and destination for trafficking in persons, continues to struggle to contain and deter the flourishing human trafficking trade. As the second country in the Western Hemisphere as concerns the number of victims, the government, international organizations and civil society are engaged in devising a multi-faceted strategy to combat trafficking including prevention campaigns and education. Due to the transnational nature of the criminal networks operating in and in connection with local criminal networks in the Dominican Republic, IOM seeks to complement these efforts by strengthening the institutional capacity of the government to adequately respond to the challenge.

- **Capacity building for attorneys representing victims of trafficking who are key witnesses for the prosecution and provide sworn testimony against traffickers – USD 150,000**
- **Strengthening the network of DR consular officers in key posts to adequately identify and render assistance to trafficked victims – USD 243,000**
- **Support for the establishment of government shelter facilities for victims of trafficking – USD 330,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR DOMINICAN  
REPUBLIC – USD 1,473,291**

## HAITI

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Large-scale migration from Haiti, principally to the Dominican Republic but also to the United States, Canada, the Bahamas, and other Caribbean neighbours, is part of a complex pattern of



economically- and politically-induced population movements that impact critically upon Haiti's stability and economic recovery and continue to exacerbate longstanding tensions in various Caribbean states related to historic Haitian migration flows.

The variety of migration issues that the country faces include irregular migration (i.e., human trafficking and smuggling), poor labour migration management capacity and the untapped development potential of remittances and the diaspora.

IOM's core areas of intervention in Haiti are aimed at supporting the government in meeting the country's various migration management needs. IOM has demonstrated tangible results in the stabilization of violent neighbourhoods and disaster-prone areas, the formulation and implementation of migration management recommendations, the return and reintegration of deportees from the United States, and the return and reintegration assistance to trafficked child domestic labourers. Promising cooperation has been cultivated with government, NGOs and UN agency counterparts in carrying out these activities.

In a post-conflict context, IOM has found programme sustainability to depend crucially upon dialogue and confidence building at the local, national and regional levels, and enhanced coordination between migration and development policies.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

IOM's strategy aims to mitigate the destabilizing effects on stability and recovery of youth unemployment, vulnerable deportees, and disaster-induced migration. IOM thus assists the government to reintegrate deportees and provide peace dividends by responding to community rehabilitation and reconstruction needs.

- Vocational training support for vulnerable youths in the slums of Port-au-Prince – USD 850,000
- Improvement of temporary shelter in support of flood/hurricane-affected populations – USD 254,660
- Follow-on reconstruction and disaster mitigation in Fonds Verrettes – USD 540,000

### **Migration Health**

To enable the precise targeting and tailoring of health assistance to Haitian migrants in the Dominican Republic, IOM proposes an in-depth survey to assess the vulnerability of such migrants to STIs including HIV and tuberculosis (TB) as well as the existing and available health services networks.

Given the particularly high HIV prevalence rates among Haitian labour migrants in the Dominican "bateyes", or sugarcane fields, IOM aims to improve the access of such populations to adequate treatment and care. IOM also seeks to conduct information campaigns and counselling in source communities on migrant health risks and preventative measures.

- Survey of reproductive and sexual health among migrants in Hispaniola – USD 175,000
- Improved treatment and care for Haitian migrants in the Dominican Republic – USD 380,000
- Migrant health information campaigns and pre-departure counselling – USD 140,000

### **Migration and Development**

In order to relieve the socio-economic pressures on outward migration from rural areas, IOM is formulating a programme to provide rural youths with micro-credit and business and skills training. IOM also seeks to facilitate access to and competition within the remittance service sector and promote innovative matching grant mechanisms for remittance investment in human capital formation and community development.

- Promoting youth entrepreneurship in areas of economically-induced migration – USD 3,100,000
- Enhancing remittance services and their development impact – USD 620,000

### **Regulating Migration**

IOM engages in information campaigns, training of government and NGO representatives, and the return and reintegration of internally trafficked children. Capacity enhancement in the areas of criminalization and investigation aims to engage the government in developing a comprehensive preventive, prosecuting and protective response as well as capacity building of law enforcement officers. Aiming to reach a greater number of victims of various trafficking profiles, IOM is developing a programmatic approach based on prevention and protection activities.

- Assistance to child victims of trafficking – USD 252,000
- Prevention, shelter and recovery – USD 340,000
- Public health and trafficking in children – USD 325,000
- Prevention through education and micro-grant support – USD 750,000

### **Facilitating Migration**

IOM's recently completed project to enhance capacity in the formulation of labour migration accords has resulted in a series of recommendations, through a government working group, that calls for a comprehensive labour migration management strategy for the benefit of migrants and their sending and receiving communities and states. These recommendations were published in a report entitled *Propositions pour une politique de gestion de la migration de main-d'oeuvre en Haïti*. Further funding is needed to implement these recommendations.

- Capacity enhancement in labour migration management – USD 560,000

### **Migration Policy and Research**

For a sustainable transfer of migration management expertise to government and NGO partners, IOM finds it critical that key migration issues feature prominently in policy agendas and in the training of future government and civil society leaders. To bolster such national ownership, IOM seeks to integrate migration studies into select Haitian institutes and to stimulate a wider discourse, via a working paper series, on the importance of migration management from the perspectives of human rights, security and development.

- Support for migration studies and working paper series – USD 90,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR HAITI  
– USD 8,376,660

## JAMAICA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Jamaica continues to face migration-related challenges due to the growth in organized crime networks that have set up sophisticated human smuggling and trafficking operations. Given its economic reliance on tourism, the government remains highly committed to combating trafficking and curtails smuggling operations (many of them affecting TCNs) and to address issues related to the free movement of CARICOM nationals particularly in terms of employment and health services.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

Recently enacted anti-trafficking legislation creates a favourable environment to further strengthen the ability of law enforcement officers to interview, process, and protect victims of trafficking while ensuring that investigative tools, used successfully in other countries to prosecute traffickers, are made available to law enforcement in Jamaica. IOM will also work with the judiciary to strengthen capacity to efficiently administer justice in trafficking cases.

- **Counter-trafficking capacity building for law enforcement and the judiciary – USD 357,000**

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

There is grave inadequacy of migration planning at both the national and sectoral levels. This negatively influences development strategies and leads to deficiencies in areas such as manpower planning, health services planning and provision, and strategies dealing with adolescence and family life, among others.

The overall objective is to contribute to national socio-economic development by integrating migration into the overall national and sectoral planning process. The main objectives are to prepare a national policy on international migration and a programme of action to be implemented by relevant government agencies, the private sector and NGOs. IOM will prepare a comprehensive situation analysis on international migration flows to and from Jamaica, their effect and impact on the country. To achieve this, IOM will carry out research, analyze and evaluate the situation through technical inter-sectoral workshops. The final result will be a policy document on international migration and a programme of action for its implementation.

- **Development of a national policy on migration for Jamaica – USD 150,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR JAMAICA  
– USD 507,000**

## **TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO/EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES**

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Trinidad and Tobago is one of the most prosperous countries in the Caribbean, primarily due to oil and natural gas production, high levels of direct foreign investment and an expanding tourist industry. The “pull” factor is therefore strong; available data suggest that one-third of intra-Caribbean migrants reside in Trinidad and Tobago.

Trinidad and Tobago faces considerable security challenges as it is a transshipment point for drugs and arms and an active transit point for regional and extra-regional irregular migration to North America and Europe.

Governments in the region, including Trinidad and Tobago, remain particularly concerned about the vulnerability of borders to transnational organized crime networks and the attendant risk of those perceived vulnerabilities being exploited by terrorists. Indeed, in the CARICOM context, Trinidad and Tobago has lead responsibility for crime and security issues. These same governments have noted a critical need to upgrade or restructure current migration management and border security systems by acquiring the necessary technological tools and strengthening migration officials’ professional capacity to better identify potential security risks. Achieving a balance between expeditious processing of *bona fide* travellers and effective deterrence of security threats is a key aim.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Regulating Migration**

Capitalizing on project activities in Trinidad and Tobago, IOM seeks funds to provide similar technical cooperation resources and services to the smaller neighbouring states in the Eastern Caribbean (Barbados, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent & The Grenadines). Priority attention will be given to port of entry security and operations, immigration and nationality laws and procedures, organizational structure and functions of responsible agencies, personnel recruitment and training, passport and visa security and issuance procedures, and international collaboration in migration management.

- **Capacity building in migration management – USD 1,600,000**

### **Facilitating Migration**

IOM also seeks funds to assist CARICOM countries in development of a comprehensive labour migration management strategy, accompanying operational guidelines, and start-up of labour-migration programme components.

- **Capacity enhancement in labour migration management – USD 400,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

Management of migration processes in the Caribbean continues to be hampered by the lack of timely, objective and reliable statistics on migration stocks and flows. Although much data on both regular and irregular migration are collected, their application in policy-making differs significantly between individual countries. IOM, in coordination with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) sub-regional office in Port of Spain, proposes a regional workshop involving eight Caribbean countries for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening communication between producers and users of migration data at the national, regional and international levels. The workshop also will identify country-specific needs for technical assistance in the area of migration data collection and management.

- **Migration data workshop – USD 40,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR TRINIDAD  
AND TOBAGO /EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES  
– USD 2,040,000**



# Asia

## SOUTH AND SOUTH WEST ASIA

### **Regional**

**Afghanistan  
Bangladesh  
India  
Iran (Islamic Republic of)  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Sri Lanka**

## CENTRAL ASIA

### **Regional**

**Kazakhstan  
Kyrgyzstan  
Tajikistan  
Turkmenistan  
Uzbekistan**

## EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

### **Regional**

**Cambodia  
Indonesia  
Republic of Korea  
Lao People's Democratic  
Republic (PDR)  
Malaysia  
Myanmar  
Philippines  
Thailand  
Timor-Leste  
Viet Nam**





# South and South West Asia

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The historic ties that link populations across the region, accentuated by modern-day migration dynamics, have given rise to multiple and varied forms of population movements ranging from voluntary to involuntary, internal to external, transitory to long term.

Migration challenges for the countries of the region have also varied; Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka are countries of origin, whereas India, Iran and Pakistan are destination as well as origin and transit countries. Though all forms of migration are present, little reliable data exist. While it is widely accepted that regular migration has continued to increase in terms of magnitude and complexity, at the same time, irregular migration, particularly trafficking in persons, appears to account for increasing numbers. With migration a major livelihood option for people in the region and with the increasing impact of migration on economic and social development, the importance of addressing migration in a coordinated manner is paramount. The region remains one of the few that does not have an exclusive regional process in place to manage migration. Recent progress made in migration management by individual countries indicates the increasingly proactive and programmatic approach being considered by the governments.

## AFGHANISTAN

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Afghanistan continues to experience high levels of cross-border and internal population movements as a result of voluntary and involuntary returns from all over the world, particularly from neighbouring countries. IOM has taken a coordinated approach to the country-wide implementation of major programmes and has contributed to the government's efforts in mitigating the negative impact of such population movements.

In 2008, IOM will continue to support the goals of the Afghanistan national development strategy through labour migration programmes, the development of strategies to deter and disrupt people smuggling and trafficking, and irregular migration and population stabilization activities.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

Timely and adequate support to populations such as returnees and former combatants is critical for Afghanistan's peace-building efforts. IOM's expertise in the area of reintegration assistance has been proven—it has so far assisted 17,200 former combatants in north, west, southeast and central regions, including 650 demobilized child soldiers, and 1,850 Afghan returnees from all over the world.

Given the current and anticipated influx of Afghan returnees from Pakistan and Iran, IOM seeks to provide both emergency and longer-term assistance to ensure their successful resettlement and integration into Afghan society. IOM has already started providing emergency assistance to 5,000 vulnerable families who have returned from Iran in the form of non-food items distribution, emergency shelter and transportation assistance. IOM also intends to respond rapidly to natural or man-made disasters by providing emergency humanitarian assistance to displaced populations.

- **Afghanistan human security support project through reintegration assistance to Afghan returnees and former combatants – USD 13,000,000**
- **Assistance to civilian victims of military operations – USD 6,000,000**
- **Support to refugees returning to Afghanistan from Pakistan and Iran – USD 3,000,000**
- **Rapid response humanitarian assistance – USD 1,000,000**

#### **Migration Health**

##### **Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants**

Victims of trafficking and other migrants are faced with high health risks, including STIs and HIV and AIDS. IOM seeks to address the problem by providing health assessment, referral services and treatment, if necessary, to such vulnerable migrants.

- **Medical recovery centre for victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants – USD 500,000**

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

The Afghan government has identified 57 townships in 29 provinces to resettle Afghans expected to return from Pakistan and Iran in the near future. However, the identified sites lack infrastructure crucial to basic social services, including healthcare. IOM seeks to construct or refurbish up to health facilities and train health staff to ensure returnees' access to health services in some selected provinces.

- **Returnee communities health infrastructure project – USD 1,452,000**

#### **Migration and Development**

##### **Migration and Economic/Community Development**

The security situation in Afghanistan remains extremely volatile in specific provinces. IOM seeks to design and implement small community development projects promoting the linkage between development and the reduction of violence, promoting social development and community stabilization.

Afghans abroad have developed strong networks based on social capital and mutual trust, leading to substantive remittance flows from the Afghan diaspora. In order to promote the linkages between migration and economic development, IOM seeks to conduct research on remittances to obtain baseline data and develop an institutional and regulatory framework in which the economic impact of remittances can be optimized.

- **Community stabilization in Afghanistan – USD 2,500,000**
- **Baseline assessment on remittance environment in Afghanistan and household survey in sending countries to identify flaws and impediments – USD 274,900**

##### **Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals**

As a consequence of a quarter century of fighting, Afghanistan is still faced with a severe shortage of qualified nationals to assume key positions within ministries, government institutions and private sector that are crucial to development. IOM's Return of Qualified Afghans (RQA) programme works closely with the Afghan government to identify such positions and recruit suitable Afghan candidates abroad. To date, 828 Afghan experts have returned from 29 countries to Afghanistan with IOM's assistance. IOM proposes to continue these activities with special emphasis on regional cooperation and targeted programming in support of the current national development strategy.

- **Return of qualified Afghans – USD 4,000,000**

## **Regulating Migration**

### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

IOM proposes to support the assisted voluntary return of Afghans from abroad through reception assistance, post-arrival information and counselling, reintegration assistance and monitoring. IOM also aims to assist the development of communities hosting a large number of returnees. Individually tailored reintegration assistance, combined with a community component, is critical to facilitating sustainable returns for all parties—migrants, and host and origin countries.

- **Reception and reintegration assistance to Afghan nationals and support to migrant communities – USD 3,000,000**

### **Counter-trafficking**

Afghanistan is not only a country of origin but also a country of transit and destination for women and children trafficked for different types of exploitation. There is a sizable amount of evidence suggesting that abductions for forced marriage for debt release, forced prostitution and sexual and domestic servitude are the most rampant forms of trafficking in Afghanistan.

IOM has been actively involved with all counter-trafficking components of protection, prevention and prosecution in Afghanistan. Nationwide information campaigns, a study tour conducted for law enforcement officers and direct assistance to approximately 100 victims of trafficking are some examples of IOM's recent achievements. IOM seeks to continue and expand such activities through 2008.

- **Capacity building of law enforcement institutions and data collection on trafficking in persons – USD 277,100**
- **Combating trafficking in persons in Afghanistan: prevention and prosecution – USD 650,265**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

Faced with a host of migration-related challenges, the government requested substantial assistance for its capacity building, especially in migration governance. IOM has been working in capacity building and is providing technical infrastructure to government passport offices. IOM has recently commenced the security training and fraud prevention project to introduce minimum security standards and fraud prevention procedures. IOM will continue with this effort particularly targeting the provincial passport issuance offices.

- **Training in security standards, procedures and fraud prevention, phase II – USD 422,295**

### **Facilitating Migration**

Afghanistan currently lacks the institutional structure to manage labour migration and there is almost no information available on overseas work or procedures to pursue such opportunities. IOM proposes to establish a Foreign Employment Bureau within the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to develop a comprehensive labour migration policy, including marketing plans for foreign employment, promotion of bilateral agreements, development of licensing procedures and deployment of labour *attachés*.

- **Foreign employment bureau – USD 433,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

Despite the high levels of population mobility across borders, official data on remittance flows is not available as most remittances are made through unofficial transfer outside of the formal banking system or transferred in person. IOM seeks to conduct a baseline

assessment of the remittance environment in Afghanistan to identify flows, trends, impacts and impediments to formal remittances.

- **Research study on the impact of remittances in Afghanistan – USD 70,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR AFGHANISTAN  
– USD 36,579,560**

## **BANGLADESH**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

It is estimated that over 4.5 million Bangladeshis are currently working abroad. Remittances sent by migrants through official channels alone exceeded USD 5 billion in 2006. Increasingly migration is recognized as a livelihood option and a major development issue in Bangladesh.

Concurrently, irregular migration and human trafficking continue to result in serious human rights violations. The government is responding to the challenges by strengthening its management of migration. IOM is actively supporting the government in all aspects of migration management, providing support in formulating and implementing overseas employment policy, national anti-trafficking strategy and actions, border management mechanisms and health programmes addressing mobility.

Large-scale displacement occurs in Bangladesh due to frequent natural disasters and ongoing river bank erosion afflicting a large part of this riverine country. IOM is working with the government to address the issue, and further resources are required to initiate more large-scale interventions.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

Recently, Bangladesh has experienced a devastating cyclone in the South West of the country. The Cyclone Sidr affected more than 3.1 million people. Among the many damages caused to the survivors, shelter is a major crisis with the Government estimating more than 615,000 homes to have been destroyed completely and a further 270,000 partially damaged. IOM is part of the disaster emergency response team and works to ensure that the particular vulnerabilities of those displaced are addressed adequately.

At the same time, it is estimated that 60-70,000 people every year are being forced to leave their homes due to the recurring and widespread phenomenon of flooding and river bank erosion in Bangladesh. Recently, IOM has produced a documentary film to highlight on-going displacement caused by riverbank erosion.

IOM is working with the government to plan and implement an integrated approach to empower communities uprooted by river bank erosion. This initiative will target women and offer non-agricultural livelihood support, legal assistance and awareness campaigns on the rights of those displaced by riverbank erosion.

- **Emergency provision of traditional and low cost shelter – USD 1,700,000**
- **Risk preparedness campaign for riverbank erosion displaced persons – USD 50,000**
- **Empowerment of riverbank erosion displaced persons – USD 150,000**

#### **Migration Health**

A large number of Bangladeshis are estimated to cross land borders (mostly unofficial) for work every year. These cross-border

migrants are at increased risk of exposure to HIV infection, owing to lack of social support systems and difficulties in accessing services. There is an urgent need for collaboration among the countries of origin, transit, and destination to jointly mitigate vulnerabilities through concrete programme interventions.

- **Response to HIV and AIDS among vulnerable cross-border migrants – USD 2,000,000**

### **Migration and Development**

Remittances to Bangladesh are the country's second largest foreign exchange earner and almost double that of foreign direct investments. Remittance earnings have been playing a major role in the socio-economic development of the country by directly helping beneficiaries, communities and society at large.

IOM is currently implementing a programme to carry out information dissemination targeting migrants, their family members and banking institutions on remittance transfer, channelling and utilization options. A nationwide household survey will be carried out for the first time in Bangladesh to assess the volume and the utilization pattern of remittances. Based on the results, IOM will provide migrants with viable options for remittances such as entrepreneurial skills and community development initiatives.

- **Enhance remittances management by migrants and their families – USD 100,000**
- **Channelling remittances to community-level development initiatives – USD 100,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

In a study carried out by IOM on migrants assisted to return to Bangladesh, it was found that reintegration assistance in the country of origin is critical for voluntary return to be successful and sustainable. Based on these findings, a pilot project has been designed.

- **Pilot project to facilitate sustainable socio-economic reintegration of returnees – USD 200,000**

### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM continues to assist key government ministries in order to combat trafficking in persons in Bangladesh. It assisted in formulating the national anti-trafficking strategic plan of action. In 2007, a new programme was launched to provide livelihood options to communities prone to trafficking. In 2008, efforts will be made to enforce relevant trafficking laws by strengthening the government's efforts to prosecute traffickers. Further efforts will be made to promote security of women and children through the implementation of livelihood programmes.

- **Strengthening prosecution and promoting the Palermo Protocol: Bangladesh – USD 400,000**
- **South Asian regional counter-trafficking capacity development, including through the framework of the SAARC Convention: women's and children's security resource centre, Bangladesh – USD 143,400**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM has completed a number of joint programmes with the Ministry of Home Affairs to strengthen the border management capacities of Bangladesh. The government has also requested IOM to provide technical assistance for the implementation of the machine readable passport (MRP) programme. The government is also asking IOM to facilitate financial assistance to ensure the roll out of the programme. At the same time, it is important to address

other essential aspects of border management including the upgrading of document verification infrastructure and equipment and staff training.

- **Technical assistance for the Government of Bangladesh's machine readable passport programme – USD 250,000**
- **Enhancing the capacity of immigration officials in combating irregular migration, phase III – USD 500,000**

### **Facilitating Migration**

IOM has assisted the Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training in introducing and further improving its pre-departure orientation. As most migrant workers from Bangladesh are untrained or semi-skilled, the government has been looking to enhance the capacity of training centres. To this end, IOM is working to build the capacity of government officials and NGO/civil society. Pilot projects have been launched particularly in the area of training for hospitality and domestic service workers.

- **Promoting safe migration through information campaign and pre-departure orientation for potential migrant workers in Bangladesh – USD 500,000**
- **Capacity building on monitoring recruitment practice for overseas employment – USD 500,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

IOM Dhaka routinely carries out policy-relevant migration research covering all aspects of migration including workers remittances and human trafficking. It also conducts migration policy reviews and migrant community surveys as a part of programmes to assist governments and migrants.

- **Assisting the Government of Bangladesh in implementing the Bangladesh Overseas Employment Policy (BOEP) – USD 100,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BANGLADESH  
– USD 6,693,400**

## **INDIA**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

India is a country of origin and destination of migrants and continues to face various types of migration challenges. In 2005-06 remittance received from the 25 million Indians living abroad reached USD 24 billion. The government has been striving to manage migration effectively to maximize the benefits. Operational and capacity-building measures for migration management with specific emphasis on assistance to vulnerable populations are required in cooperation with national and regional initiatives.

The Government of India is keen to enhance migration management capacity and services, and mainstream active migration management approaches as well as to explore close collaboration with and between various state and central government entities, private sector (corporate houses), training institutions, NGOs and donors interested in promoting better practices.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Migration Health**

Migrants are particularly vulnerable to a host of public health issues during all phases of the migration process. These may include poor living conditions, limited access to health care and social services, and exclusion from public health programmes. IOM intends to

conduct a comprehensive study on migration and health aspects and an assessment of existing health facilities and gaps/issues to address the health needs of migrants and their host communities in select locations where there is greater incidence of movement of people.

- **Resource mapping of health services for interstate migrants in India – USD 250,000**

### **Migration and Development**

Migrants contribute to the development of their home communities in different ways, such as through remittances, new skills and investment in community development from abroad. India is among the top three recipients of migrant remittances in the developing world. Poverty reduction and migration management policies should take into account the development needs of migrants in countries of origin and destination.

In India, internal migration is a result of urbanization and modernization-better livelihood options and economic security in life. IOM will collaborate with the Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) to address issues of internal migrants. RMoL has requested IOM to implement a pilot project for livelihood options in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat.

- **Livelihood project for interstate migrant workers in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Gujarat in India – USD 700,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

India is a source, destination, and transit country for women, men, and children trafficked for the purpose of forced or bonded labour and for commercial sexual exploitation. Children are also trafficked as domestic labour. The Ministry of Home Affairs estimates that 90 percent of India's trafficking for sexual exploitation, is internal. India is also a destination country for women and girls from neighbouring countries trafficked principally for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. In addition, boys are trafficked through India for involuntary servitude as child camel jockeys.

IOM is addressing counter-trafficking issues through prevention and economic assistance programmes for survivors of trafficking and prevention and prosecution of traffickers through effective enforcement of laws and promoting an appropriate legal framework. The government has requested IOM to provide technical support to address trafficking issues with the involvement of NGOs and civil society organizations.

- **Prevention, protection and assistance to vulnerable/survivors of trafficking – USD 282,000**
- **Strengthening implementation of immoral traffic prevention act for anti-trafficking in persons – USD 148,000**
- **Project development for promoting community initiatives for combating trafficking – USD 150,000**
- **Technical cooperation with the Ministry of Women and Child Development on prevention, rescue and rehabilitation of survivors of trafficking in India – USD 665,000**
- **Promotion of a comprehensive approach for counter-trafficking initiatives in collaboration with the Government of Tamil Nadu – USD 500,000**

### **Facilitating Migration**

IOM launched its joint programme with the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs to facilitate labour migration of Indian workers. There is an urgent need to introduce pre-departure orientation and skills upgrading for selected departing workers.

- **Introducing pre-departure orientation for Indian migrant workers – USD 600,000**
- **Introducing a skills development programme and certification process for overseas employment in India – USD 500,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

India is currently reviewing its overseas employment policies and is considering streamlining the sector. A comprehensive study will be carried out to review existing policy and formulate recommendations and an action plan.

- **Comprehensive review of overseas employment policy and practices in India – USD 100,000**
- **Assessment of the existing regulatory framework and business practices in India for overseas recruitment and placement services – USD 200,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR INDIA  
– USD 4,095,000**

## **IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

The Islamic Republic of Iran is country of origin, transit and destination for migrants due to its geo-strategic location, demographics and economic opportunities. In addition, it remains one of the largest refugee hosting countries in the world. A large Iranian diaspora is scattered not only in the region, but also in Western Europe, North America and Australia.

Iran is vulnerable to various forms of irregular migration including trafficking and smuggling. In response to these challenges, the government is looking to a more cohesive legislative and policy framework. It is also taking a more proactive role in regional consultative processes.

In addition to its traditional services such as assisted voluntary return and reintegration and other facilitated migration services, IOM is assisting the government to deal with structural migration management challenges.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Migration Health**

The increasing number of Iranians who migrate to various destinations, especially the Persian Gulf countries, Turkey and Europe, for trade, study and work, raises migration health issues as a concern. Population groups such as those migrating to Iran on temporary working schemes, refugees and transit visitors could also be potentially exposed to health risks.

As there is neither a consolidated situational study nor a specific policy and programme in Iran to address HIV and AIDS among mobile population, IOM is well situated to assist with its HIV and AIDS programme in the region.

- **Addressing the problem of HIV and AIDS among the people on the move in Iran – USD 450,000**
- **Orientation training on migration and health to government officials and policymakers in Iran – USD 100,000**
- **Pilot project for building awareness on migration health among the mobile population in Iran: an outreach project through civil society partnership – USD 125,000**

#### **Migration and Development**

Iran continues to experience a significant outflow of highly-skilled nationals and university graduates. Of the approximately 3.5 million in the Iranian diaspora, many are highly skilled and potentially able to contribute to various streams of development in their country of origin.



- **Study on the Iranian diaspora abroad – USD 80,000**
- **Study on migration of highly-skilled persons from Iran – USD 50,000**
- **Outreach project to establish linkages between the Iranian diaspora and homeland – USD 450,000**
- **Support to international dialogues among Iranian diaspora and cooperation for national development – USD 200,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

The government has recently begun institutionalizing measures to address trafficking but requires specialized international partnerships and support. IOM assists through capacity building, legislative/ policy responses and public-awareness programmes. IOM also intends to commence pilot projects of assistance to victims.

- **Development of national strategy to address the problem of human trafficking in Iran – USD 400,000**
- **Support to regional dialogues on countering irregular migration – USD 200,000**
- **Awareness building on prevention of human trafficking – USD 200,000**
- **Assistance to victims of trafficking – USD 200,000**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

As Iran is facing new challenges in managing migration, the government has requested IOM to develop a high level framework for technical cooperation and transfer of knowledge.

In addition, one emerging area of interest involves the Academy for Migration and Refugee Studies (AMRS) which is a joint initiative of IOM and the government established in 2004. Further international assistance is required to expand capacities and activities of the academy, the principal migration research and development centre for Iran.

- **Support to the academy for migration and refugee studies (AMRS) – USD 600,000**
- **Technical support for development of national migration strategy for the Islamic Republic of Iran – USD 400,000**
- **Enhancing capacity for border management and immigration policing to address irregular migration from and to Iran – USD 600,000**

### **Facilitating Migration**

IOM is collaborating closely with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to enhance the labour migration structure of the government through capacity building and policy responses. IOM is also assisting the government to gain a better understanding of the Iranian diaspora and the potential for future labour migration programmes in Iran.

As Iran is a major destination country for Afghan and Iraqi labour migrants, hundreds of thousands of Afghans and Iraqis are working in different sectors of Iran as regular and irregular migrants.

- **Development of a comprehensive labour migration management strategy (foreign employment) for Iran – USD 250,000**
- **Development of a labour immigration strategy (in-migration) for Iran – USD 200,000**
- **Initiate and support regional dialogues on labour migration management – USD 220,000**
- **Enhancing Iranian executive and institutional capacity for better management of orderly labour migration – USD 250,000**
- **Raising awareness on safe migration in Iran through outreach programmes – USD 250,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

#### **Migration Policy Forum**

Since its establishment, the AMRS has advocated international norms and advanced methods for managing migration and migration-related issues. Additional support is needed to further consolidate its position and expand its linkages to other international think tanks, migration study centres and regional processes such as the trilateral dialogues among Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan, the Athens Conference, the Colombo Process, among others. The AMRS also requires support to launch a special programme on migrant rights issues.

- **Support the institutional capacity of the AMRS for regional interventions and processes – USD 300,000**
- **Support the AMRS to launch a special programme on migrant rights – USD 200,000**

### **Research**

IOM conducts, commissions and supports research designed to guide and advocate migration policies and practices. The AMRS also implements policy-oriented research activities. The aims are to bring research achievements into the policy debate and to stimulate innovative operational approaches and activities.

- **Country study on the migrant rights situation – USD 100,000**
- **Policy-oriented study on migration from and to Iran – USD 80,000**
- **Country study on trafficking in persons in Iran: country situation report – USD 60,000**
- **Country study on labour migration to and from Iran: country situation report – USD 60,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ISLAMIC  
REPUBLIC OF IRAN – USD 6,025,000**

## **NEPAL**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Labour migration is emerging as a significant livelihood option for Nepal. At the same time, the country is also faced with considerable population displacement. There is an increasing recognition in Nepal that migration needs to be managed in an orderly and humane manner in order to maximize its potential benefits. Recently the government has adopted a new foreign employment act as well as a migration policy. IOM has been working with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Labour and Transport Management under the regional consultative process (Colombo Process). IOM is also currently implementing a capacity enhancement programme for the Ministry of Labour and Transport Management.

With Nepal becoming a Member State in 2007, new opportunities have emerged for implementing a range of activities on migration management. Challenging migration issues include labour migration, counter-trafficking, internal displacement, refugees, migration and development, and emergency and post-crisis assistance.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

Years of internal conflicts triggered internal displacement of people. Assistance and livelihood support is required particularly for the most vulnerable.

- **Emergency and post-emergency operations assistance for IDPs – USD 450,000**
- **Community stabilization programme for sustainable return of IDPs – USD 500,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM is aiming to assist the government in counter-trafficking activities by supporting its efforts and those of civil society to reduce trafficking and promote networking and advocacy among various stakeholders.

- **Strengthening capacity of government and civil society to address trafficking in persons in Nepal – USD 300,000**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

- **Enhancing capacity of immigration officials in combating irregular migration in Nepal – USD 265,000**

### **Facilitating Migration**

Labour migration is a priority for the government in order to productively harness excess labour capacity. However, it lacks the necessary expertise and resources.

- **Capacity enhancement for the institutional support for the establishment of a department of foreign employment – USD 500,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

- **International labour migration situational report – USD 300,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR NEPAL  
– USD 2,315,000**

## **PAKISTAN**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Pakistan is facing a medley of migration-related issues due to its highly permeable western frontiers that are vulnerable to continued irregular migration by land as well as by sea, the porous nature of its borders, policy and legislative gaps and weak organizational linkages. A national policy on migration management has been initiated with technical support from IOM but needs the input of all stakeholders before finalization.

As a transit and source country for irregular migration, stringent measures have been taken by the government to develop a national plan of action to combat human trafficking with guidance and expertise from IOM.

Although, Pakistan has long been a source of labour migrants, competition among labour-sending countries is increasing. Pakistan needs to explore new labour markets and provide opportunities for appropriate skills training, provide better information to outgoing labour migrants on the challenges ahead, access the skills of returning labour migrants, and improve utilization of remittances for socio-economic development.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Community

Stabilization Programme aims to strengthen governance and development in the FATA within the general framework of the government's sustainable development plan. Through direct assistance to meet community-prioritized development needs, the programme will contribute specifically to the goals of conflict mitigation, rural community stabilization and community development.

IOM will strengthen its existing structure and create satellite offices within the capitals of respective tribal areas. There will be an immediate introduction of small-scale community improvement projects in a limited number of districts in the FATA. Concurrently, baselines studies and surveys will be established to assess the impact of the programming on a planned, systematic, and ongoing basis.

Two years after the South Asia earthquake, the urban area of Muzaffarabad was assessed for seismic hazards. Some areas were declared "red zone" due to their proximity to fault lines and in those areas permanent construction is no longer permitted. IOM is constructing medium-term housing units in some of the red zone, though none of the 11,000 ERRA approved shelters in the earthquake-affected areas have been provided with sanitation facilities.

IOM is supporting the ongoing efforts by the Government of Pakistan-administered Kashmir (PAK) to implement a comprehensive disaster management strategy as well as to assist in the piloting of efficient disaster preparedness and management approaches in the districts of Muzaffarabad and Neelum, targeting highly vulnerable communities in hazard-prone areas. IOM will facilitate the development of stakeholder responsibility and relationships, standard operating procedures, skill and capacity training, and mechanism testing.

- **Organization and activity mapping and database – USD 400,000**
- **Border barometer – USD 1,900,000**
- **Community perceptions of media – USD 650,000**
- **Sanitation facilities – USD 3,300,000**
- **Disaster preparedness in urban and rural districts – USD 2,100,000**

### **Migration Health**

While innovative strategies to combat HIV and AIDS have recently been launched, the Ministry of Health needs assistance to increase awareness, specifically among migrants and their families, and to build the capacity of public institutions to work with migrants. IOM, in close partnership with national institutions and NGOs, is assessing the situation and intends to assist the government in an effort to provide care for migrant workers and their families.

- **HIV and AIDS prevention and care programme for migrant workers and their families in Pakistan – USD 1,500,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM's support began with the development of counter-trafficking legislation, the compilation of quantitative and qualitative data, and capacity building of law enforcement to effectively combat this problem. IOM recognizes the need for continued training of law enforcement, coupled with awareness raising in vulnerable communities. Much needs to be done to offer protection to victims of trafficking and put in place mechanisms for assistance, referral and repatriation. IOM will continue to build partnerships with the government and NGOs.

- **Creation of counter human trafficking district task forces and support to the federal investigation agency – USD 212,205**
- **Training of law enforcement – USD 150,000**

## Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

IOM has facilitated the government's inclusion in ongoing regional and international migration dialogue processes, and supported the training of government officials in a variety of areas. The need for further assistance is foreseen for enhancement of immigration procedures and strengthening of border control mechanisms. These efforts would be complemented with community infrastructure development in remote border areas.

- **Strengthening border management capacity – USD 400,000**
- **Community infrastructure development in remote border areas – USD 500,000**

## Facilitating Migration

IOM has been working with the Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis to highlight the fact that labour migration needs to be tied in with the socio-economic development of the country. Following a seminar on the issue, IOM has recruited an expert to carry out a survey of the labour migration situation in Pakistan. There is a need for accurate and complete information to be made available to potential labour migrants. IOM will assist in the set-up of a migration information centre from which information such as opportunities in destination countries, legal requirements and immigration formalities will be provided.

- **Training of trainers (ToT) in labour migration in Pakistan – USD 300,000**
- **Analysis of remittances transfer and development of a competitiveness strategy for formal banking sector – USD 300,000**
- **Migration information centre – USD 100,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR PAKISTAN**  
– USD 11,812,205

## SRI LANKA

## MIGRATION ISSUES

With 19% of the labour force employed outside the country, migration is a major livelihood option for Sri Lanka. At the same time, due to widespread displacement, many migrants remain vulnerable to being trafficked. Smuggling in migrants has also been a cause of concern. All these have added a multitude of complex migration challenges to the existing migration issues Sri Lanka faces. Lack of information about safe migration opportunities has also left many vulnerable to trafficking. Stringent immigration laws in developed and fast developing countries have created a regular stream of returnees requiring reception and reintegration assistance in Sri Lanka. IOM is working with the government on many of these issues.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

The intensified hostilities between the armed forces and the IOM along with local government authorities and other relief agencies implemented a wide range of humanitarian interventions by providing emergency shelter, food, water and sanitation facilities, site management, transport and logistic support and non-food relief items (NRFIs). In collaboration with the local government authorities IOM plans to continue supporting the newly displaced as well as long-term conflict-affected IDP families and host communities to

meet shelter, protection, water and sanitation needs.

As IOM's post-tsunami recovery assistance gradually diminishes in the areas of livelihood, transport and logistics, registration, water and sanitation, the focus falls on care and maintenance activities for thousands of IDPs who still live in temporary/transitional shelter sites. IOM in coordination with other agencies and government authorities upgrades and repairs shelters, supports in the relocation process of camp residents into semi-permanent shelters on their own lands and provides houses, livelihood support and community infrastructure.

- **Improving water and sanitation conditions for returning refugees and host populations in Mannar and Vavuniya – USD 630,000**
- **Displacement and return – USD 544,000**
- **Provision of emergency shelter and NRFIs for IDPs and returnees – USD 720,000**
- **Emergency support of IDP through provision of water and sanitation facilities – USD 228,000**
- **Transport and logistical support for newly displaced persons – USD 865,000**
- **Improving water and sanitation conditions for returning refugees and host populations in Ampara district – USD 300,000**
- **Reconciliation among IDP populations in Sri Lanka – USD 650,000**
- **Construction of houses for the tsunami-affected – USD 10,300,000**
- **Care and maintenance of transitional shelters in tsunami-affected areas – USD 1,000,000**
- **Continued and extended assistance for tsunami-affected areas in Sri Lanka – USD 3,900,000**

### Migration Health

Migrants often do not have the means to address their health and safety, particularly during transit or as they adjust to new environments and overcome social isolation and language and cultural barriers in destination countries. Studies suggest that migration and risks to exposure to HIV are closely linked by the conditions and structure of the migration process, including poverty, exploitation, separation from families and partners, as well as de-linkage from socio-cultural values that guide behaviour at home.

As thousands of IDPs settle in emergency shelter sites, a number of immediate health needs emerge. IOM, in collaboration with other agencies and grassroots organizations, aims to conduct mobile health clinics, mosquito prevention campaigns, health education and first aid training. Awareness campaigns on HIV and STIs will also be carried out in IDP camps.

- **HIV and AIDS interventions for high-risk migrant populations – USD 30,000**
- **Community-wide hygiene promotion for tsunami-affected people – USD 35,000**

### Migration and Development

IOM, through its various programmes, supports enterprise development and capacity building of communities, and improves community infrastructure by building new or repairing existing facilities.

- **Community development through livelihood support – USD 13,600,000**
- **Community rehabilitation and socio-economic support for conflict transformation – USD 890,000**
- **Sustainable return and reintegration of Sri Lankan refugees from India – USD 5,650,000**
- **IDP community economic recovery and conflict mitigation project – USD 750,000**

- **Short-term income recovery for IDPs – USD 300,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM raises awareness through counter-trafficking information campaigns in areas of high irregular migration and among high risk populations in IDP camps and tsunami-transitional shelter sites. Workshops on countering irregular migration are held for journalists and trainers taking the safe migration message far and wide. For individuals with migration queries, IOM operates a hotline, an individualized information resource with a trilingual operator.

IOM also works with the Departments of Police and Immigration and Emigration, Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment (SLBFE) and a host of NGOs to increase their capacity in identifying and tracking trafficking-related cases and crimes, to maximize effectiveness and to promote safe migration. An anti-trafficking unit is to be established in the Police Training Division while police and other government departmental staff will be trained. A coordination body including key government agencies and NGOs will also meet regularly and work on the development of a national anti-trafficking policy.

- **Prevention of trafficking in persons – USD 200,000**
- **Labour migration: capacity building for SLBFE – USD 650,000**
- **Countering trafficking in persons: prosecution and protection – USD 300,000**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM's migration management capacity-building programme, implemented since 2002 in Sri Lanka, aims to improve government systems and training and development programmes and provide the latest technologies in migration management.

Together with the government, IOM works towards enhancing capacity to manage migration with a focus on return migration. IOM will also continue to assist the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants and to promote the voluntary return of unsuccessful asylum seekers and irregular migrants stranded either en route to, or in, member states of the European Union.

- **Enhanced capacity building in migration management in Sri Lanka – USD 3,100,000**
- **Assisted voluntary return and reintegration – USD 124,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

The outcome of an IOM study, carried out in partnership with the Centre for Women's Research, on gender roles and identified support networks for remaining spouses will be compiled in an IOM publication together with similar studies from other IOM missions in Asia.

- **Trafficking in persons in Sri Lanka – USD 85,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SRI LANKA  
– USD 44,851,000**



# East and South East Asia

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Migration has become an increasingly important policy issue for governments in the region. The implications of international migration are increasingly inter-linked with most key issues on the national and regional agenda including security, development, demography, public health, human rights and environmental concerns, among others.

The region has multiple forms of migration flows, cross border migration is driven mostly by economic factors reflecting the diversified levels of development among the countries in the region. While the region has exemplary cases of regulated labour mobility as demonstrated by the Employment Permit System by the Republic of Korea and bilateral agreements between countries in the region, however, the region also has large scale unregulated cross border migration flows including smuggling and trafficking in persons.

Countries in the region have various migration challenges including those relating to labour migration, border management, return and reintegration of migrants, migrant health, trafficking/smuggling in persons and remittance systems.

IOM's strategy, therefore, remains to further strengthen partnerships with governments, regional bodies, the United Nations, NGOs and the private sector to work towards comprehensive migration management in the region.

Based on the renewed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and cooperation with other UN agencies and regional bodies, IOM is playing a lead role in ensuring that the principles of relevant international agreements and fora relating to migration are observed. This includes moving forward the objectives of the Bangkok Declaration on Irregular and Undocumented Migration, the Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (the Bali Process), the Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia (Colombo Process) and the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT).

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Migration Health**

Significant health concerns facing migrants, mobile populations and mobility-affected communities include sexual/reproductive health, STIs including HIV, malaria, TB, mental and psycho-social health, as well as re-emerging and newly emerging diseases including avian and human influenza and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). IOM intends to work with governments, NGOs and partners to deliver more migrant-accessible programmes and services.

IOM will collaborate with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) governments and work within national, bilateral and regional mechanisms towards more inclusive, multi-sectoral and coordinated health policies and strategies aimed at providing adequate, effective and culturally appropriate health care, access and accurate information. This allows migrants and mobility-affected communities to make informed choices about their health.

- Enhancing cross-border collaboration on communicable disease surveillance, control and treatment in high risk areas (Thailand/Laos/Cambodia/Vietnam) – USD 750,000
- Development of a training of trainers and communications strategy curriculum using 'For Life, With Love': A safe mobility and HIV and AIDS life skills package for five Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) countries – USD 400,000
- Enhancing reproductive and psycho-social support mechanisms for migrants including victims of trafficking – USD 250,000

#### **Regulating Migration Counter-trafficking**

Progress has been made over the past several years in creating protection and assistance frameworks for victims of trafficking throughout the region. These include among numerous national initiatives the development of Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) six-country COMMIT memorandum of understanding on trafficking, and bilateral memoranda of understanding between Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR). Operational guidelines support the establishment of institutionalized return and reintegration mechanisms for victims of trafficking within the GMS. But challenges still remain in the institutionalization of these frameworks at the national, sub-regional and regional levels.

Partnering with ASEAN, IOM plans to address this challenge by strengthening national, bilateral and regional cooperation efforts to address trafficking in persons. An IOM/ASEAN partnership to improve data collection on trafficking among ASEAN member countries was created. In 2007, IOM and ASEAN published the results of its pilot research on ASEAN and trafficking in persons. ASEAN endorsed the research and commissioned IOM to develop a second phase of the project that would support ASEAN member countries by strengthening the participating governments' capacity to collect, share and use data on trafficking in persons.

In most countries in the GMS, male trafficking victims tend to be overlooked by the existing national and regional counter-trafficking frameworks, which focus on assistance for women and children. IOM will also seek to improve the situation of male victims.

- IOM/ASEAN project for the development and advancement of regional policies and operations to reduce trafficking in persons – USD 2,700,000
- Phase II project for the improved collection of data on trafficking in persons in targeted ASEAN countries – USD 1,200,000
- Regional return and reintegration of trafficked and other vulnerable migrants between select countries in the Mekong region, with particular emphasis on regional and national implementation of the COMMIT plan of action – USD 300,000
- Responding to trafficking of men in the fishing industry and other high risk employment sectors in Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam – USD 200,000
- Improving health and psycho-social assistance for victims of trafficking through building capacity of health and social service professionals and community support networks – USD 100,000
- Return and reintegration victim assistance fund for victims of trafficking in the GMS – USD 91,000

## **Facilitating Migration**

IOM plans to strengthen the institutional capacities of governments in the region by improving the management of labour migration issues. In addition, IOM assistance will focus on facilitating regional and bilateral dialogue and planning around contemporary labour migration issues.

Established in 2003, the Colombo Process brings together ten countries of origin to share experiences, lessons learned and best practices on overseas employment policies and practices. The process also aims to optimize development benefits of organized overseas employment and to enhance dialogue with countries of destination through follow-up activities.

- **Regional programme to promote bilateral dialogue and information sharing between countries of origin and destination of migrant workers – USD 150,000**
- **Ministerial consultation on overseas employment and contractual labour (Colombo Process) – USD 500,000**
- **Improving knowledge of remittance corridors and enhancing development through inter-regional dialogue and pilot projects in South East Asia and Europe – USD 312,513 (co-funding requirement)**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 6,953,513**

## **CAMBODIA**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Cambodia's legacy of prolonged civil war, porous borders, undeveloped infrastructure, poverty and geographic location make it a major point of origin, destination and transit for irregular migrants. An increasing number of Cambodian irregular migrants are apprehended in neighbouring countries, particularly Thailand. Government operational and administrative capacity needs to be enhanced in the area of migration management. IOM's strategy includes strengthening regional security through technical cooperation, labour migration management with a focus on developing a detailed information system and building institutional capacity, as well as raising awareness of the risks and possible consequences of irregular migration.

Major infrastructure initiatives such as the Asian highway system are expected to transform migratory patterns and will likely have wide ranging social, economic and health implications for affected countries, not the least in the area of HIV transmission. Predicting potential health impacts and proposing appropriate responses to HIV in relation to mobility will be key components of IOM's planned interventions in 2008.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Migration Health**

IOM is committed to enhance the capacity of the Cambodian government to understand and appropriately meet the needs of its increasingly mobile population, by conducting mental health initiatives and forecasting trends in mobility in relation to HIV. IOM recently completed the Cambodian National Mental Health Programme, which trained 26 specialist psychiatrists, 40 psychiatric nurses, 183 general practitioners and 198 non-specialized nurses. The project also created an extensive network of provincial clinical services through the establishment of 48 out-patient departments and mobile health teams. The project's sustainability was assured with the completion of a dedicated headquarters for the National Programme for Mental Health.

IOM also aims to raise awareness and bring about behavioural change on HIV and mobility among migrants particularly in cross border areas.

- **One step ahead: forecasting trends in mobility and HIV in Cambodia-a foresight approach – USD 333,400**
- **Cambodian national mental health programme – USD 433,200**
- **“For Life with Love”: national dissemination of HIV and AIDS awareness-raising campaign – USD 80,000**
- **Assessment of cross-border migration and health disease patterns in selected areas along Cambodia-Vietnam and Cambodia-Thailand borders – USD 150,000**

## **Regulating Migration**

### **Counter-trafficking**

In 2008, IOM will continue to focus on strengthening the efficacy and capacity of the Cambodian government to prevent human trafficking, with a focus on the protection of the rights of trafficking victims.

- **Promotion of human rights of victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation through legal/policy support (HRPTV), phase II, country-wide expansion – USD 1,000,000**
- **Anti-trafficking and psycho-social assistance project – USD 434,700**
- **Assistance to victims of trafficking project – USD 600,000**
- **Psycho-social rehabilitation and material support project, phase II – USD 593,000**
- **Prevention of trafficking and exploitation of ethnic minorities – USD 547,700**
- **Prevention of trafficking through vocational skills training – USD 125,000**
- **Enhanced return and reintegration support for victims of trafficking – USD 200,000**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

Cambodia has 17 international border checkpoints all of which will be engaged in a capacity-building programme aimed at improved passenger monitoring and reporting on visitors to Cambodia. This will allow implementation of an effective national standard in passenger processing and the provision of harmonized entry screening at border checkpoints. Migration-specific training will be delivered to provincial police and maritime police securing Cambodia's local land and sea border checkpoints.

- **Immigration border checkpoint project – USD 350,000**
- **Provincial police capacity-building project: securing Cambodia's local land border checkpoints – USD 380,000**

## **Facilitating Migration**

Effective management of labour migration is becoming a priority for Cambodia. An increasing number of Cambodians are seeking work abroad for the perceived and real benefits remittances can provide. IOM is planning to support the Cambodian government in establishing a streamlined labour migration database and information system. Building awareness through information campaigns is important to protect the rights of all migrants. IOM plans to focus on building Cambodia's administrative and operational capacity to prevent irregular labour migration and strengthen the protection of migrant workers.

- **Labour migration information system – USD 180,000**
- **Enhancing management of labour migration – USD 800,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CAMBODIA – USD 6,207,000**

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Indonesia is a prime destination and transit country for migrants due to its numerous entry/exit points and its border and immigration management system, in addition to its important internal migration flows. Indonesia, the fourth largest population in the world, is also a source of hundreds of thousands of labour migrants who regularly seek employment in Malaysia, Singapore and the Middle East. Continuing efforts are needed to improve the government's capability to take action on irregular migration, to manage labour migration and address other critical issues such as human trafficking and smuggling. Encouraging developments recently took place in this endeavour: passed in April 2007, the anti-trafficking law is a positive step ahead as well as the creation of the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers. The latter provides direct services, coordinates, and oversees documentation, pre-deployment information and orientation, deployment and return, information dissemination, and welfare and protection for Indonesian migrant workers.

Support to IDPs is another major field of IOM's operations both in response to the deadly natural disasters which affected Aceh, Nias, Yogyakarta, and more recently Jakarta and Padang, and in the post-conflict context of Aceh. IOM has developed a comprehensive emergency and recovery response approach with the ultimate goal of reconstructing viable communities. This has been achieved through the provision of extensive transportation and logistical support, the construction of thousands of homes and schools, the revitalization of community health services, provision of livelihood support and finally, specifically in Aceh, provision of reintegration services for thousands of amnestied political prisoners and former combatants, and hundreds of conflict-affected communities. The security situation in Aceh is still volatile and urgent additional interventions in support of the reintegration of former combatants and conflict-affected communities are warranted.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

**Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

IOM has constructed thousands of transitional and permanent homes, dozens of satellite health clinics and hundreds of schools, and continues its construction and water and sanitation programmes in coordination with the Aceh-Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (BRR).

IOM has taken a comprehensive approach to re-building lives after the natural disasters in Aceh, Nias, Yogyakarta and Padang through the provision of livelihood support. Specifically in Aceh, IOM will continue to support tsunami-affected housing beneficiaries who are returning or re-locating to new homes and surrounding communities. Secondly, IOM aims to promote the development of successful micro-enterprises, notably in communities severely affected by conflict and/or natural disaster. Capacity building of relevant local authorities is a key element of IOM's strategy.

In support of the peace agreement signed in Aceh in August 2005, IOM is providing immediate and longer-term individual and community reintegration support to former combatants and amnestied prisoners, including female ex-combatants, and their communities of return.

- **Community water and sanitation in Aceh – USD 4,000,000**
- **Livelihood support through capacity building for Department of Agriculture extension officers – USD 237,000**
- **Livelihood support for Acehnese women – USD 1,427,000**
- **Promoting the expansion and sustainability of women's cooperative and other micro-enterprise – USD 420,000**
- **Developing livelihoods in western districts of Aceh – USD 1,200,000**

- **Promoting peace stabilization via the provision of reintegration assistance to unemployed youths in Aceh – USD 4,500,000**
- **Promoting peace stabilization via the setting up of an early warning-early response mechanism in Aceh – USD 2,500,000**
- **Livelihood support to earthquake-affected communities in Yogyakarta and Central Java – USD 2,900,000**

**Migration Health**

IOM continues to respond to the lack of structured medical care available in Aceh by further building the capacity of provincial, district and community health staff through the provision of a series of relevant training courses and support for medical emergencies in the specific field of maternal health. These approaches were developed based on identified needs of internally displaced populations and conflict-affected communities following the transition from emergency assistance to longer-term development, and are undertaken in partnership with Harvard Medical School.

At community level, IOM has established mobile health teams, including staff trained in psycho-social issues, which have and continue to work throughout conflict-affected areas of Aceh to address acute trauma syndromes brought about by the conflict.

- **Supporting community health revitalization through capacity-building for health care staff in Aceh in tsunami-affected areas – USD 400,000**
- **Emergency communication and transportation in support of community health services – USD 360,000**
- **Direct health and psycho-social assistance for former GAM combatants and amnestied prisoners and other vulnerable persons associated with the demobilization and peace building process in Aceh – USD 1,000,000**

**Regulating Migration****Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

IOM is providing transportation assistance for local settlement of East Timorese refugees into the Indonesian province of East Nusa Tenggara, in close coordination with the government, UNHCR and NGOs involved in local settlement activities. IOM has committed to assist up to 9,000 refugees who have opted to settle permanently in Indonesia with the provision of pre-departure medical checks, travel arrangements, and assessments of land and sea transportation facilities. IOM and various organizations involved in the local settlement programme provide further assistance upon arrival, including shelter and livelihood support.

- **Assistance to resettled refugees to East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia – USD 1,000,000**

**Counter-trafficking**

Building on a pilot return, recovery and reintegration project which has assisted over 2,700 victims of trafficking to date, IOM proposes to continue and expand this much needed assistance. In recognition of key countries of destination, a specific project has been developed to support victims of trafficking stranded in ASEAN countries.

These direct assistance activities are complemented by projects which aim to build the capacity of law enforcement and judiciary officials, raise awareness on the risks and dangers of trafficking, enhance regional cooperation and harmonization, and understand the new forms, trends, mechanisms and patterns of trafficking in Indonesia.

- **Protecting and empowering victims of trafficking in Indonesia (EMPOWER) – USD 1,250,000**
- **Strengthening the capacity of government of Indonesia and civil society to provide comprehensive return, recovery and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking in Indonesia – USD 1,250,000**



## MIGRATION ISSUES

Migration issues in the Republic of Korea have diversified as the country has become one of the major countries of destination of migrant workers and of international brides mostly from other Asian countries. With this diversification, there are a few newly-emerging issues such as the protection and social integration of international brides and their family in addition to managing labour migration and reducing the problems associated with irregular migration and trafficking in persons. Also there is a need especially among policy makers for improved understanding of developmental impacts of migration and for capacity building to enhance international cooperation.

In 2008, IOM will focus on assisting the government in its efforts to improve migration management by providing training opportunities and helping to establish an assisted voluntary return programme. Other stakeholders such as civil society partners and the general public will also benefit from workshops on migration and development and various migration management trainings. IOM's previous counter-trafficking and labour migration-related activities will be strengthened and expanded.

Existing strong cooperation with the Ministries of Justice, Labour, and Gender Equality and Family will continue. The working relationship with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its international development agency, Korea International Cooperation Agency, will be strengthened with a workshop specifically developed on the issue of migration and development.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Migration and Development

In order to contribute to the regional dialogue on migration and development and to the Asian countries' preparation for the Global Forum, the government organized a regional conference on the issue in cooperation with the UNESCAP and IOM in June 2007. With the anticipated increase of the government overseas development assistance (ODA), IOM plans to organize a seminar in order to examine the linkage between ODA and migration.

- **Second regional conference on migration and development** – USD 300,000
- **Seminar on migration and development: for enhanced use of ODA** – USD 200,000

### Regulating Migration

#### Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

The proposed project will establish an assisted voluntary return programme for migrants in need of assistance, and will contribute to improve the government's management of its approximately 200,000 irregular migrants.

- **Assisted voluntary return and reintegration programme for irregular migrants in Korea (pilot project)** – USD 300,000

### Counter-trafficking

IOM's research in 2006 found that the majority of migrant women working as entertainers face hard working and living condition in Korea and that many may have been trafficked. Numerous Korean victims of trafficking in the United States and Japan, and an increasing number of international brides from South East Asian countries to Korea with trafficking-like experiences, may also benefit from assisted voluntary return programmes as well as psycho-social support and reintegration assistance.

- **Assisted voluntary return, psycho-social support and social reintegration of victims of trafficking in Korea** – USD 300,000

- **Strengthening the capacity of criminal justice agencies to combat human trafficking as well as protect victims of trafficking in Indonesia** – USD 350,000
- **Preventing trafficking in human beings through awareness raising and capacity-building in earthquake-affected areas of Yogyakarta and Central Java** – USD 300,000
- **Developing regional standard operating procedures for the return, recovery and reintegration of trafficking victims in ASEAN member countries** – USD 370,000
- **IOM/ASEAN project for the development and advancement of regional training to address trafficking in persons** – USD 1,350,000

### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

Following a migration management assessment in 2003, IOM undertook the design of an integrated border management system in 2004 immediately followed by provision of support and technology systems to establish an immigration intelligence capability. The government is urgently in need of further support to develop and implement required technology for e-passports, visas and border control systems. Building upon its successful cooperation with the Indonesian National Police (INP), IOM is also planning to extend its support to the INP for the implementation of the national community policing strategy.

- **Migration management training project for the Republic of Indonesia** – USD 1,130,000
- **Immigration border control systems project** – USD 2,500,000
- **Support to the Indonesian national police for the implementation of the national plan of action on human rights** – USD 90,000

### Facilitating Migration

Overseas labour migration from Indonesia has grown rapidly since the second half of the 1980s. The major destinations for official overseas Indonesian migrants are Saudi Arabia, Malaysia and Brunei. The number of irregular migrant workers is higher than the number of "regular" migrants. Most Indonesian migrant workers are less educated and have little knowledge of immigration procedures and legal rights, making them more vulnerable.

- **Promoting dialogue and information sharing on labour migration between Indonesia and Malaysia, Singapore and the Middle-East** – USD 250,000
- **Improving knowledge of remittance corridors and enhancing development through inter-regional dialogue and pilot projects in South East Asia and Europe** – USD 270,000

### Migration Policy and Research

More data are needed in Indonesia to quantify and study human trafficking and to create effective counter-trafficking strategies. Evidence gathered from IOM's database on assistance for victims of trafficking in Indonesia and early consultations with industrial, government and NGO stakeholders suggest that Kalimantan is a hub for male trafficking to Malaysia, an important recruitment area, as well as an underestimated destination area for internal male trafficking. Indeed, the main contributors to Kalimantan's economy are oil, gas, coal mining and timber.

- **Researching male victims of human trafficking in Indonesia: looking at Kalimantan as a transit and receiving area for internal and cross-border trafficking for forced labour** – USD 100,000

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR INDONESIA**  
– USD 29,154,000



- **Training for trainers of psycho-social support and counsellors for victims of trafficking – USD 150,000**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

In order to improve the government's capacity for migration management especially in the area of international cooperation, IOM plans to continue an EMM training programme with the participation of various government agencies, officials of origin countries and civil society.

- **International training programme on migration management series – USD 500,000**
- **Training for trainers for essentials of migration management – USD 100,000**

### **Facilitating Migration**

#### **Labour Migration**

IOM conducted an evaluation of the labour migration management systems and policies of 18 countries of origin to Korea in 2005 and 2006. A regular update and systematization of the research findings and evaluation into a database will assist the government's employment permit system, a labour migration scheme for low-skilled workers from other Asian countries.

- **Labour migration management database project: information of major countries of origin and destination – USD 300,000**

### **Migrant Integration**

The social integration of an increasing number of international brides requires urgent attention. The international brides who arrive in Korea without sufficient knowledge face various difficulties in social integration and even experience serious human rights violations. IOM plans to continue and expand its information campaign for potential marriage migrants in Vietnam and the pilot pre-departure orientation conducted in 2007.

- **Information campaign for potential marriage migrants and pre-departure orientation programme for marriage migrants in Vietnam and the Philippines – USD 600,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA – USD 2,750,000**

**LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC (PDR)**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Migration management and border control are becoming important for the Lao PDR as the country is increasingly linked to neighbouring states as a result of large transportation infrastructure projects. The country lies on key regional trade and migratory routes and the government is now seeking to develop as a major regional transit hub and economic corridor for overland trade and travel between South East Asia and the Chinese and East-Asian economies in the framework of the Asian highway network. These developments bring both opportunities for growth and increasing vulnerability to irregular migration, trafficking and communicable diseases. Given the Lao PDR's long and porous border with Thailand, linguistic compatibilities, cultural ties and economic factors, large numbers of young Lao continue to head to Thailand as migrant workers. Limited opportunities for regulated cross-border travel provide an environment conducive to irregular migration flows, which in

turn lead to smuggling and trafficking in persons, further irregular migration and increasing vulnerability to communicable diseases and emerging diseases such as avian and human influenza as well as poor reproductive health.

This calls for effective border management to facilitate orderly migration, including an expansion of trans-border health programming. For those returning home, viable options need to be made available to take advantage of their skills and resources and to facilitate their smooth reintegration.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Migration Health**

IOM will strengthen the capacity of the Lao Ministry of Health and partners in addressing the health needs of migrants, mobile populations and communities hosting migrants particularly on STIs including HIV, TB and emerging infectious diseases such as avian and human influenza, and other health issues. IOM is uniquely able to foster collaboration among a number of government agencies and international NGOs for developing integrated health programmes. IOM plans to use community-based development models to increase health awareness and access, to provide pre-departure orientation in source communities and to conduct research and assessments.

- **Awareness raising on safe mobility and prevention of HIV in mobility-affected communities in Lao PDR – USD 300,000**

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Counter-trafficking**

Building on progress made under IOM's regional return and reintegration project, increased support will be delivered to strengthen Lao structures and capacity for providing reintegration support and assistance to returning victims of trafficking. Information dissemination networks will be developed for the further distribution of the regional training aid "Shattered Dreams" in order to raise awareness among young people and vulnerable communities of the dangers of irregular migration and the potential for deception and human trafficking.

- **Vientiane transit centre to support Lao trafficking victims – USD 299,000**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM undertook a comprehensive assessment of migration management and border control in the Lao PDR in 2005 with support from the government. Based on this assessment, IOM plans to continue working closely with the Lao immigration authorities to develop strengthened institutional capacity for effective migration management, including enhancing administrative, legal and operational capacities.

- **Reviewing migration legislation in Lao PDR – USD 216,500**
- **Enhanced migration management training in Lao PDR – USD 170,000**

#### **Facilitating Migration**

At the request of the government, IOM will expand assistance to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and other concerned government agencies for technical cooperation in labour migration policy making and capacity building. It will also extend technical and financial support for implementation of the agreement on labour cooperation signed with Thailand in late 2002, and will contribute to the modernization of migration management systems and structures.

- **Strengthening the capacity of the Lao PDR government in managing labour migration – USD 605,000**

- **Information campaign in Lao PDR: benefiting from regular labour migration procedures between Lao PDR and Thailand – USD 180,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR LAO PDR  
– USD 1,770,500**

## **MALAYSIA**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Over recent years, Malaysia has been a country of destination for large numbers of migrant workers originating from many countries within the immediate region and beyond. While Malaysia provides opportunities for regular labour migration, there also exists a significant irregular labour migration flow which includes trafficking in persons and human smuggling. IOM has now established a relationship with the government that will result in allowing it to help Malaysia combat trafficking in persons.

### **PROGRAMMES AREAS**

#### **Regulating Migration**

The government has expressed interest in working with IOM to advance international counter-trafficking efforts through the establishment of a responsive and sustainable inter-agency network in Malaysia that facilitates the successful shelter, voluntary return and reintegration of trafficking victims.

- **Inter-agency referral system for voluntary return and reintegration assistance to trafficking victims – USD 208,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MALAYSIA  
– USD 208,000**

## **MYANMAR**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Domestic conditions, coupled with a geographic location that links the expanding economies of South East Asia, China and South Asia, make Myanmar a country characterized by dynamic internal and international mobility. Mobile populations are vulnerable to smuggling, human trafficking, labour exploitation, occupational injury, poor reproductive and maternal and child health, and the spread of communicable diseases including TB, malaria and AIDS. IOM and its partners in the international community believe that improving the health of migrants constitutes one of the most pressing development needs in Myanmar.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Migration Health**

IOM aims to mobilize stakeholders to reduce health vulnerability, improve referral systems, utilize evidence-based approaches to health promotion, and improve access to high-quality treatment and advice. Where feasible, IOM will work to link source, transit and destination communities through health programming.

- **Prevention, diagnosis and treatment of communicable diseases in Mon State – USD 350,000**
- **Prevention, diagnosis and treatment of communicable diseases in Myanmar's "dry zone" – USD 400,000**
- **Awareness raising on HIV and AIDS and human trafficking using animated videos and life skills workshops – USD 300,000**

#### **Regulating Migration**

Trafficking of human beings is a regional and national challenge receiving increasing attention by both the government and the international community in Myanmar. But while the 2007-2011 national plan of action and the 2007/2008 work plan put forth a comprehensive approach to combating trafficking, insufficient attention was given to the potentially serious psycho-social impact of trafficking on individuals. There is a need for coherent action to provide protection, as well as gender, age and culturally appropriate care of this type to returning Burmese victims of trafficking.

- **Enhancing mental health and psycho-social support to victims of trafficking in Myanmar – USD 150,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MYANMAR  
– USD 1,200,000**

## **PHILIPPINES**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

The Philippines ranks third among the world's highest migrant-sending countries. IOM continues to provide services, support and assistance for the vast Filipino diaspora for promoting regular migration and curbing irregular migration.

In 2006, the peace process in Mindanao ended with the cumulative devastating effects of three typhoons in the Bicol region and resulted in hundreds of thousands of displaced persons and communities. For the Filipino diaspora and target groups in-country, IOM's strategy is anchored in stakeholder coordination, surge capacity during crises and operational presence. IOM has continued its activities involving dissemination of information, technical cooperation, capacity building, information development and management, and direct service provision on the issues of regular migration, trafficking and post-disaster emergency relief.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

IOM has seen the repercussions of crises from war to natural disasters, and through its interventions, has amassed a wide-range of expertise in conflict and post-conflict activities. IOM seeks the opportunity to effectively and sustainably maintain its current operational presence in the Bicol region for permanent resettlement and community revitalization, and re-establish its presence in Mindanao for contributing to positive developments in the continuing peace process.

- **Camp coordination and management in Bicol – USD 1,680,000**
- **Inter-agency referral management system for Mindanao (IRMS) – USD 1,000,000**
- **Seminar/workshop series on early warning and quick response to crisis for Mindanao – USD 1,000,000**

## Migration Health

### Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

Through its collaboration and network with the Country Theme Group for HIV/AIDS and the Philippine National AIDS Council, IOM has observed first-hand the prevalence track of HIV in the Philippines. IOM implemented the Seafarers' Health Education Project, which produced three publications on HIV and AIDS counselling and a pool of HIV/AIDS peer counsellors for departing seafarers.

IOM seeks to establish a surveillance system that will provide useful information about the spread of HIV and AIDS among returning Filipino seafarers and improve existing prevention strategies to deter the spread of the disease. It also aims to increase knowledge on vulnerabilities to HIV infection and encourage voluntary HIV counselling and testing among the returning seafarers and their families.

- **Strengthening HIV surveillance systems through testing of returning Filipino seafarers – USD 220,000**

### Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-Affected Populations

The three typhoons that hit the Bicol region during 2006 resulted in hundreds of thousands of displaced people and communities and vast destruction of social and physical infrastructure. Health centres suffered widespread and large-scale damage amounting to upwards of 73 million pesos (approximately USD 1.6 million). Through its operational presence in the Bicol region and its role as lead agency in camp management and coordination, and in close coordination with the local disaster coordinating councils, IOM stresses the urgent need to carry out health mitigating initiatives to contribute to the government's response capacity in the field of healthcare assistance.

- **Health infrastructure rehabilitation and community-based psycho-social/mental health assistance for selected municipalities in Albay, Camarines Sur and Catanduanes – USD 250,000**

### Migration and Development

The relationship between countries of origin and their overseas community is key to successful national development. The need for strategies to further promote national development has gained significant attention in the Philippines, in the region, and globally. IOM is currently highlighting the link between migrant remittances and national development in order to allow a better understanding the Filipino diaspora's full participation in national processes including their right to vote. IOM aims to roll-out global information dissemination activities in support of the Philippine overseas absentee voting law.

- **Improving knowledge of remittance corridors and enhancing development through inter-regional dialogue and pilot projects in South East Asia and Europe (special focus on the Philippines and Indonesia) – USD 1,465,432**
- **Overseas absentee voting: sustainable information support for overseas foreign workers and other Filipino diaspora – USD 270,422**

### Regulating Migration

#### Counter-trafficking

Trafficking in persons continues to pose a significant challenge to the Philippines. In close collaboration with the government, IOM remains committed to addressing these issues through awareness-raising activities, risk assessments, technical cooperation and capacity building and return/reintegration assistance. IOM aims to implement a series of province-wide, mobile theatre presentations,

using children's stories and child actors, for campaigning against child-trafficking in Mindanao. Having hosted two counter-trafficking seminars with religious personnel under an IOM global training project, IOM seeks to implement more targeted activities for the Association of Major Religious Superiors of the Philippines within the context of enhancing the implementation of the Philippine's anti-trafficking law.

- **Theatre information campaign against child trafficking in Mindanao: promoting awareness of the dangers and realities of child trafficking in Mindanao – USD 1,000,000**
- **Counter-trafficking programme for religious personnel in the Philippines – USD 130,000**

### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

Through technical cooperation and migration activities, IOM continues to support and assist in the development and implementation of programmes focusing on the capacity of governments to gain more awareness on migration management and its challenges to effectively managing migration flows. The EU-funded Philippine Border Management Project (PBMP), now in its second year of implementation, continues to engage relevant government departments in activities that will develop national border management capacities. To further complement PBMP, IOM endeavours to carry out technical enhancement and capacity-building activities with the Philippine Bureau of Immigration. The University of the Philippines has expressed its commitment to host and administer a certificate and diploma course in migration and development through its open university curriculum.

- **Philippine border management project – USD 270,000 (co-funding requirement)**
- **Technical enhancement and capacity building of the Philippines Bureau of Immigration – USD 800,000**
- **Certificate (distance learning) course in migration and development – USD 150,000**

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
PHILIPPINES – USD 8,235,854

## THAILAND

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Thailand actively participates in the exchange of international investment, trade and tourism. This openness to other countries has also resulted in large flows of international migration, including that of refugees, displaced persons, professional migrants and labour migrants.

The main migration challenge facing Thailand is how to preserve the benefits of managed and orderly migration, while at the same time addressing those factors that undermine the integrity of international borders and threaten the safety and human rights of migrants. One reason it is difficult to address migration issues comprehensively is that different types of migration occur simultaneously. Labour migrants, smuggled and trafficked persons, and refugees are all part of mixed migration flows and often are indistinguishable from one another during the migration process. The public health implications of migration to Thailand and migrants' inability to access social services have also become an increasing concern.

In recent years the Thai authorities have taken a proactive approach in response to these challenges, hosting the Bangkok Declaration

on Irregular Migration, among other initiatives. This draws attention to the areas of concern highlighted above and provides a platform to develop cooperation among key stakeholders both from within the sub-region and beyond. In this context, bilateral MoUs with neighbouring countries have been signed in labour migration and counter-trafficking.

IOM continues to strengthen its partnership with the government and the international community to meet the growing challenges of implementing the MoUs and advancing migration management in Thailand.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Migration Health**

IOM will continue to enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), line ministries, community leaders and migrants to facilitate migrant-friendly service approach and increase awareness on public health issues for mobile, migrant and host community populations. It will improve the access of mobile and migrant populations and their dependents to basic health services such as primary care, communicable diseases control and prevention, reproductive healthcare, community sanitation and relevant health information.

IOM is also working in close collaboration with various departments within the MoPH, local health authorities and NGOs on an in-depth data analysis and triangulation to assess the current HIV and STI situation and programmatic responses in 10 priority provinces along the borders with Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia. This will result in recommendations for future HIV and STI programming.

- **Improving the health conditions of migrants and host communities with large migrant populations (first phase) – USD 1,000,000**
- **Improving health systems for migrants and rural communities along the Thai-Cambodian border – USD 750,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM will partner with the government for activities that increase the options available for victims of trafficking to actively participate in the legal process in a way that better accommodates their needs. By enhancing the options available to victims, this project will also indirectly result in an increase in the successful prosecution of traffickers through enhanced victim participation in the legal process.

- **Improving participation of trafficked victims in the criminal justice process – USD 167,500**

### **Facilitating Migration**

IOM aims to reduce irregular migration and the risks associated with it by strengthening its partnership with the Thai authorities to manage labour migration, while respecting the rights of migrant workers and their dependants, including improving their access to social services such as health and education.

At the request of the Ministry of Labour, and in support of bilateral MoUs, IOM plans to increase its technical cooperation with Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar, the main countries sending migrants to Thailand, and supporting the implementation of bilateral agreements on labour migration to Thailand.

- **Enhancing the capacity of the National Statistics Office to capture migrant populations in the national household census – USD 200,000**
- **Improving the human security of migrants in Thailand and access to social services through the Royal Thai Government's migrant registration system – USD 200,000**

- **Maximizing the benefits of remittances through education and by promoting the use of official remittance channels by Cambodian migrants in Thailand – USD 140,000**

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THAILAND  
– USD 2,457,500

## TIMOR-LESTE

## MIGRATION ISSUES

With the internal conflict that began in April 2006, IOM has been part of a widespread relief effort to provide humanitarian aid to those Timorese that remain displaced as a result of the initial large-scale unrest and subsequent localised disturbances. IOM's assistance to the government is focused on the provision of technical and field support in camp management and coordination of IDP centres, and support in transport and logistics for humanitarian operations. In this regard IOM facilitates dialogue and trust-building activities for displaced persons and their communities of origin and provides policy advice to relevant government agencies.

IOM and a local NGO partner jointly implement a village council strengthening programme that assists communities to identify and address root causes of conflicts and community development needs. Priority areas for IOM programming also include support to an inter-ministerial approach to improve the government's capacity to understand and address migration-related issues such as migration management, counter-trafficking and labour migration.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

In the relief effort for IDPs, IOM provides support for camp management and coordination for IDP centres and logistics and transport for humanitarian operations. IOM is presently directly responsible for the management of 25 IDP centres with a combined population of over 25,000. IOM, in coordination with the government and a local NGO partner, implements a return and reintegration programme that facilitates dialogue and trust-building activities between IDPs and communities of origin, provides transportation for those wishing to return home or to relocate to the districts, and builds the capacity of two village councils to better address conflict and community development needs.

- **Support to IDPs – USD 3,000,000**

### **Migration and Development**

Through a longer-term development and conflict-mitigation strategy, IOM seeks to empower 24 remote rural communities and local governments to identify and act upon their priority needs. In addition to the rehabilitation or construction of community infrastructure, the project will partner with a local NGO to address the capacity building needs of village councils and civil society organizations, and strengthen their ability to respond to existing or potential areas of conflict and community development needs. IOM's approach aims to use rural development to improve the livelihoods of district populations to reduce rural migration to urban centres and to mitigate its impact on existing or potential areas of conflict.

- **Integrated support to conflict mitigation and human security in Timor-Leste (CMHS) – USD 560,000**



## **Regulating Migration**

### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM has jointly designed an anti-trafficking programme with the leading local NGO working on human trafficking in Timor-Leste, the first phase of which will end in February 2008. The project's subsequent phases will continue to address priority needs previously identified by the inter-agency working group against trafficking in persons, for which IOM is the Secretariat.

While Timor-Leste has until recently been thought at particularly high risk as a country of destination, recent experience demonstrates that the country is at an immediate risk of becoming a source country as well. IOM's programme will take the urgent action necessary to raise awareness of human trafficking among key stakeholders such as the judiciary, police, lawyers, NGOs, prosecutors and others. IOM will also build a public information strategy that raises awareness of the potential for human trafficking with at-risk populations and their social protective networks. Given the current displacement crisis in Timor-Leste, IOM's programme will especially target internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other groups particularly vulnerable as a result of the current political and civil instability within the country. IOM will also seek to support the government's response to present challenges including the recent expansion of the UN mission and recent documented efforts to recruit Timorese women for work overseas.

- **Halt exploitation, learn to prosecute (HELP I and II)**  
– USD 600,000

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM's programme supports the establishment of, and provides technical support to, a high-level migration management steering committee which is tasked with the development of coherent and migration policies that take into account the impact of migration on a variety of actors beyond the immigration services. IOM also provides technical support in the development of standard operating procedures and relevant training to establish clear guidelines and procedures related to enhancing the government's capacity in migration management. The project will result in better client services, enhanced inter-agency coordination on migration-related issues and improved security.

- **Enhance migration management (EMM)** – USD 1,700,000

### **Migration Policy and Research**

In light of the large scale displacement of approximately 10% of the country's population, and mindful of the influence displacement will have on existing government development plans, IOM seeks to commence a research project to gather accurate quantitative and qualitative information on the patterns of recent displacement. IOM hopes the results of the research may inform policy decisions taken by the government regarding conflict resolution and sustainable development.

- **Displacement patterns study** – USD 500,000

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR TIMOR-LESTE**  
– USD 6,360,000

## **VIET NAM**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Viet Nam's rapid economic development coincides with large migration flows from rural areas to cities and economic zones

where work is found. Up to 30% of the population of the largest city, Ho Chi Minh City, consists of migrants with a similar percentage estimated for Hanoi (25%). Many of these internal migrants have difficulty accessing accommodation, health care and education for their children. With regard to international migration some three million Vietnamese live abroad with another 500,000 residing abroad as temporary workers. Remittances from overseas migrants and migrant workers continue to play an important role in the country's development. Government and regional bodies are putting more efforts into combating human trafficking, but reports indicate the numbers of persons being trafficked is increasing. The *chapeau* for IOM's programme in Viet Nam is safe migration. All activities in the field of development promote this concept through communication and information, vocational training and psycho-social support to victims of trafficking, and those vulnerable to being trafficked, and mobile populations.

Major achievements of IOM over the last year include successful implementation of vocational training with psycho-social support, developing capacity in the Women's Unions to combat trafficking, and research on mobility and labour migration and their relation to HIV.

Stigma and discrimination continue to be a disempowering factor for many of IOM Viet Nam's target populations. Many migrants lack access to services, and some are seen as unsophisticated. Trafficked women are regarded as bad by their communities, trafficking is associated with prostitution which is considered a "social evil." Behaviour change and stigma reduction remain critical priorities.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Migration Health**

Emerging issues facing Vietnamese adolescents and youth include unemployment, HIV, STIs, unplanned pregnancies, gender violence, substance abuse, and lack of access to quality, youth-friendly social services. Adolescents and youths are particularly vulnerable as they are provided with little or no information on sexual health and their experience with reproductive-health services is often judgmental and discriminatory.

- **Migrant youth-friendly reproductive health project**  
– USD 2,935,000

#### **Migration and Development**

Despite impressive economic growth and rapid development in Viet Nam, social exclusion and growing disparities among various population groups are increasing. IOM intends to strengthen the economic status of marginalized, vulnerable populations in remote mountainous regions largely populated by ethnic minority groups by improving resilience to economic and social shocks, and increasing youth opportunities and involvement.

The construction of a hydroelectric dam results in resettlement of those displaced into new locations and communities. There is a need to prevent the resettlement resulting in increased poverty, conflict amongst ethnic groups, increased drug use, further isolation, and vulnerability to HIV, STIs and other infections, as well as poor quality of life in general.

- **Building stronger and healthier central highland communities through integration of marginalized and vulnerable populations** – USD 780,000
- **Ethnic minority community development in Son La Province**  
– USD 2,000,000

#### **Regulating Migration**

As part of its overall support to the government to counter human trafficking and support returnees, IOM is working with partners to build capacity and to demonstrate new approaches. One

component of this comprehensive approach is supporting children who have been trafficked or who are vulnerable to trafficking. Three focal areas include increasing psycho-social support and rehabilitation activities to promote child self-awareness, self-protection, self-reliance, and self-dependence; continuing child rights and life skills training, and improving the capacity of social workers and case workers.

- **Support to a shelter for trafficked children – USD 100,000**

#### **Migration Policy and Research**

As part of the government's development policy, it is working to expand labour migration from Viet Nam. Increasing the numbers of labour migrants, however, is proving very difficult due to reported exploitative recruitment and a lack of adequate, relevant information. There is a considerable need to obtain more information on the link between labour migration and trafficking.

Violence against women is gaining increased recognition in Viet Nam with the recent passing of a gender equality law, and a law on domestic violence is being debated. The lack of knowledge on gender-based violence hampers the development of effective policies to address it. Partnership with local NGOs focused on the empowerment and advancement of women will also strengthen their capacities.

- **Formative research on trafficking of persons in Viet Nam – USD 100,000**
- **Research on sexual violence against migrant women – USD 39,100**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR VIET NAM  
– USD 5,954,100**

# Central Asia

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Economic stagnation in some countries of the region combined with strong economic growth in certain areas of the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan have led to an increase of seasonal or permanent labour migration. Many migrants have undetermined legal status and there is a need for a more intensive dialogue and closer cooperation between sending and receiving countries to create a framework that will establish realistic, enforceable rules and balance the interests of migrants and receiving countries.

Border management is a crucial issue not only due to the proximity of a major drug-producing area and drug trafficking routes through Central Asia, but also due to threats of terrorism and extremism. Irregular transit migration towards Russia and Europe has become a concern. In recent years, the Central Asian governments have become increasingly aware of the extent of human trafficking from the region. While young women are mainly being trafficked to the Gulf, Middle East and South East Asia, research indicates that many labour migrants are being exploited in conditions similar to slavery in Russia and Kazakhstan. The latter two countries are also destination for young women trafficked there for sexual exploitation.

Through cooperation with governments, IOM advises on migration and border management, encouraging the search for a balance between control and facilitation.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Regulating Migration

##### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM has been implementing two regional counter-trafficking programmes in Central Asia. The programmes are focusing on awareness raising and on direct assistance to trafficking victims. Strengthening national and regional institutional capacities in counter-trafficking and improving legislation are also the aims of these programmes. IOM expects that return and rehabilitation needs including support for the existing shelters in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, and the demand for the capacity improvements will increase in coming years. IOM is planning to continue its regional anti-trafficking activities, to strengthen the capacity of Central Asian governments to defend the interests of victims from the region in countries of destination, and to facilitate law-enforcement cooperation within the region and with countries of destination.

- **Combating trafficking in persons in Central Asia and assisting victims of trafficking – USD 2,000,000**

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM will continue to assist border services and law enforcement agencies with the aim of strengthening immigration inspection and border management in Central Asia, and improving travel documents and issuance systems, thus contributing to combating irregular migration, trafficking in human beings and drug trafficking.

After carrying out needs assessments in the region, IOM will define needed technical assistance and other measures, and deliver technical equipment. IOM will also organize training activities for all the border services of Central Asia, support training facilities and promote inter-agency and inter-state information sharing and cooperation.

- **Enhancing immigration inspection and border control in Central Asia – USD 1,000,000**
- **Support for the regional centre for migration and refugee issues (RCMRI) – USD 200,000**

#### **Facilitating Migration**

In May 2007, IOM started a regional programme aimed to improve the legal and institutional framework for labour migration within Central Asia and between the Central Asian countries and the Russian Federation. Within this programme, IOM will promote the dialogue between sending and receiving countries, as well as with several regional organizations that work to establish an economic area for the free movement of goods, capitals, services and persons. IOM will disseminate available research results on labour migration and acquaint policy makers, the media and the public with the experiences of other countries in establishing legal and institutional frameworks for regular labour migration.

- **Central Asian labour migration programme (CALM, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Russia) – USD 331,905 (co-funding requirements)**

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 3,531,905

## KAZAKHSTAN

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Kazakhstan has returned to a country of balanced net migration following migration losses in the early and mid-1990s that reduced the population from 17 to 15 million inhabitants. While many ethnic Russians and Germans have left Kazakhstan, 565,757 Kazakhs returned between 1992 and 2006. At the same time, growing salaries and employment demand have attracted labour migrants from neighbouring countries of Central Asia. Due to a restricted legal employment framework, most labour migrants worked irregularly. In the second half of 2006, the government declared an amnesty for certain categories of irregular labour migrants that arrived in Kazakhstan before 31 May 2006.

IOM's achievements in Kazakhstan include an assessment of checkpoints for the entire southern border, the delivery of technical assistance to checkpoints on the border with the Kyrgyz Republic, a large information campaign against trafficking in persons, direct assistance, including shelters, to victims of trafficking and provision of free legal advisory and return assistance to various categories of migrants.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Regulating Migration

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

IOM, in cooperation with a network of partner NGOs, plans to continue assisting various categories of migrants in need of return assistance to their home countries and to Kazakhstan. As part of its project dealing with ethnic Kazakhs (oralmans) returning to Kazakhstan, IOM will provide legal and integration assistance.

- **Assisted voluntary returns of ethnic Kazakhs returning to Kazakhstan – USD 100,000**

- **Assisted voluntary returns of migrants stranded in Kazakhstan – USD 100,000**

### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM plans to continue supporting its NGO network which conducts awareness-raising events, provides counter-trafficking information via telephone hotlines, and assists victims of trafficking in 12 cities and provinces of Kazakhstan. IOM will also produce video, audio and printed materials on counter-trafficking.

IOM plans to continue delivering counter-trafficking training for professionals protecting and assisting victims of trafficking, namely law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, social workers, health care providers, and others.

- **Information campaigns for victims of trafficking and groups at risk to become victims of trafficking – USD 300,000**
- **Information campaigns for citizens of Kazakhstan in the labour force and for victims of trafficking – USD 300,000**
- **Training and capacity building for specialists providing protection and prevention services to victims and prosecution of traffickers – USD 200,000**
- **Training and capacity building for specialists providing assistance and reintegration services to victims of trafficking – USD 200,000**
- **Direct assistance to victims of trafficking in cooperation with partner NGOs – USD 500,000**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM plans to continue providing training to border control services and other agencies dealing with migrants (migration police, customs).

- **Migration management and capacity building at the borders of Kazakhstan – USD 300,000**

### **Facilitating Migration**

IOM plans to assist labour migrants in need of legal and integration assistance in Kazakhstan. The assistance will include but not be limited to legal advice, provision of legal representatives for migrants in need of assistance in courts, medical consultancy and psychological support. IOM also plans to continue assisting migrants returned or newly arrived in Kazakhstan that need legal and reintegration assistance.

- **Assistance to labour migrants in Kazakhstan – USD 200,000**
- **Assistance in the reintegration of migrants upon their return to/arrival in Kazakhstan – USD 100,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

IOM will conduct a study on conflict potential of communities receiving migrants in Kazakhstan. The study will cover both migrants arriving from abroad (i.e., ethnic Kazakh returnees, other ethnicities migrating from Kazakhstan or returning to Kazakhstan, and migrants from neighbouring countries seeking employment and residence in Kazakhstan) and those migrating within the country (i.e., rural to urban). The results of the study and recommendations for conflict resolution will be shared with the government.

- **Study of possible conflicts related to migration in Kazakhstan – USD 200,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR KAZAKHSTAN  
– USD 2,500,000**

## **KYRGYZSTAN**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

The large-scale and spontaneous out migration of the Kyrgyz population has become acute, with the largest flows of labour migrants going to the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. The majority of labour migrants are those engaged in individual entrepreneurship and in “shuttling”–regular or occasional travel for the purpose of selling goods. Seasonal migration is also widespread, mainly for agricultural and construction jobs.

IOM will continue to assist the government in developing and implementing strong and sustainable migration policies, improved legislation and appropriate administrative structures. IOM will also develop projects in the area of good governance with a focus on anti-corruption and transparency in dealing with migration for development.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

IOM will continue its activities to reduce the vulnerability of communities towards natural disasters and to raise awareness and strengthen the capacity of local authorities and communities in disaster planning and preparedness.

- **Preparing assistance to vulnerable populations in the areas of Kyrgyzstan affected by natural disasters – USD 200,000**

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

IOM, in cooperation with partner NGOs and the government, plans to assist ethnic Kyrgyz returnees through the ethnic Kyrgyz (kairylman) return project. IOM will provide legal assistance to returnees and will continue to improve Kyrgyz legislation through the provision of expertise to the government and Parliament.

- **Capacity building of Kyrgyz authorities in improving the legal basis for assisting ethnic Kyrgyz returnees – USD 150,000**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

Current IOM activities in counter-trafficking in Kyrgyzstan focus on return, rehabilitation and reintegration. In 2008, the scope of programmes will be expanded with a range of complementary initiatives aimed at building public awareness and the capacity of the government and NGOs to address trafficking.

- **Combating human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan – USD 350,000**
- **Assistance to victims of human trafficking – USD 350,000**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM will continue improving the border management of the Kyrgyz Republic through the provision of technical assistance to international checkpoints in the country, allowing the government to prevent irregular migration, human smuggling, and human trafficking across its borders.

IOM will continue improving the passport system of the Kyrgyz Republic through the provision of technical and legal assistance to the government.

- **Border control and management – USD 1,700,000**
- **Reform and modernization of the Kyrgyz passport system – USD 800,000**

#### **Facilitating Migration**

Kyrgyzstan has been affected by a steady brain drain over the past 15 years, and with the large-scale labour migration mainly



to Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. It is estimated that over 300,000 Kyrgyz labourers reside in Russia and over 150,000 reside in Kazakhstan. The external and internal labour migration flows are largely unregulated; the country has virtually no labour migration policy or appropriate legislation, and essentially no suitable administrative structures to address the issue. As there are no rules on recruitment, migrants often end up trafficked and in slave-like situations.

IOM will support the government in its efforts to promote regular and reduce irregular migration and human trafficking. IOM will provide expertise to assist the government in developing necessary policies and legislation, in regulating migration flows, and protecting Kyrgyz labourers abroad.

- **Legal assistance to labour migrants – USD 300,000**
- **Capacity building of Kyrgyz authorities to improve the legal basis for assisting labour migrants – USD 250,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR KYRGYZSTAN  
– USD 4,100,000**

## TAJIKISTAN

### MIGRATION ISSUES

International migration has become increasingly important for the Tajik government and civil society. Every year, a considerable percentage of the population emigrates to find jobs abroad due to the country's poor, rural and landlocked economy and its young and mobile population. The irregular nature of this migration renders people subject to discrimination, exploitation and trafficking inside the country as well as in host countries. The dependency of Tajikistan on the export of labour suggests that equitable well-being and sustainable development in Tajikistan will depend on the government's ability to foster regular, humane and secure movement of human and trade resources in and out of the country. Capacity building of migration authorities, continued analysis of migration challenges through research, publications and debates, increased awareness of migrants, enhancing the development impacts of migrants' remittances and leveraging of good migration management will constitute the basis of IOM's in-country operations for 2008.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration Health

The reform of the health system in Tajikistan is still in an early phase, and health resources remain limited further marginalizing migrants, particularly women and children. IOM's experience in Tajikistan shows that HIV and STIs among migrants is a serious threat to the population and the problem needs immediate attention. IOM's assistance is needed to control transmission of communicable infections such as HIV, STIs, TB and hepatitis by increasing the awareness of migrants and encouraging voluntary testing and treatment.

- **HIV/AIDS prevention among labour migrants and their families – USD 600,000**

#### Regulating Migration

##### Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

In coordination with other IOM missions and government authorities in the region, IOM proposes assistance for the voluntary return of stranded migrants.

- **Assisted voluntary return programme – USD 80,000**

#### Counter-trafficking

With IOM's assistance, progress has been made to draw the attention of the government and the general public to the risks of human trafficking. However, traffickers and recruiters continue to use migration as a means of exploitation and illegal profits. IOM will continue to support prevention, prosecution and protection interventions and will give priority to capacity building of government agencies, particularly the Inter-Ministerial Commission to Combat Trafficking and law enforcement, and to information campaigns using its existing network of national NGOs and local media. Direct assistance will be provided to victims of trafficking through existing shelters and hotlines.

- **Combating trafficking in persons in Tajikistan, prevention information campaign – USD 500,000**
- **Assistance to victims of trafficking and building law enforcement capacity to provide effective assistance – USD 200,000**
- **Analytical, resource and coordination centre for counter-trafficking in Dushanbe – USD 300,000**

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

IOM will continue its support to improve migration management systems through capacity building and technical assistance to the government's migration authorities. Considering the volatile situation on the borders of Tajikistan, the government urgently needs assistance to efficiently manage and control its borders, particularly those with Afghanistan. IOM's existing training centres will be expanded to include additional border guards. IOM will also continue to assist the government to improve border security, visa systems and checkpoints, and address document security issues.

- **Capacity building for migration management programme – USD 250,000**
- **Developing and enhancing the migration data structure and creating data sharing mechanisms – USD 250,000**
- **Training centre for border guards in Dushanbe – USD 350,000**
- **Enhancing border security, visa system and document security – USD 200,000**

#### Facilitating Migration

Every year over 600,000 citizens of Tajikistan seek jobs abroad but their lack of awareness of labour regulations and migration realities make them vulnerable to various risks of irregular migration. The extension of activities by IOM's Migrant Information Resource Centre in rural areas will enhance awareness among labour migrants and increase local capacity.

Effective use and investment of migrant remittances, which totalled USD 1.2 billion in 2007 (20% of GDP), can be a driving force for economic development. IOM intends to expand its previous successful projects on migrant remittances to include investment of remittances in small businesses and community infrastructure projects in various parts of the country.

- **Development impact of labour migrants' remittances – USD 800,000**
- **Information resource centre for labour migrants – USD 250,000**
- **Developing employable skills of labour migrants – USD 290,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR TAJIKISTAN  
– USD 4,070,000**

## TURKMENISTAN

### MIGRATION ISSUES

In the beginning of 2007 after the new President's inauguration, Turkmenistan began to move towards political and economic reform. The new government has declared its readiness to discuss important migration issues such as combating human trafficking, border control and management, labour migration, and freedom of movement for its citizens. Currently, the Parliament is drafting new national legislation against human trafficking, which signifies official recognition of human trafficking as a serious crime against humanity.

IOM will continue to work towards increasing the capacity of the State Service for Registration of Foreigners and other government structures involved in regulating migration, improving national legislation in migration and human trafficking, raising awareness about trafficking risks, as well as providing assistance for the return and rehabilitation of trafficking victims.

IOM will also provide assistance to the government in technical cooperation on migration management and capacity building.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

IOM will continue its activities to reduce the vulnerability of communities to natural disasters and to strengthen capacities of local authorities and communities in disaster planning and preparedness, as well as threat reduction through awareness-raising.

- **Preparing assistance to vulnerable populations in the areas of Turkmenistan affected by natural disasters – USD 100,000**
- **Resource mobilization and technical support for disaster prevention purposes (disaster mitigation) – USD 400,000**

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Counter-trafficking**

Current IOM activities in counter-trafficking in Turkmenistan focus on return, rehabilitation and reintegration. In 2008, the scope of programmes will be expanded with a range of complementary initiatives aimed at building public awareness and the capacity of the government and NGOs to address trafficking. IOM is also planning to expand its cooperation with Parliament in drafting new national legislation to combat trafficking with the future aim of providing training to law enforcement agencies in Turkmenistan.

- **Assistance to the government for improving national legislation – USD 100,000**
- **Combating human trafficking in Turkmenistan – USD 250,000**
- **Assistance to victims of human trafficking – USD 150,000**

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM is planning to assist the government with improving its border management system through provision of technical assistance to international checkpoints in the country, training of border guards and organizing study tours for decision-making officials.

- **Technical assistance to the government in border control and management – USD 500,000**

- **Conducting training courses for border guards – USD 150,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
TURKMENISTAN – USD 1,650,000**

## UZBEKISTAN

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Due to economic difficulties in Uzbekistan, labour migration to Russia, Kazakhstan, the Gulf States, South Korea and Europe have increased in the last years. As regular opportunities for work abroad remain limited, Uzbekistan has also become a major country of origin for trafficking in persons. In close collaboration with NGOs and in cooperation with government, IOM has carried out public information campaigns concerning the risks of trafficking, assists in returning trafficked victims and participates in the development of instruments to prosecute traffickers.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

IOM, in cooperation with partner NGOs, will assist stranded migrants in need of return assistance to Uzbekistan and those stranded in Uzbekistan and in need of assistance to return to their home countries. IOM also plans to provide legal assistance to persons whose families migrated to Uzbekistan before the collapse of the former USSR and during the period of independence, and are in need of legal status (e.g., citizenship, residence permit) in Uzbekistan or voluntary return to their home countries.

- **Assisted voluntary returns of migrants stranded in Uzbekistan – USD 10,000**
- **Assisted voluntary returns to Uzbekistan – USD 20,000**
- **Return and/or legal assistance to migrants without legal status in Uzbekistan – USD 50,000**

##### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM plans to continue supporting the NGO network which conducts awareness-raising events, provides counter-trafficking information at telephone hotlines, and assists victims of trafficking in 10 cities of Uzbekistan. IOM will also produce video, audio and printed materials on counter-trafficking. IOM also plans to continue delivering counter-trafficking training for professionals protecting and assisting victims of trafficking.

- **Information campaign for victims of trafficking and groups at risk to become victims of trafficking – USD 100,000**
- **Training and capacity building for specialists (law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges) providing protection to trafficking victims and prosecuting traffickers – USD 100,000**
- **Training and capacity building for specialists providing assistance and reintegration services for victims of trafficking – USD 200,000**
- **Direct assistance (returns, medical and psychological assistance, legal advice, reintegration) to victims of trafficking, in cooperation with partner NGOs – USD 200,000**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM plans to continue delivering training to border control service and other agencies dealing with migrants (migration police, customs).

- **Migration management and capacity building at the borders of Kazakhstan – USD 50,000**

### **Facilitating Migration**

IOM plans to assist labour migrants before they leave Uzbekistan. The assistance will include legal advice and legal representation for those in need of assistance in court (upon their return to Uzbekistan).

- **Assistance to labour migrants from Uzbekistan – USD 100,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR UZBEKISTAN  
– USD 830,000**

# Europe

## SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

### **Regional**

**Albania  
Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)  
Croatia  
Republic of Montenegro  
Republic of Serbia  
The Province of Kosovo  
(Republic of Serbia)  
The former Yugoslav Republic of  
Macedonia**

## CENTRAL EUROPE

### **Regional**

**Bulgaria  
Czech Republic  
Hungary  
Poland  
Romania  
Slovakia  
Slovenia**

## EUROPEAN UNION

## SOUTH CAUCASUS

### **Regional**

**Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Georgia**

## EASTERN EUROPE

### **Regional**

**Republic of Belarus  
Republic of Moldova  
Russian Federation  
Turkey  
Ukraine**





# South Eastern Europe

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Finding durable solutions for the nearly 1 million persons involuntarily displaced in the region remains a predominant issue on the migration agenda for South Eastern Europe (SEE). With industrial employment diminishing, there is little to hold people to the old industrial centres and the population remains on the move. The sustainability of return depends largely on economic opportunities and job creation. The region represents a source and transit area for both regular and irregular migration and it is unlikely that the movements will decrease in the near future.

With the support of the regions' governments, IOM, in cooperation with other international organizations, the Migration, Asylum and Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI), and its regional centre in Skopje, is promoting regional cooperation and facilitating the transition of international community-led reconstruction and development towards a stronger ownership and responsibility of the governments in the region.

The fight against irregular migration and trafficking continues with IOM offices in the region focusing on prevention efforts, building capacity of NGOs, the judiciary and law enforcement authorities and providing return and reintegration support to the victims. Increasingly the emphasis is on building the capacity of communities and NGOs at local/regional level to provide assistance to victims returning to specific localities rather than at a central, state level.

Sustainable reintegration and livelihood creation programmes offered to different beneficiary groups such as returning migrants and refugees, IDPs, ethnic minorities, and former military personnel are central to IOM's work in the region. The goal for near future is that such development-promoting activities be increasingly coupled with efforts to tap the benefits of labour migration within and from the region. This would be achieved through projects aiming to facilitate the recruitment of the labour force to countries outside the region, through regional mobility, and by studying possibilities for productive use of the money remittances that countries in the region receive from their expatriate citizens.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration and Development

Remittances constitute a large proportion of GDP of several countries in the region and are an important livelihood strategy for local populations. Their productive use and investment offer an opportunity for advancing local development and contribute to poverty reduction. IOM intends to carry out research into possible linkages between migrant communities and investment opportunities in rural areas in the countries of origin in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Serbia, Romania and Poland as the biggest recipient of remittances in the region.

- **Migrant remittances for rural development – USD 450,000**

#### Regulating Migration

Trafficking in human beings continues to be a challenge for the countries in the region. As trafficking patterns and methods continuously evolve and adapt to changing legislative environment and law enforcement efforts, the counter-trafficking response needs a similar adjustment. Targeted capacity-building initiatives for key actors in the fight against trafficking, such as civil society

and the judiciary, aim to strengthen knowledge and skills to monitor developments, influence policymaking and improve the effectiveness of law-enforcement efforts.

- **Community mobilization against trafficking in human beings – USD 502,000**
- **Multimedia training for prosecutors on trafficking – USD 525,000**
- **Counter-trafficking in minors in South Eastern Europe – USD 55,000**
- **Development of reliable and functioning policing systems, and enhancing of combating main criminal activities and police cooperation (CARPO), phase II – USD 550,000**

#### Facilitating Migration

Labour migration has been up until recently a topic of low priority in the political and public spheres in most countries of the region. However, as the countries stabilize and prospects of EU integration mature, social and economic transformation urges governments to focus on privatization and macro-economic stabilization, and development programmes.

Public awareness of labour migration has increased slowly in recent times, due to increasing demands for mobility from citizens of the region. Immigrants, though still a minority, are growing in numbers and are becoming visible to the public as well as to state administrations. Countries are also acknowledging the potential of the diaspora abroad for contributing to social and economic development of countries of origin.

- **Labour migration for integration and development in the Western Balkans – USD 400,000**
- **Capacity building, information and awareness raising towards promoting orderly migration from the Western Balkans – USD 393,000 (co-funding requirement)**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE – USD 2,875,000**

## ALBANIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) signed in June 2006 represents an important step in Albania's efforts to integrate in the European Union. In fact, the Albanian government has placed EU integration high on its agenda and set a list of priorities that are reflected in the Action Plan for the Implementation of Association and Stabilisation Agreement. These priorities for the period 2006-2009 highlight the need to improve administrative and financial capacities to enact legislation on migration and asylum, in particular for the implementation of the national strategies and corresponding action plans. Challenges also lay ahead as regards improvement of legislation and standards to meet the EU *acquis* in the field of migration and asylum.

During 2007, IOM has undertaken several actions aimed at enhancing implementation of national strategies in the field of migration and asylum. These interventions included support towards: the implementation of the National Action Plan on Migration; the Readmission Agreement with the European Community; the

elaboration of a draft National Action Plan on Remittances; as well as the establishment of the National Standards for Assistance to Victims of Trafficking through both coordination of the identification and referral of victims, and capacity building for shelter providers to assist trafficking victims.

In 2008, IOM aims to expand its current interventions and further support the implementation of country national strategies, corresponding action plans and international agreements, and complement long-standing efforts to regulate migration with support towards facilitating regular migration policies and practices.

IOM will also pursue wider government endorsement for implementation of the draft national action plan on remittances, as well as identifying possible visa liberalization actions and corresponding challenges, so as to formulate relevant recommendations.

IOM will continue to support the National Coordinator Office to reactivate the provisions of the national referral mechanism agreement as a mean of ensuring local ownership, implementation and sustainability of the mechanism. Support will also be provided for proper victim identification, coordination among counter-trafficking structures, assistance to child victims of trafficking and long-term reintegration.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

With the prospect of imminent NATO membership, the Albanian armed forces are undergoing major restructuring. In partnership with the Ministry of Defence (MoD) and the NATO mission in Albania, IOM has developed a project to provide technical and financial support towards the socio-economic reintegration in civilian life of some 1,900 redundant military personnel in line with MoD policy reform. IOM socio-economic reintegration support will include: registration and profiling; education and training services; capacity-building and job-finding services with special emphasis on vocational on-the-job training; business creation; expansion for employment generation; and agriculture revitalization.

- **Support to military downsizing and reintegration in Albania – USD 1,100,000**

### **Migration Health**

In 2008, IOM will continue supporting implementation of the national strategy on HIV prevention through various activities aimed to prevent and empower local public institutions, civil society and media, to decrease risks to exposure to HIV infection among the local population and migrants.

- **Promote awareness-raising and prevention actions to fight HIV and AIDS diffusion in Albania and Italy – USD 180,000**

### **Migration and Development**

#### **Migration and Economic/ Community Development**

In close collaboration with the International Labour Organization, IOM will support the efforts of the government and of the private sector to boost the implementation of the recently approved national action plan on remittances. Specific actions will be undertaken to implement those measures that aim to expand and improve remittance data collection and research, support the regularization process and expand legal work opportunities for Albanian migrants, enhance migrants knowledge and access to remittance transfer options, savings, and investment opportunities, as well as enhance the capacity of the government and migrant associations/diaspora in host countries to collaborate on transnational development initiatives.

- **Fostering the implementation of the national action plan on remittances – USD 300,000**

### **Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals**

IOM plans to further support specific measures in the national strategy on migration aimed at mobilizing Albanian communities abroad in order to foster country development. This support includes research to explore the dynamics and the development of Albanian communities abroad so as to identify conditions enabling these communities to invest in Albania, and the support of identified qualified nationals abroad and other technical assistance measures to strengthen the capacities of the National Institute of Diaspora and the consular services.

- **Mobilizing Albanian communities abroad – USD 400,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM plans to continue supporting government bodies and NGOs to enhance the functioning of the national referral mechanism for the identification, referral and assistance to victims of trafficking. In 2008, IOM activities will aim to increase collaboration between law enforcement agencies and social service providers both in establishing anti-trafficking policies and in assisting individual cases of trafficking. Focus will be placed also on the development of reintegration assistance resources at the community level in order to ensure a natural and sustained process of reintegration of victims. Capacity building of service providers for improved assistance to victims of trafficking will also aim at preventing re-trafficking.

Special attention will also be paid to prevention and awareness-raising activities that will target school children and youths, and populations in areas most affected by irregular migration and trafficking. Preventive measures will also include further exploration of the link between domestic violence and human trafficking in Albania.

- **Fostering ownership of the national strategy to combat trafficking through community based interventions on counter-trafficking in Albania – USD 810,000**
- **Promoting safe migration and preventing human trafficking in Albania: expanding intervention – USD 150,000**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

Ongoing assistance for the successful and timely implementation of the government's national strategy on migration and its corresponding action plan will continue. IOM will also provide further support to the Albanian Ministry of Interior in the field of border and migration management. Assistance will include the provision of expertise in migration legislation and administration, data management system, procedural manuals, facilitating cross-border cooperation as well as strengthening capacity in border control and security of documents.

- **Fostering capacities for migration and border management – USD 300,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

#### **Migration Policy Forum**

Most Stabilization and Association Process (SAP) countries acknowledge that an effective asylum and migration system needs to be based on a coordinated and comprehensive approach, well defined and agreed statistical indicators, a systematic collection of migration statistics, agreed data definitions, exchange and migration structures, all in compliance with EU standards. IOM will support the government to pursue these goals and a comprehensive approach to migration data management and exchange through interagency working groups and research on migration statistics and data collection, in close cooperation with other international collaborators.

- **Facilitated support for migration information and data system – USD 200,000**

## Research

In light of the imminent implementation of the Visa Facilitation Agreement (January 2008) between Albania and the European Community, IOM will undertake research to better define the processes at play for visa liberalization in Albania and the challenges lying ahead. The analysis will start with an assessment of the future implementation of the visa facilitation agreement and will highlight the existing institutional administrative gaps as well as difficulties on both sides (EU and Albania) in implementing this agreement.

- **The visa liberalization process in Albania – USD 15,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ALBANIA  
– USD 3,455,000**

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (BiH)

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is located at a migration crossroad between Eastern and Western Europe. The conflict from 1992 to 1995 destroyed the social and economic infrastructure and forced over half of BiH's citizens to leave their homes. Today, the return of refugees and IDPs, the large-scale demobilization of soldiers and a rise in irregular migration such as human trafficking and smuggling continue to make migration a major challenge for BiH's post-conflict recovery and development.

IOM aims to contribute to the government's goals of ensuring stability and facilitating development. Assistance in the return of irregular migrants as well as the return of BiH nationals, the fight against trafficking and post-conflict assistance to redundant personnel remain important activities. IOM is also increasingly focusing on building the capacities of national institutions to manage migration flows, including irregular migration and trafficking in human beings. This work involves close collaboration with governments, local NGOs, the European Commission and international organizations.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration Health

Although the reported prevalence of HIV in BiH is low, the large mobile population is particularly vulnerable. To prevent the spread of AIDS by reducing the risk to HIV infection, IOM will build the national capacity of BiH to manage awareness-raising activities targeted at mobile groups. As part of a regional project already implemented in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Province of Kosovo (Republic of Serbia), IOM will conduct two studies, empower and train NGOs and mass media professionals to raise awareness of the vulnerability of mobile populations to HIV infection, and facilitate national and regional networks of governments and NGOs to address HIV and AIDS among mobile groups.

- **HIV and AIDS national capacity-building and awareness-raising activities – USD 460,000**

#### Regulating Migration

##### Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

BiH remains a major transit country for irregular migrants on their way to Western Europe. BiH does not have the human and financial resources to concretely tackle the issue of irregular migration. The project will continue to provide voluntary return assistance to migrants stranded and destitute in BiH and to provide them

shelter support. In order to familiarize the BiH authorities on assisted voluntary return (AVR), training is planned for the relevant government bodies and NGOs on the concept and operation of AVR programmes.

- **Assisted voluntary return of stranded migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina – USD 317,071**

#### Counter-trafficking

Originally known as country of both transit and destination for trafficking victims for the purposes of sexual exploitation, BiH is increasingly becoming a country of origin with BiH women not only being trafficked abroad but also internally and within the region, and men and children increasingly being trafficked for forced and domestic labour and begging. Services are available only for trafficked women and are almost exclusively dependent on donor funding and managed by international organizations. Consequently, the temporary provision of services under the framework of international cooperation projects is still required in the country, while more permanent solutions are sought. IOM will develop, in close cooperation and coordination with local authorities and partners, standards for the identification and provision of services for trafficked victims and their children and train professionals on them. Additionally, IOM will continue to return and enable the reintegration of trafficked victims and implement awareness-raising campaigns and workshops at the grassroots level and assist vulnerable groups. Furthermore, IOM will technically and financially assist, and advocate and provide funds for government authorities at the state and entity level and the NGO sector, for implementation of best practices identified by means of gap assessments and evaluations.

- **Towards a sustainable response against human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina – USD 900,000**

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

BiH will soon start operating a temporary secure reception centre for irregular migrants, the physical infrastructure of which is now in place but will not be fully functional without additional capacity-building activities. The aim of this project, therefore, is to build a sustainable and accountable environment within which the state authorities of BiH can operate the reception centre to accepted international standards. This will be achieved through staff training, promotion of adequate legislation, monitoring mechanisms, the promotion of assisted voluntary return and the provision of services to irregular migrants. The project will ensure continuous self-sustainability and will significantly enhance the security, safety and efficiency of the facility.

- **The development of a sustainable and humane secure reception centre for irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina – USD 1,000,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BOSNIA AND  
HERZEGOVINA (BiH) – USD 2,677,071**

## CROATIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Croatia has achieved considerable progress as regards migration reforms, which have been accelerated since the start of the negotiation process for membership with the European Union in October 2005. Migration legislation is in place and is gradually being harmonized with the EU *acquis*. New Aliens and Asylum Acts



as well as the migration policy strategy for 2007/2008 are currently in awaiting parliamentary adoption. Following other relevant border management documents, the Schengen action plan has also been recently adopted. With economic development and the prospering tourism sector, an increase of overall migratory flows, both regular and irregular, has been observed. Nearly all irregular migrants apprehended at the border originate from the SEE region; this calls for further improvement of cross-border and regional cooperation in the fight against irregular migration, smuggling and trafficking in human beings. At the same time increasing numbers of labour migrants require a coordinated and comprehensive policy approach and elaboration of long-term labour migration needs. IOM has actively contributed to the government's migration management efforts and alignment to EU standards by: providing a gap analysis between national migration laws and the EC *acquis*; participating in migration policy public debates; providing a comprehensive training series to government officials in counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling; equipping and training border mobile units and promoting cross-border cooperation; sensitizing government bodies in labour migration issues; and addressing essential healthcare needs of Croatian migrants.

In 2008, proposed IOM activities will seek to reinforce border management capacity by equipping and training mobile border units and promoting cross-border and integrated border management cooperation with neighbouring countries. IOM will also continue to assist in the government's counter-trafficking efforts. Providing continued reintegration assistance to separated personnel of MoD and Croatian Armed Forces (CAF) shall also be among IOM's priorities, particularly as the MoD has prolonged its initial downsizing plan.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

Following four years of successful implementation and under a MoU signed with MoD, IOM has been asked to provide further assistance in the second downsizing phase, which will last until Croatia achieves NATO membership. The overarching economic and human security dimensions of this project are essential to the development of the country's economically most depressed regions but also in ensuring Croatia's lead role as the pillar of stability in SEE.

- **Reintegration assistance to separated defence personnel (RASDP), phase II – USD 1,500,000**

### Migration Health

In order to improve the well-being and health of detained migrants and their families, IOM will work in close collaboration with the Ministries of Health and Interior to adjust Croatia's policies, laws and procedures regulating their access to healthcare. Secondly, in support of Croatia's endeavour to maintain the current low prevalence of HIV amongst Croatian migrant workers, IOM will seek to extend its HIV and AIDS capacity-building activities to migrant workplaces. Training and awareness-raising events will not only target migrant workers but their employers and health and safety advisors as well. IOM proposes a third phase of the capacity-building project which is co-funded by the Croatian Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

- **Health care access for detained irregular migrants – USD 200,000**
- **Research and capacity building on HIV and AIDS and migrant workers, phase III – USD 150,000**

### Regulating Migration

#### Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

According to discussions held with the Ministry of Interior and based on experience and cooperation in assisted voluntary returns in the country, IOM proposes a new project co-funded by the national authorities that will target stranded migrants, with special attention

paid to vulnerable groups such as victims of trafficking. This is an important step towards creating an effective and humane return policy and mechanism that is in line with international standards.

- **Assisted voluntary return of up to 50 irregular migrants and victims of trafficking stranded in Croatia – USD 75,000**

### Counter-trafficking

In support of Croatia's national action plan to prevent and fight against human trafficking, IOM will contribute to joint counter-trafficking efforts by strengthening the capacity building of public order police and NGOs to identify victims and offer them assistance and protection. Prosecution is considered to be an essential element to counter-trafficking so the focus will also be on capacity building of the judiciary.

- **NGO counter-trafficking capacity building – USD 100,000**
- **Public order police counter-trafficking capacity building – USD 150,000**
- **Multi-media-type trainings for judiciary – USD 150,000**

### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

IOM will continue to support the implementation of the national and regional integrated border management strategy through a new project targeting the southern border with BiH. This cross-border initiative will include border police and customs authorities and will seek to support both countries to develop operational capacities to manage migration, to conduct border inspections in a professional and human manner, and to fight against irregular migration and smuggling through intelligence exchange, inter-agency and cross-border cooperation.

- **Cross-border integrated border management Croatia-BiH – USD 150,000**

### Facilitating Migration

#### Migrant Integration

IOM will address the issues of violence and trafficking of migrant women from the former Soviet Union, false marriages, gender violence and loss of livelihood. In close partnership with local authorities and national NGOs, the livelihood of vulnerable migrant women will be improved through financial and technical assistance for micro-enterprise development.

IOM and the Stability Pact Gender Task Force will jointly address the issue of gender sensitive legal frameworks/policies regulating migration from an emigration and immigration perspective. Through this regional initiative, organizations will jointly work on empowering migrant women, strengthening advocacy and lobbying capacity for human rights within countries of origin, host countries and the European Union.

- **Capacity building and support to migrant women from the former Soviet Union – USD 200,000**
- **Capacity building of migrant women for advocacy and lobbying for their human rights through gender sensitive migration policies – USD 400,000**

### Labour Migration

Based on migration policy strategy and unfavourable demographic trends and labour market shortages in certain sectors, IOM will carry out research on the current situation and long-term needs for labour migrants in Croatia.

- **Research on labour market needs for foreign workers in Croatia – USD 75,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CROATIA  
– USD 3,150,000**



## REPUBLIC OF MONTENEGRO

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Since Montenegro became an independent state in May 2006, it has been consolidating its institutions and exerting efforts in order to move forward towards its integration into the European Union. Nevertheless, the country's transitional context and changing socio-economic environment pose continuing challenges to its progress towards this goal. Although procedural and translation problems delayed the signing of the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA), it was signed in October 2007 so that the interim agreement enters into force in January 2008.

As a country with a growing tourist industry, Montenegro is potentially susceptible to increased seasonal irregular migration, including human trafficking. Since November 2003, Montenegro has been taking steps to fight human trafficking by introducing relevant legislation, adopting a comprehensive counter-trafficking strategy and forming an inter-ministerial body to oversee its implementation. However, implementation of the introduced legislation and national strategy is still weak.

At the operational level some structural changes have taken place, such as the establishment of a special anti-trafficking police unit and the government assumed full responsibility over one shelter by providing premises, security and support to its daily activities. IOM has also supported opening of a second shelter managed by a local NGO, specialized in (re)integration of victims of trafficking. On migration, IOM and the Ministry of Interior have started to cooperate on the setting up of a migration office that would ensure migration management capacity of the country. Public administration reform is also progressing and ongoing work to establish and strengthen state institutions has continued.

Following several years of close and productive cooperation with the Montenegro authorities and numerous other stakeholders in justice and home affairs, IOM will continue to provide migration management support particularly counter-trafficking, counter-smuggling and border management capacity building. In view of social and economic impact of transition, IOM will tackle the problems of defence and security personnel facing redundancy and issues surrounding vulnerable minority groups such as Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians (RAE).

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

With the systematization of Montenegro's security sector institutions at the beginning of January 2007, and based on IOM's regional experience in carrying defence reform activities, IOM proposes to increase the employability and integration in the civilian labour market of some 800 personnel to be made redundant.

- **Reintegration assistance to Montenegro's security sector (RAMSeS) – USD 1,875,567**

#### **Migration and Development**

IOM has worked with elderly RAE communities and pensioners' clubs over the past five years with a view to ensuring their social inclusion and economic well-being. IOM proposes to continue supporting these vulnerable groups with particular emphasis on economic sustainability of micro-initiatives.

- **Grant support to elderly Roma micro-enterprises – USD 200,000**

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Counter-trafficking**

Montenegro is home to a large Roma population, including nearly

5,000 RAE IDPs from Kosovo. Many of their children are in the streets begging, washing windshields and performing other menial jobs, sometimes under exploitative conditions. IOM proposes to work in close cooperation with the national counter-trafficking team to design a pilot project which would seek to increase the employment of parents whose children are on the streets so that they can afford their schooling.

- **Parent working, children schooling project – USD 175,000**

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

There have been significant EU and U.S. efforts to build the migration management capacity of the Ministry of Interior with the establishment of a first-ever migration office, as well as to improve the surveillance of Montenegro's borders. However, this will require significant skills and knowledge building so as to operate fully in line with EU standards. IOM proposes to assist the government in the establishment and development of a professional and sustainable migration management structure that will address migration-related policies, legislation and operational concerns in compliance with national priorities, taking due account of EU regulations and standards.

Following independence, the state no longer had access to the unique reception centre for irregular migrants located in the Republic of Serbia. IOM proposes to carry out a feasibility study aimed at assessing the management, procedures, legal requirements and costs to establish a reception centre for irregular migrants in Montenegro that meets EU criteria.

- **Integrated migration management initiative – USD 1,000,000**
- **Reception centre feasibility study – USD 115,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
REPUBLIC OF MONTENEGRO – USD 3,365,567**

## REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

EU integration remains one of the main political objectives of Serbia. In view of this perspective, Serbia has embarked on bold reforms in the key areas of public administration, judiciary and the democratic control of the armed forces. After electing a new government in May 2007, the political situation has stabilized, thereby facilitating the process of its integration into the European Union. Consequently, talks with Serbia continue on a SAA as a prelude to membership talks which were suspended because of Serbia's failure to fulfil its obligations towards the war-crimes tribunal at The Hague. Agreements on visa facilitation and readmission with the EU were signed and come into effect in January 2008. The agreement on readmission envisages that between 100,000 and 150,000 Serbian citizens who reside illegally in the European Union be extradited to Serbia. Serbia is also taking the necessary steps to strengthen its borders, to align its legislation to EU standards and to fight organized crime and corruption.

In 2008, IOM will continue to support the reform process as well as the strengthening of Serbia's institutional and operational capacities, especially in the field of effective border management and cross-border cooperation. The first ever joint Serbian-Croatian border police management project which IOM has been implementing sets a good example of these activities. Institutions dealing with refugees and IDPs will be supported through a two-year capacity-building project. Furthermore, the social and economic

impact of transition will be tackled through targeted interventions addressing livelihood issues and improving reintegration prospects of vulnerable populations, with a broader community perspective. In IOM's activities, particular attention will be paid to defence personnel facing redundancy, refugee and displaced populations, irregular migrants, actual and potential victims of trafficking and vulnerable minority groups, including the RAE.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

With over 100,000 recognized refugees, Serbia hosts the largest refugee population in Europe. With more than 200,000 additional IDPs, this puts an enormous strain on the economy and Serbia is hard-pressed to meet the basic needs of this vulnerable population. IOM has worked closely with UNHCR and the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees to provide housing solutions to refugees and IDPs over the past two years and will continue to focus its attention on ensuring dignified and family-based accommodation for IDPs and refugees in 2008.

In 2006, IOM initiated a programme for assisting with the reintegration of redundant military personnel which complements programmes for Serbian security sector reform that will see the discharge of approximately 20,000 MoD staff by 2010. To date, funding has been provided through a NATO trust fund for an initial period of two years. IOM plans to continue to support this target group to ensure their sustainable reintegration by means of gainful and legal employment.

- **Provision of durable solutions for the displaced in Serbia**  
– USD 80,000
- **NATO partnership for peace trust fund for assistance to redundant military personnel** – USD 2,881,844

### Migration Health

Since 2003, IOM has sought to improve the psycho-social well-being of vulnerable individuals including the unemployed, IDPs and refugees. With a network of psycho-social counsellors covering all major cities in Serbia, IOM will seek to increase their mobility in order to reach out and provide crucial services to some of the more remote areas of the country. By improving its mobility, such a network can also be activated in the event of a crisis or disaster.

- **Mobile psycho-social network capabilities and support project** – USD 250,000

### Migration and Development

Serbia will preside over the Roma Decade Initiative beginning 1 July 2008. With its six-year experience in providing humanitarian and social assistance to elderly Roma, and frequent work and discussions with Roma associations on waste management, return and employment from Western Europe, IOM plans to 1) initiate a pilot employment generation scheme in Secanj municipality in order to improve the economic environment for Roma job seekers and reduce their flight to Western Europe through irregular means; 2) support sustainable Roma returns to Serbia from Essen, Germany through agribusiness initiatives which will in turn provide returnees with the means to school their children; and 3) establish a waste management centre for Roma communities in cooperation with the City of Belgrade, WHO, and UNDP so as to ensure the safe and profitable collection and processing of the city's waste.

- **Employment assistance for Roma returnees in Secanj municipality** – USD 225,120
- **Sustainable waste initiative for a healthier tomorrow (SWIFT)**  
– USD 1,000,000

## Regulating Migration

### Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

IOM proposes to resume assistance for stranded migrants with a tailored component for unaccompanied minors (UAMs) including measures to enhance capacity to provide care for foreign UAMs.

- **Assisted voluntary return for stranded migrants**  
– USD 156,000

### Counter-trafficking

IOM has been at the forefront of Serbia's counter-trafficking efforts in line with its "3P" strategy (prevention, protection and prosecution). In 2008, IOM will draw upon its substantial experience and dedicate attention to the sustainable reintegration of internally trafficked victims as well as reach out to local communities where there are known high incidences of trafficking but little efforts and resources to address the phenomenon. In addition, IOM will offer its expertise to the Serbia Agency for the Coordination of Protection to Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings, which is tasked with improving counter-trafficking efforts and coordination.

- **Mobilization of local communities to counter trafficking**  
– USD 373,000
- **Economic empowerment of trafficking victims**  
– USD 168,000
- **Technical capacity building of the Serbia Agency for the Coordination of Protection to Victims of Trafficking**  
– USD 120,000

### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

Since 2002, IOM has been engaged in building the migration management capacities of Serbian law enforcement authorities in line with EU and international standards. In 2008, IOM will focus on border management in order to address the smuggling of persons and goods which occur along the country's southern and eastern borders. This will be done through procurement of and training on surveillance equipment for mobile units, as well as increased cross-border cooperation and training with neighbouring countries' police forces. IOM will also carry out a feasibility study of the current reception centre for irregular migrants in Padinska Skela so that it meets EU standards in terms of management, processing and care.

- **Technical capacity building for enhanced surveillance of the Serbian border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** – USD 533,980
- **Feasibility study: Padinska Skela** – USD 50,000

### Migration Policy and Research

With the growing importance of migration as a matter of policy at the global level, with the prospect of formalized labour migration schemes through mobility packages, and in view of the anticipated impact of the recent readmission agreement signed with the European Union, IOM will seek to push forward and facilitate a debate on a migration policy for the country.

- **Serbian migration policy study and proposal**  
– USD 200,000

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA USD 6,037,944**

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Following years of diplomatic efforts and negotiations, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) discussions on the future status of Kosovo remain, at this writing, in motion. Whether the conclusion of the UNSC debate results in a plan leading to a new status for Kosovo or further postpones the determination, it is highly likely to catalyse profound political, social, and economic changes.

Such divergent conditions are expected to have a marked impact on the role and emphasis of the international community's engagement in Kosovo, which will, in turn, affect IOM's future programming within Kosovo and the surrounding areas. EU foreign ministers have indicated strong support for Kosovo's independence and many envision that the European Union will take the leading role within the next stage of Kosovo's development.

Since 1999, IOM, in cooperation with its international and local partners, has been and continues to be engaged in projects in the areas of AVR, technical cooperation and capacity building, counter-trafficking and migration health. As one of its primary activities, IOM has provided an array of assistance measures for the return and reintegration of returnees from all ethnic communities, ranging from reinstallation grants to labour reinsertion activities and medical services. This will remain an area of IOM's emphasis since promoting the sustainable reintegration of returnees, particularly resettling ethnic minorities, is a cornerstone in rebuilding a multi-ethnic society in Kosovo. To this end, building local capacities particularly among the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG) will remain a crosscutting issue of highest priority. As another component of its strategy towards fostering an environment conducive for return migration, IOM plans to continue engaging in projects aimed at improving the economic prospects for both returnees and members of the receiving communities. This approach enhances the capacity of receiving communities to attract, absorb and retain returning migrants and other displaced persons, thereby hindering further out-migration.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Migration Health

Assessments of the impact of the displacement process on Kosovar returnees' health and their use of the local health care system should be integrated into plans for social reconstruction. A clearer understanding of the relationship and dynamics between an individual's health and the conditions in which s/he migrated would be beneficial for both host and destination/resettlement countries. In addition to lacking accurate medical statistics, the health care system in Kosovo struggles with inadequate equipment and outdated facilities as well as medical staff lacking access to and experience in modern diagnostics and treatment methods. At the same time, due to large numbers of mobile populations and rising numbers of trafficking victims (particularly those who have been internally trafficked), Kosovo faces increasing risk of infectious diseases, such as TB and AIDS. In this context, public health concerns need to be addressed by the local health system supported by targeted IOM programming, particularly for awareness raising and capacity building.

- **Strengthening and mainstreaming sexual and reproductive health care for vulnerable groups in Kosovo** – USD 1,601,597
- **Tuberculosis screening survey and assessment on knowledge**

of HIV and AIDS in the Roma Mahala in Mitrovicë/a – USD 28,733

- **Tuberculosis testing among Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) members** – USD 136,888

### Migration and Development

Vulnerable groups, such as returnees and members of ethnic minority communities, experience very precarious socio-economic conditions in Kosovo as they still are confronted with varying levels of prejudice, discrimination and restricted freedom of movement. IOM will continue to closely cooperate with local authorities to promote economic development in Kosovo in order to support micro-business development. Particular emphasis will continue to be given to the needs of ethnic minority communities with programming aimed at fostering socio-economic stability among these populations.

- **Support to the stabilization of communities (SSC) programme** – USD 142,578 (co-funding requirement)
- **Poverty alleviation in marginalized municipalities (PAMM)** – USD 227,514 (co-funding requirement)
- **Support to employment creation in minority areas (SECMA) programme** – USD 733,867

### Regulating Migration

#### Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

Further initiatives need to be promoted in order to improve the living conditions of communities already residing in Kosovo in order to combat out-migration and foster conditions conducive for return. IOM will continue to work closely with countries hosting significant numbers of Kosovars in order to facilitate a return process that benefits the specific migrant, while also being cost-effective for the donor/host government. Nevertheless, the efforts required to create and/or consolidate the necessary preconditions for the return of displaced persons as well as persons temporarily hosted abroad requires sustained donor commitment in support of housing and infrastructure reconstruction, employment generation activities and activities aimed at fostering a more receptive attitude within receiving communities towards returnees, particularly ethnic minorities.

- **Fostering the sustainable return and reintegration of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities to Klin /Klina municipality (RRRAE)** – USD 71,290 (co-funding requirement)
- **Sustainable returns for minority communities to Vitomiricë/a in Pejë/Pec municipality (SRMC)** – USD 1,440,992

### Counter-trafficking

Utilizing the best practices developed over seven years of counter-trafficking programming in Kosovo, IOM will concentrate on: the provision of reintegration assistance to Kosovar victims of trafficking, measures to prevent future trafficking particularly through interventions to build the counter-trafficking capacity and resources of schools, law enforcement and judiciary, raise the awareness of medical professionals, economic and social stabilization of groups at risk and provide continued support to the Advisory Office of Good Governance (AOGG) through the Anti-Trafficking Secretariat.

In addition, a proposal to continue the core activities started during the first phase of the highly successful Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in the Western Balkans through Educational Activities is being developed.

- **Consolidating reintegration assistance to Kosovar trafficked persons while reinforcing capacity-building and prevention activities** – USD 936,599

<sup>1</sup> The Province of Kosovo (Republic of Serbia) will henceforth be referred to as "Kosovo".



- **Capacity building of law enforcement and judicial structures in support of combating trafficking in Kosovo** – USD 596,555
- **Economic and social stabilization project for potential victims of trafficking (ESS)** – USD 665,886

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

Drawing upon the mutual trust and cooperation cultivated over years of engagement with the KPC in multiple projects, IOM has developed a new project to promote and assist in the sustainable reintegration of 1,500 former KPC members into mainstream society by providing opportunities for employment and self-employment.

- **Reintegration assistance for former Kosovo Protection Corps members** – USD 4,266,890

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROVINCE OF KOSOVO (REPUBLIC OF SERBIA)**  
– USD 10,848,800

## **THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is still undergoing serious social and economic transition adjustments including the harmonization with the international and European standards of all legislative mechanisms in the field of migration. Since December 2005, the date in which the country was given the status of EU Candidate Country, the government has undertaken major steps such as the 1) adoption of a new law on foreigners; 2) enforcement of the new law on employment of foreigners; 3) preparation of the readmission agreement; 4) application of the temporary residence permit within the instruction on dealing with foreigners who are victims of trafficking; and 5) adoption of the national strategy against trafficking in human beings and irregular migration in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

IOM's strategy for 2008 will focus on the specialization of key institutional staff engaged in migration management including human trafficking and smuggling. IOM also plans to enhance the capacities and engagement of civil society and aims to address root causes leading to human trafficking by taking a proactive stance in support of the most vulnerable by tackling poverty, marginalization, and gender and ethnic discrimination.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Migration and Development**

One of IOM's priorities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is economic empowerment of vulnerable groups (e.g., women residing in impoverished and border areas, sole

family providers, single mothers, refugees and Roma). Introducing gender and minority-sensitive approaches in the management and facilitation of employment, and in the country's poverty reduction policies, is seen as one of the tools to achieve this goal. These initiatives are in line with the government's new law on gender equality and its operational plan for the Roma decade.

- **Preventing irregular migration in Roma communities through vocational training and skills development activities of vulnerable categories** – USD 200,000
- **Economic and social stabilization of women at high risk of human trafficking through income-generating activities** – USD 300,000

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

There is an urgent need to manage the increasing irregular flows through an appropriate and systematic data collection and management, protection, integration or reintegration-based activities including voluntary return for stranded migrants. IOM will continue to enhance local capacities in the area of assisted voluntary return.

- **Voluntary return assistance for irregular migrants stranded and destitute in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** – USD 300,000

#### **Counter-trafficking**

The prevention and management of irregular migration, including human trafficking, remains a priority in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Although recent analysis shows a decrease in the number of TCNs identified, other indicators would confirm a slow but gradual increase of national citizens trafficked within national borders. New trends also show how the profile of victims and potential victims is slowly changing from foreign women trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation to trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation. IOM's counter-trafficking strategy will aim at implementing the country's national plan of action for combating trafficking and smuggling as adopted by the government.

- **Provision of reintegration assistance for former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia victims of trafficking and socio-economic support to other risk groups** – USD 278,000
- **Protection and return services for victims of trafficking** – USD 150,000
- **Compendium of counter-trafficking and counter irregular migration material for former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia police** – USD 150,000.
- **Enhancing the expertise and capacities of former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia key officials engaged in the identification and protection of victims of human trafficking** – USD 265,000

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**  
– USD 1,643,000



# South Caucasus

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia share a number of general and region-specific migration challenges. Displacement issues in the context of unresolved conflicts continue to dominate national migration agendas. Labour migration issues are increasingly coming to predominance within the national political agendas of all of these countries, and efforts are being undertaken by IOM to provide capacity building and training to government officials. In addition, remittances continue to play an important part of economic development of countries of the region, and continue to require interventions to ensure that optimum use is made of these private financial flows. Trafficking also is an issue raising concern in the region while border management remains a constant challenge. IOM will support governments in the region through the continued development of their national frameworks to tackle these problems as well as providing capacity building through training of concerned personnel.

The rapidly increasing migration of health professionals creates a critical situation for the human resource capacity of health services. At the same time, the growing number of irregular migrants raises new health challenges for governmental institutions and humanitarian organizations.

## ARMENIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Armenia's economic development coincides with significant migration flows from rural areas to cities and the capital, where work is found. A large number of Armenians are residing abroad as temporary workers. Remittances from overseas migrants and migrant workers are playing an important role in the country's development.

Human trafficking is a phenomenon that is growing in volume and, due to the feminization of migration, requires changes in the legal framework, geopolitics and attitude of society towards the crime. The government, supported by various international organizations, is putting more effort into combating trafficking especially through increased attention to border management.

All of IOM's activities promote the concept of safe migration through information campaigns, vocational training for students at boarding schools, and capacity building of border guards and mobile populations that are vulnerable to health issues.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration Health

Although the reported prevalence of HIV in Armenia is low, large mobile populations are particularly vulnerable. To reduce the risk of STIs including HIV among mobile populations and their families, IOM intends to increase awareness of HIV prevalence in destination countries, prevention and means of transmission.

- **Improving awareness on HIV and AIDS and STI risks for migrant populations and their families – USD 350,000**

#### Migration and Development

In the context of Armenia's general socio-economic situation, one in every five households in Armenia has members who regularly

migrate abroad in search of work primarily to the Russian Federation and EU countries. Most of these migrant-sending households receive regular support from their migrant relatives through remittances. IOM aims to contribute to economic development through setting up sustainable and integrated mechanism to facilitate migrant remittance flows to Armenia and enhance the development impact of remittances in rural communities.

In partnership with the government, international organizations and local NGOs and communities, IOM proposes to build the capacity of migrant households, local communities and civil society actors to capitalize and promote the investment of migrant remittances for the development of viable livelihoods for migrant families affected by emigration. The project will aim to promote micro-enterprise development initiatives and local socio-economic development of migrant communities of origin through remittance contributions.

- **Enhancing remittance services and their development impact in rural communities of Armenia: creating an integrated migrant remittance system – USD 559,926**

#### Regulating Migration Counter-trafficking

Armenia is considered to be a source country for human trafficking to Turkey. IOM aims to improve collaboration between border guards in the region and prevent irregular migration, smuggling and trafficking of humans through Georgia to Turkey. IOM will provide a venue for discussions and establishment of linkages for border guards and migration management bodies in all three countries. IOM supports the implementation of the draft national plan of action for 2007-2009 and aims to strengthen the capacities of the Interagency Commission on Human Trafficking Issues. A monitoring group under the commission will be established to monitor and evaluate anti-trafficking responses, to collect and analyse data, and to suggest further actions against such practices. A vast public awareness campaign among the population and youths and schoolchildren in particular in the regions is also included in this initiative.

- **On-the-spot research of human movement flows from the Republic of Armenia border points to Turkey transiting through the Territory of the Republic of Georgia – USD 154,058**
- **Support to the Republic of Armenia's draft national plan of action to combat trafficking for 2007-2009 – USD 598,565**

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

IOM is proposing a comprehensive approach for border management through the creation of a migration data exchange service, which will be linked to the border management information system and in the meantime is creating a data exchange environment between law enforcement bodies to exchange textual, dactyloscopic, and photographic data necessary for migrants' identification.

IOM will continue to promote economic development and increasing the self-sufficiency of returnees, IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable groups in Armenia, thereby facilitating their integration. This will be achieved by assisting individuals and small groups in developing, establishing and managing small-scale businesses. The project will provide the training, management and financial support needed to create and sustain viable micro-businesses.

Often inadequate media reporting in Armenia causes negative attitudes in society towards migration in general and prevents citizens from seeking information about regular migration and possibilities of studying or working abroad. Improper information on the issues of trafficking in humans causes difficulties with

victim reintegration. As such, IOM aims to build the capacity of the Armenian mass media to properly report issues related to migration including labour migration, irregular migration and trafficking in human beings.

- **Creation and establishment of migration data exchange service to enhance data management on migrants between states – USD 3,566,412**
- **Prevention, self-reliance and reintegration through micro-enterprise development – USD 682,808**
- **Capacity building of Armenian media to properly elucidate problems of migration – USD 310,824**

#### **Facilitating Migration**

Young people are particularly vulnerable to irregular migration, smuggling and trafficking. IOM attempts to address the issue and increase awareness among young people through a combination of actions such as a film festivals, exhibitions and concerts as well as distribution of documentary packs which portray the realities of migration. In order to reach the largest audience, the following approaches have been chosen: 1) a film festival in the three South Caucasus countries; 2) a concert of popular singers and bands; and 3) an exhibition of young artists in the region as actions towards combating trafficking. To further address issues around irregular migration, human trafficking, labour migration and human smuggling, young people will be provided with relevant materials and discussions, and competitions will be organized.

- **Youths against irregular migration and human trafficking: South Caucasus project – USD 490,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ARMENIA  
– USD 6,712,593**

## **AZERBAIJAN**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

High migration flows from rural regions to cities and abroad caused by insufficient employment opportunities are a continued migration challenge for Azerbaijan, as is escalating labour migration flows into the country. Transit migration originating from Central Asia and the Middle East, and return and integration of internally displaced ethnic Azeris from Nagorno-Karabakh, present further challenges. The government is in need of assistance for the development and alignment of national migration policies and practices, including border management, to international standards in the context of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). Capacity building for government officials and for combating trafficking in persons is also a priority.

IOM remains the primary partner of the government in addressing these migration challenges. Major achievements include the development of a curriculum and training of border guards in Baku and Nakhchivan, and the establishment of a border guard training school that was handed over to state authorities in May 2007. Technical equipment for use by border guards was also purchased.

IOM has facilitated the participation of government officials in a conference on law enforcement cooperation for combating trafficking in Minsk and the training of officials on EU readmission agreements.

IOM has further facilitated the rehabilitation of rural water supply systems in seven districts and provided food assistance to 70,000 IDPs.

## **PROGRAMME AREAS**

### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

IOM will continue to deliver food assistance in five rural districts in western Azerbaijan to at least 70,000 impoverished IDPs. The food for education (FFE) component of the project aims to encourage and maintain higher school attendance of IDP youths. Students need to have 90 percent and higher attendance level in each semester to be eligible to receive their food rations.

- **Food assistance programme to IDPs – USD 295,307**

### **Migration Health**

IOM plans to launch a programme on awareness raising on HIV, and information on the risks of other STIs. IOM will achieve this through a community participative approach, which includes capacity building and training of national and local government agencies and NGOs.

- **Awareness raising on HIV and AIDS – USD 150,000**

### **Migration and Development**

IOM aims at mitigating push factors from Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic and Azerbaijan mainland by continuing the implementation of community building and technical assistance programmes. IOM's intervention will focus on supporting local communities to rehabilitate ancient underground water systems called 'kahriz'. The project intends to alleviate the adversities originating from the absence of effective systems for providing, using, sharing and managing water resources; thus, revitalize the job creation in rural communities.

In order to contribute to the efforts of the government to leverage the impact of remittances in association with the 2006-2015 state programme for poverty reduction and sustainable development, which is aligned with both the targets and the timescale of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), IOM intends to facilitate the development policies and mechanisms that improve remittance services to migrants to heighten their development impact in the country.

- **Community-owned sustainable water use and agriculture initiatives, final phase – USD 1,000,000**
- **Enhancing the impact of labour migrant remittances on the economic development of rural communities in Azerbaijan – USD 182,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

In response to the increasing number of irregular migrants to Azerbaijan who are stranded in the country en route, in close cooperation with the government, IOM plans to support the voluntary return of the irregular migrants to their countries of origin.

- **Assistance to voluntary return and reintegration of migrants from Azerbaijan – USD 106,000**

### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM will continue to provide assistance to victims of trafficking returning to, through and from Azerbaijan. Assistance packages include protection, return and reception/referral upon arrival, arranging secure accommodation and reintegration into society.

IOM will also assist the government in improving measures, developing capacity-building programmes for officials, facilitating a coordination mechanism and promoting larger civil society participation in order to more effectively combat trafficking in persons.

IOM plans to initiate a regional dialogue to strengthen cooperation

to tackle trafficking in persons between Azerbaijan and countries in Central Asia through organizing regional roundtables and conferences.

- **Return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking – USD 118,800**
- **Structural improvements in Azerbaijan to combat trafficking in persons – USD 288,000**
- **Regional cooperation in combating trafficking – USD 136,000**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

The establishment of the State Migration Service has been endorsed by a Presidential Decree in March 2007. The service is responsible for implementing migration policy as a single and strong coordinating agency.

In an attempt to contribute the government's efforts to enhance its capacity in migration management, IOM proposes to assist through the provision of capacity building and technical assistance and facilitation of an international dialogue between the service and respective agencies of foreign countries.

Given the current situation of Azerbaijan – EU relations, it is anticipated that Azerbaijan will start readmission negotiations in the near future. IOM aims to facilitate capacity-building trainings to enhance the negotiation skills of government officials, support development of reintegration programmes, assist in development of national legislation and implementation mechanisms, and creation of inter-agency working groups.

- **Assistance to the state migration service – USD 143,000**
- **Capacity building for government officials on negotiating readmission agreements – USD 98,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

The social impact of mobility on the poor in Azerbaijan is an area of concern. IOM would like to conduct a thorough research in this issue to determine the causes and consequences of such mobility.

IOM also plans to compile and analyse the readmission agreements which have been concluded between the European Union and non-member states. The time of this study is ripe due to anticipation of the imminent readmission negotiations for Azerbaijan in the near future.

- **Research on internal migration in Azerbaijan – USD 50,000**
- **Research on readmission agreements – USD 50,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR AZERBAIJAN  
– USD 2,747,107**

## **GEORGIA**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Parallel to massive internal displacement from Abkhazia and South Ossetia as well as significant internal migration, high outbound migration continues due to lack of economic opportunities. Especially in rural areas, dependence on remittances is rising. Transit migration remains high and raises associated border control issues. The return and reintegration of the deported Meskhetian population, an ethnic group deported to Central Asia in 1944, will bring further challenges.

Despite moving up to Tier 1 in the 2007 U.S. Trafficking in Persons

Report, there remains a vital need to raise the standard of anti-trafficking measures to international standards.

The need to develop sound migration, asylum and border management systems, not least in line with recently signed ENP action plan for Georgia is one of the highest priorities of the government, actively pursuing European and Euro-Atlantic integration (i.e., NATO membership).

IOM's work continues to focus mainly on capacity building, advice on legislation and policy and technical cooperation. Major past achievements include adoption of key legal migration instruments, continued capacity building of key personnel in border management and trafficking issues, introduction of a new personal identification and registration system (PIRS) at most border checkpoints. The facilitation of bi- and multi-lateral meetings led to enhanced dialogue and cooperation between Georgia and countries of destination as well as donors.

The attention raised for the region in the course of AENEAS-funded Cluster Process has contributed to the intensive dialogue between the Georgian government and European donors. As result, the Job Counselling and Referral Centre has been established which aims at the integration of returning and potential migrants as well as other categories of unemployed citizens into the labour market.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

In line with the "Reform and Development Programme of the Government of Georgia 2004-2009" as well as the Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP) of NATO for Georgia, IOM programmes help to design and execute a post-dismissal reintegration action plan geared towards the surplus of personnel. Furthermore, by creating livelihood opportunities for IDP from remaining minority populations in the break-away regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, their vulnerability can be reduced and further out-migration prevented.

- **Reintegration assistance to redundant personnel of the Ministries of Defence, Internal Affairs and Justice, phase II – USD 350,000**
- **Support to the small business development in Gali district – USD 160,000**
- **Economic growth and migration prevention programme for IDPs – USD 90,000**

#### **Migration Health**

Many returning migrants face specific health needs, mostly associated with drug use, which are not covered in the scope of classical AVR assistance. Complementing its Swiss AVR programme, IOM offers health assistance to returnees with such needs in cooperation with public health authorities as well as NGOs and anti-drug experts. Expanding this component to AVR programmes from other countries or offering it to irregular migrants returning individually is in line with the national anti-drug strategy of Georgia and can improve returning migrants' health in general.

- **Addressing special health needs for returnees within and outside of AVR programmes – USD 261,000**

#### **Migration and Development**

Labour migration, especially to Turkey and Greece, is coupled with increasing remittance flows, but also with rising dependence of (rural) households on those remitted funds. Pilot studies in remittance receiving communities indicate patterns of consumption rather than investment as well as low financial literacy of remittance receivers. There is an apparent need for further research as well as for raising local authorities' knowledge on remittances and their potential development impact. Successful pilot programmes linking migration to development implemented by IOM could lead

to integration into Georgia's economic development and poverty reduction programme which does so far not contain a migration dimension.

- **Testing new channels and products to maximize the development impact of remittances for the rural poor – USD 240,000**
- **In-depth research on remittances and behaviour of Georgian labour migrants in communities of origin and destination – USD 105,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

The proposed focus on measures other than financial support can add a strong social component to the reintegration of returnees and enhance the sustainability of return. Offering business skills development and setting up returnee business networks can raise returnee's contributions to economic development.

In order to support the development of systems and tools for effective reintegration and stabilization of potential migrants, but also to contribute to the efforts to reduce unemployment and prevent irregular migration, IOM has established the job counselling and referral pilot centre. In the medium to long term, it is proposed that the centre expand its network throughout the country to provide alternatives to irregular emigration abroad and will contribute to the creation of qualified labour resources in the country.

- **Establishment of further job counselling and referral centres in the Georgian regions – USD 190,000**
- **Evaluative research on success and sustainability of Georgian returnees under the IOM AVR programme, assessment of further reintegration assistance needs – USD 35,000**
- **Setting up of social and professional networks for Georgian returnees – USD 45,000**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM's anti-trafficking activities in Georgia continue to build capacities among state and non-state actors and provide direct assistance to victims. In line with the government's action plan against trafficking, IOM proposes to continue building the institutional capacity of Georgian consular offices to provide assistance to victims of trafficking and to offer them full-fledged voluntary return assistance packages and entry into Georgia's national referral mechanism. IOM also proposes to operate a voluntary return programme for identified foreign victims of trafficking.

- **Building capacity of Georgian consular offices to assist victims of trafficking in return to Georgia – USD 150,000**
- **Protection and assistance in return to country of origin for victims of trafficking in Georgia – USD 90,000**

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

In November 2006, Georgia signed the ENP action plan laying out the strategic objectives of cooperation. Among others, the document calls for the development of a migration action plan based on a sound migration and border management policy. Upon

the request of the government, IOM has in October 2007 carried out an assessment of Georgia's migration management system in view of its alignment with the EU migration *acquis*. Based on this assessment, and drawing upon its institutional capacity and productive relationship with the authorities in charge of migration issues, IOM stands ready to support the government in the elaboration of a systematic approach towards migration in line with the ENP action plan as well as other international obligations.

Border management has greatly improved recently, not the least through IOM's technical and capacity-building assistance. A new data management software developed by IOM has been installed at most border check points and should be expanded to all borders. Gaps remain for a generic, comprehensive border and customs service curriculum for border and consular personnel, a sound migration information system as well as capacity for comprehensive data collection and analysis.

- **Assistance to the Georgian government in elaborating a migration action plan in line with ENP – USD 150,000**
- **Establishment of document and identity units at all border check points in Georgia, training of border staff – USD 900,000**
- **Curriculum development for border and coast guards of the Ministry of Interior of Georgia – USD 382,000**
- **Support to the establishment of a national migration information system enabling information and data exchange among all migration-related agencies in Georgia – USD 368,000**

### **Facilitating Migration**

High outbound migration and related issues unquestionably influence the Georgian labour market and are a focus of the government. However, there has not been a systematic approach to developing a framework for labour migration schemes. IOM stands ready to assist the government in the development of a concise labour market strategy based on the assessment of real needs and opportunities leading to the development of innovative approaches to labour migration.

- **Assist the Georgian government in developing a legal and policy framework for labour migration – USD 150,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

In Georgia, migration data is scattered and incomplete and collected by various independent institutions using different methodologies. IOM perceives a clear need for a comprehensive and complete statistical assessment of the migration situation in the country and the subsequent development of a standardized data collection and analysis tool for involved authorities and organizations as well as a system for information exchange.

- **Development of a statistical analysis tool for migration data in Georgia – USD 130,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR GEORGIA  
– USD 3,796,000**



# Eastern Europe

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The collapse of the Soviet Union gave the opportunity to citizens of the Western New Independent States (WNIS) to move relatively freely across state borders with main flows directed primarily towards Europe but also globally. The period of structural reform in WNIS countries was accompanied by a decrease in the standard of living and by a rise in unemployment and underemployment. The transition to a market economy created a new niche for consumer demand which includes expensive goods such as housing, automobiles, home appliances among others. All of this stimulated migration from WNIS abroad, which turned into a mass phenomenon and an income source for many families through the transfer of remittances.

The demand for labour force from WNIS countries was rapidly increasing towards, mainly, the European Union and Russia. At the same time, the global intensification of population movements caused an increase in the number of foreigners who came to WNIS countries for work and education as well as transiting irregularly through their territories. Today Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus are considered countries of origin, destination, and transit. However, it is quite likely that, given the current unfavourable demographic conditions in WNIS (i.e., declining birth rates), the prospect of economic development and improved living standards as well as increased levels of protection of human rights of foreigners, WNIS countries will also need and attract increasingly higher numbers of immigrants.

In close cooperation with the Governments of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine, IOM implements programmes in the areas of capacity building for migration management, counter-trafficking in human beings, migration health assessments, migration movement management and labour migration. IOM works with civil society, local NGOs, community leaders and other international partners in the WNIS region to help the governments and civil society develop their capacities to respond to migration challenges. IOM participates along with WNIS governments in the Söderköping process initiated by the Swedish government, IOM and UNHCR in 2001. The process aims to address cross-border cooperation concerns arising with EU enlargement eastwards and to promote dialogue on migration and asylum issues. Today, the countries of the WNIS region are considered primary partners of the European Union through its ENP.

## REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Belarus is neighbouring the new EU member states (Latvia, Lithuania and Poland) and has an essentially open border with Russia. Due to this location, Belarus has extensively been used as a transit route for irregular migrants moving westward. The general increase in irregular migration worldwide along with migratory flows towards the new EU borders has had a pronounced impact on Belarus—creating new migration challenges for an already-strained system in the area of interdiction, reception or detention, care and services, registration and return.

As in other Eastern European countries, trafficking in persons, especially women, to Russia, the Middle East and EU countries is another major challenge for Belarus.

The government has demonstrated its commitment and made visible efforts to counteract irregular migration, trafficking in human beings and related crime. However, the country's capacity to respond to existing migration challenges is limited and additional efforts and support to deal with these issues is needed.

In partnership with governmental institutions, international and non-governmental organizations, IOM works to address main migration priorities in line with the state migration programme for 2006-2010. IOM applies regional programmatic approaches aimed to enhance the capacity of the government to improve border management, to fight irregular migration and trafficking in human beings, to promote cross-border cooperation and develop legal migration opportunities.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Regulating Migration

##### Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

IOM aims to support capacity building of relevant authorities to operate a voluntary return system according to international standards. At the same time, the project will support voluntary return of migrants who are stranded in the country and wish to return home.

- **Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in Belarus – USD 34,000 (co-funding requirement)**

#### Counter-trafficking

IOM continues to implement counter-trafficking activities, addressing three fundamental aspects of the phenomenon: 1) prevention through increasing public awareness; 2) prosecution and criminalization by supporting law enforcement and judiciary structures to more effectively act against trafficking; and 3) protection, including health care services and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking who return to Belarus. Each IOM counter-trafficking project builds upon its predecessor and relies on foundations laid by prior activities, such as research and information campaigns, national NGO partners, hotlines, national reintegration monitoring and referral systems and rehabilitation centres. In addition, IOM takes into account the evolution of the character of this problem in Belarus and works to ensure that activities in new proposals are reinforcing and complement ongoing counter-trafficking programmes.

- **Combating trafficking in women: Belarus, prosecution and criminalization, protection and reintegration assistance – USD 500,000**
- **Combating trafficking in human beings: prevention, criminalization and prosecution/ international training centre on migration and combating trafficking in human beings – USD 300,000**
- **Prevention of trafficking in persons in Belarus – USD 500,000**

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

IOM plans to enhance cross-border cooperation in migration management between Belarus and adjacent EU member states in order to improve border control and reduce irregular migration flows between these countries as well as within the European Union and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

IOM will work to strengthen the capacity of the Belarusian

authorities to fight against irregular migration, smuggling of migrants, to interdict transnational organized crime by improving border management and cross-border cooperation, by developing machine-readable travel document issuance systems and adjusting existing passport/visa/ID documentation procedures towards European and international standards.

- **Cross-border cooperation between Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland – USD 946,000**
- **Strengthening migration management in the Republic of Belarus (Migrabel) – USD 56,400 (co-funding requirement)**

### **Facilitating Migration**

IOM plans to further enhance the migration management capacity of Belarus by promoting regular migration opportunities and developing labour migrants' movements to EU member states for the mutual benefit of sending and receiving parties and, thus, reducing irregular migration and associated dangers of smuggling and trafficking. The activity aims to contribute to the formulation of adequate government policies for facilitating legal migration through the use of remittances for macro-economic development, strengthening legislative and administrative frameworks in close cooperation with destination countries, fostering sustainable socio-economic development, and protecting migrant workers' rights through provision of relevant, realistic information about regular migration opportunities.

- **Developing regular migration: Republic of Belarus/migrant information centres – USD 270,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BELARUS  
– USD 2,606,400**

## **REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Widespread poverty and lack of job opportunities has caused many Moldovans to look for employment overseas. In addition, the high number of irregular migrants has allowed criminal organizations to exploit this already vulnerable group. Moldova has, by far, the greatest number of victims of trafficking in the region. The government is trying to improve migration management through enhancing the development impact of migration, ensuring protection of migrants' rights and combating trafficking in human beings.

IOM enhances the coordinated regional cooperation on migration in order to develop further common migration standards and mechanisms, and to share best practices to prevent irregular migratory flows and combat criminal activities, such as trafficking and smuggling of human beings.

IOM works in partnership with the government, international intergovernmental organizations as well as local NGOs on all aspects of migration, including developing capacities to manage migration flows, stimulating international cooperation, providing guidance on migration legislation, improving migration and border management, and combating trafficking in human beings.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Migration Health**

In close cooperation with the government and other partners, IOM has completed implementation of the first phase of a migration

health programme targeted at linking mobility and health risks with a special focus on HIV. Throughout the second phase, IOM aims to support the HIV and AIDS national response while building capacity for migration health management.

- **Epidemiological risks of mobility: HIV prevention for migrants in Moldova, phase II – USD 200,000**

#### **Migration and Development**

Following completion of a study on remittances in Moldova, IOM, in partnership with ILO, has developed and started implementing a comprehensive programme of assistance for harnessing remittance flows and enhancing gains from migration for economic growth. The long-term aim of the programme is to generate sustainable livelihoods and develop business enterprises. The initiative involves developing a national remittances programme, capacity building for the Ministry of Economy and Trade, improving data collection on remittances, increasing financial literacy of migrant workers and their families, facilitating channelling of the remittances through financial services, and strengthening connection with the diaspora.

- **Beyond poverty alleviation: developing a legal, regulatory, and institutional framework for leveraging migrant remittances for entrepreneurial growth in Moldova – USD 250,000 (co-funding requirement)**

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

IOM plans to assist the government in its efforts to initiate an effective voluntary return programme for stranded migrants in Moldova. The intervention is designed to improve the capacity of the authorities to implement return activities and to pilot AVR support up to 100 stranded migrants wishing to return home.

- **Develop and implement a framework for return – USD 250,000**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

The political and social instability situation in the break-away region of Transnistria proliferates trafficking in human beings. Observing this, IOM has launched a hotline service and an information campaign to prevent trafficking, and identify and refer victims to assistance services. Continuous support is needed to maintain the hotline, promote its services, and extend the information campaign. It is also important to build the capacity of NGOs in order to diversify the prevention and assistance-rendering activities.

IOM manages the only rehabilitation centre for victims of trafficking in Moldova that offers a wide spectrum of rehabilitation and reintegration services including physical security, medical care, psychological assistance, social reinsertion and economic empowerment.

After the recent adoption of the new counter-trafficking legislation and the related Plan of Action, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MoHSP) has played the key role in delivering direct assistance to victims of trafficking. While the MoHSP has expressed strong political support for coordinating and implementing reintegration assistance at the location of origin, it seriously lacks capacity and resources. Consequently, it is proposed that IOM re-focus its rehabilitation and reintegration programme away from the direct implementation and towards building the capacity of the MoHSP and several partner NGOs, focusing on delivery of the long-term reintegration services.

New anti-trafficking legislation and the national plan constitute significant legal advances in the field of victims' rights. Yet, a significant investment in law enforcement agencies' capacity is

required before this normative framework can be applied and enforced. In this regard, IOM's contribution will focus on victim/witness protection, data collection, confidentiality concerns and investigation techniques.

- **Maintenance and promotion of hotline services, information campaign and capacity building – USD 150,000**
- **National reintegration mechanism: direct assistance for capacity-building programme – USD 780,000**
- **Combating trafficking in human beings: criminalization and prosecution – USD 220,000**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM will concentrate on providing technical cooperation and capacity-building support to the government for the development of sound migration management legislation, policies, and procedures. Special attention will be paid to defining an integrated information system on migration as well as relevant analytical training of migration management personnel and exposure of the relevant staff to best international practices in the policy development area. By improving migration management and border control, IOM's initiatives will contribute to enhancing national security.

IOM plans to provide technical assistance to the border guard service for the creation of an online network supporting check points at the western border. In order to improve migration management and control, it is also necessary to train officers on irregular migration and border crossing, which require development of the training curricula for the police academy and development and printing of relevant training aids and manuals.

The government is restructuring its migration management approach to include an operational framework related to the detention of irregular migrants. The project addresses the protection of migrants' rights in Moldova by improving access of the apprehended irregular migrants to suitable temporary accommodation, health care and other services. The second phase of this project contemplates creation of a closed reception facility for irregular migrants.

- **Capacity building in migration management (MIGRAMOL), phase II – USD 560,000**
- **Capacity building in migration management – USD 1,000,000**
- **Strengthening border control – USD 500,000**

### **Facilitating Migration**

Capitalizing on its previous experience, IOM will provide various migration services such as recruitment, selection, processing, language training, orientation activities, medical examination, placement, reception and integration, and advisory services on migration issues.

- **Technical cooperation and assistance in concluding bilateral labour agreements and facilitating labour migration – USD 300,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

Following completion of a study on remittances, IOM is carrying out follow-up research applying an improved methodology and greater expertise based on recommendations of the government and experts.

- **Migration and remittances in Moldova – USD 60,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MOLDOVA  
– USD 4,270,000**

## **RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

The Russian Federation's new migration legislation came into force on 15 January 2007, providing for a simplified procedure of foreign nationals' registration and work permit issuance. At the same time, measures against irregular migrants were enhanced. IOM continues broadening its cooperation with the Russian authorities and on 31 October 2007, a MoU was signed between IOM and the Federal Migration Service of Russia (FMS). The current challenges include a worsening demographic situation and irregularities in the labour force. Seeking to encourage Russo-phonetic former Soviet citizens to resettle officially to Russia, in August 2007 the government launched implementation of an assisted voluntary resettlement programme.

In this context, emerging issues at the top of the government's agenda are enhancing systems of return management both from and to Russia, development of AVR activities and mechanisms as alternatives to forced removal of foreign nationals in irregular situations and fostering reintegration schemes to support the return of Russians and compatriots from abroad.

As for internal migration, the situation with IDPs is recognized as having entered a transition period from early recovery to the development phase. However, despite the efforts of the government and the international community, large numbers of people remain displaced as a result of various armed conflicts. Hundreds of thousands of people fled their homes as a result of inter-ethnic conflict in North Ossetia in 1992 and separatist conflicts in Chechnya which started in 1994 and again in 1999. While large-scale warfare has ended, hostilities continue between government forces and separatist rebels in Chechnya, and an air of mistrust between Ingush and Ossetians prevails in North Ossetia. Federal authorities, namely FMS, specifically request IOM's involvement to support their recovery and return-related initiatives in the Northern Caucasus.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Migration and Development**

Based on an IOM conducted needs assessment and requests for specific actions from regional authorities, the project will assist community development in the Prigorodny district by enhancing access of the Ingush IDPs and local population to pre-school and school education, comprehensive medical service including maternity and child delivery support, as well as fostering dialogue among community leaders and government representatives at the local, republic and federal levels.

- **Introducing durable solutions to the problem of return and reintegration of Ingush IDPs in the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania – USD 800,000**

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

Based on a FMS request and consultations with federal, local authorities, the overall goal of this project is to contribute to the improvement of the psychological climate in the Prigorodny district of RNO-A for the sustainable return/resettlement and reintegration of IDPs through provision of information, counselling and referral services and employment assistance for returnees, and host and original communities.

IOM will also provide support to the government for the resettlement of the 683,000 compatriots forecasted by 2012. This includes all those born in Russia or the former Soviet Union republics who



speak Russian. IOM provides assistance through dissemination of information, direct assistance to participants, capacity building of officials and networking support for NGOs and the diaspora.

- **Information centres in the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania (RNO-A) to meet the IDP and migration challenges in the Prigorodny district – USD 700,000**
- **Informational support to the Russian programme “Assisted Voluntary Resettlement of Compatriots Residing Abroad to the Russian Federation” (CAVR) with special emphasis on regional level (12 regions) – USD 144,000**
- **Networking of NGOs and diaspora around CAVR – USD 720,460**
- **Capacity building of Russian officials in the CAVR area – USD 576,000**
- **Assistance to the returnees/re-settlers in their reintegration and social adaptation – USD 720,460**

### Counter-trafficking

Based on the results of needs assessment activities implemented both at federal and regional level, IOM intends to expand its geographic focus and enhance the national response to the problem of human trafficking from, into and through the Russian territory.

Activities will focus on four key areas: 1) policy advice to the national parliament and the government for legislative and policy formulation activities; prevention through dissemination of information to further increase public awareness and promote informed decision-making by migrants; criminalization and prosecution by increasing the capacity of law enforcement and judiciary professionals to effectively detect, investigate and prosecute trafficking-related crimes; and Reintegration through high-quality assistance to victims of trafficking.

- **Establishment of a rehabilitation centre for victims of trafficking in the far east region of Russia, including specialized training for personnel and direct assistance to victims of trafficking – USD 820,000**
- **Capacity building and training of law enforcement authorities in the far east: establishment of a regional inter-agency mechanism to effectively identify and respond to trafficking cases – USD 330,000**
- **Establishment of two shelters for short-and medium-term assistance to victims of trafficking in border regions of Russia – USD 415,000**
- **Awareness campaign on human trafficking issues among the general public, at-risk groups and concerned federal agencies – USD 425,000**
- **Awareness and information campaign on trafficking issues in post-conflict areas of the Northern Caucasus – USD 210,000**

### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

The proposed activities aim to enhance the capacity of the government in developing return, reception and reintegration mechanisms for migrants arriving in the Russian Federation in accordance with readmission agreements and through AVR programmes. The proposed action will focus on advanced stages of readmission including social reintegration with the aim of making return sustainable. In addition, the proposed action will allow the government to conclude its own readmission agreements with countries of origin.

- **Assistance to the Government of the Russian Federation in the development and implementation of readmission agreements, phase II – USD 2,880,000**

### Facilitating Migration

This project aims at further assisting government structures in developing and implementing effective practices in the area of external labour migration. It includes facilitation of the legal employment of labour migrants in countries of origin through development of: a net of corresponding government and non-governmental specialized agencies; pre-departure trainings and cultural, professional and language orientation; targeted employment in line with regional labour market needs; consultative services; and information campaigns.

- **Research on the labour market needs in selected Russian Federation regions and legislative review – USD 288,000**
- **Networking of agencies and development of a specialized online information exchange tool – USD 720,460**
- **Pre-departure trainings and orientation courses – USD 288,000**
- **Information campaigns – USD 720,460**
- **Information and consultative centres in selected regions – USD 288,000**

### Migration Policy and Research

At the request of FMS, IOM will organize and conduct research on labour migration in the Russian Federation and Central Asian countries. IOM will collect and analyze information on employment mechanisms for migrants, actors/service providers operating in the labour market, recruitment agencies, mediators, different centres offering social and legal assistance, NGOs, trade unions and other existing government, non-governmental and commercial organizations working for migrants. The study will also identify best practices and specific gaps particularly with regard to legislation, information support and infrastructure development.

- **Targeted research on labour migration – USD 200,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION – USD 11,245,840**

## TURKEY

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Turkey's unique position at the crossing of continents presents the country with some formidable migration challenges. Turmoil in the neighbouring region creates a considerable risk of humanitarian outflows. Turkey is also a passageway of irregular migrants on their often desperate journey westwards. While the economy grows at buoyant rates, regional imbalances remain pronounced and lead to much internal mobility. IOM has been assisting Turkey through a comprehensive approach to migration management aimed at increasing local ownership and expertise levels.

Combating human trafficking remains a priority for Turkey. IOM helps to ensure protection for victims and also to identify long-term solutions for reintegration. Greater effort should be directed to increase the rate of prosecutions and to secure the victim's full trust and cooperation. IOM will work to facilitate dialogue and cooperation between Turkey and the main countries of origin, a precondition for finding shared solutions to common concerns. On another linked domain, IOM is assisting Turkish counterparts to implement recommendations of the national action plan on migration. This will help align Turkey's migratory framework with EU standards and fulfil Turkey's European agenda. The ultimate goal is to establish a cohesive approach to migration management that blends security and protection concerns and meets Turkey's fast changing needs.



## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Migration and Development

Migration can be a catalyst to achievement of the UN millennium development goals. In this regard IOM, joining force with UN partners, is developing a project to drive the human and financial capital generated by migrants into job opportunities and improved livelihood of regions of origin.

- **Putting migration to work: tapping migrant remittances to foster local development – USD 800,000**

### Regulating Migration

#### Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

As a priority for 2008, IOM plans to implement a comprehensive project to facilitate the voluntary return of irregular migrants and unsuccessful asylum seekers stranded in Turkey through the provision of information and counselling, return transportation, support for obtaining travel documents, and transit, reception and reintegration assistance.

- **Assisted voluntary return for irregular migrants stranded in Turkey – USD 300,000**

### Counter-trafficking

IOM will work to further strengthen coordination within the national task force, draw on NGO partners and build sustainable capacity to run a the national counter-trafficking referral services. IOM will propose implementation of a prevention approach aimed at changing public perceptions of human trafficking and supporting affirmative action to address demand through a wide range of interventions. IOM will also assist the judiciary to bring more perpetrators to justice and guarantee the protection of victims; this will involve promoting cross-border cooperation and enhancing regional data collection capacity, research and analysis.

- **Prevention of re-trafficking through reintegration efforts (police-NGO-IOM cooperation) – USD 250,000**
- **Ensure long-term sustenance of referral and protection services and multi-level approaches to prevention – USD 350,000**
- **Consolidate prosecution and penalization through enhanced interagency operations – USD 200,000**

### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

Within the framework of the national action plan on migration and asylum, IOM will provide advice on the establishment and management of reception centres and the provision of return assistance in line with EU and international standards. IOM will carry out a needs assessment with its national partners to ascertain technical cooperation requirements for the handling of irregular stranded migrants and then will provide training and capacity building on the screening, referral and handling of irregular migrants. Furthermore IOM will facilitate regional cooperation on data sharing and dialogue for managing irregular migration.

IOM also expects to implement a second phase of an ongoing project aimed at review of the national action plan against the EU *acquis* and its requirements, further its implementation through capacity-building workshops and dissemination and awareness-raising materials.

- **Stemming irregular migration from Turkey through the promotion and support to data exchange and sharing of best practices between Turkey and its neighbours – USD 300,000**
- **Strengthening Turkey's migration management system through needs assessment of the reception facilities based on international best practices – USD 125,000**

- **Supporting border migration management through capacity building for the Mol and the Turkish Army (land forces) – USD 180,000**

### Migration Policy and Research

#### Migration Policy Forum

IOM aims to promote a national debate on migration and its implication for Turkey. IOM will work with institutional partners to assess scope and patterns of this new phenomenon and help determine eventual needs that can be met within the current normative framework. Furthermore IOM aims to encourage a public debate on how national policies should reflect the long-term implications that EU accession will carry in terms of integration of regular immigrants.

- **Advance Turkey's migration policy debate along the EU integration path – USD 110,000**

### Research

Data and quantitative and qualitative analysis on the multifaceted dimension of migration is a pre-requisite to better understanding current and potential migration challenges for Turkey. This will help fill current gaps and enable decision makers to explore policy approaches that reflect current realities and pragmatic innovative solutions.

- **Assessing Turkey's long-term migratory propensity in an EU accession perspective – USD 65,000**
- **The long road to return: outcomes of return migration and its contribution to development and cultural changes – USD 50,000**
- **Supporting the Ministry of Labour and the Turkish Statistical Institute to elaborate a socio-demographic picture of Turkish citizens living abroad – USD 60,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR TURKEY**  
– USD 2,790,000

## UKRAINE

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The general increase in irregular migration worldwide along with migratory flows towards the new EU borders, have had a pronounced impact on Ukraine - creating new management challenges for an already-strained system.

Migration for economic purposes appears to be by far the primary motivation, though there is a sizeable percentage of migrants moving away from volatile situations in neighbouring states. The influx of migrants creates new challenges in the area of interdiction, reception or detention, care and services, and registration and assisted voluntary return. Moreover, smuggling networks that facilitate many of these movements are growing which call for tailored and coordinated law enforcement responses. Government capacities to respond are limited and even strong efforts backed by genuine political will are unable to keep pace with these growing challenges.

Based on the results of research conducted by IOM in 2006, Ukraine remains one of the main countries of origin in Europe for victims of trafficking in human beings, including exploitation for labour, prostitution and domestic servitude. The IOM caseload suggests that Western European countries, Russia, and Turkey are among the top destinations for Ukrainian victims of trafficking. Moreover, the latest data indicate that Ukraine is gradually becoming a country of

destination itself, and cases of internal trafficking have increased in number. Therefore, trafficking in human beings requires coherent and comprehensive response from the national authorities and the international community at large.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

By building upon and complementing IOM's past and present activities in Ukraine and Eastern Europe, and in order to ultimately eradicate trafficking in human beings and its negative effect on society, IOM adheres to the three-pronged strategic approach of prevention, prosecution and protection in the development of its counter-trafficking policies and programmes. Projects are neither designed nor implemented in isolation, and build upon previous project achievements with multiple stakeholders, research on various aspects of human trafficking, national and local information campaigns and the reintegration monitoring and referral system. Since the programme began, more than 4,500 victims of trafficking have been provided with assistance including medical, psychological, legal and other.

- **Combating trafficking in human beings in Ukraine and Moldova – USD 190,301 (co-funding requirement)**
- **Countering trafficking in persons: Ukraine – USD 2,914,142**
- **Combating trafficking in human beings: Ukraine – USD 2,071,000**
- **Mainstreaming anticorruption activities in criminal justice for trafficking in persons – USD 399,353**
- **Countering trafficking in minors (Ukraine, Russia, Turkey) – USD 118,000**
- **Combating trafficking in human beings: strengthening prosecution capabilities in Ukraine – USD 300,000**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM continues its support in strengthening the capacity of the government to establish and operationalize a unified system for

migration management in Ukraine. IOM assists in implementing aspects of Ukraine's programme to combat irregular migration, including policy and management improvements, aligning Ukraine's migration management system with European, international and regional mechanisms, and strengthening border management. Ukraine is one of the major pilot countries for IOM's data-sharing mechanism and is currently initiating institutional reform to better consolidate data collection at the national level. IOM also provides hands-on training in visa issuance and detection practices.

IOM's activities include enhancing migrant rights, supporting and monitoring international health standards, interpretation services and access to legal aid for irregular migrants and rejected asylum seekers stranded in Ukraine, trainings and seminars on European best practices, technical assistance and strengthening of cross-border cooperation between Ukraine and neighbouring new EU member states and WNIS.

- **Capacity building in migration management: Ukraine, phase III – USD 2,000,000**

### **Facilitating Migration**

IOM plans to further enhance migration management capacity in Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus for effective labour migratory movements to the European Union and other destination countries, thereby, reducing irregular migration and the associated dangers of forced labour, smuggling and trafficking. This programme forms an important element in the regional strategy of building capacities in establishing and managing regular labour migration programmes.

- **Technical cooperation and assistance in concluding bilateral labour agreements and facilitating labour migration – USD 500,000**
- **Enhancing the impact of return migration: reintegration and remittances in Ukraine – USD 500,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR UKRAINE  
– USD 8,992,796**

# Central Europe

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Migration issues in Central Europe have been dominated recently by the emigration of nationals of the ten new EU member states following their accession to the EU and subsequent resulting labour shortages. Many of the countries of the region, such as Poland and Slovakia, are experiencing outflows of their qualified workforce to countries such as the United Kingdom and Ireland, which did not introduce transition periods on the free movement of people within the European Union.

On the other hand, demographic stagnation, economic growth, educational mismatch and continued emigration to Western Europe of skilled professionals create labour shortages in certain sectors of the economy, which may require bringing workers from abroad. Such trends create a need for proactive labour immigration policy, promoting regular channels and curbing irregular ones, and new measures to effectively integrate immigrants.

A common feature of migration in Central Europe is that a large proportion of migrants find themselves, at least at a certain point, in an irregular situation. IOM in cooperation with the governments in the region, continues to provide voluntary return assistance to unsuccessful asylum seekers and irregular migrants.

Central and Eastern Europe is also a key geographical area of concern when it comes to combating organized crime. The main trafficking routes lead from Russia and the Baltics through Poland and the Czech Republic to Germany, from Ukraine through Poland, Slovakia, Hungary to Austria and Germany and further. The accession of the new member states means that the borders of the European Union are now closer to key source and transit countries. At the same time, Central European countries increasingly become countries of destination for trafficking as their economic situation and labour market improve. In this context IOM continues to give strategic importance to combating trafficking through prevention efforts, also targeting the demand side of trafficking.

The new EU border and the Schengen accession of the new EU member states pose new challenges to border management and migration health. Health risks relate to migrants' health and the public health of the border region and the European Union as a whole. IOM intends to address this issue through capacity building of relevant authorities and direct assistance to migrants.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration Health

The health status of migrants and ethnic minority groups, such as Roma, is frequently worse than that of the general population in Central Europe. Migrants are more vulnerable to health risks as a result of their generally lower socio-economic position and sometimes because of their traumatic migration experiences as well as inadequate social support and discrimination. IOM aims to provide health assistance to irregular migrants crossing the EU eastern border area and provide capacity building to border guards on public health minimum standards.

- **Increasing public safety alongside the new eastern European border – USD 424,000**

#### Migration and Development

Remittances constitute a large proportion of GDP of several countries in the region and are an important livelihood strategy

for local populations. Their productive use and investment offer an opportunity for advancing local development and contribute to poverty reduction. IOM intends to carry out research into possible linkages between migrant communities and investment opportunities in rural areas in the countries of origin in Albania, BiH, Serbia, Romania and Poland as the biggest recipient of remittances in the region.

- **Migrant remittances for rural development – USD 450,000**

#### Regulating Migration

##### Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

IOM continues to support the countries in the region in the development of their migration management in line with EU requirements, including cooperation with the new EU border management agency FRONTEX. In Central Europe, goals for return programmes include creating better regional synergies through harmonization of practices, promotion of voluntary returns among policymakers, developing improved systems to provide return-related, country of origin information, and introducing stronger reintegration components to returning stranded migrants and asylum seekers.

- **Enhancing mechanisms and harmonizing standards in the field of voluntary return of irregular migrants in EU Central European member states, part III – USD 58,771 (co-funding requirement)**
- **Return for development: best practices for reintegration – USD 293,000**

#### Counter-trafficking

In the last years, Central Europe has mainly been seen as a destination and transit region for trafficking in human beings but the latest data suggest a re-emergence of trafficking from the region as well, mainly to Western Europe and to the western hemisphere. Through regional research, IOM has in 2006 started to assess needs and possibilities for new counter-trafficking measures addressing the demand side of the sex sector.

- **Pilot campaign for awareness raising on the demand side of trafficking – USD 220,000**

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

With irregular migration continuously taking on new forms, it is important to maintain a strong regional dimension in the fight against it and the criminal organizations facilitating it. To this end, exchange of experience, knowledge and new innovative practices are being encouraged by IOM.

- **Black Sea regional cooperation in migration management – USD 100,000**
- **Temporary exchange/placement of law enforcement officers for enhanced cooperation in the fight against trafficking and smuggling in an enlarged EU – USD 249,000**
- **European conference on people smuggling through central and eastern Europe: review of latest trends and best practices – USD 220,000**

#### Facilitating Migration

##### Labour Migration

More thorough knowledge of demographic and economic parameters is needed for development of appropriate labour

migration policies, as well as increased national dialogue to further build mechanisms for policy development and consultation between countries.

- **Combating illegal employment of foreigners in the enlarged EU – USD 50,000 (co-funding requirement)**
- **Encouraging inter-regional mobility of workers towards social cohesion in Central Europe – USD 314,000**

### **Migrant Integration**

As Central European countries increasingly become immigration countries, they face the clear need to take action to facilitate the integration of permanent migrants. This requires cooperative efforts at all public administrative levels, with NGOs and international organizations. IOM has begun to provide capacity building to NGOs for effective integration support to migrants and a regional website was created for the mutual exchange of information and best practices.

- **Information, advocacy and referral for migrants' integration in Central Europe – USD 502,000**
- **Building capacity of migrant communities to define their integration strategy and needs – USD 690,000**
- **Promoting diversity: a key to modern democracy – USD 628,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CENTRAL EUROPE – USD 4,198,771**

## **BULGARIA**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Bulgaria is a country of origin, destination and transit for migrants, and is becoming attractive due to its improving economic situation and accession to the European Union. Bulgaria's southeast land border with Turkey, along with its east border with the Black Sea became an external border of the enlarged European Union. The western border with the Republic of Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia also turned into an external EU border. Bulgaria's EU accession and resulting increased access to the EU labour markets will also mean outward migration of Bulgarian nationals. Bulgaria will become a transit country for labour migrants from the Middle East and Asia, who are looking for easy access to the European market. Most of these economic migrants have low awareness of their rights and responsibilities, which makes them vulnerable to forced labour exploitation.

Bulgaria is still a country of origin for victims of trafficking to Western Europe and at the same time has become a destination or transit country for victims, mainly from the former Soviet Union. IOM is the key government counterpart in combating and preventing trafficking in persons; under IOM's auspices, the Bulgarian National Counter-trafficking Commission elaborated a comprehensive national action plan for prevention and combating human trafficking and victims' protection in 2007.

IOM supports the government to address migration challenges, to respond to external migration pressures, and to promote regular migration and protection of migrants' rights. IOM strategy for 2008 will aim to continue to build government capacity for migration management with a strong focus on assistance to vulnerable groups and humanitarian cases, including support to unaccompanied minors, development of adequate mechanisms for return and social integration of migrants.

## **PROGRAMME AREAS**

### **Migration Health**

IOM aims to stimulate the development of effective public health strategies in response to mobility-related health vulnerabilities in the context of interaction between migrants and resident communities. IOM will also support the development of adequate national response mechanisms and enhance partnership policy dialogue within the European Union and its neighbouring countries to reduce vulnerabilities related to the spread of infection and diseases.

IOM will put special emphasis on Roma health issues particularly in view of their segregation, inadequate living conditions and poverty. A comprehensive, coordinated policy approach will be pursued for improvement of health services and integration into the labour market.

- **Response to public health vulnerabilities related to infectious diseases of mobile populations – USD 250,000**
- **Mobility and Roma health (pilot stage) – USD 500,000**

### **Migration and Development**

Temporary labour migration is still the main reason behind Bulgarian migration. With a significant shift of the profile of potential migrants to highly mobile, well-educated and young populations, IOM plans to alleviate the effect of the brain drain and harness the potential of labour migration as a positive force for economic and social development. With partners, the potential for transfer of knowledge and know-how from qualified nationals will be increased and transnational networks established to improve remittances management, targeting development of communities at risk and addressing the root causes of migration. This will include exchange of best practices and expertise, managing remittances for the purpose of community development, providing employment opportunities, micro-credit schemes, income-generation activities and targeted assistance to migrant families.

- **IOM pilot project for exchange of best practices related to community development addressing root causes of migration targeted at Bulgarian communities abroad – USD 500,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

In order to enhance and reinforce Bulgaria's administrative and operational capacity to deal with issues related to irregular migration, IOM will aim to facilitate the voluntary return of irregular migrants and unsuccessful asylum seekers in Bulgaria in the context of development and introduction of a national assisted voluntary return programme in line with EU standards.

- **Establishment of national assisted voluntary return programme – USD 950,000**

### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM aims to develop the national capacity of both government and civil society to effectively combat trafficking in persons. Community outreach as well as awareness-raising activities will be carried out among vulnerable groups. To ensure the effective functioning of local government entities that combat and prevent trafficking in persons, IOM will provide technical assistance, transfer and exchange of know-how, expertise, working practices and networking activities to local administrations, NGOs and service providers. IOM also intends to facilitate development of a child counter-trafficking prevention module for schools in cooperation with national educational authorities, the national counter-trafficking commission and relevant professionals.

IOM will promote and develop best practices for the collection, storage and processing of standardized data on human trafficking.



Through this project, IOM will aim to improve transnational cooperation and coordination of data sharing through the use of harmonized data management systems. This will strengthen analytical, monitoring and evaluation activities.

- **Comprehensive counter-trafficking programmes**  
– USD 550,000

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

In order to enhance Bulgaria's capacity for migration management, IOM will assess and monitor migration trends and flows to/from Bulgaria to serve as a basis for informed analysis and development of effective migration management policies. IOM will provide technical assistance and capacity building to facilitate the development of procedures for inter-agency cooperation in line with EU standards. Familiarization visits to EU member states and third countries will be organized to allow for exchange of know-how, specialized trainings and strengthening international cooperation in the Black Sea region and the new EU neighbourhood.

- **Technical assistance and capacity-building programme in migration management** – USD 500,000
- **Technical assistance and capacity-building programme in management of irregular migration** – USD 500,000
- **Cross-border cooperation between Bulgaria and neighbouring countries** – USD 300,000
- **Support to the Government of Bulgaria in setting up a temporary centre for irregular migrants** – USD 500,000

### **Facilitating Migration**

#### **Labour Migration**

Based on its experience and through its network of information consultancy support information centres, IOM will develop pilot labour migration programmes to serve the needs of both destination and sending country's labour markets, to guarantee observance of the host country's migration regime while at the same time providing for the protection of migrants' rights.

- **Bilateral labour migration scheme** – USD 350,000

#### **Migrant Integration**

In light of EU membership, which will increase migration flows to Bulgaria and in support of government's efforts to address irregular migration and manage return migration in line with EU standards, IOM is planning to build the capacity of the government to develop relevant policies and mechanisms to integrate lawfully residing migrants. Through trainings and study visits to EU member states with developed migrant integration procedures, IOM will assist the authorities in developing a national pilot programme for integration of migrants including recognised refugees.

- **Pilot national migrant integration programme**  
– USD 400,000

### **Migration Policy and Research**

IOM will continue to promote better understanding of migration issues through research on migration trends to serve as basis for development of relevant national migration policies. Within regional initiatives, IOM will continue to coordinate preparation of the Bulgarian input to regional migration research, relying on expertise of professionals and practitioners in the field.

- **Migration-related research** – USD 80,000

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BULGARIA**  
– USD 5,380,000

## **CZECH REPUBLIC**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

As a new EU member state, the Czech Republic is becoming a significant country of destination for labour migrants. Due to favourable economic conditions, the Czech Republic is actively recruiting workers from overseas to fill labour market gaps. In this context, IOM provides assistance through the active selection of qualified workers programme, currently open to nationals of Belarus, BiH, Bulgaria, Croatia, Canada, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

As integration of regular resident migrants slowly becomes an issue in the Czech Republic, IOM is actively involved in the field of integration of migrants through capacity building of NGOs and public officials as well as providing information on integration services to migrants directly, such as for health insurance provisions.

In 2008, joining the Schengen area is of importance for the government and in this context an information campaign has been launched to familiarize the public with the Schengen treaty provisions.

Counter-trafficking continues to be an area of concern for the government with its national counter-trafficking strategy in place. IOM will be involved in implementation of the strategy through training and capacity building of public authorities and information campaigns in countries of origin.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Migration Health**

The large number of legally resident foreigners in the Czech Republic on one side and health insurance requirements and hospital debt on the other indicate a need for an information campaign on the importance of health insurance. A country-wide series of seminars is foreseen for 2008 and IOM will organize this regionally with assistance from local NGOs and migrant community organizations.

- **Health insurance information campaign** – USD 28,000

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

Return projects have a long tradition in the Czech Republic. IOM's managed AVR programme is financed by the Czech Mol.

IOM intends to strengthen the programme in support of migrants and government agencies by providing return counselling and advice in centres where foreigners reside. A system of return counselling will be managed by IOM in cooperation with government and NGO stakeholders.

- **Advisory return centre for all returnees from the Czech Republic** – USD 75,000

#### **Counter-trafficking**

Combating trafficking is one of the government's priorities and IOM aims to build the capacity of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies to better understand and combat forced labour. A series of seminars and training of trainers (ToT) workshops for judicial academy teachers and trainers is planned. IOM also intends to focus its prevention efforts in Mongolia as one of the most important source countries. IOM will disseminate adequate, accurate and updated information on Czech migration possibilities, and correct the myths and misconceptions associated with work opportunities in the Czech Republic.

- **Capacity building of prosecutors and judiciary and law**

enforcement agencies at the international airports as the external EU border – USD 52,000

- **Informed migration from Mongolia to the Czech Republic: prevention of forced labour and human trafficking – USD 70,755**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM aims to increase future cooperation between the Czech Republic and countries in Central Asia, Georgia and Moldova by facilitating the mobility of experts, creation of an expert network, sharing best practices and development of long-term joint cooperation plans.

IOM intends to build capacity and provide training to border guards in Armenia and Moldova. This project will seek to establish contacts between trainers from three countries and develop and adapt updated curricula for basic and specialized trainings of border guards.

- **Capacity building of migration and border management in Central Asia – USD 82,000**
- **Capacity building of Iraqi experts – Centres for boarder guards – USD 100,000**
- **Capacity building of migration and border management in Georgia and Moldova – USD 100,000**
- **Capacity building of migration management in Moldova – USD 76,000**
- **Capacity building of border guards trainers from Armenia and Moldova in the Czech Republic – USD 80,000**

### **Facilitating Migration**

#### **Labour Migration**

Labour migration is a major area of focus for the government as a strategy for filling labour market gaps. IOM's project for the selection of a qualified foreign workforce entered its fourth year of successful implementation. IOM intends to organize an international seminar to share experiences and best practices in designing immigration policies with respect to the country of origin, migrants and labour market in the host country.

- **Seminar on experience sharing with selected countries with immigration tradition – USD 12,000**

#### **Migrant Integration**

An integration strategy plan has been introduced by the state, which will cover all legally residing foreigners. IOM will continue to administer and update the website [www.domavcr.cz](http://www.domavcr.cz) with relevant information for foreigners ranging from immigration conditions, social security to health insurance requirements.

- **Informed immigration and integration website – USD 10,000**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

IOM participates and organizes ad hoc events relevant to migration policy. The priorities in 2008 will focus on schooling of migrants and the introduction of courses on migration issues as an inter-disciplinary subject in the school curriculum. IOM intends to organize a summer school for graduates and post-graduates in social sciences using the IOM essentials of migration management as a training material.

- **Summer school on migration studies – USD 29,500**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
CZECH REPUBLIC – USD 715,255**

## **HUNGARY**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Traditionally, Hungary is a key transit, source and destination country of both regular and irregular migratory movement. Its geographic location, EU membership and relative prosperity act as a pull factor for migrants from neighbouring countries, including ethnic Hungarians.

Hungary's accession to the European Union has not brought dramatic changes in the migration trends of the country. Despite the expectations and reviving fears, the number of those who seek asylum in Hungary has not grown, but kept decreasing.

In preparation for the full fledged participation of the country in the Schengen cooperation, an up-to-date, secure, parallel border administration system needs to be operational.

The responses and actions of the government to prevent and combat the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings have brought the country to Tier 1 status according to recognized U.S. trafficking in persons report standards (2007). Young women and girls are trafficked to, from and through Hungary, and in effect through all countries in the region for the purpose of sexual and other forms of exploitation. Internal trafficking also occurs from areas of high unemployment in eastern to western Hungary.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Migration Health**

IOM will support the Hungarian government to facilitate effective migration management by developing an international post-graduate Master's in Public Health programme in migration health, designed for physicians and medical administrators/health managers involved in the assessment and care of migrants and the development of health programmes and policies affecting migrant and destination country populations.

- **Postgraduate programme in migration medicine at Pécs University – USD 570,000**

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

In order to reinforce Hungary's AVR framework, IOM will continue to facilitate the voluntary return of unsuccessful asylum seekers in Hungary to their country of origin through enhanced outreach and return counselling and information.

- **Assisted voluntary return and information programme – USD 170,625**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM will continue to assist in the development of law enforcement measures and capacity building within the inter-institutional counter-trafficking network while also reinforcing the structures required for the protection of and assistance to trafficked persons.

- **Strengthening national counter-trafficking response – USD 361,004**

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

In order to enhance Hungary's administrative capacity to deal with migration management, IOM will conduct migration-related research to follow and monitor migration trends and flows to/from Hungary. This research will serve as a basis for informed analysis and development of effective migration management policies in the country.

- **Technical assistance and capacity-building programme in migration management – USD 300,000**

### **Facilitating Migration**

IOM will assist the government in facilitating the integration of migrants legally residing in Hungary into the labour market and promoting job mobility among Hungarian nationals, both within Hungary as well as other countries of the European Union.

- **National information campaign and integration of migrants in the labour market – USD 180,000**
- **At home in Europe – USD 63,968 (co-funding requirement)**

### **Migration Policy and Research**

This research project is proposed to continue counter-trafficking efforts and activities including the compilation of updated information on the human trafficking phenomenon in Hungary.

- **Research on trafficking potential to/from/through Hungary – USD 55,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR HUNGARY  
– USD 1,700,597**

## **POLAND**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Poland is a country of origin, destination and transit for migrants. Poland's EU accession and greater accessibility of the Western European labour markets resulted in the outflow of both high- and low-skilled labour from Poland, mainly to the United Kingdom and Ireland. The impact of the emigration is felt in the domestic labour market resulting in acute labour shortages in some sectors such as constructions or health care. As a result, and in order to respond to the needs of this quickly developing economy, Poland has begun to look for strategies to, attract Poles back as well as to attract foreign manpower to Poland.

The growing number of legally resident foreigners in Poland requires initiatives promoting integration of migrants with the host society. As integration is a two-way process, it is also important to address the need for greater awareness and recognition of the positive impact migrants have on the host community.

IOM will continue supporting efforts to reduce irregular migration and combat trafficking in human beings and labour exploitation of migrants.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Migration Health**

IOM intends to establish a mechanism of prevention and detection of TB among Vietnamese migrants in Poland and will enable access to accurate TB diagnosis and prevention. This is an effective manner to respond to the health needs of migrants and to combat the spread of TB.

- **Tuberculosis detection and prevention campaign among Vietnamese migrants in Poland, pilot project – USD 131,000**

#### **Migration and Development**

To contribute to the development of policies and strategies utilizing emigration flows as a potential force for development of countries of origin, IOM proposes to organize a conference on migration

from Central Europe to Western Europe and, more specifically, the recent increased migration following EU enlargement in 2004.

- **Conference on migration and development in Poland – USD 50,000**

### **Regulating Migration**

#### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

Using its network of offices in countries of origin, IOM will develop individually-tailored reintegration assistance for returnees to Chechnya, Dagestan and Ingushetia, to the extent possible through referral. Such assistance will help returnees find employment and start their own businesses, and will partially cover the costs of further education, vocational training, medical treatment and housing. Financial incentives will also be provided to employers.

- **Reintegration assistance to returnees from Poland to the Russian Federation (Chechnya, Dagestan, Ingushetia) – USD 110,000**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

In order to provide more effective assistance to victims of trafficking, IOM proposes to organize an expert seminar to share experience and identify best practices in psychological counselling of victims of trafficking. This project will enhance cooperation between psychologists and service providers through exchange of ideas and expertise, and will assist in forming a transnational network for the sharing of best practices.

- **Best practices in psychological support to victims of trafficking: expert seminar – USD 51,000**

### **Facilitating Migration**

#### **Labour Migration**

In order to alleviate labour shortages caused by massive emigration of Polish nationals to the European Union, IOM proposes to facilitate regular labour migration of qualified workers from Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan to Poland by linking interested applicants with job vacancies in Poland in the agriculture and construction sectors, and offering assistance in filing applications for residence and work permits. To offset the negative effects of labour emigration on the Polish society and economy, IOM will work to encourage the return of Polish labour migrants from abroad and provide potential migrants in Poland with information about migration opportunities and realities within the European labour market.

- **Facilitating labour migration to Poland – USD 661,000**
- **Supporting informed migration decisions: virtual resource centre for returning and potential migrants in Poland – USD 666,700**

#### **Migrant Integration**

IOM aims to contribute to promoting integration of migrants through the implementation of a broad awareness-raising campaign among the general public, the mass media, public officials and educators about migrants' social and economic contributions to the host community. In addition, IOM will still concentrate on supporting and promoting access of persons granted tolerated stay status to the labour market through intensive Polish language training, information provision regarding rights, requirements and subsidized employment. The issues relating to women migrants will be addressed by providing them with easy access to information by updating and maintaining an already-existing integration website. Finally, IOM will raise awareness among public officials, NGOs, academia and migrant communities on cultural, social and religious aspects of integration by organizing a one-day seminar on the issue.

- **Celebrating diversity: information campaign** – USD 415,000
- **Facilitation of integration of persons granted tolerated stay status in Poland** – USD 50,000
- **Facilitating integration of migrant women through information** – USD 15,000

#### **Migration Policy and Research**

IOM intends to examine the economic and social impact of Albanian, Romanian, and Polish migration flows on key destination countries (United Kingdom, Germany, Greece and Belgium) as well as the impact these flows have on sending countries. The research hypothesis is that accession improves overall development for both sending and receiving states. The larger objective will be to understand how stages of accession affect migration and development processes so as to provide policy recommendations for improving the economic and social impacts of migration on sending and receiving countries.

- **The migration and development impact of accession into the European Union** – USD 194,677

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR POLAND**  
– USD 2,344,377

## **ROMANIA**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Migration issues in Romania have been affected by the country's accession to the European Union on 1 January 2007. Romania membership is likely to result in attracting increased immigration to Romania while also allowing Romanian citizens to access the EU labour market. At the same time, Romania's geographical position implies the responsibility of managing over 2,000 km of the EU eastern border.

The government has developed a new migration strategy for 2007-2010 following the priorities of The Hague Programme of the European Union. The strategy emphasizes the need for an effective migration management and sets objectives for three main migration areas: 1) controlled immigration; 2) prevention of, and fighting, irregular migration; and 3) asylum and social integration. IOM will actively support the implementation of the migration strategy through the provision of expertise in a range of migration management issues, such as in project development and project management, and in emergency operations. At the same time, IOM will make available its experience in developing and managing EC-funded national and regional migration projects and will facilitate the necessary cooperation.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management**

Romania takes part in international burden and responsibility sharing, and has already participated in a number of humanitarian operations. In 2008, through the joint efforts of UNHCR, the government and IOM, evacuation transit facilities (ETF) will be established for the temporary relocation in Romania of refugees at-risk and in need of emergency protection. Another emergency area in which IOM has been required to assist in Romania is natural disaster management and preparedness.

- **Establishment of evacuation transit facilities (ETF) in Romania** – USD 1,047,800

- **Community mobilization in times of floods** – USD 195,750

#### **Migration Health**

##### **Health Promotion and Assistance to Migrants**

Significant numbers of Romanian-trained health workers migrate every year to developed countries. This loss of human resources is a challenge to the national health care system. Such emigration has negative impact not only on the provision of health care in Romania, but also on government investment in the training of health professionals. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, IOM plans to gather main players and stakeholders involved in the recruitment of health professionals from Romania in order to explore policy options that would diminish the brain drain.

- **Workshop on brain drain of health professionals from Romania** – USD 25,120

##### **Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-Affected Populations**

At the request of UNHCR and building on the success of the post-arrival health assessment of Uzbek refugees in 2005, IOM will carry out health assessments for the detection of significant physical and mental health problems, diseases of public health concern, HIV counselling and referrals in the ETF. Post-arrival health assessments have proven to be not only an effective tool for the evaluation of refugees' medical conditions, but also a key to their successful adaptation to a new environment and a source of planning of health care programmes during refugees' stay in the ETF.

- **Post-arrival health assessment for ETF refugees (costs are included in the budget of the ETF facilities project above).**

#### **Migration and Development**

Romanian migrant workers are an important source of income for their families back home. However, remittances of Romanian migrants are still overwhelmingly used for consumption. IOM aims to support the investment of remittances in both private and community welfare projects in communities of origin in Romania by optimizing migrants' and migrant families' access to financial services and products. IOM's initiatives seek to facilitate the inclusion of "un-banked" recipients of remittances in the local financial systems and to build capacity for the creation of remittance services at the receiving end through better awareness of labour migration and remittance management issues.

- **Migrant remittances and rural development in Romania** – USD 337,811

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

IOM has carried out AVR from Romania since 2006, based on a MoU with the government. Activities in 2008 will aim to consolidate and complement core activities through continued training of officials, further development of return information and counselling services, improved migrant outreach, networking and linkages with relevant agencies in the local administration and with selected NGOs. Piloting tailored reintegration assistance schemes in the countries of origin are also envisaged so as to facilitate sustainable returns.

- **Enhanced migrant counselling** – USD 38,202
- **AVR best practices training** – USD 28,341
- **Pilot project on return reintegration assistance** – USD 52,555

#### **Counter-trafficking**

Since 2000, IOM has carried out annual programmes addressing all major aspects of trafficking, in cooperation with all relevant



government agencies and a network of NGOs. IOM's counterpart and main partner is the National Agency against Trafficking in Persons, which is the national authority coordinating the implementation of policies in the field of trafficking in persons and monitoring the protection and assistance provided to victims. This partnership will continue in 2008, with a focus on victim assistance, protection and on fine-tuning the legal framework regulating victim assistance.

- **Emergency assistance to victims of trafficking**  
– USD 220,728
- **Strengthening shelter capacity** – USD 84,950
- **Voluntary return of third country national victims of trafficking**  
– USD 110,445
- **Review of counter-trafficking legislation** – USD 26,780
- **Training of law enforcement personnel** – USD 29,790

### **Facilitating Migration**

Labour migration flows from Romania have increased significantly in the recent years, with an estimated 1.5-2 million Romanians currently working abroad. In the broader EU context, Romania needs to consolidate its migration management capacity regarding both the migration of its own nationals in the EU space and the inflows of TCNs to Romania. IOM will assist the government to streamline and consolidate its capacity to effectively manage labour migration from Romania and to address the needs of Romanian migrant workers.

- **Action to consolidate labour migration management in Romania** – USD 110,277
- **Workshop on management of labour shortages in Romania**  
– USD 44,500

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ROMANIA**  
– USD 2,353,049

## **SLOVAKIA**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Slovakia has traditionally been a transit country for migrants from Eastern Europe and Asia heading towards Western Europe. In recent years, the rapidly improving economic situation in Slovakia makes the country increasingly attractive for migrants of all kinds—irregular, asylum seekers, as well as labour migrants. In response, the government adopted a migration policy in 2005, to which IOM provided input and is part of its implementation.

Slovakia's membership in the European Union has an effect on labour migration movements both in and out of the country. In light of the increasing outflows of labour force towards the old EU countries and projected demographic decline, Slovakia prepares to address possible labour force shortages in certain segments of the labour market. In this context, IOM intends to produce an in-depth analysis of the labour force migration in and out of Slovakia and its current and prospective impact on the Slovak labour market.

Policies relating to the integration of migrants are currently under development in Slovakia. Most attention has been paid to integration of recognized refugees. IOM, through its walk-in migration information centres (MIC) in Bratislava and Košice, provides direct assistance to migrants in Slovakia to enable them to successfully integrate into the Slovak labour market and society. AVR is considered in Slovakia as an important migration management tool. IOM continues to be an exclusive partner of the government

in the field of AVR for unsuccessful asylum seekers and irregular migrants in Slovakia. More outreach efforts are planned to inform migrants about available assistance.

Despite Slovakia's successful economic transition, certain disadvantaged groups such as Roma have failed to benefit from economic growth. Combined factors of low qualifications, long-term unemployment, discrimination by employers and lack of regional employment opportunities have resulted in high levels of Roma emigration to Western Europe. There is a need to raise awareness about asylum and migration realities in the European Union and to continue efforts to stabilize this community. Development of social enterprises in cooperation with local NGOs and Roma organizations has proven to be a good example of successful stabilization of Roma in the country.

Trafficking in human beings remains a growing phenomenon in Slovakia. IOM continues to serve as the main referral point for organizations and institutions active in the prevention of trafficking as well as in providing assistance to victims. IOM has participated in the development of Slovakia's counter-trafficking action plan, developed a model for the government of assistance for victims of trafficking and became a strategic partner of the national counter-trafficking coordinator.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Migration and Development**

IOM has successfully implemented a series of projects aimed at stabilizing the Roma community. In 2008, IOM intends to further contribute to the stabilization of the Roma community in the Spis region and to ease migration pressures towards EU countries by supporting employment of the disadvantaged Roma population.

- **Prevention of irregular migration through the stabilization of the Roma community in the Spis region** – USD 64,000

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

In order to enhance and reinforce Slovakia's administrative and operational capacity to deal with issues related to irregular migration, IOM expanded its AVR programme through targeted outreach efforts involving social workers from asylum centres in Slovakia. In 2008, IOM intends to include reintegration assistance to returnees in their country of origin and to provide country of origin information relevant to return.

- **Capacity building and implementation of AVR including reintegration of returnees** – USD 350,000

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM will continue its preventive counter-trafficking actions including an awareness-raising campaign, the maintenance of the "Safe Travelling" website ([www.bezpecnecestovanie.sk](http://www.bezpecnecestovanie.sk)), inclusion of trafficking issues in school curricula, and teacher and social worker training. In 2008, IOM will continue its return and reintegration programme for victims of trafficking.

- **"Safe travelling" website** – USD 3,000
- **Trafficking in curriculum** – USD 126,000
- **Mass media information campaign** – USD 150,000
- **Trafficking training for teachers** – USD 30,000
- **Counter-trafficking training for Roma social workers**  
– USD 40,000
- **Programme of return and assistance to trafficked persons**  
– USD 67,000

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM intends to facilitate technical cooperation between the Slovak

and Ukrainian governments in the field of border protection, irregular migration and the asylum system. The Slovak government will provide know how, expertise and training to their Ukrainian counterparts.

- **Technical cooperation with Ukraine – USD 50,000**

#### **Facilitating Migration**

Since 2006, IOM has been providing information and assistance to migrants in Slovakia through its Migration Integration Centre which provides help for integration into society and the labour market.

- **Operation of the IOM migration integration centre – USD 130,000**

#### **Migration Policy and Research**

Until recently Slovak labour market has not been significantly affected by labour force movements. However, membership of the country in the EU is changing labour migration flows, making labour migration a new challenge for Slovak economists and policy makers. IOM intends to produce a comprehensive analysis of labour migration to and from Slovakia and its impact on the Slovak labour market. The analysis will provide the government with objective and reliable data as well as recommendations for policy formulation in the field of labour migration and migration management.

- **Migration management as a response to the needs of the modern labour market in Slovakia – USD 259,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SLOVAKIA<  
– USD 1,269,000**

## **SLOVENIA**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Slovenia is a transit country for irregular migration coming from the Balkans region and it is becoming slowly a destination country due to its favourable economic situation and since its accession to the European Union, principally for migrants coming from BiH, Montenegro and Serbia. It has become a destination country for irregular seasonal migration due to a thriving tourism industry.

Slovenia is a transit, and to a lesser extent, destination country for women and girls trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation. With regards to trafficking, Slovenia has been classified by the U.S. trafficking in persons report as a Tier 1 country.

A majority of asylum seekers in Slovenia come from Serbia, Turkey, Montenegro, BiH and Albania. Slovenia has a sizeable population

of former refugees from BiH who have been granted permanent residence permits and assisted with integration measures.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Regulating Migration**

##### **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments**

With the exception of a pilot project for irregular migrants carried out by IOM in 2001, there have been no functioning AVR programmes in Slovenia to date although in May 2005, a MoU between IOM and the government was signed for cooperation on voluntary return of migrants. IOM is currently working with the government on a detailed implementation plan taking into consideration current migratory flows.

- **Assisted voluntary return programme in Slovenia – USD 114,000**

##### **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building**

IOM provides administrative assistance to the Stability Pact Organised Crime Training Network, which aims to strengthen regional and international cooperation in order to successfully combat cross-border organized crime in South Eastern Europe.

As a “new” EU member state with fresh experience of aligning its legislation with the EU *acquis*, and with its historical and linguistic affiliation with the Western Balkan countries, Slovenia has a significant potential to provide technical assistance to countries at various stages of the accession process. IOM intends to work with the government to utilise its expertise in migration management and justice and home affairs issues for the benefit of other Western Balkan countries.

- **Technical assistance and capacity building programme for Western Balkans in migration management – USD 300,000**

#### **Facilitating Migration**

As a country with stagnating population and low internal mobility, Slovenia is slowly experiencing labour shortages in certain sectors, such as service sector, metal industry and construction. Seasonal migration is prevalent in some sectors with Slovenians working in Italy and Austria and Croatians in Slovenia. IOM intends to work with the government to determine its labour needs and how they can be filled by bringing in a foreign workforce.

- **Assessment of labour migration needs in Slovenia – USD 30,000**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SLOVENIA  
– USD 444,000**

# European Union

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The European Union acknowledges migration management as one of the main policy challenges facing the region today. With increasing immigration flows, combined with a demographic decline within the European Union and the consequent labour shortages, policy makers at the EU and national level are supporting the development of a comprehensive approach to migration.

In proposing regular new initiatives, the European Commission has attempted to address key aspects of the migratory phenomenon including prevention of irregular migration through border management and combating trafficking in human beings, facilitation of regular migration through economic migration, promotion of the links between migration and development, and dealing with the challenges of forced migration. Cross-cutting issues such as migrant rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration are also receiving increasing attention. Developing and promoting partnerships between countries of origin, transit and destination remains a priority, as reflected in the focus on cooperation between different countries along the same migratory route. Substantially increased funding is being provided for migration-related programmes in 2007-2013, both at the EU level and for countries and regions worldwide.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration Health

The European Council's recent conclusions on extending and expanding the global approach to migration reiterated the importance of well-managed migration, border management and protection of migrants' human rights. The EU 2008-2013 health strategy is being finalised with emphasis on health consideration in all policies, reducing health inequalities and narrowing health gaps and engagement in global health.

IOM recognizes the importance of multidisciplinary and integrated action addressing the migration issues of governance, security and public health. IOM developed an initiative in partnership with the governments of Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Romania to harmonize approaches to migration health and to promote appropriate healthcare to migrants entering the EU border area as a fundamental human right, contributing to the public health safety of the enlarged European Union. IOM is also cooperating with FRONTEX on integration of migration health elements into the common core curriculum for border guards.

IOM is also focusing on the creation of overall better living conditions in regions and countries of origin to reduce migration pressures and contribute to alleviating poverty. Recognizing that that poor health impacts on social integration and economic growth and that removing barriers in access to care can foster improvement of the health systems for the benefit of the whole population, IOM is working on minority communities social inclusion initiatives.

Building upon recent European initiatives addressing health and migration, IOM aims to consolidate the results and promote multi-stakeholder engagement in the dialogue on health inequalities linked to migration. In addition, through a series of three expert workshops with partners from Austria, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Malta, Portugal and the United Kingdom, IOM will further the migration health policy agenda and foster synergies among ongoing EU-level projects to address health concerns of migrants and communities affected by migration.

Among the most pressing issues of social exclusion is inadequate access to quality health and long-term care. Minority communities, specifically the Roma and Sinti in central and south-eastern Europe, often live in very difficult situations, experiencing the most severe effects of poverty and social exclusion with a highly negative impact on health. A colossal gap exists between the health of these minority communities and that of the majority population. Moreover Roma and Sinti access of social services, including of public health care and welfare services is often inhibited by a range of factors including discrimination, lack of health awareness and awareness of rights to social assistance.

IOM recognizes the gravity of the worldwide shortage of health workers and migration flows resulting in considerable brain drain in national health systems. As such, IOM joined a consortium of partners from Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Philippines, Poland, Switzerland and the United States to research factors affecting mobility of health professionals and the impact on health systems. Studies in a selected range of representative countries are planned and IOM aims to undertake studies and conduct empirical research in Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria, Morocco and South Africa.

- **Increasing public health safety alongside the new Eastern European border line – USD 238,993 (co-funding requirement)**
- **Assisting migrants and communities: analysis of social determinants of health and health inequalities (AMAC) – USD 187,795 (co-funding requirement)**
- **Mobility of health professionals – USD 147,464 (co-funding requirement)**
- **Central European Roma health network (CERHN): promoting Roma health through mutual learning and exchange of best practices – USD 194,524 (co-funding requirement)**

#### Migration and Development

Strengthening coherence between migration and development policies and involving the diaspora in country of origin development has been identified as a priority by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium and received increased attention from the European Commission. Building on recent experience, IOM and the Government of Belgium aim to involve the African diaspora residing in Europe in economic development and health activities, and to set up similar programmes for other diaspora groups. Diaspora organizations can act as important agents for development and yet they often lack the resources and capacity necessary for them to effectively fulfil this role.

- **Moroccans residing abroad for Morocco – USD 1,543,228**
- **MIDA Great Lakes, phase IV – USD 1,873,199**
- **Strengthening the health sector and combating brain drain in Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo through involvement of the diaspora and north-south partnership – USD 1,271,068**
- **Capacity building of diaspora organizations in Belgium – USD 130,199**

#### Regulating Migration

##### Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

Return remains a cornerstone of EU migration policy and is considered as a key factor for efficient migration management, as well as for ensuring public support for elements such as regular migration and asylum. Voluntary return is considered the preferred option when compared to forced removal of TCNs illegally residing in EU territory. While some EU member states

are setting up new return programmes, others are reinforcing their existing ones and complementing them with financial, social and physiological assistance in view of reinsertion in countries of origin. The basic model of simple return with some financial and travel assistance has been expanded to include reintegration measures ranging from reinstallation grants to longer-term employment and micro-enterprise-development activities in order to facilitate the sustainability of returns.

IOM intends to foster and reinforce the dialogue between returning countries and countries of origin in all areas related to return and reintegration including counselling to returnees and referral services, information collection on countries of origin, AVR procedures, reintegration activities and return sustainability.

- **Information on return and reintegration in countries of return (IRRICO), phase II – USD 43,228 (co-funding requirement)**

### Counter-trafficking

In the context of the practical application of the European directive on temporary residence permits for victims of trafficking, there is a strong need for actions facilitating the implementation of this EU instrument at the national level. IOM proposes a new generation of actions to strengthen the impact of these processes and further improve EU counter-trafficking responses. These actions aim at enhancing the protection of victims and ensuring early identification, assistance and protection of victims' rights. A framework for exchange of information and best practices between operational specialists from various counter-trafficking institutions and organizations in the EU member states, candidate and neighbouring countries will be provided.

- **Preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and enhancing victim protection through operational networking and cooperation and joint multi-disciplinary trainings for counter-trafficking specialists in EU member states, candidate and neighbouring countries – USD 190,150 (co-funding requirement)**

### Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

In order to improve the capacity of EU member states and the

European Union as a whole to properly manage migration, it is essential to enhance channels of communication and the exchange of information and best practices on migration issues. Therefore, European institutions are keen to fund projects aimed at improving and pooling knowledge. In this context, IOM is undertaking several actions with the aim of enhancing the exchange of information and producing and disseminating best practices between national, judicial, police and administrative authorities.

- **Exchange of information and best practices on irregular migration and smuggling of migrants linked to cross border organized crime – USD 44,602 (co-funding requirement)**
- **Exchange of information and best practices on first reception, protection and treatment of unaccompanied minors (EUAM) – USD 51,905 (co-funding requirement)**

### Facilitating Migration

As it attempts to manage asylum and migration, the European Union as a whole is confronted with a number of difficult challenges. Public opinion often calls for more restrictive policies as a response to the influx of irregular migrants. Discrimination against newcomers and their consequent marginalization and social exclusion contributes to the creation of a divisive environment, and can undermine social and economic cohesion. Against this backdrop, IOM and UNHCR jointly developed a project aimed at providing information to receiving communities, many of whose concerns about migrants and asylum-seekers are based on misperception of and misinformation about the actual situation. Critical issues such as the causes of refugee flight and economic migration, human trafficking, family reunification, the particular situation of migrant and refugee women and children, and the human rights dimension of migration need to be addressed.

- **Not just numbers: teaching toolkit on migration and asylum in the European Union – USD 103,496 (co-funding requirement)**

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
EUROPEAN UNION - 6,019,851**



## OVERVIEW OF IOM/EU PROJECTS CO-FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

USD = EUR 0.694

Projects approved and partially funded by the EU	Budget line	Total Budget (EUR)	Co-funding required (USD)
Assisting migrants and communities: analysis of social determinants of health and health inequalities (AMAC)	DG SANCO -Community Action Programme for Public Health	333 333	187,795
Beyond poverty alleviation: developing a legal, regulatory and insitutional framework for leveraging migrant remittances for entrepreneurial growth in Moldova	AENEAS 2005	993 331	250,000
Capacity building for migraiton management in China	AENEAS 2005	2 499 910	400,294
Capacity Building in Border Control and Migration Management for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	AENEAS 2006	899 383	259,189
Capacity Building, Information and Awareness Raising Towards Promoting Orderly Migration from the Western Balkans	AENEAS 2006	1 275 000	393,000
Central Asian Labour Migration Programme (CALM) (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Russia)	Tacis	1 920 000	331,905
Central European Roma Health Network (CERHN) promoting Roma health through mutual learning and exchange of best practices	Mutual Learning on Social Inclusion and Social Protection	680 000	194,524
Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine and Moldova	AENEAS 2005	2 182 000	190,301
Enhancing Mechanisms and Harmonizing Standards in the field of Voluntary Return of Irregular Migrants in EU Central European Member States Part III (continuation of the Regional Project Funded by Return Preparatory Actions)	Return 2005	1 008 000	58,771
Exchange of Information and Best Practices on First Reception, Protection and Treatment of Unaccompanied Minors (EUAM)	ARGO 2006	185 000	51,905
Exchange of Information and Best Practices on Irregular Migration and Smuggling of Migrants Linked to cross-border Organised Crime	ARGO 2006	202 467	44,602
Fostering sustainable return and reintegration of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities to Kline/Klina municipality (RRRAE)	EAR	989 499	71,290
Improving Knowledge of Remittance Corridors and Enhancing Development through Inter-regional Dialogue and Pilot Projects in SE Asia and Europe	AENEAS 2006	1 084 420	312,513
Increasing public health safety alongside the new Eastern European border line	DG SANCO -Public Health Programme	836 229	238,993
Information on Return and Reintegration in Countries of Return (IRRIco)	Return 2005	415 000	43,228
Mobility of health professionals	FP/- 7th Framework Programme	589 492	147,464
Not just members: teaching toolkit on migration and asylum in the European Union	ERF	478 401	103,496
Philippine Border Management Project	Asia	5 145 000	270,000
Poverty Alleviation in Marginalized Minicipalities (PAMM)	CARDS	3 157 895	227,514
Preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and enhancing victim protection through operational networking and cooperation and joint multi-disciplinary trainings for counter-trafficking specialists in EU member states, candidate and neighbouring	Prevention and prevention against crime	556 547	190,150
Regional dialogue and programme on facilitating managed and legal migration between Asia and the EU	AENEAS 2004	1 060 728	213,467
Securing travel documents, improving border management and sustaining return and reintegration in Bolivia	AENEAS 2006	1 066 745	333,356
Strengthening migration management in the Republic of Belarus and Moldova (Migrabel - Migramol)	Tacis	1 550 000	56,400
Support to the Stabilization of Communities (SSC) Programme	EAR	1 971 751	142,058
<b>Total co-funding requirements</b>			<b>4,712,215</b>

# Multi-regional

**International Migration Law**

**Rapid Response Transportation  
Fund (RRTF)**

**Humanitarian Assistance to  
Stranded Migrants (HASM)**

**Women Empowerment  
Initiative through Leadership  
in Negotiations and Conflict  
Management Skills Training  
Programme**

## INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LAW

### International Migration Law Course

IOM will conduct a fourth international migration law (IML) course in 2008 for government officials, representatives of international and non-governmental organizations, and academics from all over the world. The first three courses were successfully conducted in San Remo, Italy, in September 2005, 2006 and 2007.

The objective of the course is to enhance knowledge on international and regional legal frameworks governing migration including: authority and responsibility of states (nationality, admission, stay, detention and expulsion); migration terminology; rights and obligations of migrants; smuggling and trafficking; labour migration; migration and security; forced migration; and international cooperation and regional legal frameworks governing migration. The funding required for 2008 is USD 60,000.

### National Workshops on Migration Law

A number of states have expressed interest in building capacity at the national level in the development of migration legislation. IOM will conduct four national workshops for government officials and other stakeholders on international migration law in Africa (1), Asia (1), Central and Eastern Europe (1) and Latin America (1). The main issues addressed during the workshops will be capacity building for the development of effective migration legislation, interaction among various authorities on security issues and protection of the rights of *bona fide* travellers. Workshop outcomes will determine future programmatic activities. The funding required for 2008 is USD 160,000 (4 x USD 40,000).

### IML Glossary

The stakeholders in the area of migration confirm that IOM's Glossary on Migration serves as a good starting point for in-depth discussion on migration issues. It facilitates mutual understanding and contributes to a better knowledge of migration issues. In 2004, IOM published the glossary in English. Subsequently, the glossary was adapted and translated into Russian, Spanish, Arabic, French, Albanian and Bosnian, and published and widely disseminated among relevant governmental structures, international and non-governmental organizations, academia and the media. The positive feedback revealed that adaptation and translation into other languages and further dissemination is needed. In 2008, IOM intends to prepare and publish the second, revised version in English and translations in Chinese and Portuguese. The funding required for 2008 is USD 30,000.

### International Migration Law (IML) Database

Legal norms and principles applicable to the field of migration are often spread across various branches of law, such as human rights law, humanitarian law, refugee law, immigration law, asylum law, labour law and penal law – at national, regional or international levels. Recognizing that there was no central point for the compilation of information on migration legislation, IOM has created such an online database. Currently available information includes legal instruments such as international and regional conventions and treaties, and some national migration legislation. IOM will continue development and maintenance of the database in 2007, focusing on national legislation. The funding required for 2008 is USD 70,000.

## RAPID RESPONSE TRANSPORTATION FUND (RRTF)

The Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF) was established in 2000 on the basis of a MoU between IOM and UNHCR, which defined the responsibilities for situations involving the movement of persons of concern to UNHCR. The total funding requirement for the RRTF was established at USD 5 million. The fund has allowed IOM to respond rapidly and efficiently to emergency humanitarian transportation requirements in close collaboration with UNHCR. Operations have been undertaken in West Africa, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Province of Kosovo (Republic of Serbia), Zambia, Cuba, Haiti, Afghanistan, Iraq, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liberia, Western Sahara, and most recently, the evacuation of Uzbeks from Kyrgyzstan. The operational success of the RRTF merits its continuation. To complete and replenish the fund, some USD 2,000,000 is required.

## HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO STRANDED MIGRANTS (HASM)

IOM has been called upon increasingly to provide assistance to a large number of migrants stranded in transit or at destination countries who have no means to return home. Requests for assistance come from host governments, NGOs, UN agencies as well as from governments of countries of origin. IOM has established a funding facility to provide a global, timely and effective response to the growing number of ad hoc requests for assistance for stranded migrants who cannot avail themselves of financial assistance from their family, their government, NGOs or UN agencies. The funding required for 2008 is USD 500,000.

## WOMEN EMPOWERMENT INITIATIVE THROUGH LEADERSHIP IN NEGOTIATIONS AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAMME

This project seeks to promote and contribute to building sustainable peace and security by providing up to 30-35 women civil servants with necessary skills in conflict prevention, management and resolution. The project aims to train professional women government officials of selected Francophone African countries on peace building and will enhance practical negotiation and leadership skills and build capacities to design peace-building policies, which are useful to the overall objective of creating durable peace. Above all, the training provided will further contribute to increase the involvement of African civilian women in key positions in peace-building initiatives in African countries, along with the recommendation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325. The funding required for 2008 is USD 201,583.

# Migration Policy and Research Programme

## GLOBAL LEVEL

**International Partnership on Migration and Development (IPMD)**

**Migration and the Environment: Global Policy- oriented Research Initiative**

**International Dialogue on Migration (IDM): Intersessional Workshops**

**Return Migration Data Collection**

**World Migration Report (WMR) 2010**

**Atlas of International Migration**

**Research Manual**

**Mechanism of Inter-state Cooperation on Migration in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas**

**Migration Trainings in Geneva**

## REGIONAL LEVEL

**Liberalized Movement of Persons in Regional Integration Agreements**

**Regular Consultations among Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs)**

**Enhancing Migration Data Collection in South America (Observatory for South America)**

**Researching Cost Effective Remittance Channels and Raising Migrants' Awareness of these in Latin America**

**WGGI/RES Gender and Labour Migration in Asia Workshop**



IOM's 2008 Migration Policy and Research Programme will have two main priority areas. First, it will continue to focus on how migration, particularly labour migration, can be a positive force for development in both countries of origin and in countries of destination. This theme was highlighted during the July 2007 Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), and in IOM's work with its partners in the Global Migration Group (GMG) to help realize the development potential of migration. IOM is committed to building upon and turning the goodwill generated at the GFMD into concrete positive outcomes for its membership.

The second priority area for 2008 will be migration and the environment. In light of scientific advances in the understanding of environmental change and the high level of awareness of its possible repercussions, there has been a renewed interest in the linkages between these two fields. IOM will work towards closing the existing knowledge gap between environmental issues and migration implications (and vice versa) and identifying means to ensure proper coherence and planning between them.

## GLOBAL LEVEL

### International Partnership on Migration and Development (IPMD)

With growing international attention to the linkages between migration and development has come growing recognition of the need for a mechanism to bring together partners in these two areas. The report of the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM), the discussions of the GMG, the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and, most recently, the GFMD, have all validated the need for a means to facilitate collaborative undertakings, in partnership with interested governments and other stakeholders. The proposed international partnership among several international agencies, governmental and non-governmental stakeholders has three principal goals:

- to ensure follow up to the recommendations and action outcomes of the GFMD so as to ensure continuity at the operational level from one meeting of the Global Forum to the next;
- to promote policy coherence between migration and development by working to mainstream migration issues into country-level development agendas and craft development-friendly migration policies; and
- to build capacity at the national level and between countries for information collection, research, and policy analysis, to enhance the positive development effects of migration and to engage in planned, safe and effective labour migration management through circular migration and mobility partnerships in a manner that better protects the rights of migrants and safeguards their well-being.

The first of these goals is the most immediate, and the other two are to be realized over time as these issues mature through the efforts of the Global Forum and other efforts of the global community. The goals are mutually reinforcing.

IOM is working with partners from the GMG, including the World Bank and the International Labour Organization, as well as interested government and private sector counterparts to take the initiative forward. IOM would like to make, in the first instance, the following key contributions towards meeting IPMD's objectives.

### Handbook on Migration and Development

The principal objective of this handbook is to assist states, primarily those in the developing world, in their efforts to develop new policy approaches and solutions for better management of migration for development. The handbook is composed of two complementary volumes prepared for use by decision-makers and

practitioners in the field of migration and development. The first volume will provide a practical tool for integrating migration into national and regional poverty reduction strategy papers as well as in other poverty reduction and development strategies. This volume will start from a development perspective and explore the relationships between poverty, migration and poverty reduction and development strategies. It will help policymakers to initiate a process with other key stakeholders leading to the development, monitoring, revision and funding of an integrated migration strategy.

The second volume will start from a migration perspective and will offer extensive examples of practices in managing migration from a development perspective. International experts from IOM, the World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF as well as other interested GMG members will contribute to the handbook. Its content will be presented in six regional workshops that will facilitate awareness raising and training for policymakers, and will provide an opportunity for IOM to solicit feedback, refine and finalise the handbook. The funding required for 2008 is USD 252,000.

### Global Migration and Development Network (GMDN) to Enhance and Share the Results of Policy-oriented Research

This project outlines an approach for the enhancement of research capacities in developing countries through the creation of a GMDN. This network will encourage members of the GMG, existing south-north, and south-south research networks, government ministries, NGOs, IOM and ILO field missions to create new regional alliances and partnerships for migration policy research and evaluation. In addition, this project will provide high quality, timely, and policy-relevant, migration research and evaluations aimed at improving development outcomes. Certain activities will be devoted to strengthening and re-orienting existing regional and global research networks towards a more policy-oriented research approach to migration and development. The funding required for 2008 is USD 1,500,000.

### Migration and the Environment: Global Policy-oriented Research Initiative

IOM proposes to launch a global research initiative to develop a new agenda for improved understanding, governance and thinking on the migration and environment nexus. The initiative will develop improved sources of data on migration flows resulting from environmental factors, conduct policy-relevant empirical research to encourage better governance and management of migration at global, regional and national levels, and stimulate new thinking on the broader issues of how best to manage the likely effects of climate change and environmental degradation on migration.

In the first phase, IOM in partnership with other UN organizations and global research institutions such as the Institute for Environment and Human Security of the United Nations University (UNU-EHS) will organize a meeting of an expert research group to promote a global agenda for research on migration and the environment. Consisting of leading research experts, the group will discuss the main orientations of the programme, the key research questions, and research methods to be adopted in an effort to improve the evidence base for policymaking on migration and environment. A meeting report, including recommendations as to what type of research would in future be required to advance understanding of the link between migration and environment, will be published. The publication will be widely disseminated and used as the basis for the initiative's second phase, which will carry the research strategy forward in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.

A policy-oriented research programme will be created that in addition to sponsoring its own research, will also act as a "clearing house," making it easier for governments and policymakers to access and interpret the latest findings. A conference within the framework of IOM's International Dialogue on Migration (IDM)

will be convened with partners and UN organizations, to present the research results and discuss policy implications. The funding required in 2008 for the first phase is USD 150,000. The overall funding required inclusive of the three-year second phase is USD 3,000,000.

### International Dialogue on Migration (IDM): Intersessional Workshops

As part of the IDM launched by IOM's Council in 2001, the intersessional workshops are a non-binding forum for states as well as international and non-governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society to hold informal discussions on current migratory trends and related policy opportunities and challenges, with a particular emphasis on finding cooperative approaches and innovative practices to address them. The overarching theme selected by the IOM membership for the IDM in 2008 will be "Return Migration: Challenges and Opportunities." One of the intersessional workshops will focus on "Enhancing the Role of Return Migration in Fostering Development." The other will look at the role of return in comprehensive migration policies, including as a means to keep temporary and circular migration truly temporary, and when entry or stay is not authorized in a host country. A report with informal conclusions will be published and made available publicly and to all participants following each workshop. The funding required for 2008 is USD 200,000.

### Return Migration Data Collection

The main objective of data collection on return migration is to better understand the challenges linked to return migration as well as its impact on development. Available statistical data do not sufficiently take into account or provide insight into return migration as they do not address the factors and circumstances, both in the former destination country and in the origin country, which motivated return. They also do not assess the impact of returnees' social and financial capital on the economy and the household. Analytical tools will be provided to better understand the impact of return migration on the countries of origin. Furthermore, these tools will be aimed at identifying the inherent and external factors in the returnees' migratory experience, shaping their reintegration patterns as well as their opportunities to participate in the development of their country of origin. The funding required in 2008 is USD 200,000.

### World Migration Report (WMR) 2010

The World Migration Report 2010 will be the fifth edition in IOM's flagship series of biennial reports on international migration. Its immediate purpose is three-fold: (1) to present policy findings based on sound research and practical options for a range of different stakeholders; (2) update and analyse data on migration flows, stocks and trends since the last WMR 2008; and (3) survey at the regional level current migration policy developments. The WMR 2010 will be based on expert contributions drawn from a wide range of sources, including IOM's policy and programme work, government migration policy and practice, the private sector, academia and civil society. The funding required for 2008 is USD 415,000.

### Atlas of International Migration

The atlas is intended to appeal to a wide audience interested in international migration. It will provide a basic introduction to key trends in international migration as well as offer comparative views of these trends taking into account issues such as gender, remittances, high/low skilled migration and student migration, among others. The atlas will be a user friendly tool which can be used to enhance current research and statistics on migration trends. The funding required for 2008 is USD 50,000.

### Research Manual

The research manual is an initiative to establish guidelines for conducting research in the field of migration. Systematic and

quality research contributes to building a solid knowledge base on migration and ultimately increases the capacity of migration programmes. The manual will establish a set of research tools on various migration-related themes such as labour migration, counter-trafficking, health, development and emergency assistance. In addition, the manual will incorporate examples of best practice from other international organizations and research institutes in these areas. The funding required for 2008 is USD 80,000.

### Mechanism of Inter-state Cooperation on Migration in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas

This project will attempt to develop an analytical framework for understanding better the conditions under which states favour closer cooperation on migration and when inter-state cooperation is likely to be effective. The project focuses particularly on the role of domestic institutions, public opinion and the characteristics of the migrant population in facilitating interstate cooperation in formal and informal settings. The project uses a combination of methods including case studies of successful and unsuccessful attempts at interstate cooperation in different regions of the world, including Europe, North/Central America and Southern Africa and South-East Asia, and opinion poll surveys to test the relationship between public opinion and decision-making. A group of leading experts in migration and interstate cooperation will implement the research. In addition, policymakers will be invited to provide input into the design of the analytical framework during seminars that are specifically organized for this purpose. The funding required in 2008 is USD 150,000.

### Migration Trainings in Geneva

Following requests by a number of IOM Member States to conduct regular briefings on migration issues for the Geneva diplomatic missions, IOM conducts a series of training programmes for the Permanent Missions in Geneva and other interested stakeholders in partnership with the Geneva-based Graduate Institute of International Studies. These training sessions, which began in 2006, are based on IOM's Essentials of Migration Management (EMM), Curriculum on International Migration Law, and other relevant training tools. Two training sessions on international migration law and labour migration took place in 2007. This project will enable IOM to respond to a specific request from a number of Member States to continue the trainings in 2008. Two to three training sessions on substantive migration issues will be carried out with simultaneous interpretation in all three official languages (English, French and Spanish). The funding required for 2008 is USD 17,000.

## REGIONAL LEVEL

### Liberalized Movement of Persons in Regional Integration Agreements

This inter-disciplinary project will be a follow up to the 2007 IDM intersessional workshop on "Free Movement of Persons in Regional Integration Processes" and will aim to fill the gaps identified by IOM Member States at this event.

Although regional agreements may have different objectives, both generally and with respect to the movement of persons, analysis of the way human mobility is addressed by these agreements worldwide as well as the exchange of information and experiences between different regions can provide useful insights for policymakers and help to identify effective tools for managing the movement of people. This project will include a policy-oriented research component as well as capacity-building activities.

The project will analyse the various ways in which regional integration agreements provide for freedom of movement of persons, as well as the migration-related measures needed to facilitate their effective implementation. It will examine how economic integration, trade liberalization and migration dynamics

influence the elaboration of regional legal frameworks governing the movement of persons. It will result in the publication of regional policy-oriented research papers and a CD-ROM containing texts from the various agreements, as well as the creation of a dedicated section on the IOM website.

A second and related component will focus on gathering representatives of the secretariats and key governments engaged in regional integration processes to foster the sharing of lessons learned and to facilitate capacity building as is practice under the current regional consultative processes (RCPs) on migration. Moreover, an international network, including focal points in the different regional secretariats and academic and other experts, will be created both as a means to share lessons learned as well as to support initiatives facilitating intra-regional mobility. The funding required for 2008 is USD 250,000.

#### Regular Consultations among Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs)

RCPs on migration, which bring states together for informal and non-binding dialogue and information exchange, are significant mechanisms for facilitating inter-state cooperation and addressing regional migration issues. In 2008, IOM proposes to organize a two-day consultation amongst the chairing governments and secretariats of the major RCPs, focused on migration and development.

Specifically, this consultation will serve as a follow-up to the GFMD, which took place in Brussels on 10 and 11 July 2007. As such, the consultation will be a means to: 1) share best practices on migration and development, capacity building and policy coherence; 2) establish an informal network of migration and development focal points in RCPs; and 3) facilitate a two-way information flow between RCPs and the GFMD. Overall, the proposed consultation will further facilitate and deepen cross-fertilization among RCPs. It will also build on previous IOM initiatives, including a similar workshop hosted by IOM and the GCIM in 2005 and the creation of a centralized source of information on RCPs on the IOM website. The funding required for 2008 is USD 115,000.

#### Enhancing Migration Data Collection in South America (Observatory for South America)

The main objective of the observatory will be to fill gaps in migration data and statistics in South America. The observatory will be in charge of gathering migration-related data that can be compared across countries and building adequate information tools to better capture the migration realities of South American

countries. This project will contribute to strengthening national administrations' capacity to collect and analyse policy-relevant migration data and will also enhance governments' and regional organizations' capacity to promote a comprehensive and coherent policy approach to migration in the region. The funding required for 2008 is USD 850,000.

#### Researching Cost Effective Remittance Channels and Raising Migrants' Awareness of these in Latin America

In many developing countries remittances are an extremely important counter-cyclical form of income support. In fact, in some countries, remittance flows are large enough to surpass aid flows and substantially support the balance of payments. However, a large proportion of such flows still travel via informal channels, which is sub-optimal for the welfare of remitters, the recipients of remittances and national economic growth. This project proposes to evaluate the supply of remittance services in Latin American countries in order to enhance knowledge about the different options existing in formal channels in those countries as well as the costs, advantages and disadvantages of each alternative. This project will: 1) raise migrants' awareness of the most cost-effective remittance channels available to them; and 2) contribute to increasing transparency in the remittance channels, therefore boosting competition and reducing the cost of remittances. The funding required in 2008 is USD 50,000.

#### WGGI/RES Gender and Labour Migration in Asia Workshop

This three-day action-oriented and participative workshop will build on the findings and recommendations of the IOM Working Group on Gender Issues (WGGI) and the Research and Publications Unit research project "Gender and Labour Migration: Policy-oriented Research on Linkages and Impacts-an Asian Perspective", carried out by IOM in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines and China. By involving both civil society and government representatives, the workshop intends to promote an open dialogue between both state and non-state actors who work directly with migrant communities and on migration policy issues. The main objective of this workshop is to strengthen the gender dimension of the dialogue on labour migration in the region through enhancement of institutional capacity building, information and experience exchanges and inter-state cooperation among countries of origin. The funding required for 2008 is USD 80,000.

# Consolidated Appeals 2008

**Côte d'Ivoire**

**Democratic Republic  
of the Congo**

**Somalia**

**Sudan**

**Uganda**

**West Africa**

**Zimbabwe**



## SUMMARY OF IOM FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (IN USD) 2008 UN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

Country/ Projects	CAP Reference	Funding Required
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>		
Assistance to return and protection of IDPs within the CATD and populations living in Guiglo - Bloléquin - Toulepleu areas of return	CIV-08/P/HR/RL15	752,852
<b>Total Côte d'Ivoire</b>		<b>752,852</b>
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>		
Provision of community social reinsertion assistance	-	3,500,000
Return of Congolese from Zambia	-	500,000
Return of Congolese from Zambia, phase II	-	800,000
<b>Total Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>		<b>4,800,000</b>
<b>Somalia</b>		
IDP information management	UGA-07/CSS02	565,108
HIV and AIDS	UGA-07/H02C	94,160
Strengthening and scaling up basic HIV/AIDS prevention services	UGA-07/H03D	117,700
Scaling up comprehensive HIV/AIDS care and treatment	UGA-07/H08C	200,090
<b>Total Somalia</b>		<b>4,700,138</b>
<b>Sudan</b>		
Early reintegration and infrastructure support to high impact communities of return (South Kordofan)	SUD-08/BI23	789,128
Early reintegration and infrastructure support to high impact communities of return (South Sudan)	SUD-08/BI32	3,151,785
Early support to return in North and South Darfur	SUD-08/NS8	1,700,000
Facilitating sustainable return of Sudanese	SUD-08/RR10	41,050,590
Health care services to the joint organized IDP return operations	SUD-08/HN49	700,000
Health care services to the joint organized IDP return operations (Darfur)	SUD-08/HN2	250,000
Health care services to the joint organized IDP return operations (South Sudan)	SUD-08/HN211	500,000
IDP registration and return data management and mapping in the Darfur States	SUD-08/PHR20	2,220,000
IDP return monitoring in North and South Darfur	SUD-08/PHR22	6,200,000
IDP tracking programme for Sudan	SUD-08/RR6	3,500,000
Improved access to education in areas of high return through school construction and rehabilitation and the return of qualified teachers (Southern Kordofan)	SUD-08/E35	1,139,093
Improved access to education in areas of high return through school construction and rehabilitation and the return of qualified teachers (South Sudan)	SUD-08/E99	2,341,185
Increase access to safe drinking water and improve sanitary conditions in areas of high return (South Kordofan)	SUD-08/WS21	797,003
Increase access to safe drinking water and improve sanitary conditions in areas of high return (South Sudan)	SUD-08/WS42	3,188,010
Non-food item support to sustainable returns in Sudan	SUD-08/NS23	476,280
Non-food item, support to sustainable return in South Sudan	SUD-08/NS37	1,468,530
Population baselines, population tracking and return impact assessments in North and South Darfur	SUD-08/PHR21	2,000,000
Protection monitoring of IDP returns in Southern Sudan	SUD-08/PHR55	2,000,000
Return and reintegration of skilled Sudanese workers	SUD-08/RR11	2,056,026
Support to local integration of displaced populations in greater Khartoum through basic infrastructure development	SUD-08/BI19	763,298
Support to sustainable returns through livelihood initiatives in areas heavily impacted by returns (South Sudan)	SUD-08/FSL94	2,782,185
Support to the local integration of IDPs wishing to remain in Greater Khartoum through livelihood initiatives	SUD-08/FSL142	670,898
Support to the reintegration of ex-combatants, returnees and receiving communities through livelihood initiatives	SUD-08/FSL95	2,798,075

## TABLE CONTINUED: SUMMARY OF IOM

Country/ Projects	CAP Reference	Funding Required
<b>2008 Workplan for Sudan</b>		
Support to the voluntary return of Sudanese stranded abroad	SUD-08/RR12	3,217,976
Support to voluntary returns through IDP registration and information campaign in greater Khartoum and two northern states	SUD-08/RR2	3,211,530
Technical support, protection and logistical assistance to government-funded return of IDPs from Khartoum	SUD-08/RR14	5,236,907
Support to sustainable returns through livelihood initiatives in areas impacted by returns (South Kordofan)	SUD-08/FSL57	696,728
<b>Total Sudan</b>		<b>100,394,459</b>
<b>Uganda</b>		
Technical assistance to support coordinated return and reintegration and integration of extremely vulnerable individual IDPs and dependants	UGA-08/P/HR/RL12	878,646
Counter trafficking and GBV initiative in Uganda through protection, victim assistance and preventive measures	UGA-08/P/HR/RL11	823,573
<b>Total Uganda</b>		<b>1,702,219</b>
<b>West Africa</b>		
Assistance to return and reinstallation of vulnerable IDPs and refugees in neighboring countries of Liberia	WA-08/P/HR/RL03	4,365,608
Sexual and reproductive health of IDPs in Liberia	WA-08/H16	1,000,000
Standardized border management in West Africa	WA-08/P/HR/RL04	1,875,000
Migration surveillance in West Africa and Mauritania: collection, processing and sharing of migration data for policy development	WA-08/CSS02	2,000,000
<b>Total West Africa</b>		<b>9,240,608</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>		
Addressing community and environmental health of mobile and vulnerable populations	ZIM-08/H03	782,250
Combating and preventing public health threats at border region in Zimbabwe	ZIM-08/H04	782,250
Emergency assistance to mobile and vulnerable population in Zimbabwe: relief, reintegration and community health	ZIM-08/MS06	12,115,000
Facilitating stabilization and reintegration of mobile and vulnerable populations through livelihood provision and promotion	ZIM-08/ER/I05	3,787,000
Humanitarian assistance to returned migrants and mobile populations at the South Africa-Zimbabwe border (Beitbridge)	ZIM-08/MS01	3,835,650
Increasing access to quality education for children of mobile and vulnerable populations communities	ZIM-08/E08	987,000
Mitigation and support programme for mobile and vulnerable Populations Infected and Affected by HIV and AIDS	ZIM-08/H05	640,500
Prevention and protection of children from the risk and realities of child trafficking	ZIM-08/P/HR/RL06	735,000
Promoting rights among potential migrants and other mobile populations	ZIM-08/MS09	525,000
Reintegration assistance to returnees: micro-finance	ZIM-08/MS05	1,335,600
Reintegration assistance to returnees: revolving livestock scheme	ZIM-08/MS04	5,365,000
Responding to HIV and AIDS in the informal cross-border trade sector	ZIM-08/MS02	1,050,000
Supporting community stabilization and reintegration of mobile and vulnerable populations through the provision of semi-permanent shelter and human capital enhancement	ZIM-08/MS07	5,775,000
Humanitarian assistance to returned migrants and mobile populations at the Botswana-Zimbabwe border (Plumtree)	ZIM-08/MS08	3,045,500
Facilitating temporary and safe migration of Zimbabwean farm workers to the Limpopo province	ZIM-08/MS03	1,323,000
<b>Total Zimbabwe</b>		<b>42,745,250</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>164,335,526</b>



# Summary of Funding Requirements by Region





## SUMMARY OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY REGION (IN USD)

<b>Africa</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>298,062,362</b>
East and Horn of Africa		141,086,670
North Africa and the Western Mediterranean		20,140,403
Southern Africa		84,744,146
West Africa		52,711,143

<b>The Middle East</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>110,131,765</b>
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<b>Americas</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>44,008,061</b>
Andean Countries		13,963,117
Central America and Mexico		12,199,802
Southern Cone		3,234,691
The Caribbean		14,610,451

<b>Asia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>200,303,537</b>
Central Asia		16,681,905
East and South East Asia		71,250,467
South and South West Asia		112,371,165

<b>Europe</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>101,638,018</b>
Central Europe		18,405,049
Eastern Europe		29,905,036
South Eastern Europe		34,052,382.09
South Caucasus		13,255,700
European Union		6,019,851

<b>Multiregional</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,021,583</b>
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<b>Migration Policy and Research Programme</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,255,500</b>
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<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>762,040,826</b>
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Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the principal intergovernmental organization in the field of migration.

IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants. IOM's mandate is to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration; to promote international cooperation on migration issues; to aid in the search for practical solutions to migration problems; and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, be they refugees, displaced persons or other uprooted people. The IOM Constitution 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 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.



IOM International Organization for Migration  
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