

# Migration Initiatives Appeal 2005



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

# Contents

---

ANNOTATIONS	3
-------------	---

---

FOREWORD	5
----------	---

---

AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST	6
----------------------------	---

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Southern Africa  
East and Horn of Africa  
West Africa  
North Africa and the Middle East  
The Western Mediterranean

AMERICAS	28
----------	----

---

Southern Cone  
Andean Countries  
Central America and Mexico  
The Caribbean

ASIA	44
------	----

---

South and South West Asia  
East and South East Asia  
Central Asia

EUROPE	64
--------	----

---

South Eastern Europe  
South Caucasus  
Eastern Europe  
Assistance to Roma  
Central Europe  
Nordic and Baltic Countries  
European Union

MULTI-REGIONAL	90
----------------	----

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CONSOLIDATED APPEALS 2005	94
---------------------------	----

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TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	98
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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 official United Nations Multilingual Terminology Database (<http://unterm.un.org>).
- 3 All funding requirements are expressed in U.S. dollars. Projects may 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 UN Consolidated Appeals (CAPs): Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Great Lakes, Guinea, Uganda, and West Africa.
- 6 IOM programmes are included in the 2005 Workplan for Sudan.



# Foreword

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Migration Initiatives 2005 –MI 2005– is IOM’s appeal for funding for country and regional programmes in 2005. This document also includes IOM’s response to complex humanitarian emergencies as formulated under the respective UN Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) for 2005.

IOM’s programmes and projects are continuously evolving to meet the migration challenges of the 21st century. MI 2005 reflects the scope and depth of IOM’s operational role across its service areas as well as its policy advisory role.

IOM continues to work closely with its international partners to achieve tangible results at every stage of the migration process. The Organization remains cost-effective, flexible and responsive, and works on the basis of donor-funded programmes and projects. Our current assessment of needs for 2005, as laid out in detail in this document, stands at USD 394,734,815.

In 2005, IOM is participating in six country and sub-regional CAPs for which it requires USD 9,472,759 in donor support to ensure timely delivery of proposed programmes.

IOM will adapt and develop its priorities throughout the year in light of requirements; changes will be reflected in the mid-year report on MI 2005.

Donor Relations Division  
Geneva

# Africa and the Middle East

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Regional

Angola  
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

## EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

### Regional

Kenya  
Sudan  
Uganda  
United Republic of Tanzania (the)  
Ethiopia  
Somalia

## WEST AFRICA

### Regional

Benin  
Burkina Faso  
Cape Verde  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Ghana  
Liberia  
Mali  
Nigeria  
Sierra Leone  
Senegal

## NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

### Regional

Bahrain  
Egypt  
Iraq  
Jordan  
Kuwait  
Lebanon  
Syria  
Yemen

## THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN

### Regional

Algeria  
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (the)  
Mauritania  
Morocco  
Tunisia



# Southern Africa

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

During recent decades, population mobility has become a central concern for the governments of Southern Africa. Consequently, the region is today facing a number of challenges related to migration. Increased irregular migration, including trafficking in persons, calls for improved regional migration management. The “brain drain”, caused by emigration of skilled Africans to developed countries, is becoming a threat to development in several countries. The effect of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on migrants and mobile populations is severe and requires a coordinated response. The end of armed conflict in countries like Angola and Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) necessitates the return of displaced populations and the socio-economic reintegration of internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees.

As a result, comprehensive migration policies are a priority for national governments and regional bodies. In this context, IOM is increasingly involved in assisting governments in the region on a variety of migration issues.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Counter-trafficking

IOM aims to expand the geographic scope of its ongoing Southern African Counter-Trafficking Assistance Programme (SACTAP) to meet increasing requests for assistance among Southern African Development Community (SADC) Member States. IOM's intervention focusses on research and rapid assessment of national and regional trafficking patterns, prevention activities in countries of origin and awareness raising in countries of destination. Capacity-building tools targeting different groups are developed to improve the provision of direct assistance to victims and to support law enforcement agencies' efforts to more effectively counter-trafficking.

- *Southern African counter-trafficking assistance programme (SACTAP) – USD 2,200,000*

#### Labour Migration

IOM has initiated a pilot project for regional capacity building in this field. Direct support will be provided to the SADC Secretariat and the Directorate on Social and Human Development and Special Programmes, to establish a regional data-collection and information-sharing mechanism and to work towards harmonisation of policies, legislation and practices on labour migration.

International migration of skilled Africans to developed countries in Europe, North America and Australasia is persistent and becoming a threat to development. Health workers have been identified as one particularly affected professional group. IOM, in partnership with the World Health Organization's (WHO) Africa Bureau in Brazzaville (AFRO), has designed a project that will assist countries in sub-Saharan Africa to develop comprehensive strategies and initiatives to better manage the migration of health workers. Activities include capacity building for improved human resource information systems, facilitation of bilateral/multilateral cooperation, and facilitation of transfer of skills and resources from the diaspora to countries of origin.

- *Labour migration management in SADC – USD 700,000*
- *Southern African assistance programme for the management of migration of health workers – USD 1,214,924*

#### Migration Health

The vulnerability of mobile populations to HIV is increasingly recognised. Due to this mobility, uncertain legal status, cultural and language barriers, migrants and mobile populations often lack access to health care services including HIV/AIDS prevention.

IOM's Partnership on HIV/AIDS and Mobile Populations in Southern Africa (PHAMSA) programme addresses the HIV risks and vulnerabilities of migrants in the region.

In response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, IOM has made increasing efforts to mainstream HIV/AIDS throughout its regional activities. With the support of a Regional HIV/AIDS Coordinator, IOM will assist professionals working in the field of migration by integrating HIV/AIDS into ongoing activities, developing new HIV/AIDS projects and assuming a strong advocacy role in the region to raise awareness of the link between HIV/AIDS and population mobility.

- *Partnership on HIV/AIDS and mobile populations in Southern Africa (PHAMSA) – USD 500,000*
- *Regional HIV/AIDS coordinator – USD 150,000*

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM is working with countries in the region on initiatives aimed at enhancing capacity to monitor, record and carry out collaborative actions for combating irregular migration and addressing related security concerns.

Additionally, IOM will continue to foster regional cooperation and dialogue on migration through its Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) programme. Priority issues include migration health, migration and development, irregular migration and security, and border management.

- *Southern African technical migration intelligence system (SATMIS) – USD 1,000,000*
- *Migration dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) 2005-2006 – USD 300,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 6,939,448

## ANGOLA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Angola has begun a period of stabilisation following the end of the 40-year armed conflict in April 2002. The length and intensity of the war led to massive displacements of hundreds of thousands of Angolans within and outside the country.

IOM will support the normalisation process by shifting its attention from the return of refugees and IDPs towards sustainable socio-economic reintegration in support of reconstruction and recovery.

IOM closely cooperates with the Angolan government and the international community, including the private sector, in order to secure the necessary political and financial support for its ongoing and planned programmes.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

IOM is active in providing tailored assistance to Angolans returning from non-neighbouring regions, especially Europe, having already supported the voluntary return of approximately 500 Angolan citizens. More countries hosting Angolans have expressed interest in cooperating with IOM for similar assistance and IOM intends to continue this programme during 2005 and 2006.

- *Assisted voluntary returns, Angola – USD 250,000*

### Counter-trafficking

IOM's assessments highlight the need to develop a comprehensive counter-trafficking project in order to support the government in its effort to combat trafficking. Following further analysis, IOM aims to implement a counter-trafficking prevention programme in close cooperation with relevant government ministries, the United Nations (UN) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

- *Counter-trafficking project – USD 350,000*

### Humanitarian/post-conflict

The Return, Reinsertion and Reintegration (RRR) programme is designed to provide vulnerable populations including IDPs, former combatants and other uprooted groups with solutions to their immediate and mid- to longer-term migration needs. IOM assistance includes transport, revitalisation of community infrastructure and income generation at the grassroots level. To date, a total caseload of 40,000 direct and 50,000 indirect beneficiaries have been supported. IOM plans to expand the RRR during 2005.

As funded mainly by the United States and European Union in 2003, IOM repatriated approximately 33,000 Angolan refugees from neighbouring regions of DRC and Zambia. By mid-2005, IOM intends to return another to 40,000 Angolans including those in Namibia.

- *RRR expansion 2005 – USD 3,000,000*
- *Voluntary repatriation, Angola – USD 1,000,000*

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM will participate in an assessment mission aiming to analyse human resource needs in the regional labour market with a special focus on the health, education and agricultural sectors. The Government of Angola will be informed of the results and advised on policy and planning initiatives to identify priority sectors and mobilize interested Angolan diaspora members to contribute to the development of their country of origin.

- *Migration for development in Angola – USD 500,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ANGOLA  
USD 5,100,000

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE  
CONGO (DRC)

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Following ongoing changes in the regional political situation, the DRC continues to face many challenges relating to migration. There is a need to improve and develop operational and capacity-building measures for

migration management with specific emphasis on population stabilisation. IOM intends to assist the normalisation process by focussing on the return of refugees and IDPs, and their sustainable socio-economic reintegration, thereby supporting reconstruction and recovery.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

IOM is targeting Congolese returning from non-neighbouring countries, currently the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. More governments have expressed interest in cooperating with IOM in this endeavour including France, Italy and Germany.

- *Assisted voluntary returns (AVR), DRC – USD 250,000*

### Humanitarian/post-conflict

The Return, Reinsertion and Reintegration (RRR) programme provides former combatants and other uprooted groups residing in DRC with solutions to their immediate and mid- to longer-term migration needs. IOM assistance includes transport and income generation at the grassroots level.

- *Return, reinsertion and reintegration (RRR) – USD 700,000*
- *Infrastructure rehabilitation and assistance for repatriation of refugees and IDPs – USD 1,508,000* CAP
- *Reintegration assistance for widows and orphans of ex-combatants – USD 480,000* CAP

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

Based on the results of recent cooperation with foreign embassies in Kinshasa, IOM intends to support the government in strengthening its institutional 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.

Through its Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) programme, IOM will assist in strengthening institutional capacity to manage and realise development goals through the transfer of relevant skills, financial and other resources of Congolese in the diaspora.

- *Strengthening institutional capacity of DRC in migration management – USD 1,500,000*
- *Migration for development in DRC – USD 1,824,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)  
USD 6,262,000

ZAMBIA

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Centrally located in the region, Zambia is vulnerable to various migration flows to and through its territory. As an example, the government has in recent years been generously hosting hundreds of thousands of refugees from Angola, DRC and the Great Lakes region.

IOM's recent assistance has largely focussed on the voluntary return of Angolan refugees by providing transport and logistical expertise during the repatriation process. Other activities include HIV/AIDS prevention



projects in the Ukwimi refugee camp in eastern Zambia and technical assessments of border management. New areas of collaboration between IOM and the government include capacity building and other assistance for improved border management. Zambia will also benefit from regional initiatives on counter-trafficking and labour migration. HIV/AIDS prevention activities will be expanded and an assessment of the impact of skills migration or the “brain drain” will be undertaken.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Humanitarian/post-conflict

Funded mainly by the United States and the European Union, IOM will have repatriated approximately 33,000 Angolan refugees from Zambia by the end of 2004. In 2005, the caseload of returning Angolan refugees is estimated to reach approximately 20,000 and operations will thereafter phase out.

- *Voluntary repatriation, Zambia – USD 3,000,000*

### Migration Health

IOM is implementing an HIV/AIDS prevention project among returning Angolans to prevent HIV infection through community outreach, behaviour change and communication activities, and condom promotion during the return process. This is undertaken in combination with further prevention campaigns in communities of final destination.

- *Awareness raising on HIV/AIDS among returning Angolan populations – USD 500,000*
- *Awareness raising on HIV/AIDS among refugee populations in Zambia – USD 500,000*

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM will participate in an assessment mission aimed at analysing national human resource needs and skills gaps in the context of the high incidence of skilled emigration to developed countries. The health and education sectors will be given particular attention. The Government of Zambia will be informed of the results and advised on policy and planning initiatives to identify priority sectors and mobilize interested Zambian diaspora members to contribute to the development of their country of origin.

Based on the findings of a recently concluded assessment on the state of Zambia's border management system, IOM is working to support the government in its efforts to strengthen institutional capacity for effective migration management. Training of officials and provision of equipment are foreseen.

- *Migration for development in Zambia – USD 500,000*
- *Capacity building in migration management – USD 500,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ZAMBIA  
USD 5,000,000

## ZIMBABWE

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Zimbabwe is facing a multitude of interrelated and growing challenges of a political and socio-economic character. The negative effects of these on the economy and on society as a whole, are seriously threatening Zimbabwe's ability to wrench itself from a complex situation.

With 33.7% of the population infected, HIV/AIDS is a major concern affecting all areas of development within Zimbabwe.

Cross-border migration has lately become a contentious issue within the Southern African political arena, and to some extent has strained relations between states. Strengthening the capacity of the Zimbabwean government to manage migration at bilateral and regional border points and to raise awareness about the risks involved in irregular migration is imperative.

Zimbabwe benefits from IOM's MIDSA, including training for its high level officials on migration and labour migration. Due to Zimbabwe's current economic and political situation, out-migration of nationals of all skill levels is becoming an issue of growing concern.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Humanitarian/post-conflict

Within the area of emergency humanitarian assistance, IOM plans to continue with the distribution of food and non-food items to mobile, displaced and vulnerable populations most affected by drought, the government's resettlement efforts and the general state of the economy.

- *Distribution of food and non-food items to mobile populations – USD 3,500,000*

### Labour Migration

IOM aims to create an enabling environment for potential migrants to make informed choices about migration and increase their level of knowledge on potential risks and vulnerabilities surrounding HIV/AIDS.

- *Cross-border mobility – USD 1,340,000*

### Migration Health

IOM plans to provide prevention and care activities among the already-identified displaced ex-farm workers and their families affected by HIV/AIDS and other chronic diseases in four provinces of Zimbabwe.

- *HIV/AIDS prevention and care activities – USD 900,000*

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

In response to the government's land reform programme and its efforts to assist those affected by it, IOM plans to continue gathering demographic information on this population. The survey will result in a full assessment report with recommendations for further action and assistance.

- *Farm workers survey and stakeholder consultations – USD 40,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ZIMBABWE  
USD 5,780,000

# East and Horn of Africa

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Migration issues in East Africa (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) are complex and challenging. They include large mobile populations of refugees, IDPs, labour migrants and migrants in an irregular situation. Arrangements for the management of labour migration are at early stages of discussion within the East African Community (EAC) framework and need to be further strengthened. The management of national borders is also evolving, as is a regular information exchange on migration. In early 2004, IOM carried out studies on migration for development and labour migration in order to provide the concerned governments with a road map for better coping with migration challenges. This culminated in a joint IOM/EAC Regional Workshop on Labour Migration for Development Related Matters (April 2004), attended by government officials from the three East African countries and private sector stakeholders.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM proposes to support government efforts in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda in the prevention of trafficking in persons by initially conducting exploratory research in the target countries to assess the magnitude and extent of the problem. The outcome of the research will provide governments with reliable and accurate information on the degree of trafficking to enable targeted interventions.

- *Research assessment of trafficking in persons – USD 172,800*

#### **Labour Migration**

During 2004, IOM provided capacity building for government officials of the three East African countries by: 1) organizing a study tour to Cairo, Egypt, where best practices as implemented by the Integrated Migration information System (IMIS) project were examined; and 2) hiring an expert to conduct a study on labour migration practices in the region. Based on the recommendations of the study, IOM will facilitate specific mechanisms for orderly labour migration and build government capacity to protect vulnerable migrants and manage labour migration.

IOM has also funded studies to identify policy guidelines, propose regulatory frameworks regarding remittances and outline constraints to formal remittance channels. In view of the crucial importance of remittances to economies of developing countries, IOM will follow up on IOM/EAC workshop recommendations, in collaboration with UN partners, so as to identify and test means for enhancing the development impact of remittances and increasing formal channel usage, including developing remittance management policies in the three East African countries.

Three national studies conducted during late 2003 and early 2004 revealed shortages of highly qualified personnel in critical economic sectors. IOM will contribute to each country's efforts to manage sustainable development by matching priority development needs and human resource gaps with professional skills and resources available in the diaspora.

- *Orderly labour migration and remittances for development – USD 690,000*
- *MIDA and remittances: harnessing development in East Africa – USD 61,500*

#### **Migration Health**

Awareness of the link between migration, population mobility and health is growing, particularly in this region of Africa where conflicts, displacement and rampaging HIV epidemics severely challenge development and survival. As a result, health components are a part of most of IOM's programmes in the region. Specifically designed initiatives aim at reducing the spread of HIV infection and the associated tuberculosis (TB) epidemic in the region by focussing on complex vulnerability factors and dynamics related to population mobility. Building on its network for resettlement, TB diagnostic and health care structures, IOM plans to develop TB programmes in slum areas of Nairobi as well as in border areas of western Kenya (Kakuma) where pastoral and rural populations are out of the reach of national TB control programmes. IOM and WHO have also identified the urgent need to assist countries that are progressively losing scarce human resources in the health sector to migration.

- *TB control for pastoral populations – USD 406,700*
- *Training returnees to fight HIV – USD 204,500*
- *MIDA for health workers – USD 1,303,600*
- *Increasing the access of women and girls to HIV information and health services in the northern war-affected cross-border districts of DRC and Uganda – USD 301,000* CAP

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM seeks to continue technical support of governments in the region for national and regional migration management issues. IOM will also facilitate targeted research and regular dialogue on select migration themes including border management, migration and security, and irregular migration.

IOM also aims to promote peace, stability, rehabilitation, economic development, conflict prevention and ethnic reconciliation in Burundi and the Great Lakes region. The programme aims to foster open and constructive communication among women from Burundi as well as from abroad, with a view to making an effective contribution to the ongoing peace process. Programme support for dialogue and networking will promote employment, income generation and economic development among women, and will also prevent the brain drain.

IOM plans to enhance government' capacity in the Great Lakes region to manage the sustainable return and reintegration of qualified professionals residing in EU Member States. The initiative aims to support human resources needs in key sectors for development by matching diaspora members with key or entry-level positions and by developing local micro-enterprises.

- *Capacity building to reduce irregular migration and enhance security in the Horn of Africa – USD 1,000,000*
- *The development of strategies for involving women in conflict prevention, improved social reconstruction, employment and economic development in Burundi and the Great Lakes region – USD 307,882*
- *Promoting the sustainable mobilization of Great Lakes' expatriate highly qualified and skilled human capital from the EU to countries of origin (Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda) – USD 2,491,466*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 6,877,948

## KENYA

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Labour migration and irregular migration are of growing concern to the government. The country's geographic location and porous borders make it a transit point for migrants. IOM seeks to extend its activities from East Africa to the Greater Horn of Africa. IOM will further provide necessary support for the establishment of systems that encourage regularised labour migration flows.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

**Counter-trafficking**

IOM proposes the following five main objectives: 1) conduct field research to gather reliable and accurate information on trafficking in Kenya to be used as a baseline for the development of future projects; 2) develop government and civil society capacity to raise awareness about trafficking; 3) provide return and reintegration assistance to victims; 4) assist the government to enact comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation for enhanced border management; and 5) train law enforcement officials to identify victims as well as traffickers and the judiciary to apply current legislation.

- *A comprehensive counter-trafficking strategy for Kenya – USD 534,000*

**Labour Migration**

National components of the regional project to facilitate orderly labour migration and remittances for development can be implemented as a country-specific project. This will include implementation of the road map for managed labour migration, as well as support to the Government of Kenya for the mobilization and utilisation of diaspora resources, including the pilot testing of community development supported by remittances.

- *Facilitating orderly labour migration and remittances for development in Kenya – USD 230,000 (included in the regional requirements)*
- *MIDA and remittances: harnessing development in Kenya – USD 20,500 (included in the regional requirements)*

**Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM will contribute to the enhancement of security in Kenya by improving control measures on the Somali and Sudanese borders, which are major routes for arms smuggling and irregular migration movements.

- *Enhancing control measures on the Somalia and Sudanese borders – USD 450,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR KENYA  
USD 984,000

## SUDAN

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Within and outside its borders, Sudan has experienced one of the worst population displacements in the world as a result of the 21-year conflict in the

south. It continues to be caught in the vortex of a complex emergency in the Darfur region where 25 percent of the population is displaced by conflict and remains threatened by insecurity. With the prospect of a sustained north-south peace process, an increase in the volume and pace of spontaneous IDP return is expected. A lasting peace will also create the basis for both organized and spontaneous demobilization of ex-combatants.

In the event these internal and external population movements quickly reach high levels, the absorptive capacity of the fragile social and economic infrastructure of host communities will face extraordinary strains, particularly in the conflict-affected regions of the south. Quick impact and alternative livelihood projects will be needed to assist communities of return to respond to the needs of residents. The return and reintegration of these returnees, particularly those who are skilled and qualified from the diaspora, will place further demands on host communities while at the same time injecting the new capacity necessary for community rebuilding.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

**Humanitarian/post-conflict**

IOM's strategy is to generate synergies in its own and partners' on-going and planned project activities to more efficiently respond to the full range of peace-driven population shifts that are anticipated in the south, and the further conflict-driven movements that may continue in the Darfur region. Current IDP information management and information dissemination activities will support return registration, transport assistance, IDP health and protection monitoring, and community integration. Potential demobilization activities will build on the infrastructure base of the IDP programme. IOM's central role in the voluntary return and reintegration of IDPs in the Darfur region will be integrated with north-south returns for IDPs who come from the south.

- *IDP site assistance, management and coordination in Darfur – USD 10,242,000*
- *Management coordination mechanism (MCM) to verify and monitor voluntary returns in Darfur – USD 7,500,000*
- *Information support services to IDP returns for Darfur and rest of Sudan (excluding the south) – USD 4,515,000*
- *Facilitating sustainable return of IDPs in Sudan – USD 5,794,000*
- *Comprehensive IDP registration, data management and profiling in Darfur – USD 4,500,000*

**Technical Cooperation on Migration**

The signing and implementation of the north-south peace agreement will prompt first efforts towards addressing the massive rehabilitation and reconstruction needs in Sudan. IOM plans to respond to this challenge through a pilot project that will utilise the skill and capacity of qualified Sudanese to strengthen local institutions, target gaps in technical expertise and expand community absorptive capacity for returnees. First steps will include an assessment of critical needs in priority sectors, creation of a database of qualified candidates and the dissemination of information to diaspora communities about conditions on the ground in southern Sudan, as well as the rest of Sudan.

- *Migration for development in Sudan (MIDA-SUD-South) – USD 960,463*
- *Migration for development in Sudan (MIDA-SUD-other parts of Sudan, excluding the South) – USD 926,966*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SUDAN  
USD 34,438,429

## MIGRATION ISSUES

The geographic location and political relationship between Uganda and its neighbours continues to generate concerns about irregular migration for the government. Recent developments in eastern DRC and Sudan are likely to affect migration patterns regionally. The Amnesty Commission is interested to have IOM continue assisting with the reintegration of former combatants in northern Uganda through capacity building of local institutions. In addition, IOM, in collaboration with UN and other agencies, will endeavour to provide technical assistance to the government in its efforts to monitor the growing IDP population in order to provide timely interventions for the vast humanitarian needs it generates. Further, IOM will continue providing technical assistance to the government in migration management, including counter-trafficking, labour migration processes and enhancing the government's institutional capacity to effectively harness human, financial and other resources of the Ugandan diaspora.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

**Counter-trafficking**

Following preliminary research in counter-trafficking, IOM will contribute to the government's efforts to develop a plan of action for addressing the phenomena in Uganda.

The project provides the government with technical assistance in order for it to enact anti-trafficking legislation and train law enforcement officers and the judiciary to better investigate and prosecute trafficking crimes. In addition, it provides assistance to demobilized children through NGO-run reintegration centres in close coordination with the Amnesty Commission, undertakes an awareness-raising campaign to protect children from recruitment into armed groups, and explores other avenues of demobilizing child soldiers.

- *Counter-trafficking child soldiering: A comprehensive response*  
– USD 316,700

**Humanitarian/post-conflict**

IOM will continue to contribute to the efforts of the government and the international community to consolidate peace and stability through the return and reintegration of reporters and children to normal civilian life in Uganda. IOM specifically aims at the gaps in the Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Programme (MDRP) implemented by the World Bank, supporting the development and management of an information system of the project beneficiaries profiles and assistance provided. It will also focus on child soldiers with the NGO Gulu Support Children's Organization so as to provide reintegration support to ex-combatant children through education, vocational training and psycho-social assistance. In addition, IOM plans to develop an information dissemination campaign to inform adult ex-combatants beyond the Ugandan border (e.g., in DRC, Sudan and Kenya) about the Amnesty Act and to facilitate their repatriation.

IOM has been requested to support the UN Office for Coordination and Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in its humanitarian response to the internal displacement crisis in northern and eastern Uganda. Through collaborative efforts with the World Food Programme (WFP) in northern Uganda and the District Disaster Management Committees in the affected districts, IOM will collect, analyse and provide updated and reliable information on IDPs. This will support both the forthcoming OCHA Information Management Unit, as well as the capacity of national and international humanitarian actors to develop targeted IDP programmes.

- *Demobilization, repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of reporters and children under Amnesty Act 2000*  
– USD 373,325 **CAP**
- *Registration and monitoring of IDP population figures in northern and eastern Uganda* – USD 965,619 **CAP**
- *Relief and return planning for resettlement assistance to IDPs in northern and eastern Uganda* – USD 480,000 **CAP**

**Labour Migration**

The national components of the regional project to facilitate orderly labour migration and remittances for development can be implemented as a country-specific project. This will include the implementation of the road map for managed labour migration as well as support to government in the mobilization and utilisation of diaspora resources and the pilot testing of community development through remittances.

- *Facilitating orderly labour migration and remittances for development in Uganda* – USD 230,000 (included in the regional requirements)
- *MIDA and remittances: harnessing development in Uganda*  
– USD 20,500 (included in the regional requirements)

**Migration Health**

IOM will promote coordination and collaboration among local stakeholders in order to contribute to the reduction of STIs/HIV/AIDS transmission in northern Uganda. This will be undertaken through improved protection, provision and delivery of comprehensive and timely humanitarian assistance to IDPs and other vulnerable groups. IOM will work closely with UNAIDS to support a coordinated response to HIV/AIDS in line with national goals and guidelines.

- *Support to HIV/AIDS activities in northern Uganda*  
– USD 657,317 **CAP**
- *Strengthening coordination of AIDS activities at district level and implementation of the IASC "Guidelines for HIV and AIDS Interventions in Emergency Settings" (IOM/UNAIDS)* – USD 308,000 **CAP**

**Technical Cooperation on Migration**

At the request of the government and in close collaboration with private and public sector institutions, IOM has designed a migration for development programme in Uganda. Also, based upon a national study that included remittances, IOM seeks to further assist the government in its efforts to improve the financial infrastructure and legal structures to enhance their ability to leverage remittances for development purposes by the formulation of a strategic approach on the modalities for mobilization and utilisation of diaspora resources.

- *MIDA in synergy with the public and private sectors*  
– USD 653,450

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR UGANDA  
USD 3,754,411

## UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA (THE)

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Tanzania's geographic location and relative political stability have made the country a haven for IDPs and refugees from neighbouring countries. In



addition, the country continues to face migration challenges stemming from its porous borders, which have led to security incidences. In 2004, IOM undertook the strengthening of the capacity of the government to reduce irregular migration in the region, particularly transit migration by third country nationals. IOM also assisted the government in its efforts to streamline its labour migration process by building capacity of government authorities through a study tour to Cairo, Egypt on labour migration.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM aims to assist the government in its effort to prevent and combat trafficking in persons. To achieve this objective, IOM will: 1) collect and disseminate timely and reliable baseline information on trafficking in Tanzania; 2) support and develop the capacities of government agencies and civil society to prevent the trafficking of persons through training, public information campaigns for awareness-raising, and measures to prosecute traffickers; and, 3) provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking.

- *Comprehensive strategy to tackle trafficking in persons in Tanzania – USD 574,000*

### **Labour Migration**

The national components of the regional project to facilitate orderly labour migration and remittances for development can be implemented as a country-specific project. This will include the implementation of the road map for managed labour migration, as well as support to the government in the mobilization and utilisation of diaspora resources, including the pilot testing of community development supported by remittances.

- *Facilitating orderly labour migration and remittances for development in Tanzania – USD 230,000 (included in the regional requirements)*
- *MIDA and remittances: harnessing development in Tanzania – USD 20,500 (included in the regional requirements)*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA (THE) – USD 574,000

## ETHIOPIA

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Ethiopia's location in the heartland of the Horn of Africa has resulted in internal, intra-regional and international migration challenges. The pattern and dynamics of migration have significant political and socio-economic ramifications for Ethiopia.

At the country level, IOM participates in existing coordinating mechanisms of Common Country Assessment Guidelines/UN Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF), poverty reduction strategic papers and other national processes, particularly the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The UN has adopted New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) as the framework within which it will coordinate work in support of Africa. In this regard, five thematic clusters corresponding to the NEPAD priority areas have been established with the African Union, the NEPAD Secretariat and the Regional Economic Communities. It is within this NEPAD framework that IOM programmes, notably counter-trafficking,

migration health, technical cooperation on migration management and humanitarian/post-conflict, are being realised.

Ethiopia has one of the highest African diaspora populations, which undoubtedly is a challenge to the government's sustainable development and poverty reduction programmes. IOM works in close collaboration with the relevant ministries to provide technical support through its programme to harness the skills and financial resources of the Ethiopian diaspora.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM's counter-trafficking programmes are conceived within the Gender Working Group, and human rights programmes are developed within the framework of CCA/UNDAF, in contribution towards the achievement of MDG for Ethiopia. IOM plans to expand activities in 2005 to assist the government to prevent trafficking, protect victims of trafficking and advocate for legislation including the enactment and enforcement of existing and new legislative instruments.

- *Let's make a difference! Combating trafficking through information campaign, capacity building and assistance to victims of trafficking – USD 898,836*

### **Humanitarian/post-conflict**

Already challenged by significantly low literacy rates and minimal social infrastructure, the Somali Regional State (SRS) was identified by the UN Country Team (UNCT) as a priority area for Ethiopia's recovery programme for 2002. Consequently, at the request of local and national government counterparts, IOM will assist in IDP camps and facilitate the return and reintegration of an already-identified caseload of 6,000 IDPs, part of a larger group of over 75,000 in SRS. IOM, in collaboration with relevant partners and local community leaders, will monitor return and reintegration to ensure that IDPs become an integral part of the local communities.

- *Return and reintegration of IDPs – USD 180,000*

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

Achieving development goals, national capacity building and promotion of an effective public sector have become a focus of government strategies for sustainable development. As such, IOM has formulated a project within the framework of its Migration for development in Ethiopia (MIDETH) programme. The project will support the government's strategy to improve the health sector in Ethiopia through developing effective strategies for retention of health workers, return of health workers living abroad and/or increased involvement and participation of health workers living abroad in technical support programmes.

- *Migration for development in Ethiopia (health) – USD 498,280*

### **Migration Health**

At the regional level, IOM is working in partnership with other relevant UN agencies to operationalise the establishment of the Health and Social Affairs Desk (HeSAD) in accordance with the African Union (AU) Assembly and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Council of Ministers. IOM has co-sponsored a mission to the IGAD Secretariat jointly with WHO and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to assess how the HeSAD would be effectively integrated into the IGAD's programmes. In this regard, IOM proposes to provide technical support to the AU and IGAD through a baseline study on migration patterns and dynamics, and impact on health (HIV/AIDS), regional peace and security and socio-economic development within IGAD member countries. This information will form the basis for planning, policy formulation,

programme implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. The study is also intended to provide the necessary information for early warning mechanisms to avert potential challenges arising from intra-regional migration within the Horn.

- *Baseline survey on the impact of intra-regional migration in the Horn of Africa – USD 265,762*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ETHIOPIA  
USD 1,842,878

## SOMALIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Internal displacement and labour migration have been of great concern to Somalia for many decades. During the years of war and instability and after the overthrow of the government in 1991, large numbers of people have been displaced or have fled the country. According to the global IDP database of the Norwegian Refugee Council, approximately 375,000 Somalis have been displaced within the country. Today, an estimated one million Somali nationals live in neighbouring countries and abroad, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, the Scandinavian countries and South Africa. In their host countries, many Somalis gain skills and qualifications, which could be of great use in the recovery and reconstruction of Somalia.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

Somalia is in a phase of reconstruction and recovery and before the end of 2004, a new government is expected to be formed. IOM will support the new government in assessing the urgent human resource needs of the country, matching them with available skills and qualifications in the diaspora and facilitating the return of qualified Somali nationals and their families to Somalia. The first phase of the project will focus on the health, education and infrastructure.

- *Return of qualified nationals to Somalia – USD 640,730*

#### Humanitarian/post-conflict

There is a need to tackle the humanitarian crisis, specifically to provide access to water, sanitation systems and public health services, based upon an assessment carried out in 2004 with funds from the Swedish Board.

- *An urgent humanitarian approach to Somalia – USD 567,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SOMALIA  
USD 1,207,730

# West Africa

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Overall, the human security situation in West Africa is slowly but steadily deteriorating as more countries are progressively affected by the protracted crisis in the region. Despite the progress made by some, there has been limited improvement in the realm of governance in the region. Additional challenges arise from the economic and social impact of the Côte d'Ivoire crisis, the wide circulation of small arms and light weapons, the emergence of a culture of impunity, the systematic use of brutal violence as a preferred means to conflict resolution, and the anticipated consequences of the locust invasion.

Migration is of particular importance in this regard as stabilisation of the population in a secure environment is a prerequisite for sound socio-economic development.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

An increasing number of extra-continental migrants are reported to be transiting from East to West Africa and northwards, en route to Europe and further afield in search of better economic opportunities. Many of these people remain stranded in the desert, in dire conditions, destitute and often with no identification. IOM, concerned governments and international organizations have been working together to identify and jointly address the issues resulting from such irregular migration flows. A needs assessment will be conducted in conjunction with capacity-building initiatives, documentation and counselling of the migrants, and voluntary return transport arrangements.

- *Assistance to address irregular migration and smuggling through Mauritania and surrounding areas – USD 625,000*

#### Counter-trafficking

IOM will continue to assist governments to prevent trafficking, protect victims and prosecute traffickers. In countries where there is a lack of information, rapid assessments will be carried out on the magnitude and extent of the problem in order to better tailor interventions.

IOM will undertake a programme to assist the governments of the Mano River Union in implementing the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Heads of State and Government Political Declaration and Plan of Action to eradicate trafficking through capacity building of the judiciary, prosecutors, law enforcement agencies, customs and immigration officers in trafficking detection and prevention.

- *Anti-trafficking in women and minors in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea (Mano River Union) – USD 858,000*
- *Counter-trafficking – USD 150,000*

#### Humanitarian/post-conflict

In the framework of its overall humanitarian assistance programmes for populations displaced by conflict and humanitarian crises, IOM will focus on assisting displaced and war-affected third country nationals (TCNs) and returnees in West African countries. The

proposed project will include three components to be implemented in coordination with other international partners, governments and NGOs.

- *Assistance to vulnerable groups of displaced populations at risk in the West African region – USD 1,729,704* CAP
- *Integrated project for community rehabilitation in South and West Guinea (IOM/UNDP) – USD 769,994* CAP

#### Labour Migration

Regional governments need technical assistance and support to build capacity for the protection of their citizens working abroad, for expanding regular labour migration opportunities and for enhancing the impact of remittances and transfer of know-how on development.

- *Capacity building for the West African governments on labour migration management and maximising the development contribution of migrant diaspora – USD 200,000*

#### Migration and Health

With specialised partners such as UNAIDS, IOM plans to support regional efforts in preventing communicable diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS, which affect mobile populations and populations displaced by conflict. IOM plans to support a monitored approach to address this need through a regional coordination mechanism.

- *HIV/AIDS prevention among mobile populations – USD 250,000*

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM will support the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the government for effective migration management through continued support to ongoing regional migration dialogue processes and to national institutions for legislative reform and enhancement of data-gathering capacities. Through MIDA, IOM will continue to assist regional governments to attain development goals.

- *West African regional consultative process: MIDWA (Migration Dialogue for West Africa) – USD 50,000*
- *Regional compendium of legislation on migration and capacity building of national institutions and enhancement of data gathering capacity – USD 150,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 4,782,698

## BENIN

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Benin is a country of six million inhabitants, more than 50 percent of whom are below the age of 18. The government has expressed concern about the lack of skills necessary to contribute to the sustainable development of Benin. Many Beninese have sought economic opportunities elsewhere as the demand for cheap labour in the region serves as a pull factor for those struggling to survive. The skills and

experiences gained by these individuals abroad could benefit Benin's development programme.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM, in collaboration with the government, will develop a computerised database of qualified individuals of Beninese origin interested in participating in this skills transfer programme. The exchange of information by participants will also lead to a better understanding of the realities of life in Benin and foster greater contact among Beninese.

- *Mobilizing the human resources of the Beninese diaspora (MIDA-Benin) – USD 873,055*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BENIN  
USD 873,055

## BURKINA FASO

## MIGRATION ISSUES

According to the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Human Development Report, Burkina Faso ranks among the poorest countries in the world. The government has expressed concern about the lack of skills necessary to contribute to the sustainable development of the country. IOM will continue to provide assistance for the return and reintegration of West African TCNs, the majority being Burkina Faso nationals.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

Regional conflicts and the tightening of migration opportunities abroad are inducing large numbers of Burkinabe to return home, without adequate planning to support their socio-economic reinsertion. IOM proposes to help address the lack of economic opportunity and assistance to returnees, so they do not consider re-emigration. The overall objective of this pilot project is to contribute to the sustainable return of Burkinabe migrants to their communities of origin by enhancing local employment opportunities, providing reintegration assistance to returning migrants and supporting the reintegration capacity of receiving communities and the government.

- *Fostering local development through the provision of reintegration assistance to returning migrants and concerned communities – USD 425,000*

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

At the request of the government and in close collaboration with private and public sector institutions, IOM has designed a migration for development programme in Burkina Faso. IOM will assist the country to mobilize and utilise the skills as well as financial resources of its nationals in the diaspora.

- *Mobilizing the human resources of the Burkina Faso diaspora (MIDA-Burkina Faso) – USD 400,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BURKINA FASO  
USD 825,000

## CAPE VERDE

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Emigration from Cape Verde, which began towards the end of the 17th century, has been so great that the number of people of Cape Verdean origin living outside the country exceeds the number of inhabitants in Cape Verde itself. The government has expressed a strong interest in mobilizing the diaspora to contribute towards its national development plan.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM, in collaboration with the government, will develop a database of qualified individuals of Cape Verdean origin interested in participating in this skills transfer programme. The project will take into account the overall development concerns of the country priority needs, and will match these with available resources both human and financial in the diaspora.

- *Mobilizing the human resources of the Cape Verdean diaspora (MIDA – Cape Verde) – USD 872,495*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CAPE VERDE  
USD 872,495

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Since the 2002 coup, Côte d'Ivoire has experienced large population movements within and outside the country. Over 500,000 migrants left the country and an estimated 600,000 persons, most of them TCNs, were forced to leave their communities for safe areas. Refugees, most of them from Liberia, amount to nearly 76,000 persons. The progressive re-establishment of security conditions and the strengthening of the inter-community reconciliation process would allow the progressive return and reintegration of IDPs into their communities of origin as would create an encouraging environment for the economical rehabilitation of the country and the political stabilisation of the sub-region.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Counter-trafficking

In 2005, IOM plans to pursue its support of the government in partnership with NGOs and international organizations to deal more efficiently with trafficking in persons. This will be achieved through awareness campaigns and capacity building for police, the judiciary and local authorities as well as voluntary return and reintegration of women and children.

- *Return/reintegration and assistance for victims of trafficking, namely women and children – USD 800,000*

### Humanitarian/post-conflict

The large number of IDPs and the duration of their stay in host communities are becoming more and more critical especially in western Côte d'Ivoire. At the moment, humanitarian organizations try to support those among the



most vulnerable through direct assistance or support to host communities. In collaboration with the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Rehabilitation (CNDDR), IOM will contribute to the demobilization process through implementation of small arms collection projects and the social and economic reintegration of civilians involved in the conflict. IOM continues to provide return and reinsertion assistance to Liberian refugees as well.

- *Temporary and minimum support to IDPs and host communities in the cities (Guiglo) – USD 650,000*
- *Emergency assistance – coordination of camp management and registration of IDPs still in camps – USD 600,000*
- *Reintegration of demobilized combatants and disarmament of the civilian population – USD 3,000,000*
- *Assistance to West African migrants and displaced Ivorians within Côte d'Ivoire – USD 1,900,000* **C A P**
- *Return, reintegration and reinstallation of IDPs from Guiglo and Abidjan in their communities of origin – USD 3,000,000*
- *Repatriation assistance to Liberian refugees – USD 3,000,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CÔTE D'IVOIRE  
USD 12,950,000

## GHANA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Ghana is well known for its migration traditions. Many nationals migrate within the West African sub-region while considerable numbers also regularly migrate each year towards Europe and North America. Migration of professional and skilled nationals is particularly acute in the health and education sectors while large numbers of undocumented semi-skilled or unskilled young migrants of rural origin also venture on dangerous trips in search of better economic opportunities. The government is very much aware of these issues and has tried to obtain the assistance of various aid agencies and donors to reduce this phenomenon.

Health has been recognised as a major concern in connection with mobile populations. Ghana has often been a transit or final destination point for large mobile populations displaced by nearby conflicts. In view of this and other elements related to primary assistance and prevention, health components have been envisaged in most IOM project activities.

Domestic trafficking in children for forced labour, despite being fought at the government level, is still rather widespread in some parts of Ghana. In the Volta Lake region alone it is estimated that 3,000 to 5,000 children are regularly engaged in fishing activities.

Due to improvement in the security situation in Liberia, the Liberian refugee population of over 40,000 in Ghana is being gradually encouraged by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and concerned governments to consider voluntary repatriation as a possible solution.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

In view of the increasingly dramatic phenomenon of irregular migration of nationals from rural parts of the country to several European countries, and with the aim of enhancing the government's capacity to deal with the cultural and socio-economic issues related to irregular migration, IOM plans to initiate a pilot project preventing irregular migration through information campaigns specifically targeted to certain rural areas. At the same time, IOM

will provide transport and reintegration assistance through micro-credit and vocational training for those voluntarily returning.

- *Assisted voluntary return between Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire – USD 755,000*

#### Counter-trafficking

The government is expected to pass a bill against trafficking in persons with particular focus on women and children. In the meantime, IOM has successfully implemented a programme for assistance to child victims of trafficking for labour exploitation in the fishing areas of Volta Lake. Almost 500 children and their respective parents have been assisted and reintegration packages have been arranged for those fishermen who agree to return the trafficked children to their parents. In 2005, IOM plans to assist another 400 children.

- *Counter-trafficking, Ghana – USD 360,000*

#### Humanitarian/post-conflict

The signing of a tripartite agreement between UNHCR and the governments of Ghana and Liberia has led to the start of assisted voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees from Ghana. During the three-month pilot project, IOM shall provide logistical/transport assistance as well as medical screening and vaccinations to some 4,000 Liberian refugees from Ghana, Benin and Nigeria. There are indications that at least 19,000 Liberian refugees from Ghana will require repatriation assistance in 2005, some by air but the majority by sea.

- *Voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees from Ghana – USD 4,000,000*

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM's MIDA project in Ghana focusses investment resources, skills or capital from nationals in the diaspora (Italy) to Ghana. The pilot phase of the project has enabled five nationals to receive financial assistance to complement their investments in the agro-processing sector. The next MIDA phase aims to further engage the diaspora in the area of remittances, though more data and research is needed.

Through a MIDA health project, IOM will assist in local health capacity building. It will focus on addressing the brain drain of health workers in Ghana and the consequent shortage of vital personnel for the country's development. Bilateral exchanges of human resources from the Ghanaian diaspora as well as virtual, temporary visits or permanent relocation to Ghana are envisaged to be among the main features of this project.

- *Migration for development in Ghana – USD 720,000*
- *MIDA health – USD 540,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR GHANA  
USD 6,375,000

## LIBERIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Since November 2003, security has continued to improve with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) expanding its deployment throughout the country. Humanitarian agencies are now faced with responding to the evolving needs and return of IDPs (estimated at 500,000 people), refugees (340,000) and ex-combatants (80,000).

While the pace of return will depend on security up-country, including the smooth organization of elections in 2005, successful reintegration and recovery of both the returning and host-populations will be determined by the rehabilitation of social services and the creation of income-generating activities in return areas. The government will also need assistance to handle irregular migration including trafficking in persons.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Counter-trafficking**

A rapid assessment will also be carried out to determine the magnitude of the trafficking problem in the country. In 2005, IOM will launch a trafficking awareness campaign for local authorities, including police and the judiciary. In addition, IOM plans to create a referral mechanism that will allow the voluntary return and reintegration of 100 victims of trafficking to their countries of origin.

- *Rapid assessment of the trafficking in persons situation – USD 35,000*
- *Awareness raising, prevention of trafficking in human beings and assistance to victims – USD 450,000*

### **Humanitarian/post-conflict**

In collaboration with the Liberian Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration Commission, IOM will continue to facilitate IDP and refugee return and to address their most immediate needs for reinsertion in communities of origin. In collaboration with the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation and Reintegration, IOM transported 50,000 demobilized soldiers to places of origin in 2004. Peace in Liberia and the region now depends on how the ex-combatants will be reintegrated into civil life. In 2005, IOM plans to facilitate the reintegration of 3,000 ex-combatants in Lofa County, a very sensitive area bordering Guinea. Presidential elections will take place in Liberia in October 2005. In collaboration with the National Election Commission, IOM will complete data collection/management of voter information in IDP camps throughout Liberia and throughout the sub-region. IOM also plans to support registration in the main areas of return for IDPs.

- *IDP return and reinsertion assistance in the communities of origin – USD 5,000,000*
- *Reintegration of ex-combatants – USD 3,000,000*
- *Presidential election observation, Liberia – USD 800,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR LIBERIA  
USD 9,285,000

## MALI

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Migration issues are persistent in the Malian political sphere. The government has made it a priority to build up a comprehensive policy in this field.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM plans to support the Malian government's efforts to fight against children trafficking. In collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund

(UNICEF), relevant ministries and other partners, IOM will assist with the socio-economic reinsertion of an additional 600 trafficked children following the first reinsertion programme implemented between December 2002 and July 2004. This programme will develop profit-making activities, organize trainings and put in place micro-credit systems.

- *Counter-trafficking Mali – USD 1,550,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MALI  
USD 1,550,000

## NIGERIA

## MIGRATION ISSUES

With a population of about 120 million people and an estimated annual growth rate of three percent, nearly three-quarters of Nigerians live below the poverty line making most potential economic migrants.

IOM intends to continue and expand its range of services to the government in the field of migration management and counter-trafficking.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Counter-trafficking**

The National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) refers to IOM an increasing number of victims of internal and international trafficking. Assistance provided ranges from airport assistance for minors to provision of shelter in one of the two IOM-NAPTIP shelters in Lagos and Benin City. In order to provide a flexible answer to the needs of the victims, IOM plans to establish an Emergency Response Fund enabling a case-by-case operational intervention to cover all the 36 federal states and the territory of the federal capital.

- *Assistance to victims of trafficking – USD 1,000,000*

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM continues to work with the government on addressing migration management. In addition to ongoing efforts to design project interventions that seek to enhance understanding of migration patterns, the active involvement of Nigeria in ongoing dialogue on migration issues with ECOWAS has been identified as a priority.

- *Enhancing dialogue on migration management in Nigeria and with ECOWAS – USD 250,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR NIGERIA  
USD 1,250,000

## SIERRA LEONE

## MIGRATION ISSUES

The improved security situation in Sierra Leone, the return of civilian authority in areas previously under the control of the Revolutionary United Front, the holding of free and fair elections and overcrowding at IDP camps in and around Freetown, prompted UNOCHA and the government

to request IOM's assistance for the return transportation and resettlement of IDPs in all areas declared safe for resettlement. In addition to transport assistance, IOM will provide supplementary emergency shelter and quick impact community-based assistance to resettled IDPs.

The country is now in transition from relief to recovery, creating a need for skills, experience and material resources from Sierra Leoneans in the diaspora and the return of skilled Sierra Leonean economic migrants from Gambia. In addition, Sierra Leone is now facing a serious problem of unemployment of youths that might lead to discontent and destabilisation in the country.

Finally, there is a need for the government to implement border control management, stop small arms proliferation and institute measures to prevent trafficking in human beings especially women and children.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

In response to a request of the government, IOM plans to provide voluntary return assistance to the 4,000 Sierra Leonean migrants now stranded in Gambia IOM will undertake orderly and safe return of these individuals by sea in cooperation with respective authorities.

- *Voluntary return of Sierra Leonean migrants stranded in the Gambia – USD 597,100*

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

Sierra Leonean nationals residing in Western Europe, North America and other African countries have acquired expertise, experience and material or financial resources that they are willing to make available for the development of their country of origin. IOM plans to assist the government to more fully utilise the skills and resources of the diaspora.

Additionally, IOM is looking to provide support to the government in addressing the problem of youth alienation by enhancing their role in community and economic development.

- *Migration for development in Africa (MIDA) – USD 4,000,000*
- *Community-based recovery-youth engagement and employment – USD 300,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SIERRA LEONE  
USD 4,897,000

## SENEGAL

## MIGRATION ISSUES

The socio-economic and political changes affecting West African migration dynamics have led the government to encourage policies that include migration as a tool in the development process. This is especially applicable in the management of migration in and out of Senegal and the mobilization of Senegalese capacity abroad to support the development of the country. The government has expressed concern about the lack of skills necessary to contribute to sustainable development.

IOM is part of an inter-agency UNDAF programme targeting the Tambacounda region. In the framework of the MDG initiative and to support the national plan for poverty reduction, IOM has been designated as lead agency for the thematic groups HIV/AIDS and Creation of Resources.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Counter-trafficking

The fight against trafficking of children has been a priority in Senegal but recent changes in irregular migration patterns resulting from the humanitarian crisis affecting the region indicate that smuggling and trafficking of women is on the increase and is not being addressed. A pilot project will be developed with the Senegalese authorities aimed at preventing and curbing this growing phenomenon through information, education, communication and capacity-building activities.

- *Counter-trafficking – USD 100,000*

### Labour Migration

The contribution of the Senegalese diaspora to national development is currently estimated at close to USD 300 million. As contributions are usually transferred through informal channels, migrants lack information that would enable the targeting of their remittances for either productive investments or in support of local development initiatives. As part of the UNDAF programme targeting the Tambacounda region, IOM will improve remittance services to migrants and enhance the development impact of these remittances.

- *Mobilization of migrants' savings for local development in the region of Tambacounda – USD 150,000*

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

Following the recommendations of the Dakar Conference in October 2000, a pilot programme of a Permanent Observatory on International Migration in West Africa (POIMWA) was established in the Senegalese Ministry of Justice.

In continued collaboration with the government, IOM is assisting with the development of a database of qualified individuals of Senegalese origin interested in participating in this skills transfer programme.

- *Capacity building of the permanent observatory on international migration in West Africa (POIMWA) – USD 50,000*

### Migration Health

The rapid spread of HIV/AIDS within migrant populations and families testifies to the close link that exists between migration and the pandemic. IOM has selected the regions of Tambacounda and Kolda, cross-border zones of great mobility and continuous intermingling of West-African populations, to implement a programme promoting safer sexual behaviour towards HIV/AIDS and sexually transmissible infections (STIs), voluntary detection, reference to medical structures officially authorised to treat patients, and psycho-social assistance.

- *Decrease the vulnerability of transporters and their relatives to HIV/AIDS in the main trunk roads of the region of Tambacounda in Senegal – USD 650,000*
- *Increase the ability of the community to thwart HIV/AIDS spread among the migrant populations in the region of Kolda (area of Diaobé) in Senegal – USD 75,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SENEGAL  
USD 1,025,000

# North Africa and the Middle East

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The Middle East region has a history of intra-regional labour migration largely determined by the pull of affluent Gulf States. The migration dynamics between labour-sending countries (e.g., Egypt, Yemen, Syrian Arab Republic) and labour receiving countries (e.g., the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) States) continue to yield important economic benefits for the region. Evolving socio-economic conditions, combined with the effect of globalisation, could impact established regional migration patterns. The potential return of certain categories of migrant labourers in search of scarce reintegration opportunities could affect the socio-economic situation of countries of origin.

The dilemma facing the Middle East region is to maintain the traditional intra-regional migration balance in an environment increasingly faced with issues relating to population growth, unemployment and the depletion of natural resources. Irregular migration and migrant trafficking constitute additional concerns for most countries in the region. Overall, governments have made serious efforts and significant progress, especially over the past year, in combating trafficking by introducing new legislation and counter-trafficking measures.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration Health

One of IOM's priorities is to provide a timely response to the psycho-social needs emerging from conflict and tension in the area. IOM will lay the ground for long-term capacity building and strengthening of local institutions' ability to provide professional solutions to conflict-induced psycho-social disorders. In addition, IOM will implement activities leading to a sustainable response to psycho-social trauma in the area, through trained counsellors working in the field and a well-established course for a degree in clinical psychology.

- *Psycho-social and trauma response in the West Bank and Gaza Strip – USD 350,000*

#### Labour Migration

IOM plans to enhance government capacity and cooperation efforts between major Asian labour sending countries and the Gulf States in order to protect vulnerable migrant workers, thereby enabling migrant workers, their families, communities and economies to benefit from international migration. The proposed initiative will have three main components: 1) a regional workshop including both Asian sending countries and GCC States on the issue of contractual labour; 2) regional awareness-raising campaigns for employers and heads of household on the appropriate treatment of employees and domestic workers; and 3) a pilot migrant resource centre in Kuwait to provide information and assistance to migrant workers.

- *Labour migration in the Gulf States – USD 500,000*

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM plans to continue its support to governments in the region for addressing migration management issues nationally and regionally and to conduct targeted research as well as regular exchanges of information on

selected migration themes. IOM will also seek to involve countries of the Eastern Mediterranean in a mechanism of inter-regional consultation with European countries to address the increased presence of Arab migrant communities in Europe.

- *East Mediterranean/European roundtable on migration and cultural dialogue – USD 199,952*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 1,049,952

## BAHRAIN

### MIGRATION ISSUES

According to Bahraini government estimates, migrant workers comprise 63 percent of the country's workforce. The promise of economic prosperity and employment in Bahrain is often used as a lure by migrant trafficking rings to bring in workers from India, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka who often find themselves in situations of abuse and exploitation. As a result, Bahrain is rated in specialised reports as a transit and destination country for trafficked migrants. The government, cognisant of the problem, launched a national plan of action in 2002 to counter human trafficking and prevent abuse of migrant workers.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Counter-trafficking

IOM's programmatic response proposes to assist Bahrain by increasing the government's capacity to further develop instruments to protect migrant workers and to fight and prevent trafficking in persons. In addition, IOM's assistance will focus on the training of national institutions in migrants' rights and migrant counselling, dissemination of information brochures, and a study tour for Bahraini officials to selected countries of origin. By formulating recommendations, IOM will also assist the government in drafting a sustainable national plan of action.

- *Counter-trafficking and migrants' rights: capacity building of national institutions – USD 301,987*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BAHRAIN USD 301,987

## EGYPT

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Migration dynamics in Egypt are defined by several traditional indicators such as rapid population growth, high unemployment and the fact that its 70 million inhabitants live on barely six percent of its territory, many in the face of difficult socio-economic conditions. Egypt's policy of exporting its surplus labour force is a national strategic priority. Egypt



continues to be an important migrant sending country to the Gulf countries. The almost exclusive reliance on this regional labour market and the resulting massive return movement of migrant workers following the Gulf crises in the 1980s and 1990s, and to a much smaller extent following the 2003 Iraq war, has encouraged Egypt to seek to diversify labour market options abroad for its potential migrants.

Despite its own migration difficulties, Egypt hosts a large Sudanese population, which has fled the protracted conflict in this neighbouring country. The estimated three million Sudanese living in Egypt create a considerable challenge for the host country.

IOM will continue its support to Egypt's institutional capacity for effective migration management, in particular for issues concerning Egyptian labour migrants as well as remittance management in support of national development. In 2005, IOM will strengthen the capacity of the Emigration and Egyptians Abroad Sector and the External Employment Department of the Ministry of Manpower and Emigration so as to effectively manage the Integrated Migration Information System (IMIS) established by IOM in the past years.

IOM will also contribute to the efforts of the government to counter irregular migration by raising public awareness through information dissemination to potential irregular migrants in Egypt.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM aims to assist the government in the creation of an institutional capacity to address reintegration of returning labour migrants by supporting sustainable employment opportunities.

- *Training and small loans for returned and potential migrants*  
– USD 1,007,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR EGYPT  
USD 1,007,000

## IRAQ

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Iraq is still facing tremendous migration challenges particularly while trying to cope with the historic caseload of IDPs together with the newly displaced groups of the most recent conflict. Mechanisms are being set up and developed with relevant authorities to regulate, assist and monitor the different population outflows and inflows, both internal and external, including returning Iraqis who are estimated at two million individuals living in some 90 countries around the world.

IOM is part of the UNCT for Iraq and therefore its programme activities are integrated into the UN strategic plan for programming, which incorporates humanitarian assistance, reconstruction efforts, technical assistance and development needs in Iraq, including coordination with the Iraqi government. IOM is integrated into three of the 11 UN programme clusters: health, IDPs and refugees, and poverty reduction and human development.

The security situation in the country remains tense making it a challenging operational environment requiring creative implementation mechanisms to continue programme activities. The majority of activities are undertaken through implementing partners consisting of international and local NGOs, private contractors together with national counterparts and authorities from various ministries.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

Since June 2003, IOM has been assisting small numbers of Iraqis wanting to return home for special and urgent reasons (e.g., relating to family, medical or other humanitarian concerns) as a large scale return is not promoted by Iraqi authorities given the situations in the country. While IOM provides this limited assistance under the framework of existing assisted voluntary returns (AVR) programmes it implements with many host governments in Europe and elsewhere, there remain regions where stranded Iraqis have no assisted return options. As these return movements increase in number, there is an imperative need to maintain IOM's capacity to ensure continuation of procedural and operational return mechanisms. IOM will continue to explore possibilities for provision of further assistance subject to improvement of security conditions in Iraq.

Through the Return of Qualified Nationals (RQN) programme, IOM plans to enhance the institutional capacity of Iraqi ministries and other Iraqi public sector institutions through short- and long-term deployment of selected Iraqi émigré experts. The project constitutes the first stage of a more comprehensive return of qualified nationals effort, which will include private sector and small business development.

- *IOM's support to assisted voluntary returns to Iraq*  
– USD 400,000
- *Return of qualified Iraqis (RQI)* – USD 1,477,000

### Humanitarian/post-conflict

IOM is implementing a large-scale assistance programme for IDPs in the 15 governorates of Iraq under the IDPs and refugees cluster of UN programming. From the initial registration of IDPs, transportation assistance and distribution of non-food items (NFIs), these activities will evolve in 2005 to encompass IDP relief, assessment and monitoring activities including in the communities in which they reside.

- *IDP assistance – monitoring and community assistance projects (CAPs)* – USD 12,000,000

### Migration Health

IOM has been closely engaged with the Ministry of Health providing medical evacuations, facilitating interaction with international medical teams through provision of training opportunities for Iraqi health professionals, and has rehabilitated medical infrastructure mainly in the lower south of Iraq. (Basrah). The proposed programme will continue to assist the Ministry through capacity-building activities such as training and upgrading of skills for medical professionals, and continued rehabilitation of medical infrastructure in an expanded area of the country.

IOM will also assess the epidemiological state of TB in lower south area (LSA) (Basra, Al Thiqr, Muthanna and Maysaan) of Iraq, while enabling local health services to support a comprehensive anti-TB campaign in accordance with WHO DOTS (i.e., TB control strategy). This project will allow for a clearer picture of TB rates in vulnerable areas in the LSA, while empowering health organizations to tailor effective control strategies against further spread of the disease.

- *Tuberculosis surveillance pilot project in south Iraq*  
– USD 2,000,000
- *Health rehabilitation and capacity-building programme for the Iraqi Ministry of Health* – USD 3,600,000

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM is currently implementing the inception phase for its Capacity Building in Migration Management (CBMM) programme to assess the needs of the

government for developing institutional relationships, clarifying inter-ministerial roles and responsibilities, and responding to immediate needs. As a follow up, IOM proposes a full-scale CBMM programme to equip the government with the knowledge, skills, and operational tools to manage migration in line with international standards and practices.

IOM also plans to design a programme to strengthen basic institutional capacity of the nascent Ministry of Displacement and Migration. Planned programme activities reflect extensive consultations already held with the Ministry and its senior staff. IOM proposes a support package designed to strengthen the general bureaucratic foundations and systems of the Ministry, and to provide it with the necessary hardware and technical expertise to operate in an efficient manner.

- *Capacity building in Migration management in Iraq*  
– USD 2,000,000 (2005/2006)
- *Support programme for the Ministry of Displacement and Migration* – USD 3,500,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR IRAQ  
USD 24,977,000

## JORDAN

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Jordan is host to 1.8 million Palestinian refugees and between 200,000 and 300,000 Iraqis, most of whom, with the resolution of conflict in Iraq, would opt to return to their home country. In addition, and as a consequence of the second Gulf War, 450,000 skilled Jordanians have returned home, placing a further strain on the already difficult socio-economic situation in the country and increasing the unemployment rate. The Gulf has recently reopened its doors to skilled Jordanians but at the same time Jordan receives cheap labour from Egypt and the Far East.

In the past decades, the country has been involved in major humanitarian emergencies and has had to cope with massive influxes of refugees and migrant workers fleeing conflict areas. The extreme volatility of the international situation and instability of the region continue to represent a major concern for the Jordanian authorities.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

In the field of migration management, the increasing demand for employment opportunities abroad and the need to define policies and propose political solutions have prompted the government to request IOM assistance for the establishment of mechanisms and tools for better management of migratory flows. IOM aims to contribute to stabilising migration prone areas through sustainable employment creation and enhancement of existing local skills.

Finally, IOM proposes to contribute to the country's efforts to manage its development in a sustainable manner by matching priority development and human resources needs with professional skills and resources available in the diaspora.

- *Capacity building for humanitarian crisis management*  
– USD 864,436
- *Capacity building for border control management (border assessment)* – USD 73,649
- *National integrated migration information system*  
– USD 2,121,360

- *Stabilisation of migration regions through sustainable development in Jordan* – USD 1,231,639
- *Qualified Jordanians abroad and national development*  
– USD 2,525,053

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR JORDAN  
USD 6,816,137

## KUWAIT

### MIGRATION ISSUES

For more than 20 years, Kuwait has been a highly attractive destination for labour migrants. Records (World Migration Report- 2003) show that 65 percent (1.3 million) of the workers in the State of Kuwait are foreigners. Most of these migrants originate from South Asia (Bangladesh, Sri Lanka), South East Asia (Philippines, Thailand) and Africa (Egypt, Sudan) who were attracted by the oil boom. Typical occupations range from building and construction, maintenance, to repairs and domestic work. However, Kuwait is taking a second look at labour immigration given the rapid increase in the local population and the preference for nationals in the allocation of skilled jobs, although this "Kuwaitisation" policy has not really borne fruit. Many Kuwaitis are not keen to work in the private sector and employers prefer migrant workers, as on average they are considerably more flexible in terms of working hours and wages.

According to the 2004 U.S. State Department report on trafficking in persons, Kuwait is a destination country for women migrants who are pushed into situations of coerced labour, physical abuse or other extreme working conditions. The government is strongest in preventing abuse of domestic workers but needs to take additional steps to ensure that children are not used as camel jockeys.

In Kuwait, there exists a population of inhabitants who do not have proof of citizenship despite having strong ties and long history of residence in the country. They face challenges in the labour market and they do not have access to free health and education services. The government has acknowledged that it faces a problem with the ambiguous status off the stateless in the country.

IOM will work closely with the government and other partners to address these issues through improved migration management.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Counter-trafficking

IOM will assist the Kuwaiti government to develop national instruments to protect migrant workers from abuse and exploitation, and establish mechanisms to fight and prevent migrant trafficking, with special focus on child camel jockeys.

- *Capacity building to prevent trafficking in persons*  
– USD 270,000

#### Labour Migration

As a follow-up to the workshop conducted in 2004, IOM will carry out training for employees from the Ministries of Social Affairs and Labour and the Interior on labour migration issues in Kuwait and related challenges. The government has requested IOM to review the sponsorship system in Kuwait and submit recommendations to change, improve and/or develop it.

- *Capacity building for government employees on labour migration issues* – USD 30,000

- *Technical assistance and consultations on reviewing the sponsorship system – USD 90,000.*

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM has been asked to provide assistance to the government on the issue of the stateless. The main objective of the project is to provide technical assistance and advice on two levels: 1) sociological and anthropological expertise to assess in-depth the situation and the probable consequences, and 2) legal expertise and analysis for practical solutions in light of national security and/or sovereignty.

IOM will also assist in the strengthening of Kuwait's migration management capacity to prevent and combat trans-border crime, with particular reference to terrorism prevention.

- *Capacity building and technical assistance to provide legal guidance on the issue of the stateless – USD 300,000*
- *Technical assistance and capacity building to enhance migration management systems – USD 500,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR KUWAIT  
USD 1,190,000

## LEBANON

### MIGRATION ISSUES

By virtue of its geo-political and economic situation, Lebanon is a transit and destination country for irregular and trafficked migrants. Lebanon hosts a sizeable migrant worker population, among them between 200,000 and 1 million Syrian migrant workers. However, according to official records, only 85,471 work permits were issued in 2001. A further estimated 100,000 Sri Lankans, 30,000 Ethiopians, 30,000 Egyptians, 20,000 Filipinos and 11,000 Indians are currently believed to be in irregular situations. Refugees and asylum seekers comprise a further estimated 10 percent of the Lebanese population, among them 383,000 Palestinian refugees. The number of Lebanese living abroad is estimated at one million, a significant number when compared to a total population residing in Lebanon of 3.6 million. The number of those claiming Lebanese origin abroad is estimated unofficially to be 12 million.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM's programmatic response will be centred on the effort to increase the capacity of the Lebanese government to develop national instruments to protect migrant workers from abuse and prevent irregular migration and trafficking in persons. IOM proposed activities include training of officials in migrants' rights and migrant counselling, establishment of mechanisms and procedures for the orderly, safe, and dignified return 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.

- *Lebanon counter-trafficking: capacity building of national institutions and assisted return of victims – USD 550,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR LEBANON  
USD 550,000

## SYRIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Contrary to regional trends, Syria has witnessed a limited labour force migration to the Gulf countries. Although scarce information is available concerning migration to and from Syria, it is recognised that remittances from Syrians working abroad play a significant role in the Syrian economy.

Syria is also traditionally a transit and destination country for irregular migrants. IOM continues to engage the government to open a dialogue to raise awareness about counter-trafficking at the national level.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration**

In order to enhance and reinforce Syria's administrative and operational capacity to deal with issues related to irregular migration, IOM plans to provide voluntary return assistance to irregular migrants stranded in Syria, and at the same time to support the government in the development of institutional response mechanisms including the establishment of a voluntary return assistance framework. Data gathering will be carried out to better identify trends and needs.

- *Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in Syria – USD 200,000*

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM plans to support the consolidation of Syria's institutional capacity for effective migration management, in particular in developing the capacity of the newly established Ministry of Expatriates and of other relevant governmental entities.

- *Capacity building and awareness-raising on migrant and refugee issues – USD 70,000*
- *Capacity building for the Syrian Ministry of Expatriates – USD 500,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SYRIA  
USD 770,000

## YEMEN

### MIGRATION ISSUES

It is estimated that approximately 1.2 million Yemenis live abroad, particularly in Saudi Arabia, the Gulf States, the Horn of Africa, the United States and the United Kingdom. Yemen is still striving to reintegrate a vast number of its approximately 850,000 migrant workers who returned home from Gulf countries after the Gulf War of 1990-1991. Due to the economic situation, the country experienced considerable difficulty in reabsorbing this returnee population; resulting in the emergence of the so-called "destitute communities", a Yemeni population still living to this day in camps, unemployed and dependent on government assistance.

Irregular migration, particularly from the Horn of Africa, and migrant trafficking are also issues of concern for Yemen.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

The “destitute communities” represent approximately 50 percent of the returnees in camps who have not been reintegrated into mainstream Yemeni society. IOM, in close coordination with relevant national and international partners, aims to provide reintegration services to this population. Some of the Yemeni migrants who left the Gulf in the aftermath of the war were married to Egyptian nationals. Most of the Egyptian family members of the Yemeni migrants preferred to return to Egypt rather than follow their husbands, believing that their expulsion was only temporary. IOM will seek to provide technical support and return services to enable the Yemeni authorities to organize the return of those Egyptian wives and children who wish to reunite with their families in Yemen.

- *Reintegration of returnee migrants in Yemeni destitute communities – USD 1,873,838*
- *Return assistance for family reunification from Egypt – USD 505,000*

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

In this field, IOM plans to build the capacity of the government to manage migration by proposing the establishment of integrated migration information system. IOM aims to enable the Yemeni authorities to manage migration data, define national migration policies, and disseminate information to encourage Yemenis abroad to invest in Yemen. On a parallel track, IOM will seek to contribute to the country’s efforts towards sustainable development by optimising the use of human and other resources from the diaspora as well as building capacity to use these resources.

- *Integrated migration information system – USD 956,228*
- *Migration for development in Yemen – USD 354,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR YEMEN  
USD 3,689,066



# The Western Mediterranean

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Migration dynamics across the Western Mediterranean are evolving in terms of migratory trends and bilateral and multilateral relations among countries. Geographical proximity, together with push and pull factors, make this area a crossroad of international migration not strictly limited to the 5+5 Western Mediterranean countries<sup>1</sup>.

The importance of developing a transnational and multi-disciplinary approach in seeking migration management measures is acknowledged by national governments in the region that participate in the 5+5 Regional Dialogue on Migration. Irregular migration is an important concern as well and in this respect, the multidimensional cooperation is deemed essential in promoting the prevention and fight against irregular migration and trafficking in countries of origin, transit and destination.

Other issues of relevance to the regional dialogue are migration and co-development, rights and obligations of migrants as well as integration, and exchange of data information among countries. IOM will continue supporting the migration dialogue in the Western Mediterranean and promoting the translation of common agendas into concrete programmatic actions.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Migration Health

IOM plans to implement activities contributing to the improvement of “health of migrant populations, and to protect them against all the diseases they might be confronted with” (see Tunis Declaration, point F-28). As such, expert exchanges on HIV/AIDS and other STI risk factors among mobile populations in the Mediterranean will be fostered. Information on migrants’ health awareness will be gathered in order to develop and test awareness-raising measures and prevention materials for mobile populations during transfer/international travel.

- *Workshop on HIV/AIDS and other STIs – USD 80,000*
- *International migration and health hazards prevention – USD 350,000*

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM intends to facilitate regular informal consultations among participating countries on integrated migration management issues. IOM is committed to sustaining the dialogue and bringing the process to the next operational phase. Two technical workshops focussing on existing migration legislation covering measures against irregular migration, co-development and integration will be organized. Comparative matrixes will be developed and updated regularly for this purpose. Additionally, a study tour will be organized for eight Maghrebian officials in two or three selected northern shore countries to look into best practices on irregular migration. Support will be provided to the procurement and translation of key documents into the Arabic.

- *Migration regional dialogue in the Western Mediterranean (5+5) – USD 240,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 670,000

## ALGERIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

In the last decades, economic and security issues have led to external and internal population movements, followed by a new emigration pattern related to skilled and highly-skilled labour migration. One of the priorities expressed by the government is to address the needs of concerned migrants and to promote ways to strengthen their ties with their country and communities of origin. Another priority relates to historical trading and pastoral routes 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 mainly from sub-Saharan Africa but more recently from Asia and other parts of the world.

The government seeks assistance from IOM in 2005 for the reinforcement of institutional capacity for migration management, creation of information systems on migration, and integration of migrants.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

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

- *Integrated project of rural co-development in the framework of the reduction of migration in the rural area of the Wilaya of Kbenchela – USD 1,013,713*
- *Integrated project of rural co-development in the framework of the reduction of migration in the rural area of the Wilaya of Souk Abras – USD 1,452,140*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ALGERIA  
USD 2,465,853

## LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA (THE)

### MIGRATION ISSUES

With over 1,700 km of sea borders and 4,000 km of land borders, an increasing number of irregular migrants from sub-Saharan Africa as well as Asia are apprehended when attempting to enter/transit Libya or to cross the Mediterranean Sea irregularly. This has prompted the government to increase

<sup>1</sup> This includes the Maghreb countries, i.e. Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia and the “arc Latin”, i.e. France, Italy, Malta Portugal and Spain.

its operational and administrative capacity to deal with migration management and stranded irregular migrants. The government is advancing its migration policy through the creation of specific national bodies.

Libya has expressed interest in collaborating with IOM for assisted voluntary return and reintegration programmes for irregular migrants, implementation of migration stabilisation measures in countries of origin, management of transit migration and information campaigns in countries of origin. It also wishes to increase the effectiveness of its counter-trafficking efforts, enhance border management and labour migration, and facilitate data collection. Regional cooperation opportunities will be sought through Libya's active participation in the 5+5 dialogue on migration and between the government and the European Union.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Counter-trafficking

IOM will support the government in developing tools and instruments to combat trafficking in persons. Law enforcement and judicial cooperation to combat trafficking in persons for prosecution/investigation of traffickers and protection/assistance to victims will be enhanced. Libyan authorities will also be engaged in designing information and awareness-raising materials.

- *Training seminars for law enforcement officers and set up of a counter-trafficking network – USD 150,000*

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM will assist the government in conceptualising and implementing information campaigns on the risks of irregular migration in countries of origin.

IOM also plans to support the consolidation of Libyan institutional capacity for effective migration management in particular in the areas of border management, assisted voluntary returns, irregular migrants and capacity building of relevant government entities.

- *Information campaign in five countries of origin of migrants – USD 750,000*
- *Training seminars for government officials and experts involved in migration issues – USD 300,000*
- *Study tours of selected officials to Italy – USD 50,000*
- *Programme for the enhancement of transit and irregular migration management in Libya (TRIM) – USD 3,590,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR LIBYAN ARAB  
JAMAHIRIYA (THE) – USD 4,840,000

## MAURITANIA

## MIGRATION ISSUES

In Mauritania, migration is a traditional phenomenon. Its main cities have the reputation as attraction centres for human and commercial exchanges. Since the country's independence, factors related to development and environment degradation have provoked an external and massive urban migration. As a consequence, government priorities mainly focus on the fight against poverty in rural areas to alleviate the exodus of the rural population to the cities of Nouakchott and Nouadhibou.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM will support the government's strategy to value the growth and productivity of the poor and to better manage natural resources to reduce the internal migration phenomenon.

- *Integrated pilot project for the socio-economic development to fight against poverty and for the stabilisation of internal migration in Mauritania – USD 1,081,233*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MAURITANIA  
USD 1,081,233

## MOROCCO

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Morocco, like other Maghreb countries, faces a demographic transition and a change in its migration patterns, making it a source, destination and major transit country for migrants headed to Spain and Europe. Two new institutions have been established under the overall supervision of the Ministry of Interior: the Directorate of Migration and Border Surveillance; and a Migration Observatory. Additionally, in the framework of its important anti-trafficking efforts, the government established the Office of International Cooperation as an inter-agency coordination body for its anti-trafficking policy.

The Moroccan community residing abroad accounts for over one million individuals, who in most cases maintain close ties with their country. Remittances represent approximately eight percent of gross domestic product (GDP). The government has requested IOM's support in promoting a series of initiatives both at the bilateral level and in its current capacity as President of the 5+5 dialogue on migration in the Western Mediterranean.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

In order to enhance and reinforce administrative and operational capacity to deal with issues related to irregular migration into and through the country, IOM plans to initiate a pilot project to establish a voluntary return assistance mechanism and provide assistance to stranded irregular migrants. Data gathering will also be carried out to better identify trends and needs.

Responding to the government's request, IOM will support the voluntary return and reintegration of unaccompanied Moroccan minors to Morocco. As such, IOM will provide reception and reintegration assistance in cooperation with the relevant authorities and partners.

Based on a specific request by the government, IOM will also produce material on the rights and duties of migrants in order to promote respect for their dignity through the active involvement of local and international media.

- *Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in Morocco and enhancement of the institutional capacity – USD 1,000,000*
- *Reception and reintegration assistance to returning centre unaccompanied minors in the region of Khouribga – USD 250,000*
- *Conceptualisation of an information campaign, and production of information material on rights and duties of migrants – USD 150,000*

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

Given the close link maintained by the Moroccan diaspora with their country of origin and the importance of remittance flows, activities will be carried out to enable migrants to fulfil their role in the development of their country of origin, particularly through savings and investment.

- *Research on investment opportunities in priority sectors, so as to establish incentives to productive investment and job creation in main emigration areas – USD 160,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MOROCCO  
USD 1,560,000

## TUNISIA

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Tunisia's extensive desert and sea borders, coupled with persistent areas of poverty, make it susceptible as a point of origin, destination and transit for migrants. Within the framework of its established plan of action, and in close collaboration with central as well as local partners and international agencies, IOM aims to strengthen the institutional capacity of the government for effective migration management. This includes regional cooperation, national capacity building and awareness-raising activities.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration**

IOM will provide return assistance to stranded migrants through a pilot initiative to establish a voluntary return mechanism in the country.

- *Return and reintegration assistance for stranded migrants – USD 200,000*

#### **Labour Migration**

IOM will assist in the capacity building and training of personnel in labour migration in order to support concerned Tunisian institutions and assist potential migrants. After elaboration of a multidisciplinary module and training of a pre-departure orientation unit for Tunisian labour migrants leaving for Italy, IOM will focus on the promotion and placement of Tunisian workers in Italy.

- *Promotion of Tunisian labour force – USD 250,000*

#### **Migration Health**

Through its migration health activities, IOM works with the government and partners to meet the individual needs of migrants. Activities will focus on the conceptualisation and implementation of information campaigns and orientation sessions for migrants in the prevention of STIs.

In line with increasing involvement in transit migration management activities, IOM will also enhance the level of medical and psycho-social assistance to stranded migrants.

- *Prevention of sexually transmitted diseases – USD 150,000*
- *Medical and psycho-social assistance to stranded migrants – USD 90,000*

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM plans to continue its support to increase Tunisia's institutional capacity for effective migration management, in particular in the areas of regional cooperation and capacity building of relevant governmental entities. IOM will develop an integrated project for the development of areas with high unemployment and migration dynamics, currently implemented in Kasserine.

- *Co-development project – USD 500,000*

# Americas

## SOUTHERN CONE

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**Regional**

Argentina  
Chile  
Paraguay  
Uruguay

## ANDEAN COUNTRIES

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**Regional**

Bolivia  
Colombia  
Ecuador  
Peru  
Venezuela

## CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

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**Regional**

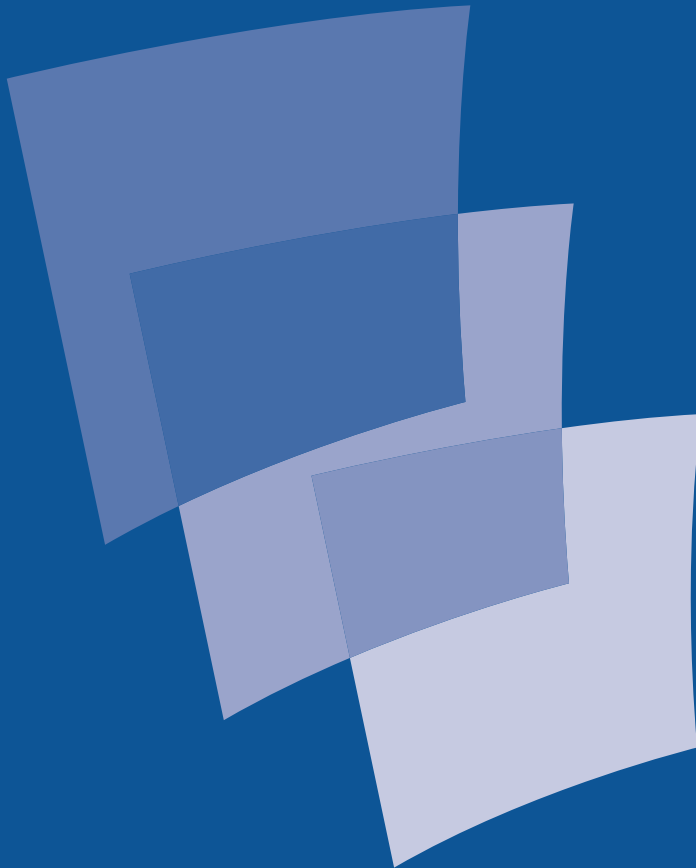
Belize  
Costa Rica  
El Salvador  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
Nicaragua  
Panama  
Mexico

## THE CARIBBEAN

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**Regional**

Bahamas  
Cuba  
Dominican Republic  
Haiti  
Jamaica



# Southern Cone

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The Southern Cone countries are faced with changes in migration dynamics as a result of new intra-regional flows and increasing emigration of nationals to other regions as a result of different proposals and new migration policies adopted in the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR). Governments have made serious efforts to increase bilateral and multilateral agreements while civil society has increased activities to protect and promote migrants' rights.

The trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation has increased at the national and regional levels and to Mexico and European Union countries. Due to increasing impoverishment in the region, the lack of opportunities and high unemployment, intra-regional child labour exploitation has also been on the rise. To assist in combating these challenges, IOM supports governments in their dialogue and cooperation through the South American Conference on Migration process, which aims at increasing regional awareness on migration management. IOM also helps to promote efficient migration policies, strengthening governments' capacity building through technical cooperation and training.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM will begin to research trends and patterns of trafficking particularly in women and children within the MERCOSUR region. Together with governments, NGOs and other agencies in the region, available information on the subject will be shared.

- *Survey on trafficking in MERCOSUR region (Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil) – USD 155,204*

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM seeks to contribute to the consolidation of the South American Conference on Migration—the political forum on migration for the region. Through its technical cooperation on migration activities, IOM endeavours to assist governments with the enhancement of capacity in migration management. Other important areas of focus include the improvement of the type and quality of migration data and statistics, assessment and improvement of travel documents, and the strengthening of laws to improve the protection of migrants' human rights.

- *South American conference on migration project – USD 288,000*
- *The Latin American technical cooperation on migration (PLACMI) – USD 282,000*
- *Inter-American training course on international migration – USD 70,000*
- *Information centre for migration in Latin America (CIMAL) – USD 50,000*
- *South American observatory on migration (OSUMI) – USD 50,000*
- *Poverty reduction and fight against depopulation of rural areas in Argentina and Uruguay – USD 920,122*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 1,660,122

## ARGENTINA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

A new migration law has recently been approved updating constitutional principles and migrants' rights, and facilitating migrants' access to legal residence. This law also aims to reduce irregular migration from neighbouring countries. Another important issue is the impact of migration since the major economic crisis in 2001/2002. Migration trends have changed as a result of many migrants returning to their home countries. The crisis also affected Argentine nationals migrating overseas mainly to the United States, Spain and Italy. Trafficking of Argentine women to Europe, as well as the increase in child labour exploitation within the country and abroad are also increasing.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM will cooperate with the government on the elaboration of new policies and programmes to build a network of Argentines living abroad. Doing so is expected to help protect migrants' rights and ensure a fuller understanding of the causes and characteristics of emigration from a social, economic and cultural perspective. The project also aims to inform potential migrants of the hazards of irregular migration and the current norms and requirements of destination countries.

- *Policies on emigration for Argentines abroad – USD 345,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ARGENTINA  
USD 345,000

## CHILE

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Within the region, Chile is an attractive destination for international migrants due to its steady economy and low unemployment rate. Additionally, the government has an open migration policy under which migrants are welcome and certain facilities regulate their situation in the country. The main countries from which immigrants arrive are Perú, Ecuador, Bolivia and Argentina.

The government and IOM have implemented a joint agenda aiming to establish programmes for the management of migration policy, the creation of a "Welcome Culture" towards migrants, and the design and implementation of a programme to create a network of nationals living abroad. This includes updating and applying the Action Plan of the South American Conference on Migration within the framework of the South American Forum on Migration, and developing a strategy for participation in the process within the MERCOSUR and Andean community context.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM's programmatic response will continue towards prevention, knowledge and assistance to women, children and victims of sexual exploitation and



trafficking. Activities include information campaigns, counselling services as well as return and reintegration assistance to victims.

- *Support for prevention and assistance to children and adolescents from sexual and commercial exploitation – Stage 2 – USD 190,000*

### **Migration and Health**

IOM continues to work with the government and other agencies to meet individual and collective health needs of migrants in sending, transit and receiving countries. In Chile, IOM will participate in efforts to design national strategies to reduce the vulnerability of migrant populations to HIV/AIDS.

- *Training and prevention programme on HIV/AIDS and STDs for the migrant population – USD 80,000*

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM supports the government to manage internal and external migration more efficiently through the training of officials and public servants, as well as through improved border management practices. An important area of focus will be to promote economic development to reduce the factors that spur out-migration. To this end, IOM proposes to assist with implementation of micro-financing programmes for native Chilean populations and which seek to reduce poverty and preserve cultural identity.

- *Support to institutionalise the policy of network building with Chileans abroad – USD 70,000*
- *Chilean native population: poverty reduction and cultural identity – USD 330,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILE  
USD 670,000

## PARAGUAY

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

IOM is working towards strengthening the institutional system dealing with migration issues. IOM has assisted the government in capacity building and the design of a migration policy to provide relevant data on migration trends within the country and on nationals living in Argentina. IOM has prepared a project for the regulation of general migration law, which should lead to better treatment of migrants as well as a more transparent migration management policy.

As there are increasing incidents of trafficking of citizens from Paraguay to Argentina, Mexico and countries in the European Union, the government has begun a national programme of counter-trafficking and IOM assists with technical and financial cooperation.

Finally, it is important to highlight the continuing participation of Paraguay in combating irregular migration and trafficking in the Triple Frontera along with neighbouring countries Argentina and Brazil.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Labour Migration**

Remittances are potential instrument for development but their efficiency is constrained by high transfer costs. IOM will undertake baseline research to enhance the knowledge base on remittances costs, their use and impact. This will support the government to make informed policy decisions on remittance management. IOM will also investigate the

development of partnerships with banks and financial institutions in order to make remittance services more cost effective for migrants.

- *Migrant remittances for development – USD 294,794*

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM is working to enhance the capacity of the National Directorate for Migration by installing a new processing system that facilitates bona fide movements and is better capable of intercepting mala fide movements across borders. An observatory in the Triple Frontera (i.e., Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay) in Ciudad del Este will be set up to monitor and record movements of extra-regional people in the area.

- *Institutional reengineering of the General Direction for Migration (DGM) and the temporary observatory in Ciudad del Este – USD 1,000,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR PARAGUAY  
USD 1,294,794

## URUGUAY

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Emigration of qualified nationals and the possibility of linking with these nationals abroad continue to be a priority for the country. At the same time, the subject of remittances is also of interest. The establishment of a national policy concerning migration, the capacity of migration-related government institutions and the legal framework on which they operate are other subjects of concern. IOM has been working on implementation of a programme linking Uruguayans abroad and providing technical cooperation assistance.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Labour Migration**

Within the current economic context, remittances are important complimentary income for the country. With the existing lack of information on Uruguayan remittances and on their development impact, the government is interested in a survey to support informed decision making and to identify the means for enhancing the impact of remittances on the economy.

- *Project for a survey on remittances to Uruguay – USD 80,000*

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM proposes to assist the government in implementing actions geared towards the use of expertise of Uruguayan nationals living abroad. To this end, a programme is planned for the establishment of a database of more than 2,500 Uruguayans abroad and the numerous local government and private institutions interested in participating.

- *Project for the exchange of expertise through expatriated Uruguayans – USD 120,000*
- *Project for implementation of the recommendations from the assessment committee to the National Commission on Vinculation – USD 200,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR URUGUAY  
USD 400,000

# Andean Countries

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Countries of the Andean region (i.e., Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) have been unable to overcome the poverty and unfair distribution of wealth that have led to a lack of opportunity for their citizens and a subsequent increase in the number of people who wish to travel abroad in search of a better life. These factors have accelerated emigration dynamics in the Andean region. Several factors have contributed to this increase including the weakening of the regional economy due to globalisation, political instability in the aftermath of civil warfare, natural disasters and the availability of cheap transportation and communication services.

Like many of the world's regions however, this migratory development has been accompanied by a rise in clandestine activity, involving the trafficking of women and children, human smuggling rings and increased irregular migration. The consequences for the human rights protection of migrants in circumstances such as these require little elaboration.

Governments are becoming aware of the importance of this issue and the need to better manage migration policies in coordination with neighbouring states. Most are undergoing a process to strengthen and modernise policies and laws, something that has yet to be encouraged and improved.

IOM's cooperation strategy with the Andean countries will continue to support regional migration process in the framework of the South American Conferences on International Migration and seeks a firm foundation for managing migration in the sub-region effectively and cooperatively. Activities will be carried out to meet these objectives including technical assistance for managing migration, labour migration, migrants' human rights, relations with the diaspora, migrants' remittances, counter-trafficking, irregular migration, assistance to displaced and vulnerable population and health for mobile populations. These programmes focus on priority issues raised by governments at the bilateral and multilateral level and in line with migration realities and needs.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Counter-trafficking**

The fight against international trafficking and smuggling seems to be better served through joint and coordinated effort at the regional level. The successful response to IOM's pilot project "International Trafficking on Women for the Sex Industry in Peru" should be further developed and transferred to neighbouring states. Through this project, IOM contributes to raising awareness on the existence of international trafficking networks operating in the Andean region and the risks involved in travelling irregularly.

- *Human rights, fraud detection and counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling skills development training for consular authorities migration and the police of the Andean countries – USD 200,000*
- *International trafficking in women for sexual exploitation in the Andean countries – USD 850,000*

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM is implementing programme and project actions aimed at training regional migration management personnel. In addition, actions aimed at

gathering data on nationals of the Andean region living abroad to facilitate adequate policy decision-making are planned. This initiative will support the creation of a database on the extent of migration in the region.

- *Statistical estimation of the presence of Andean community migrants in the key destination countries – USD 300,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 1,350,000

## BOLIVIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Bolivia is one of the poorest members of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN). It lacks a well-defined migration policy, although in the recent past the government has come to recognise the importance of the issue to its development prospects.

Strengthening border management is a priority as the Bolivian-Brazilian border is an area of transit for irregular migrants from outside the region, many of them victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation. The government is aware of the importance of complying with international standards for eliminating trafficking, and the country is making significant efforts to do so. Unfortunately, these efforts are most often hindered by limited resources and the prolonged political and economic crisis.

Bolivia is a country of origin for men, women and children trafficked for labour and sexual exploitation to Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, the United States and Western Europe. Poverty, political instability and cultural factors force many to migrate irregularly. Bolivian children are particularly vulnerable, as they are most often trafficked from rural to urban areas, including for sexual exploitation.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Counter-trafficking**

Trafficking in Bolivia does not always imply border crossing as a great part of it takes place within its frontier, from rural to urban areas. Traffickers rotate minors around the three main cities La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. As such, trafficking has been identified as one major issue that demands close attention.

- *Information campaign on trafficking in women and minors and assistance to the victims – USD 220,300*
- *Human rights, fraud detection and counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling skills development training for consular authorities migration and the police of the Andean countries – (USD 50,000 included in the regional requirements)*
- *International trafficking in women for sexual exploitation in the Andean countries – (USD 250,000 included in the regional requirements)*

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

In addition to the data and statistics gathering initiatives, IOM proposes to implement a project initiative aimed at enhancing government migration management capacity.

- *Technical cooperation for migration management and capacity building – USD 180,000*
- *Data gathering on Andean community migrants in the key destination countries – (USD 75,000 included in the regional requirements)*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BOLIVIA  
USD 400,300

## COLOMBIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The magnitude and complexity of Colombia's conflict-induced displacement is unmatched in the western hemisphere and dim prospects for any resolution to the conflict or its causes suggest that the problem will continue to grow. According to the government, the total number of registered IDPs is 1,409,908 persons since 1995. Although the trend of displacement decreased 50 percent in the last year, Colombia still ranks high among countries in the world with IDPs and, consequently, is vulnerable to HIV/AIDS.

Colombia's ongoing conflict has resulted in significant recruitment of children into illegal armed groups. The number of minors currently engaged is estimated to be 7,000 and 11,000 out of 30,000 combatants. The post-emergency priorities in Colombia are child soldiers, IDPs, reinsertion of ex-combatant and strengthening of peace.

IOM estimates that over the past five years, approximately 1.2 million Colombians have emigrated to other countries. Although most have probably settled in Venezuela and other nearby countries, many have migrated to Europe and North America. The latter are predominantly urban middle class people who fear—or have already been subjected to—kidnapping or extortion primarily by the guerrillas. However, only a fraction of the Colombians who migrate abroad request asylum, fearing that if they are turned down, they will be deported to Colombia.

Despite the difficulties that undocumented Colombians face in the United States and other countries such as Spain, record numbers continue to leave their homeland every year. Government authorities are unable to keep up with the volume of requests for passports.

At the same time, Colombia is one of the main countries of origin of victims of trafficking and irregular migration in Latin America. Labour migration of Colombians to the United States and Spain, continues at a great pace. Spain has become one of the main destination countries for Colombian migrants. According to Spain's National Statistical Institute, between 350,000 and 400,000 Colombians are living in Spain. Of this total, some 50 percent are irregular migrants.

Relations with the Colombian diaspora continue to be a top priority of the government through its programme "Colombia Unites Us" which aims to formulate an integral policy towards the Colombian community abroad for improving their conditions in countries of residence, facilitating consular proceedings and strengthening social and legal assistance.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

IOM will assist the government and migrants through the provision of training and capacity building in social and productive programmes in order to facilitate their socio-economic reintegration in the country.

- *Assisted voluntary return and socio-economic reintegration for Colombians – USD 100,000*

#### Counter-trafficking

IOM continues to assist the government in combating trafficking. Activities will focus on institutional capacity building, awareness raising, prevention and research. Future challenges include the development of an inter-institutional protocol for the protection of victims and the establishment of an inter-institutional network database. Activities related to the assistance and reintegration of victims will be strengthened, which include training of trainers and victims' assistance.

- *Assistance and reintegration of victims of trafficking in Colombia – USD 400,000*

#### Labour Migration

Skilled labour migrants are returning from the European Union under bilateral agreements such as the one signed between the governments of Spain and Colombia. IOM will assist the government and migrants through the provision of training in order to facilitate their socio-economic reintegration upon return.

In addition, IOM will continue to develop targeted research activities and the implementation of projects aimed at linking remittances with social and economic development. The second phase of the Conexión Colombia network [www.conexioncolombia.com](http://www.conexioncolombia.com) will be implemented to connect Colombians abroad with persons and projects in Colombia.

- *Labour migration: reintegration assistance of Colombian workers from the EU in the Colombian labour market – USD 100,000*
- *Second phase "Conexión Colombia" – USD 200,000*
- *Pilot project: community development through social investment funds using remittances – USD 200,000*
- *Second phase: research studies on remittances – USD 100,000*

#### Migration Health

In the context of internal displacement, approximately 450,000 youth vulnerable to STI/HIV/AIDS in 30 municipalities have been targeted for health promotion, care and support strategies that include raising awareness among local authorities, capacity building of local health and education. A project to scale up the Global Fund Project seeks to reach the border regions of five departments where major migration movements occur.

IOM also plans to implement activities to improve the quality and availability of the health services for the most vulnerable population of IDPs with emphasis on primary health care.

- *Reduce vulnerability to HIV/AIDS among border region population – USD 500,000*
- *Promotion, prevention in familiar health, violence intra-familiar, psycho-social and sexual and reproductive health – USD 1,000,000*

#### Humanitarian/post-conflict

IOM has been working in the area of post-emergency assistance for IDPs, host communities and other vulnerable groups in close coordination with a number of government entities aiming at providing re-establishment opportunities for these populations and strengthening institutional capacity to support activities on income generation, education, health, infrastructure and housing.

IOM facilitates both the management of the reintegration process as well as the effective reintegration of the ex-combatants to civilian life. IOM continues to work with the National Welfare Institute in providing comprehensive assistance to ex-combatant children. In 2005, IOM will further develop a tracking, monitoring and evaluation system for the government.



- *Strengthening assistance and orientation units for displaced populations (UAO) – USD 1,000,000*
- *Assistance on vocational training and productive activities – USD 1,500,000*
- *Education for children Afro-Colombian affected by the conflict in the Pacific region – USD 200,000*
- *Return to school of the deserted children from the education system in Quibdo and Buena Ventura – USD 500,000*
- *Prevention of recruitment for ethnic minorities – USD 400,000*
- *Technical and vocational training for ex-combatant children – USD 500,000*
- *Geographic expansion of the monitoring and evaluation system for individual disarmament, demobilization and reincorporation (DDR) – USD 1,000,000*
- *Reintegration programme for individual DDR – USD 5,000,000*
- *Implementation of the information counselling and referral service (ICRS) – USD 1,500,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR COLOMBIA  
USD 14,200,000

ECUADOR

MIGRATION ISSUES

The government faces many challenges in its management of migration. The economic and social crisis of neighbouring countries, the lack of adequate controls in bordering areas and the adoption of the U.S. dollar as the local currency, has made Ecuador an attractive destination for irregular labour migrants and refugees from Colombia in the north and labour migrants from Peru in the south.

Ecuador's weak border controls allow many irregular migrants to transit the country, some of whom may be trafficked. It is a source, transit, and destination for persons trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labour, mainly to Western Europe, particularly Spain. Most victims are children internally trafficked for prostitution.

PROGRAMME AREAS

**Counter-trafficking**

Ecuador needs to enforce its counter-trafficking policies. Having successfully implemented an information campaign in 2003, IOM's counter-trafficking effort in the country will be geared towards the prevention of trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, and the protection of migrants' rights. This will be accomplished by assisting the government to improve its legal systems and technical capacities to counter trafficking.

- *Human rights, fraud detection and counter- trafficking and counter-smuggling skills development training for consular authorities migration and the police of the Andean countries – (USD 50,000 included in the regional requirements)*
- *International trafficking in women for sexual exploitation in the Andean countries – (USD 250,000 included in the regional requirements)*

**Technical Cooperation on Migration**

Little research on Ecuadorian migration exists. IOM has identified this as a weakness for policy management and seeks to support research

for the creation of database that allows for a fuller understanding on migration dynamics in the region and the formulation of adequate decision making.

- *Statistical estimation of the presence of Andean community migrants in the most relevant destination countries – (USD 75,000 included in the regional requirements)*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ECUADOR  
(USD 375,000 INCLUDED  
IN REGIONAL REQUIREMENTS)

PERU

MIGRATION ISSUES

More than two million Peruvians, representing 10% of the population, are considered to be international migrants in the United States, Europe and Japan, and approximately half of them are in an irregular situation. As such, trafficking, irregular migration and migrant human rights constitute pressing migration issues in Peru.

In terms of remittances, migrants sent to Peru an estimated USD 1.2 million in 2003. The government is strengthening its ties with the diaspora to render assistance to its communities abroad and to find ways to make productive use of remittances. With this view, IOM plans to strengthen its cooperation with Peru.

PROGRAMME AREAS

**Counter-trafficking**

The fight against international trafficking and smuggling seems to be better served through joint efforts within the Andean countries. The government is promoting this regional approach and wishes to use IOM's pilot project "International Trafficking in Women for the Sex Industry in Peru" as a reference model to be transferred to neighbouring states.

- *Human rights, fraud detection and counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling skills development training for consular authorities migration and the police of the Andean countries – (USD 50,000 included in the regional requirements)*
- *International trafficking in women for sexual exploitation in the Andean countries – (USD 100,000 included in the regional requirements)*
- *Seminar on migrants human rights, trafficking and smuggling and fraud detection in Peruvian borderlines – USD 50,000*

**Technical Cooperation on Migration**

In the framework of its migration and development programming, IOM seeks to work more closely with the government to assist in the development of rural areas, and in this context, proposes a pilot project that would address the most urgent needs for the development of the region of Puno in Peru, an area of extreme poverty.

As in other Andean countries, Peru lacks details and statistics on migration flows of its citizens. The government wishes to gather information that would inform policy decision making.

- *Strengthening of regional government of the region Puno – USD 1,500,000*

- *Statistical estimation of the presence of Andean community migrants in the most relevant destination countries*  
– (USD 75,000 included in the regional requirements)

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR PERU  
USD 1,550,000

## VENEZUELA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Since the mid-1990s, economic crisis has marked the evolution of the country. The breakdown of the financial sector and the general slowdown of the economy caused great levels of unemployment as well as a reduction in health and education services. The country is mainly a transit and destination country for irregular migrants; some of them believed to be trafficking victims, many women and children for sexual exploitation. The country is also suffering from the brain-drain, most notably to the United States and Canada. Furthermore, displaced populations from the conflict in Colombia continue to trickle across the border into Venezuela. Although great efforts are undertaken by the authorities to face these challenges, migration management needs to be improved through tailored capacity-building programmes and humanitarian assistance to border areas.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Counter-trafficking**

Venezuela is a transit and destination country for irregular migration and trafficking. Various international trafficking networks operate within country.

- *Human rights, fraud detection and counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling skills development training for consular authorities migration and the police of the Andean countries*  
– (USD 50,000 included in the regional requirements)
- *International trafficking in women for sexual exploitation in the Andean countries* – (USD 250,000 included in the regional requirements)

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

As in other Andean countries, Venezuela lacks details and statistics on migration flows of its citizens. The government wishes to gather information that would inform policy decision making.

- *Statistical estimation of the presence of Andean community migrants in the most relevant destination countries*  
– (USD 75,000 included in the regional requirements)

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR VENEZUELA  
(USD 375,000 INCLUDED IN REGIONAL  
REQUIREMENTS)

# Central America and Mexico

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Throughout their history as independent republics, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua have made efforts to promote integration which to date have not resulted in the capacity to develop a common structure towards regional development. Recently, in an extraordinary summit of heads of state and governments of SICA countries (the Central American Integration System), four of these countries decided to advance in the consolidation of an area promoting the free movement of people.

This is undoubtedly an historic milestone in the integration process and represents a major challenge as well, since it demands governments to provide effective answers to common issues in migration matters. These will include the development of joint actions to obtain and process migratory information, modernise migration management, standardise entrance requirements for foreigners, promote the dignified, safe and orderly return of regional and extra-regional migrants, and combat migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Counter-trafficking

Throughout Central America and Mexico, there has been increasing attention and concern about trafficking in persons and smuggling in migrants, both by governments as well as civil society and international organizations. At the government level, this is evidenced by initiatives taken in regional forums as well as by bilateral agreements signed to develop cooperation in the prevention and combating of trafficking and related crimes.

For example a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by the governments of Guatemala and Mexico for the protection of women and child victims of trafficking and smuggling in the border region. Other countries are expressing willingness to adhere to such a MoU. Furthermore, IOM is keen in developing regional initiatives to articulate similar developments in cooperation with international organizations and regional NGOs.

The development of adequate and harmonised legislation in the region continues to be a challenge, as well as the capacity to prosecute perpetrators and to establish coordination mechanisms for assistance and protection of victims. There is an urgent need for cooperation mechanisms with consulates and other government entities that aim to assist trafficking victims to return to their communities.

- *Implementation of counter-trafficking related government agreements in Central America and Mexico – USD 750,000*
- *Procedure manual for victims attention in Central America and Mexico – USD 150,000*
- *Articulating counter-trafficking initiatives in Central America and Mexico – USD 90,000*

#### Labour Migration

At a time when migration is encouraged by the new economic rules of globalisation, Central American countries face the challenge of deriving the maximum benefits from migration. At the same time, migration policies promote the social and labour integration of working migrant populations. In this context, it is important to support Central American

countries,—particularly Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which are increasingly considering this a priority in their bi-national agendas for the protection of human rights of working migrants and their families, and in promotion of orderly labour migration programmes especially in the agricultural and service sectors. IOM's programmatic responses will contribute to the creation of specific mechanisms to assist governments in the selection, recruitment, cultural orientation, training, travel, reception, and integration of migrant workers, thus, reducing irregular migration and trafficking in persons.

- *Protection of labour rights of migrants in Central America – USD 1,640,000*
- *Regulated labour migration programme – USD 200,000*

#### Migration Health

Mobile and migrant populations' health conditions in the Central American region are not known. It is necessary to improve the understanding of the relationship between health and migration to promote the development of integral and regional policies and programmes, assess migrant health needs and demands, as well as to explore how health systems are managing the care of migrants.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic is serious and worsening since it appeared in the mid-1980s. The region has suffered over the years from armed conflict, environmental calamities, and social and economic disparities, which have made deprived populations more vulnerable to the epidemic, especially women and children. The epidemic has grown at a faster rate in the Central American region than in any other region of the Americas as mobility has been recognised as an important determining factor for HIV vulnerability especially when it is associated with unemployment and poverty. Several important regional initiatives are being undertaken to prevent the expansion of HIV/AIDS among migrant and mobile populations. Nonetheless, governments and NGOs need technical assistance on human mobility and migration.

- *Migration health assessment for regional policies – USD 150,000*
- *Capacity building for the prevention of HIV/AIDS among mobile populations – USD 150,000*

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

Regional mechanisms played a major role in the integration process, in particular the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) and the Central American Commission of Migration Directors (OCAM). OCAM coordinates the work of several task groups that are looking into the elimination of land borders; the establishment of a common Central American visa valid for foreigners and in the standardisation of migration procedures. The Central American Commission for Migratory Facilitation on Tourism (COFAMIT) has been created to promote measures aimed at encouraging the free movement of tourists. IOM acts as the technical secretariat to both commissions.

- *Common technological platform for migration management and information exchange for Central American migration directorates (first phase) – USD 600,000*
- *Capacity building of migration authorities on regional integration processes (first phase) – USD 100,000*
- *Central American common visa – USD 2,000,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 5,830,000

## BELIZE

### MIGRATION ISSUES

In relative terms, Belize is the Central American country that has received the largest foreign population since 1983. In 2000, foreigners constituted 14.8 percent of the country's total population. This migrant population has heavily impacted services, access to land and job opportunities, particularly in major urban centres like Belize City. This situation is an important challenge to the government, particularly in terms of social integration and cohesion. However, Belize is considered a country of immigrants as the state was constituted on the basis of ethnic and cultural diversity, and the authorities have taken important steps to regularise the situation of foreigners by granting temporary employment permits and citizenship to Central American immigrants.

IOM has been cooperating with the government in projects aimed at documenting its citizens, in particular by establishing a secure passport issuing system, combined with a biometric subsystem for duplicate identity checking. Other assistance is being provided in the framework of a counter-trafficking research project and in the OCAM.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Counter-trafficking

The lack of understanding of the dangers of trafficking and smuggling as well as the realities of migration have been cited as one of the factors that facilitates the persistence of these two criminal activities. IOM proposes to contribute to the prevention of trafficking in persons and smuggling in migrants by means of the design, production and dissemination of a series of interrelated informational activities. These will provide complete, objective, and reliable information on the risks and consequences of both crimes. The project will draw upon information collected from preliminary research currently under implementation.

- *Strengthening capacities to prosecute traffickers: a pilot project in Belize – USD 80,000*

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

Once the modernisation of the passport issuance system in Belize has been finalised, a second phase is planned in which this new system would be extended to Belizean consulates in countries that are known to host significant numbers of Belizean citizens.

- *Deployment and administration of passport issuance system in overseas enrolment sites – USD 500,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BELIZE  
USD 580,000

## COSTA RICA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

In 2000, the Costa Rican census counted nearly 300,000 immigrants, the equivalent of 7.8 percent of the total population; more than three-quarters were Nicaraguans, 3 percent were Salvadorans and 2 percent were Colombians.

Key migration challenges facing the government include protecting migrant workers against labour exploitation, particularly Nicaraguans, as well as the social insertion of migrant populations and the improvement of their access to education and health services. In addition, with the new visa requirement for Colombian citizens, there is an increase in irregular migration from Colombia, which poses a migration management priority.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Counter-trafficking

Costa Rica is known to be a destination country for victims of trafficking mostly for sexual exploitation. Further research is needed as well as adequate assistance from both government and NGOs.

- *Assessment of trafficking in persons in Costa Rica – USD 70,000*
- *Establishing coordination mechanisms for trafficking victims assistance in Costa Rica – USD 40,000*

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM has implemented two projects in the field of education and migration in Costa Rica to improve access to basic education in selected communities affected by Hurricane Mitch and to institutionalise this new teaching methodology.

Planning for a third project is under way, which consists of two main components: to extend the same activities to the secondary education level; and to contribute to a better understanding of the new methodology for social and pedagogical interventions and to replicate this approach in other similar contexts.

- *Systematisation of education and migration experiences – USD 30,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR COSTA RICA  
USD 140,000

## EL SALVADOR

### MIGRATION ISSUES

According to unofficial estimates, approximately 1.2 million Salvadorans live in the United States, 500,000 of them irregularly. Remittances to El Salvador amount to more than USD 2.3 billion annually, or around 17 percent of the Salvadoran GNP. This underlines the need to develop sustainable remittance management policies for addressing the potential dependency of the economy on remittances.

El Salvador is still in a reconstruction phase following the earthquakes in early 2001. This, combined with the drought that seriously affected the western part of the country, has aggravated the problems of poverty, exclusion, and the social, economic and political crisis in the country. The number of people below the poverty line has increased 10 percent, lowering the country's indicators for human development, salaries and prices. Furthermore, the urban sector shows increasing and alarming rates of social instability.

These factors have elevated the tendency of that portion of the Salvadoran population looking to emigrate. At the same time, El Salvador has become a transit country for undocumented migrants headed to the United States due to its geographical location. This has resulted in: a) increased trafficking and smuggling of Salvadoran migrants to the United States; b) increased use by traffickers and smugglers of more risky routes leading to



the loss of lives and seriously injured persons en route; and c) increased vulnerability of migrants to HIV/AIDS and other STIs.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Counter-trafficking**

The government has shown a willingness to collaborate on concrete initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking in persons. It requested support for implementing an information campaign to prevent child trafficking as well as general capacity building training and assistance. Funds are needed to disseminate the radio spots and testimonies and colouring books that are currently jointly produced by IOM and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

- *Preventing trafficking of Salvadorian children – USD 55,000*

### **Labour Migration**

Up to 80-90 percent of international remittances are expended for personal or family purposes, providing resources for food, shelter, health and education. IOM will implement a two-pronged project: a) providing support for the transfer of remittances through formal financial institutions including improved access to remittances services (i.e., cheaper, wider distribution networks); and b) fostering ties and linkages between hometown associations abroad and communities of origin to enhance the development impact of remittances. Both approaches will have a broad impact on national development.

- *Local development through multiple productivity of remittances – USD 150,000*

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

The huge number of Salvadorans determined to migrate to the United States and Canada requires assistance from all parties to reach informed decisions. NGOs, private organizations, the Salvadoran government and IOM are joining efforts in order to produce and continuously broadcast a series of programmes on the risks faced by irregular migrants. For this purpose, interviews will be conducted with a view to investigating and documenting migrant flows.

- *Information campaign on irregular migration – USD 50,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR EL SALVADOR  
USD 255,000

## GUATEMALA

## MIGRATION ISSUES

The general increase in unemployment and poverty in Central America and particularly in Guatemala has considerably raised migration flows from rural areas to urban cities. Irregular migration pressures from south to north have also grown exponentially. According to the National Survey on International Emigration of Guatemalans prepared and published by the IOM, over 1.2 million Guatemalans live abroad, mainly in the United States (94.8 percent). Guatemala is suffering from internal and external migration pressures, and it is facing very serious and aggravated humanitarian issues that jeopardise the accomplishment of the Peace Accords signed in 1996. In this sense, Guatemala has a complex agenda of institutional and budgetary needs for taking care of its citizens living abroad and those

returning after having been deported, as well as for issues of local development and prevention of irregular migration.

In a country where the 3.5 million inhabitants each receives remittances totalling approximately USD 2,000 (National Survey on Family Remittances, 2003, IOM), Guatemala faces the challenge of strengthening the productive use of these resources for development purpose.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration**

The government has requested IOM's technical assistance to implement a project aimed at ensuring the dignified, safe and orderly return of highly vulnerable Guatemalans stranded in Mexico and Belize.

- *Return of Guatemalan migrants in situation of high vulnerability – USD 50,000*

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM, in cooperation with the Guatemalan Ombudsman's office, continues to promote mechanisms for the protection and defence of migrants' human rights. The main objectives of the proposed project include: a) the provision of guidance, mediation, verification and accompaniment; b) response to complaints on alleged violations of human rights; c) verification of conditions of migrants expelled from Mexico; d) informing migrants of their rights and obligations; and e) coordination of actions between the Ombudsman's office and IOM, as well as with other relevant government and civil society institutions.

- *Protection and defence of the human rights of migrants – USD 65,000*

### **Humanitarian/post-conflict**

In the framework of the Peace Accords, specifically the Agreement on Strengthening Civil Power and the Function of the Army in a Democratic Society, the government announced the beginning of the modernisation process for the army. This started by deactivating several military bases and command posts, as well as demobilizing more than 7,000 soldiers on 30 June 2004.

In collaboration with the government, IOM will implement an integral programme to contribute to a smooth, effective and sustainable transition of these members to civil life, promoting the training, education and professionalisation of demobilized personnel and providing them with support to obtain access to employment and/or self-employment.

- *Programme of transition to civil life of military personnel retired on 30 June 2004 – USD 6,094,000*

### **Labour Migration**

IOM will continue cooperating with the Ministries of Labour and Foreign Affairs in furthering the issue of Guatemalan temporary migrant labourers in the south of Mexico and Canada.

Together with the Ministry of Labour, IOM is developing a project defining a comprehensive policy towards Guatemalan temporary migrant workers in a framework of reciprocity, good neighbourliness and fair, human and dignified treatment. The project will encompass decentralising border programmes and implementing workshops and seminars to promote awareness among employers and migrant workers for compliance with bilateral agreements.

Additionally, IOM will promote the use of monetary remittances of Guatemalan migrants for local development, by means of a community funds system. Harnessing the productive potential of remittances implies

bringing together Guatemalan village communities and *émigrés* in the United States, Canada and Mexico in joint investment ventures to benefit home communities. By re-engaging those earning money overseas in social projects at home, development will be promoted in villages where poverty induces migration.

- *Guatemalan temporary migrant workers in the South of Mexico*  
– USD 424,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR GUATEMALA  
USD 6,633,000

## HONDURAS

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Because of its strategic geographical position, Honduras continues to confront numerous issues related to migration. According to official figures, 95,000 Hondurans live and work in the United States under temporary protection status (TPS). The remittances that Hondurans send home contribute more than USD one billion to the Honduran economy. The government, with assistance from IOM, has opened the first shelter in Central America for migrants that fall victim to traffickers and smugglers. Such assistance has been provided through the RCM and OCAM. The continued improvement of the quality of the Honduran passport and guaranteeing access to the new passport for nationals abroad, are also government priorities that IOM will continue to support.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

Since 2000, IOM has given assistance to approximately 24,000 Honduran returnees with assistance from the Catholic Church and the Administration of Migration and Citizenship Direction. Such assistance has been given in the two assistance migration centres at Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula airports. As the number of returnees continues to increase, additional support is required.

- *Support for the consolidation of the two centres for migrants*  
– USD 100,000

#### Counter-trafficking

The first shelter has been built for victims of trafficking and is located in south Honduras in Choluteca along the border with Nicaragua. Civil society and IOM have been collaborating with the government in running the centre. The northeast border of Honduras with its closest neighbours, Guatemala and El Salvador, is in need of a similar shelter for child victims of trafficking.

- *Shelter for child victims of trafficking and smuggling*  
– USD 95,000

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

Honduras is in the process of upgrading its passport issuance system to ensure sufficiently high levels of security and integrity. Once the first phase is complete, the government seeks to expand the system to include the issuance of passports for secure nationals that are resident overseas.

- *Deployment and administration of remote enrolment sites for “Matricula Consular” issuance* – USD 500,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR HONDURAS  
USD 695,000

## NICARAGUA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Irregular border crossing, particularly along the southern frontier, is still a major issue in the regional migration agenda and reflects the active migration dynamics with neighbouring countries, above all with Costa Rica. The government acknowledges the need to develop an operational framework and the capacity to enhance control of irregular migration.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Counter-trafficking

Issues of trafficking and smuggling have gained visibility in Nicaragua, with several national initiatives in place including the preliminary creation of a national counter-trafficking taskforce. There is a need for training and capacity building to strengthen the work of the taskforce as well as those NGOs focussing on assisting victims.

- *Pilot project: strengthening the work of the counter-trafficking taskforce in Nicaragua* – USD 60,000

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

Decades of war and conflict, natural disasters and many other social problems have negatively affected the record systems of the Migration Directorate in Nicaragua. Thousands of foreigners currently residing in the country entered more than ten years ago and have not been able to regularise their status.

- *Regularisation of migrants in Nicaragua* – USD 75,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR NICARAGUA  
USD 135,000

## 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.

Panama is an active member of all regional initiatives on migration, particularly the RCM, OCAM, and the Puebla-Panama Plan (PPP).

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Counter-trafficking

Panama is the entry point for trafficking routes going north, especially from the Caribbean and Colombia. The government has expressed a strong will to counteract trafficking. Prevention, training and capacity building are needed at the governmental level.

- *Establishing inter-institutional coordination mechanisms and procedures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants* – USD 75,000

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

Darien province in the south is increasingly a zone of transit for migrants

coming from South America. This has caused cultural stress and the collapse of the infrastructure for basic services, in addition to having negative implications for internal security. With the aim of improving assistance possibilities in the region, the government, with full respect of international policies on human rights, seeks the support of IOM in the construction of a centre for the reception, lodging, provision of health services to irregular migrants in this province.

- *Reception centre for migrants – USD 100,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR PANAMA  
USD 175,000

## MEXICO

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Mexico with its 3,141 km border with United States is a key crossing point used by undocumented migrants seeking a better life in America and Canada. Mexican migration to the United States has also been increasing; in 1980, the number of Mexicans registered in the United States was 2.1 million and this figure increased to 7.8 million in 2000, nearly 27 percent of total regular immigrants.

Also in recent years, the number of extra-regional migrants in Mexico has greatly increased, mainly from Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and South America, as these individuals try to reach the United States. Trafficking networks use the Mexican territory for their unscrupulous activities.

Mexico plays a leading role in most regional initiatives on migration, particularly the RCM and the PPP, and is interested to become an Observer Member in OCAM.

With Central American countries, bi-national commissions for which migration issues are of paramount significance have been established with Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

The government has focussed its efforts on strengthening its migration management structures both enforcement and services, and on leveraging remittances sent from nationals working abroad.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

IOM signed a MoU with the government to assist irregular migrants and unsuccessful asylum seekers from outside the region to return home voluntarily and reintegrate into their country of origin. IOM will work with the National Migration Institute of Mexico to help returnees with information and counselling, return transportation arrangements, and to the extent possible, assistance with reintegration.

As regards Central American irregular migrants, IOM aims at strengthening technical capabilities of migration structures at the border with Guatemala in order to promote protection of the rights of agricultural and domestic migrant workers, and to improve voluntary return assistance of smuggled migrants, in close cooperation with NGOs.

- *Strengthening migration management in the southern border for return of Central American irregular migrants – USD 350,000*

#### Counter-trafficking

Mexico is a country of origin, transit and destination for human trafficking, as well as a major destination of sex tourism, mostly in Mexico City, Cancun and Monterrey. Irregular migrants from Guatemala and other

Central and South American countries cross through the southern border each year, creating opportunities for human trafficking networks.

Mexican authorities have made it a priority to promote the respect of migrants' rights and combat trafficking in persons. However, the southern region lacks resources to address the problems affecting its 600-mile border with Guatemala. In the north, active networks lure women and minors with false promises and then use them for sexual exploitation purposes. At both borders, truck drivers, bar owners, male and female recruiters, and corrupt local individuals and prostitutes are part of those networks.

Ongoing anti-trafficking efforts are also affected by the lack of coordination among different public institutions and the absence of legislation. Even though Mexico has signed and ratified the 2000 Protocol on Trafficking, its contents are not well known.

- *Protection and assistance project to trafficking victims – USD 400,000*

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

There is a need to strengthen migration management capacities through the training of civil servants in the fields of policy administration, best practices and migrants' human rights.

- *Strengthening migration management in Mexico – USD 230,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MEXICO  
USD 980,000

# The Caribbean

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The Caribbean region is more deeply and continuously affected by human mobility and migration than most other regions of the world. Large migrant communities live abroad; numerous migrants return home after years spent in other countries; inter-regional migration is intensive and ongoing; and irregular migration from, within and to the Caribbean region poses new and intricate challenges to governments and concerned institutions.

Improvement of migration management systems with an emphasis on migration policy, data and law, HIV/AIDS and mobile populations, smuggling and trafficking in persons, contingency planning for mass outflows, remittances and economic development, and the so-called brain drain of Caribbean health workers are only some of the most compelling topics for governments as well as IOM.

IOM works closely with the Caribbean States to measure, prioritise and address migration management concerns, seeking means to improve intra-regional cooperation as well as to facilitate liaison with resources beyond the Caribbean. This includes measures for enhanced migration data collection including as regards irregular migration, management of mixed migratory flows, technology for detection of fraudulent documents, accurate data on the link between tourism, business travel, sex industry and HIV/AIDS, difficulties in dealing with deportees when arriving in home countries, and the need to establish flexible arrangements for the movement of skilled professionals between source and immigration countries to ensure their continued contribution to the development of their origin country.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Counter-trafficking

IOM's programmatic response will continue building capacities among government and non-governmental officials using IOM's counter-trafficking training modules, promoting multidisciplinary task forces, and increasing access of victims to health and other services. Furthermore, IOM plans to build cooperation, promote dialogue and facilitate information-sharing exchanges on best practices and indicators among countries of origin, transit and destination throughout the western hemisphere.

- *Law enforcement training for government officials in four Caribbean countries – USD 148,000*
- *Regional counter-trafficking outreach campaign that links countries of origin and destination – USD 120,000*
- *Trafficking victims assistance programme, partnering with service providers (NGOs) in Jamaica, Guyana, Suriname, and the Netherlands Antilles – USD 350,000*

#### Labour Migration

IOM is coordinating with UN partners to host a migration data workshop in the region to analyse effective practices and lessons learned on data collection and sharing. It would serve as needs assessment geared towards concrete action.

IOM also intends to capitalise on its own experience with migration for development programmes and to partner with UNDP to replicate the experience of its "Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals" programme (TOKTEN). The aim is to mobilise cost-effective technical

services of expatriates living abroad to work for short periods in their country of origin to support the development process.

As international migration of Caribbean health workers to developed countries is persistent and has become an important concern for many countries in the region, IOM will develop activities focussing especially on this issue. IOM will assist countries in the Caribbean to develop comprehensive strategies and initiatives to better manage the migration of health workers. Activities include capacity building for improved human resource information systems, facilitation of bilateral/multilateral cooperation and mobility of health professionals within the region. Finally, IOM follows discussions related to remittances with an aim to strategise on specific activities with involved partners.

- *Migration data workshop – USD 85,000*
- *TOKTEN for the Caribbean – USD 550,000*
- *Regional programme for the migration of health workers – USD 500,000*
- *Gender analysis of remittances – USD 100,000*

#### Migration Health

During 2003, IOM carried out a baseline assessment on HIV/AIDS and mobile populations in Barbados, Curaçao, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. The Caribbean is a region with both high mobility and a high regional prevalence of HIV/AIDS, second only to sub-Saharan Africa. Based on the results of this study, IOM is working with partners to develop strategies to improve access to HIV/AIDS care and services in the region. Future projects include a prevention effort targeting young women, a population found to be especially vulnerable in the region. Additionally, IOM is exploring potential projects addressing health and trafficking in persons.

- *HIV/AIDS and mobile populations radio soap opera – USD 40,000*
- *Health promotion (and HIV/AIDS prevention) in schools in Jamaica, Barbados, the Dominican Republic/Haiti and Curacao – USD 430,000*
- *Regional meeting on HIV/AIDS and mobile populations – USD 112,000*

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM plans to continue partnering with the Organization of American States/Inter-American Committee on Terrorism (OAS/CICTE) to assess the migration management systems and structures of 13 Caribbean countries, specifically Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago. Based on the reports' assessment mission, IOM will coordinate with each country in order to develop and implement capacity building on migration management programmes (CBMMPs). These CBMMPs are aimed at strengthening technical infrastructure, including border systems and travel documents, as recommended by the assessment experts, as well as building the migration management capacity of government officials.

- *Assessment missions – USD 420,000*
- *Capacity building in migration management programme in each of the 13 countries – USD 1,500,000-2,500,000 (on average, per programme)*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 4,235,000



## BAHAMAS

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Geography plays a role in Bahamian migration management responses, as it is an archipelago of some 700 islands (30 are inhabited) strung out over approximately 100,000 square miles of ocean, thus posing difficult challenges in managing migration in-flows and through-flows. Traditionally, the Bahamas has served as a transit point to the United States for individuals, illegal narcotics drugs and other contraband.

A long-standing challenge facing the government is Haitian irregular migration, with lesser but still significant flows from Cuba and various other Caribbean countries, and smaller though regular numbers of arriving extra-regionals such as Chinese, Indians and Nigerians. There are confirmed labour market needs, primarily in the service, agricultural, and construction sectors, which could effectively be met by migration; however, for various reasons no formal labour migration programme is in place.

The government has expressed interest in ensuring that its legal and regulatory framework is adequate to support any new border control systems and in filling the existing gap for reliable and current data on migrant populations. Training opportunities are also welcomed. Finally, while some planning has been carried out for an emergency related to mass inflows of migrants to the Bahamas, these efforts could benefit from further regional discussion and coordination.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

Due to the new political situation in Haiti, it is foreseen that some of the Haitians living in the Bahamas might be willing to return home with appropriate support.

- *Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in Bahamas – USD 1,040,000*

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM is working closely with the government to more fully evaluate its current border controls and management of regular and irregular migration, as well as to gather, compile and analyse existing information on Haitian migrants. A technical cooperation plan will be developed as the first step towards capacity building in migration management.

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

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BAHAMAS  
USD 2,040,000

## CUBA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Although primarily an emigration country, Cuba is also increasingly faced with irregular immigration flows from Haiti and other countries. Between 1988 and 2003, 19,905 Haitians landed involuntarily on Cuban shores due to bad weather and precarious vessels used during the journey

towards the United States. The 2004 Haitian crisis and hurricanes put additional pressure on the island's transit camps.

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, such as MIDA. Activities are also underway to determine the potential involvement of IOM in regular and organized exchange of Cuban workers with other countries.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

As part of the tripartite agreement signed with Cuba and Haiti, and as a follow up to the above-mentioned joint seminar, IOM is willing to continue assisting in the voluntary return of Haitian migrants who arrived by boat. In the past, these migrants have been accommodated in Punta Maisi transit camps to be later voluntarily returned by plane. As a drawn-out transit situation endangers the physical security and emotional stability of women and children living in the camps, it is important to keep the time in the transit camps to a minimum and provide voluntary return assistance in a timely and effective manner.

- *Assisted voluntary return of Haitian migrants from Cuba – USD 65,000*

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

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*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CUBA  
USD 95,000

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### MIGRATION ISSUES

The Dominican Republic as a country of origin, transit and destination faces considerable challenges in the migratory dynamics of the region, coupled with the increasing number of irregular Haitian migrants who move between the two countries seeking better living conditions and employment opportunities. Public resources are strained and ill equipped to cope with the health care and education needs of this growing population. Women and children remain particularly vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking.

Haitian irregular migration to the Dominican Republic represents one of the main challenges faced by the government. With the new social insurance law, the country is working to provide universal access to health care through social security. The question remains as to whether these services will be available to the immigrant population.

Trafficking of Dominican women and children, smuggling of Dominicans to Puerto Rico, and the status of Haitian migrants in the Dominican Republic, especially the situation of women and children, continue to pose serious human rights' issues for both countries. There is also a growing concern about extra-continental migrants using the Dominican Republic as a transit point for smuggling operations.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Counter-trafficking

IOM will continue to work with the government in the various aspects of its fight against trafficking in persons, by increasing preventive measures and educational initiatives, and training for government officials, NGOs and community based groups in victims' identification, assistance and reintegration. IOM will seek to substantially develop the national capacity to address the issue and increase its ability to create sustainable and durable responses.

- *Fighting against trafficking in women and children in the Dominican Republic – USD 250,000*
- *Prevention of trafficking in persons in specific labour markets – USD 60,000*

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM will continue to assist the government to improve migration management in general and the provision of resources to migrant populations. To this end, technical assistance to the bilateral technical committee on migration matters will be provided.

Following activities initiated in 2001, and the creation of a UN Theme Group on cross-border issues, IOM continues to engage local government and non-governmental actors in border areas to improve cross-border dialogue aimed at solving pressing social needs through joint micro-projects. Additionally, initiatives to support the development of policy on temporary workers and the regularisation of migrants in an irregular situation are under development.

- *Capacity building in migration management programme (CBMMP) – USD 450,000*
- *Trans-border community programme – USD 300,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR DOMINICAN REPUBLIC – USD 1,060,000

## HAITI

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Following the 2004 political, social and economic crisis, irregular outflows from Haiti to the Dominican Republic, several Caribbean islands and the United States have tremendously increased. Haiti begins a new period in which IOM plans to continue to play a role in helping the population and government to move forward.

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS and STIs is higher in Haiti than in the Dominican Republic, a situation demanding specific urgent action targeting mobile populations. There is also a growing concern about extra-continental migrants using Haiti and the Dominican Republic as a transit point for smuggling operations.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Counter-trafficking

Trafficking of Haitian women and children and Dominican women remains a big problem. In the past, IOM partnered with UNICEF to issue a baseline study on the "restavecs" (trafficked Haitian children). Based on the results of this study, IOM will keep working with local partners to counter this violation of human rights.

- *Information campaign or awareness raising on trafficking of Haitian children and assistance to victims – USD 150,000*

### Humanitarian/post-conflict

IOM is partnering with OTI/USAID to support the political stabilisation and development process by incorporating broad participation of Haitians and engage government officials to build their credibility and capacity.

- *Haiti transition initiative (HTI), phase II – USD 10,000,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR HAITI  
USD 10,150,000

## JAMAICA

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Over the past decade, Jamaica has been facing new migration challenges related to transnational organized crime and trafficking in persons. Given its economic dependency on tourism and trade, the government is highly committed to improving orderly migration to and from the island, as well as addressing related public health issues.

In 2003 and 2004, a CBMMP to strengthen the migration management system, modernise the current technical infrastructure and build capacity for migration management among government officials was implemented in Jamaica. The two main components were institutional strengthening through training and technical cooperation assistance, and the improvement of border management systems.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

The initiative will work with the government to facilitate the voluntary return of an increasing number of TCNs stranded in Jamaica who seek to irregularly migrate mainly to the United States, Canada and the European Union.

- *Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in Jamaica – USD 200,000*

### Counter-trafficking

Building on the introductory briefing on trafficking in persons conducted by IOM within the comprehensive CBMMP, IOM plans to strengthen the skills of police officers, judges and prosecutors when dealing with victims of trafficking in Jamaica with an aim to establishing an inter-agency law enforcement task force for addressing the growing trafficking phenomenon. Additionally, IOM intends to assist NGOs and community-based service organizations to build capacity in assisting and successfully reintegrating victims of trafficking.

- *Counter-trafficking training for law enforcement officials and the judiciary – USD 85,000*
- *Strengthening of local NGOs and community-based service organizations – USD 150,000*

**Technical Cooperation on Migration**

Building upon the initial CBMMP, the proposed second phase will seek to consolidate and strengthen the established framework. Using the newly-installed automated entry/exit system, this initiative will include advanced training and capacity building for immigration officers particularly in the area of intelligence gathering and sharing through

national, regional and international mechanisms, and training of trainers for immigration officials in human trafficking and smuggling. Access to new technology on visa issuance will be introduced to ensure the integrity of the immigration system.

- *Capacity building in migration management programme (CBMMP), phase II – USD 600,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR JAMAICA  
USD 1,035,000

# Asia

## SOUTH AND SOUTH WEST ASIA

### Regional

Afghanistan  
Bangladesh  
Iran (Islamic Republic of)  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Sri Lanka

## EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

### Regional

Cambodia  
Indonesia  
Lao People's Democratic Republic  
(PDR)  
Myanmar  
Philippines  
Thailand  
Timor-Leste  
Viet Nam

## CENTRAL ASIA

### Regional

Kazakhstan  
Kyrgyzstan  
Tajikistan  
Turkmenistan  
Uzbekistan

# South and South West Asia

## REGIONAL

Population movements related to economic issues, natural disasters, war, civil unrest, and religious and ethnic conflicts have been ongoing for centuries. Migration is increasingly being recognised as a livelihood strategy and is envisaged as a possible tool to promote development and reduce poverty in the region.

At the same time, irregular migration, particularly trafficking in persons, continues to be a challenge for all governments. A regional cooperation mechanism is yet to be formed. Most migration issues are dealt with internal or bilaterally. The seven-member South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), namely Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, adopted a convention in 2002 to prevent and combat trafficking in women and children for prostitution. However the convention has yet to come into force.

Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are also involved in the Labour Migration Ministerial Consultations for Countries of Origin in Asia which aim to share experiences, lessons learned and best practices, as well as consult on issues faced by labour migrants and sending states. This will result in proposed practical solutions to protect migrants as well as optimise development benefits.

As Afghanistan moves into an era of improved stability after more than two decades of conflict, it too is beginning to address migration opportunities and challenges many of which are similar to those faced by the rest of the region.

## AFGHANISTAN

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Trafficking and smuggling in human beings has gained increased attention by the government, NGOs and the media. The government has also identified trafficking in children as a priority issue and has begun efforts to protect and assist victims. A national plan of action against child trafficking has been submitted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to President Karzai for signature. The Ministry of Interior has participated in numerous regional dialogues and works with IOM on internal trainings. The Ministry of Women's Affairs continues to vocalise trafficking in women and girls before relevant ministries and consultative groups, and incorporating trafficking activities within broader programmes targeting women. Porous borders and insecurity contribute to a lack of reporting by victims, and inhibit efforts for assistance.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

IOM has established a mechanism for reception and reintegration assistance to Afghan nationals returning to their country, including those from EU Member States, which is carried out within the framework of the EU return plan to Afghanistan. Assistance includes reception, onward transportation, information counselling and referral services for reintegration assistance, as well as vocational training and small business development.

Additionally, IOM plans to continue its support in the consolidation of Afghanistan's institutional capacity for effective migration management, in particular in the area of border management and capacity building of

relevant government entities.

IOM also plans to carry out a targeted information campaign to raise awareness among the Afghan public of the dangers and risks involved in irregular migration.

- *Return, reception and reintegration of Afghan nationals to Afghanistan (RANA) – USD 959,639. Please see also overview of IOM/EU project co-funding requirements.*
- *Return of qualified Afghans (RQA) – USD 2,100,000*
- *Reconstruction, capacity building and development of Afghanistan through the transfer of qualified and highly qualified Afghan nationals from EU Member States – USD 307,882. Please see also overview of IOM/EU project co-funding requirements.*
- *Public information campaign to prevent irregular migration – USD 300,000*

#### Counter-trafficking

The approach to counter-trafficking activities in Afghanistan is multi-pronged. IOM will continue to raise the level of awareness of the trafficking phenomenon among the government, national NGOs and women's groups, strengthen communication and coordination mechanisms between Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan (TISA) ministries, and with UN/NGO networks on counter-trafficking. The aim is to ensure a trafficking focus is mainstreamed into relevant ministry priorities, to promote the importance of regional dialogues on irregular migration and strengthen TISA's capacity to contribute constructively to these; and to encourage development of and provide guidance on anti-trafficking legislation.

Efforts will continue to build upon the current capacity building programme, which focusses on the judicial sector and the Ministry of Interior. The second phase of the programme will continue law enforcement training and sensitisation for the protection and assistance of victims, and assisting the Ministry of Justice in awareness raising efforts on existing legislation.

- *Counter-trafficking: Law enforcement training and capacity building – USD 300,000*

#### Humanitarian/post-conflict

IOM implements small-scale targeted community interventions designed to promote both the reintegration of targeted IDP groups as well as the absorptive capacity of return communities. Working in priority areas of return identified in conjunction with Ministry of Refugees and Returnees and the Ministry for Rehabilitation and Rural Development, these reintegration initiatives will directly enhance the return option for IDPs and will collectively benefit IDPs and community members in areas such as access to water, improved community infrastructure, vocational training and promotion of livelihoods.

- *Return and reintegration of internally displaced persons in Afghanistan (IRRAP) – USD 500,000*

#### Labour Migration

IOM and other organizations have identified a significant problem with Afghan irregular minors travelling to Iran for economic purposes. Because of their youth, minors are particularly vulnerable to exploitation. Based on the results of a detailed survey and assessment, IOM has



developed a series of pilot activities focussed on Herat and Takhar/Western Badakhshan provinces in the areas of education and vocational training with the aim of giving the beneficiaries a viable alternative to going abroad.

- *Reintegration of Afghan minors: irregular labour migrants*  
– USD 500,000

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM proposes to implement, in close collaboration with the relevant Afghan government structures, an integrated capacity-building programme that seeks to significantly contribute to developing the government's capability to manage migration in a regular manner through coordinated governance actions consistent with international norms. At the mid and senior staff levels, the capacity-building activities will focus on areas of migration policy, law and operational management, and the integration of key staff into international networks for discussion/resolution of migration management matters. Specific technical support will be provided through provision of model laws, policies and operational procedures in local languages.

- *Capacity building in migration management (CBMM)*  
– USD 600,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR AFGHANISTAN  
USD 5,567,521

## BANGLADESH

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Being one of the major origin countries of South Asia, labour migration continues to provide livelihood options for many in Bangladesh. About 250,000 people leave the country every year for overseas employment through official channels. With a growing need to better manage this huge flow of people, the government is currently moving towards a broad management approach to migration from its existing *ad hoc* approach. Recently, the first Overseas Employment Policy (OEP) was drafted and is currently being discussed. There is also an attempt to formulate a national plan of action for improved migration management. However, trafficking in persons remains one of the major problems and continues to hamper the country's development.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM continues to assist key government ministries, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs, to address the issue of trafficking in persons. The first initiative was to assist the government in formulating a counter-trafficking framework report that provides a guideline for the formulation of the anti-trafficking strategic plan of action, the second initiative that is currently being implementing by IOM.

- *Enhancing capacity of law enforcement agencies to address trafficking in persons in Bangladesh (extended phase)*  
– USD 275,000
- *Pilot project to rescue, repatriate and social and economic integration of Bangladeshi children working as camel jockeys in UAE* – USD 750,000

- *Capacity building of district police cells to combat human trafficking* – USD 200,000
- *Community watch group and community policing to combat human trafficking* – USD 300,000
- *Save children save nation: an anti-trafficking initiative to prevent child trafficking in Bangladesh* – USD 200,000
- *Combating trafficking in persons by engaging officer-in-charge of police stations in Bangladesh in areas of prevention, prosecution and protection of trafficking survivors*  
– USD 250,000

#### **Humanitarian/ post-conflict**

The recurring and widespread phenomenon of river erosion in Bangladesh has forced millions of people to leave their homes. As their land is lost, the displaced people instantly become destitute and face untold misery. IOM aims to address the issue of how the displaced can be involved in protecting the embankments along the river which are continuously subjected to structural weakening by those living along the embankments. This would simultaneously provide a livelihood and protection for those whose homes are vulnerable to erosion.

In addition, an integrated approach to empower communities uprooted by river erosion will be proposed. 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.

- *Risk preparedness campaign for riverbank erosion displaced persons* – USD 50,000
- *Empowerment of riverbank erosion displaced persons*  
– USD 150,000

#### **Labour Migration**

IOM has been assisting the government to enhance the capacity of the new Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment. Recently a draft guideline for a plan of action on migration management has been disseminated in a national consultation. In close cooperation with the government, IOM has assisted in drafting the Bangladesh OEP which is under review. IOM's programmatic response in this area is to protect migrant workers from abuse and prevent irregular migration and migrant trafficking. To address the issue of integration, both social and economic, of return migrants, financial orientation for migrants will be introduced to help them plan their return and integration.

- *Public information campaign on safe migration* – USD 250,000
- *Strengthening capabilities of Bangladesh overseas employment services limited (BOESL) for enhancing recruitment process*  
– USD 125,000
- *Implementation of Bangladesh overseas employment policy (BOEP) for strengthening migration management in Bangladesh*  
– USD 150,000
- *Financial orientation of migrants to assist in integration*  
– USD 100,000
- *Capacity development of domestic migrant workers and caregivers* – USD 150,000

#### **Migration Health**

IOM plans to mainstream its migration health work relating information into existing initiatives (i.e., raising awareness among law enforcement agencies).

- *Pilot project on awareness building for police on the prevention of HIV/AIDS* – USD 100,000
- *Pilot project on awareness building for Ansar/VDP on the prevention of HIV/AIDS* – USD 100,000

- *Raising awareness on migration and HIV/AIDS in Bangladesh through audio-visual outreach programmes – USD 36,000*
- *Curriculum development and implementation of counter-trafficking and HIV/AIDS awareness enhancement programme for military peace keepers of Bangladesh – USD 100,000*

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM continues its support of the government and relevant non-governmental actors to enhance institutional capacity and thus ensure more effective migration management.

- *Capacity enhancement of BMET officials in addressing migration challenges – USD 175,000*
- *Strengthening the capacity of immigration officials to combat irregular migration – USD 200,000*
- *Capacity enhancement of media professionals in addressing human trafficking and irregular migration and advocating safe migration – USD 100,000*
- *Capacity enhancement of government officials in addressing migration challenges – USD 175,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BANGLADESH  
USD 3,936,000

## IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Historically, Iran has been a destination country for the people of the region and beyond due to its geographic location and economic opportunities on the one hand, and political and economic upheaval in some of its neighbouring countries on the other. Today, it remains one of the largest refugee hosting countries in the world. The country also remains vulnerable to the various forms of irregular migration including trafficking in women and children. Iran has also emerged as a migrant origin country facing new challenges to manage its migration. To deal with migration issues, the government recently established the Overseas Employment Development Department in the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Counter-trafficking**

Iran faces problems related to trafficking in persons being an origin, transit and destination country. The government has adopted various measures to address this complex phenomenon.

- *Enhancing capacity of border security personnel to address irregular migration in the Islamic Republic of Iran – USD 300,000*
- *Awareness building on prevention of human trafficking in the Islamic Republic of Iran – USD 200,000*
- *Assistance to trafficking survivors – USD 200,000*

#### **Labour Migration**

Recently, IOM has signed a MoU with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy to extend technical assistance for strengthening the labour migration process in Iran. IOM is also implementing a project to

introduce a pre-departure orientation programme for out-going migrants, enhance expertise of government officials including labour attaché and orient the private sector in the labour migration process.

- *Development of comprehensive migration management strategy for IRI – USD 200,000*
- *Enhancing capacity of the overseas employment development department to manage labour migration – USD 100,000*
- *Develop skill of potential labour migrants in Iran – USD 220,000*
- *Raising awareness on safe migration in Iran through outreach programmes – USD 50,000*

#### **Migration Health**

In collaboration with the government and partner agencies, IOM will address the specific HIV/AIDS vulnerabilities of mobile populations.

- *Pilot project for building awareness on HIV/AIDS among the mobile population in Iran – USD 100,000*

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM is working with the government to explore possible areas for further technical assistance to strengthen existing migration management systems. One emerging area of interest involves a MoU concluded with the government, which established an Academy for Migration and Refugee Studies. Further assistance is required in the form of administrative capacity building before it is eventually absorbed into the government's institutional and financial structures.

- *Administrative capacity building of the Academy for Migration and Refugee Study in Iran – USD 600,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) – USD 1,970,000

## NEPAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Nepal is primarily a migrant origin country and it faces multiple migration challenges especially in managing the outflow of labour migrants. It is also of concern that a growing number of people are being trafficked from the country in the name of migration. The government is therefore keen to formulate a migration policy that can manage the movement of people.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM implements two projects in Nepal in counter-trafficking to assist in the return and integration of trafficked women and children.

- *Capacity development of the law enforcement agencies and legal service providers to combat trafficking in persons in Nepal – USD 200,000*
- *Public information campaign to prevent child trafficking in Nepal – USD 200,000*

### **Labour Migration**

IOM is exploring ways to assist the government and migrants in the regulation of labour movements through cultural orientation, training, travel, reception, integration and return of labour migrants as well as capacity building for the relevant ministries/authorities.

- *Building capacity of the Ministry of Labour for introducing the pre-departure orientation programme for migrant workers of Nepal – USD 100,000*
- *Enhance the capacity of immigration officials in combating irregular migration in Nepal – USD 100,000*

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

Through its technical cooperation on migration activities, IOM supports and assists the development of projects and programmes focussing on strengthening the capacity of the government to more effectively manage migration.

- *Assessment of the Nepalese passport and related travel documents with a view to making recommendations for its modernisation – USD 120,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR NEPAL  
USD 720,000

## PAKISTAN

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Pakistan, situated between South Asia and the Middle East, with porous borders that exacerbate irregular migration and trafficking in persons, has been working towards putting in place better law enforcement mechanisms to control the problem. Much remains to be done and IOM is working closely with the government to address trafficking in persons through gathering data and building the capacity of law enforcement officials.

Pakistan serves as a labour-sending country as well, although coordination mechanisms, infrastructure development, better management practices and services to out-going and returning labour migrants need to be developed. This should include harnessing the potential of new markets and capturing the talent of returning labour migrants, while guiding remittances to investment schemes consistent with appropriate socio-economic development.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration**

IOM plans to continue with voluntary return assistance to rejected asylum seekers. In the last year, IOM has assisted over 150 Iraqis to return home although a number of stranded asylum seekers remain. Assistance includes information dissemination, pre-departure, medical and other necessary travel assistance, return transportation arrangements by air and onward transport as needed, and reintegration assistance where possible.

- *Voluntary return of irregular stranded migrants/rejected asylum seekers – USD 300,000*

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM's response began with assistance in the development of a counter-

trafficking law, the compilation of quantitative and qualitative data, and capacity building of law enforcement to effectively combat this problem. IOM recognises the need for continued training of law enforcement, coupled with awareness raising in vulnerable communities. Much needs to be done in affording protection to victims of trafficking and putting in place mechanisms for assistance, referral and repatriation. IOM will continue to build partnerships with the government and NGOs.

- *Assistance to victims of trafficking – USD 200,000*
- *Awareness-raising campaign in border towns and other vulnerable areas on the harms of irregular migration – USD 150,000*
- *Training of law-enforcement – USD 150,000*

### **Labour Migration**

IOM has been working with the Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis to highlight the fact that labour migration needs to be tied in with the socio-economic development of the country. Following a seminar on the issue, IOM has recruited an expert to carry out a survey of the labour migration process 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 on opportunities in destination countries, legal requirements, immigration formalities, etc. will be provided.

- *Migration information centre – USD 100,000*

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

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 will 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*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR PAKISTAN  
USD 1,800,000

## SRI LANKA

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Sri Lanka's 20-year conflict, stalled peace negotiations, weak border control, high unemployment, and relative poverty result in complex migration dynamics. High outward, inward, and transit migration occurs each year. During the armed conflict, an estimated 800,000 Sri Lankans were forced to abandon their homes, seeking safety in locations both in and out of the country.

With the signing of the MoU in February 2002 by the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE), the country has seen a massive spontaneous return of more than 370,000 IDPs. The number of Sri Lankan refugees returning from India and unsuccessful asylum seekers returning from abroad has also increased. Should peace succeed, a large population of ex-combatants will also require post-conflict transition assistance. More than one million Sri Lankans are

registered with the state as migrant workers, with an unknown additional number of unregistered and irregular migrants. Of particular concern is the increase in people trafficking and smuggling, not only of Sri Lankans but also of other Asians for whom the country provides a suitable transit point. This is an issue of great concern to both host and transit countries, as well as to the government itself.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

A multi-programme approach is utilised to address the needs of the various groups of returnees. Working closely with national and local authorities, IOM plans to continue in 2005 its sustainable reintegration assistance for IDPs and refugees returning from India. Most of the basic infrastructure was destroyed in these resettling villages and assistance needs to be focussed on the improvement of basic infrastructure while providing assistance to develop livelihoods. The peace negotiations have resulted in increased number of unsuccessful asylum seekers returning to Sri Lanka. The reintegration programme for such returnees will also be continued in 2005. Additional countries in Europe have announced plans to return unsuccessful asylum seekers, and this area of programming will be vital for successful reintegration.

A database of potential qualified Sri Lankans abroad was created in 2003 and some priority development sectors were identified where qualified nationals from the Sri Lankan expatriate community could transfer their knowledge, skills and expertise. The programme on return of such qualified nationals (RQN-SL) will contribute to reconstruction in war-affected areas and development throughout the island.

- *Return, reintegration and sustainable rehabilitation of internally displaced people from selected districts in Sri Lanka – USD 1,200,000*
- *Assistance to refugees returning from India – USD 2,000,000*
- *Reintegration programme for returning Sri Lankans – USD 300,000*
- *Return of qualified Sri Lankan nationals – USD 1,000,000*

### Counter-trafficking

As part of its strategy to help combat trafficking, IOM Sri Lanka launched its first information campaign in 2003. This continued in 2004 with countrywide outreach workshops targeting local government authorities, NGOs and community-based organizations. To address individual queries, IOM operates a telephone hotline to offer advice to callers on migration issues.

The scope and nature of trafficking in Sri Lanka is largely unknown and IOM is seeking to engage the services of a consultant to assess the problem before embarking on a programme of activities to reduce the number of people trafficked and to assist victims of trafficking. IOM is already engaged in assistance to several trafficked victims in response to urgent humanitarian needs, and it is vital to establish an assistance programme as soon as possible.

- *Research study on the scope and nature of trafficking in Sri Lanka – USD 65,000*
- *Counter-trafficking programme: capacity building of national institutions and assisted return of victims – USD 200,000*

### Humanitarian/post-conflict

In support of the peace process, the government and the LTTE have jointly requested IOM to engage in the implementation of a pilot project that will support the sustainable reintegration of former combatants as they transition from military to civilian life. The programme will facilitate the dignified return to civilian life of former combatants after many years of

conflict through the creation of sustainable gainful employment. It will identify obstacles to reintegration and solutions by facilitating access to timely, accurate and unbiased information, including the promotion of positive reintegration stories, technical assistance, vocational training and job referrals. To stimulate sustainable small-scale income-generating projects at the community level, a reintegration fund will be made available. IOM initiated the first phase of the programme for war widows and disabled former combatants and their dependants, and the response to the project has been very positive. Additional funds are required for the project to be able to reach the large number of people affected directly by the conflict including disabled former combatants and the families most directly affected by the war.

- *Reintegration of ex-combatants in Sri Lanka through assistance and information management (RECLAIM) – USD 1,800,000*
- *Sustainable resettlement, reintegration and livelihood development of IDPs in Sri Lanka – USD 41,052. Please see also overview of IOM/EU project co-funding requirements.*

### Labour Migration

IOM will continue its programme with the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment (SLBFE) to provide training in examination of documents to labour attachés and welfare officers posted in embassies and consulates abroad with the aim of shortening the time necessary for the issuance of travel documents for Sri Lankan citizens and putting into effect a more streamlined procedure. A standardised training programme will be designed and a training manual and performance standards developed. IOM will continue to support current training programmes for non-Middle East and Middle East bound unskilled female workers, caregivers and semi-skilled males seeking jobs overseas. Enhanced technical skills and greater self-assurance allows the women to meet the standards required by overseas employers and makes them more able to compete successfully for higher wages and better conditions of work.

As an alternative to re-migration, reintegration of returning migrants will be facilitated through improvement of the economic impact of their remittances. Such programmes will provide assistance by creating investment and employment schemes to fit their needs and establishing migrant counters/desks at the Divisional Secretariats.

- *Capacity building for the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment – USD 350,000*
- *Programmes to reintegrate returning migrant workers and to strengthen their empowerment through the utilisation of remittances – USD 220,000*

### Migration Health

Due to its large mobile population, Sri Lanka is expected to have a high incidence of communicable and infectious diseases (e.g., malaria, tuberculosis, acute respiratory tract infections and diarrhoeal diseases) along with the risk of HIV/AIDS. IOM will provide technical assistance in basic curative, preventive and referral services, and first-aid treatment. IOM will also carry out psycho-social support services through assessment of both mental health and psycho-social needs and to train/build capacity of health workers/community groups in both mental health and post-traumatic stress interventions.

- *Programmes to address communicable and sexually transmissible diseases, mental health and psycho-social disorders among migrant workers, returning refugees and IDPs – USD 400,000*

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM continues to enhance the migration management capabilities of



the government to combat irregular migration with training of personnel to detect irregular migration, raising awareness of migration issues among senior officers and providing the equipment and skills necessary for the detection of fraudulent documents. The proposed programme interventions seek to build the capacity of the Department of Immigration and Emigration, the police, the Attorney General's office and the Government Analysts' Department, as well as the Ministry of Defence Directorate of Internal Intelligence.

- *Capacity building of the Sri Lankan Department of Immigration and Emigration (IED) and other relevant structures*  
– USD 350,000

- *Technical capacity building in Sri Lanka with emphasis on migration management and assistance to returning labour migrants* – USD 275,958. Please see also overview of IOM/EU project co-funding requirements.

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SRI LANKA  
USD 8,202,010



# East and South East Asia

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

East and South East Asia is characterised by increasing labour market-led intra-regional and extra-regional migration, smuggling and trafficking in persons, and migrants without access to social protection and health services, including HIV/AIDS prevention and care.

IOM's strategy in East and South East Asia, therefore, aims to strengthen partnerships with governments, NGOs and the private sector for comprehensive migration management. IOM plays an important role with the UN and other international and regional organizations to assure that principles of international fora are observed. This includes moving forward the objectives of the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT), 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) and the Labour Migration Ministerial Consultations for Countries of Origin in Asia (the Colombo Process).

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Counter-trafficking

IOM will continue to facilitate the development of a coordinated approach among governments and agencies within the region for long-term sustainable prevention of trafficking. By assisting in coordinated development of response networks from village to central levels and across borders, IOM will promote cooperative regional working relationships that can be extended beyond the greater Mekong sub-region (GMS) to address trafficking realities within the greater Asia-Pacific region.

- *Return and reintegration of trafficked and other vulnerable women and children between selected countries in the Mekong region – USD 667,500*
- *Shattered dreams: raising awareness among vulnerable adolescents and others on the risks and consequences associated with people trafficking – USD 290,530*
- *Bali regional ministerial conference on people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crime ("Bali Process") follow-up – USD 467,757*

#### Labour Migration

IOM plans to strengthen institutional capacity of governments in the region by improving the management of labour migration. In addition, IOM's assistance will focus on facilitating regional and bilateral dialogue and planning around contemporary labour migration issues, while respecting the rights and integrity of migrant workers and their dependents.

- *Programmes to promote dialogue and information sharing between countries of origin and countries of destination in the region – USD 150,000*

#### Migration Health

IOM assists government and NGOs to collaborate in efforts at preventing and mitigating health concerns among migrants and mobile populations. Key health issues include tuberculosis, STI/HIV/AIDS, mental and psycho-social health, as well as re-emerging and newly-emerging diseases (including SARS).

IOM will adapt existing community-based development models and work to forge public-private and other multisectoral partnerships assisting communities to initiate sustainable local responses to vulnerabilities that stem from labour migration and other forms of mobility. STIs, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and trafficking in persons are of particular concern. IOM also works in close partnership with health departments in offering quality migration health assessment and laboratory services to refugees and migrants.

IOM also plans to establish a database of HIV/AIDS prevention and care activities in hotspots of the pandemic in the GMS. This initiative will allow concerned agencies to more effectively and efficiently target resources for implementing national and regional strategies on HIV/AIDS.

- *Building resilience to HIV/AIDS and trafficking in persons in mobility-affected communities in the greater Mekong sub-region (GMS) – USD 750,000*
- *Mapping of NGO HIV/AIDS prevention and care activities in selected hotspots in the greater Mekong sub-region (GMS) – USD 175,000*

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

Through the establishment of a Migration Management Unit, IOM plans to provide technical assistance to governments and other partners in the region on issues relating to labour migration, counter-trafficking, counter-smuggling, travel documents, border management, return, resettlement and health. This assistance will be instrumental in the formulation of policies and implementation of comprehensive and ultimately self-reliant systems for managing migration.

- *Migration management unit for South East Asia – USD 210,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 2,710,787

## 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. Government operational and administrative capacity must be enhanced in the area of migration management. Responses include cross-border technical cooperation, capacity-building of bilateral and regional border checkpoints, prevention of migration-related crime, awareness raising on the risks of irregular migration and improved labour migration management.

Trafficking in persons has also become an increasing concern in the

country and the region. In order to support national efforts to combat trafficking, the capacity of Cambodia's relevant authorities are being strengthened to promote awareness raising to the dangers of trafficking, to prosecute traffickers and to protect the rights and welfare of trafficked victims.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

IOM continues to support the efforts of the government to respond to issues related to irregular migration. Through pilot projects, IOM will provide assistance to Cambodian migrants stranded abroad for returning home and to TCNs for returning voluntarily to their countries of origin. Data gathering and analysis will also be carried out to identify trends and to outline a long-term strategy for addressing the needs of stranded migrants.

- *Assisted voluntary return of Cambodian irregular migrants stranded overseas – USD 50,000*
- *Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in Cambodia – USD 180,000*

### Counter-trafficking

IOM's programmatic response will continue to focus on strengthening the government's capacity to prevent trafficking and reinforce the structures required for protection and assistance to victims of trafficking. This includes development of law enforcement measures and capacity building within the Ministry of Interior.

- *Human rights protection of trafficking victims – USD 212,280*
- *Long-term recovery and reintegration assistance to trafficked women and children – USD 608,442*
- *Poipet transit centre – USD 159,238*

### Labour Migration

IOM plans to focus on building Cambodia's administrative and operational capacity particularly for preventing irregular labour migration and strengthening the protection of migrant workers. IOM also plans to increase regular labour migration options, to provide assistance in securing opportunities for Cambodia's skilled and semi-skilled labour and to build awareness through information campaigns.

- *Poverty alleviation through labour migration – USD 578,316*
- *Development of a labour migration information system – USD 250,914*

### Migration Health

IOM aims to enhance the capacity of government and NGOs to understand and respond to the health needs of migrants and mobile populations with a specific focus on victims of trafficking and labour migrants. Key health issues include mental and psycho-social health, and HIV/AIDS. A number of current successful initiatives both at the local and national levels, will be expanded to further strengthen community networks and support NGOs to address psycho-social needs while building a viable national mental health training and treatment service.

IOM will also work to prevent and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on mobility-affected areas of Cambodia. IOM will continue to offer quality migration health assessments and documentation to refugees and migrants.

- *Psycho-social assistance and material support – USD 320,340 (years 2–3)*
- *Extension and retention of family support and counter-trafficking awareness programme – USD 160,998*
- *Programme for national mental health – clinical services – USD 188,000*
- *Programme for national mental health–training and research – USD 188,000*
- *HIV/AIDS awareness raising of vulnerable mobile populations – USD 500,000*

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM plans to continue its support for consolidation of Cambodia's institutional capacity for effective migration management. In particular, IOM will concentrate on enhancing national administrative and operational capacities to combat terrorism and related cross-border crime. Cross-border cooperation will be promoted in the region with particular reference to information exchange building of operational and administrative systems and related actions in the migration sector.

- *Reviewing migration legislation in Cambodia: implementation of the EMM legislative assessment recommendations – USD 350,000*
- *Strengthening regional security through Cambodia's enhanced consular capacity – USD 400,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CAMBODIA  
USD 4,146,528

## INDONESIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Indonesia is a prime destination and transit point for migrants. The presence of numerous entry/exit points and absence of an effective border and immigration management system makes it easy to enter Indonesia either to settle/work or as a transit point for those seeking to enter neighbouring Australia irregularly. At the same time, Indonesia is also a prime point of origin for labour migrants who due to poverty seek employment in countries like Malaysia, Singapore, and the Middle East. IOM works closely with the government and relevant agencies to provide assistance in the area of border and migration management. It focuses particularly on immigration business processes and analysis of migration data which would create significant improvements in the government's ability to monitor and take action against irregular migration and develop capacity and technology to address migration issues.

Trafficking in persons has been on an uptrend in Indonesia. Such has been coupled by the continuing presence of IDPs and refugees and alleged cases of non-compliance to human rights provisions resulting from the lack of professionalism in the police force. Together with the international community, IOM supports the government through the development of national and regional capacity in addressing issues related to human trafficking and smuggling. Such assistance is in the form of legislation and policy development, law enforcement and regional cooperation.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Counter-trafficking**

IOM assists the government through the conduct of research on the trafficking dimensions in Indonesia and mapping of current counter-trafficking activities. Assistance is also provided in the area of facilitating the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases through awareness-raising and training of the National Counter-Trafficking Police Unit and women police officers manning the “women’s desks”.

IOM also extends assistance to the provision of return transportation, protection, medical and psycho-social care, and reintegration assistance to trafficked victims in the province/country of origin and in the development of the capacity of the Indonesia network of referrals for service providers.

- *Combating the trafficking of human beings in Indonesia: protection, reintegration and awareness-raising*  
– USD 2,300,524
- *Prevention of trafficking in Indonesia: raising awareness among vulnerable migrants, government agencies and NGOs about the trafficking of human beings in Indonesia*  
– USD 556,028

**Humanitarian/post-conflict**

In close collaboration with relevant government agencies, IOM assists in finding durable solutions to the issues of IDPs and refugees through the development and management of information; provision of safe, orderly, and dignified transport to Timorese refugees opting either for repatriation or resettlement within Indonesia; successful integration of Timorese refugees into receiving communities through the active management of information on refugees, communities, opportunities and services; and provision of a matching and referral service and direct assistance to allow for the reintegration of IDPs in their local communities or settlement in established relocation sites.

- *Reintegration support for ex-IDPs, their dependents, and local communities in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam* - USD 7,384,723
- *Conflict-torn communities reconciliation project*  
– USD 761,180
- *Credit for co-existence in West Kalimantan* – USD 300,000
- *Voluntary repatriation of Timorese refugees* – USD 530,000
- *Transportation assistance for settlement within Indonesia*  
– USD 187,425
- *Refugee identification, matching, and referral services system, phase II* – USD 105,000

**Technical Cooperation on Migration**

In close collaboration with the Department of Immigration, Department of Justice and Human Rights as well as the Indonesian National Police, IOM continues its support in the consolidation of Indonesia’s institutional capacity for effective migration management, in particular in the area of border management and capacity building of relevant governmental entities.

- *Migration management training project for the Republic of Indonesia* – USD 1,139,294
- *Immigration border checkpoint processing project*  
– USD 1,914,713
- *Immigration investigation and analysis project (phase II)*  
– USD 692,160
- *Strengthening the Indonesian National Police Force through institution building (phase II)* – USD 6,500,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR INDONESIA  
USD 22,371,047

LAO PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC (PDR)

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

Given Lao PDR’s long and porous border with Thailand, linguistic compatibilities, cultural ties and economic factors, large numbers of young Lao are heading to Thailand as migrant workers. The absence of regulated cross-border migration provides an environment conducive to irregular migration flows, which leads to smuggling and trafficking in persons, unregulated labour migration and increasing vulnerability to communicable diseases including HIV/AIDS. This calls for effective border management to facilitate orderly migration.

Due to its geographical location in the heart of the GMS, Lao PDR experiences considerable mobility through the trans-Asian highway network that criss-crosses the country, bringing both opportunity and increasing vulnerability to trafficking and HIV infection.

Establishing an affordable and safe channel of remittances will contribute to maximising the financial benefit of migration. For those returning home, viable options should be made available to take advantage of their skills and resources should be made available for their smooth reintegration.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Counter-trafficking**

Building on progress made under IOM’s regional return and reintegration project, increased support will be delivered for strengthening Lao PDR structures and capacity for providing reintegration support and assistance to returning victims of trafficking and for implementing the bilateral MoU with Thailand, expected to be signed in early 2005, for the return and reintegration of trafficking victims. Additionally, information dissemination networks will be developed for the distribution of the regional training aid “Shattered Dreams” in order to raise awareness among youth and vulnerable communities of the dangers of irregular migration and to reduce vulnerability to deception and trafficking.

- *Return and reintegration of trafficked and other vulnerable women and children between selected countries in the Mekong region (included in the regional requirements)*
- *Shattered dreams: raising awareness among vulnerable adolescents and others on the risks and consequences associated with people trafficking (included in the regional requirements)*

**Labour 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, capacity building, technical/financial support for implementation of the MoU on labour cooperation signed with Thailand in late 2002, and modernisation of migration management systems and structures.

- *Strengthening capacity of the Lao PDR government in managing labour migration* – USD 605,000
- *Information campaign in Lao PDR: benefiting from official labour migration procedures between Lao PDR and Thailand*  
– USD 180,000

**Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM will work with the Government of Lao People’s Democratic Republic on initiatives regarding core capacity building for migration management, in the fields of law, operations and training.

- *Enhanced migration management* – USD 480,000

### **Migration Health**

IOM will assist the government, private organizations and NGO partners to scale up efforts in preventing and mitigating the impact of both HIV/AIDS and trafficking. The initiative will adapt existing community-based development models and toolkits to assist communities to rely upon local resources to initiate responses.

Targeting migration source, destination, and cross-border communities along regional highway networks, IOM will expand model approaches to promote inclusion, offer access to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, and provide reintegration assistance.

- *Building resilience to HIV/AIDS and trafficking in persons in mobility-affected communities in Lao PDR – USD 500,000*
- *Lao PDR – Royal Thai government trans-border areas HIV/AIDS cooperation (bilateral project) – USD 200,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (PDR)  
USD 1,965,000

## MYANMAR

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Domestic conditions, coupled with a geographic location which links the expanding economies of South East Asia, China, and South Asia, make Myanmar a country with dynamic internal and cross-border mobility. Mobile populations are vulnerable to smuggling, human trafficking, labour exploitation and the spread of communicable diseases including TB and HIV/AIDS. Mobility, when coupled with inadequate access to treatment, presents difficulties in ensuring compliance with diagnostic and treatment measures for TB and HIV.

The newly-established IOM office in Yangon and its partners in the international community believe that using creative approaches to improving access to health services for priority conditions such as TB and HIV/AIDS constitutes one of the most daunting challenges facing Myanmar.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM continues to work with counterparts in Myanmar and Thailand to develop and strengthen return and reintegration structures and standard procedures for returning victims of trafficking from Myanmar.

Following the success of the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) conference held in October 2004, IOM will increase its focus in Myanmar on training for officials in victim identification and assistance, and bilateral cooperation for returns with neighbouring countries from the GMS. In addition, IOM will develop information dissemination networks for the distribution of the regional awareness-raising training aid "Shattered Dreams", in order to raise awareness among youth and vulnerable communities of the dangers of irregular migration and to reduce vulnerability to deception and trafficking.

- *Return and reintegration of trafficked and other vulnerable women and children between selected countries in the Mekong region (included in the regional requirements)*
- *Shattered dreams: raising awareness among vulnerable adolescents and others on the risks and consequences associated with people trafficking (included in the regional requirements)*

### **Migration Health**

IOM's strategy is to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Health and partners in addressing TB and HIV/AIDS, to use community-based development models to build resilience, increase health awareness and access, and conduct research and assessments.

At the government's request, IOM plans to supplement the efforts of the Myanmar national AIDS programme, international organizations and NGOs under the UN joint programme for reducing vulnerability to HIV/AIDS among mobile populations in Yangon and Mandalay divisions. In collaboration with partners, IOM will strengthen the institutional capacity to address TB and HIV/AIDS issues, and to improve the diagnostic and treatment capacity of peripheral TB and HIV care providers in Yangon division.

- *Reducing vulnerability to HIV/AIDS among mobile populations in Yangon and Mandalay divisions – USD 375,000*
- *Enhanced tuberculosis (TB) laboratory capacity and improved case management for selected mobile populations in Yangon Division, Myanmar – USD 200,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MYANMAR  
USD 575,000

## PHILIPPINES

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Population migration is synonymous with the Philippines. The country continues to be one of the largest and most organized migrant labour source countries in the world. It also serves as a significant source of irregular and trafficked migrants. Concurrent to labour and irregular migration, large numbers of Filipinos continue to permanently resettle abroad. The challenges to adequately monitor and manage this dynamic flow are enormous. With one of the longest national coastlines in the world and hundreds of inhabited islands, authorities are hard pressed to meet country, regional and international protocols on security and information exchange, each of which is increasingly critical to maintain necessary migratory systems on which Philippine society depends.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

Human trafficking continues to challenge Philippine enforcement mechanisms and educational opportunities. Targeting rural, less-educated populations and misrepresenting risks, the phenomenon serves as a breeding ground for criminal activity, as well as other human rights abuses. The government, as IOM, remains committed to increase public awareness, risk assessments and relevant social service activities to contain and end this practice.

- *Theatre information campaign by returnee entertainers (TICRE 3) – USD 82,000*
- *Coordinated assistance for the reintegration of trafficked persons – USD 80,000*

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

Several pilot activities engaging the Philippine diaspora at select overseas locations have proven fruitful. The next phase will focus on strengthening



efforts already underway and increasing synergies in order to gain a more holistic view of migration management.

- *Philippine migrant family (impact of migration) research study* – USD 120,000
- *Philippine migration resource centre (PMRC)* – USD 200,000
- *Philippine border management project (PBMP)* – USD 585,000

### **Labour Migration**

The ongoing migration information and education-sharing activities launched by IOM in cooperation with government authorities and educators are by mutual agreement to be adjusted and enhanced in 2005. The value of these quality efforts has been shown by government endorsement for use in both public and internal training, displays in government offices around the country and missions and consulates abroad.

- *The power to choose (a training programme supporting successful migration)* – USD 54,048. Please see also overview of IOM/EU project co-funding requirements.

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PHILIPPINES  
USD 1,147,000

## THAILAND

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Smuggling and trafficking in persons as well as migrant lack of access to social services have become an increasing concern in Thailand. The key migration challenge for the government is irregular migration and its impact on the labour market, public health including HIV/AIDS, smuggling and trafficking in persons and the human dignity of migrants. In recent years, the Thai authorities have taken a very proactive approach in their response to these challenges, i.e., hosting the Bangkok Declaration on Irregular Migration, among others initiatives, which draws attention to these areas of concern and provides a platform from which to develop cooperation among key stakeholders, both from within the sub-region and beyond.

IOM aims to continue strengthening its partnership with the government and the international community to advance in meeting the growing challenges of migration management in Thailand.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM has numerous initiatives underway to combat trafficking in the GMS that are aimed at strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation on trafficking especially with regard to victim identification, development of return and reintegration processes and strengthening capacities of responsible agencies to provide psycho-social/life skills assistance and training. IOM will engage the Ministry of Education and youth groups to elaborate an awareness-raising campaign on migration, particularly irregular migration and the dangers of trafficking and other forms of exploitation, to be launched through the regional “Shattered Dreams” awareness-raising project. IOM will further continue to facilitate the work of the Bali Process and its efforts to strengthen regional law enforcement cooperation in the area smuggling and trafficking in persons and child sex-tourism.

- *Return and reintegration of trafficked and other vulnerable women and children between selected countries in the Mekong region (included in the regional requirements)*
- *Shattered dreams: raising awareness among vulnerable adolescents and others on the risks and consequences associated with people trafficking (included in the regional requirements)*

### **Labour Migration**

IOM aims to reduce irregular migration by strengthening its partnership with the Thai authorities to manage labour migration while respecting the rights and integrity of migrant workers and their dependants, including access to social services such as health and education.

As requested by the Ministry of Labour, IOM plans to increase its technical cooperation with Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar, the main migrant sending countries to Thailand, for implementation of the MOU on employment cooperation.

- *Technical cooperation on labour migration management in Thailand* – USD 150,000

### **Migration Health**

IOM aims to continue building capacity of the Ministry of Public Health, community leaders and migrants to facilitate a “migrant-friendly” service approach, enhance awareness on public health issues for mobile and host community populations, and improve access of migrant workers and their dependents to basic health services including primary care, communicable disease control and reproductive health care.

Within this context, IOM plans to extend its migrant health pilot project, under implementation since 2003 in Chiang Rai and Tak provinces, to two additional provinces—Ranong and Samutsakorn. IOM, together with the Ministry of Public Health and WHO, will develop a migrant health information system and identify financing options to enable the government to continue health service delivery to migrant populations.

In collaboration with the Immigration Police Department and NGOs, IOM's training and health activities, including HIV/TB prevention through life-skill training of immigration police officers and detained migrants, vocational training for detainees, TB case finding and treatment at the immigration detention centre in Suan Plu, will be extended and handed over to the government.

- *Improvement of health conditions of migrants in Ranong and Samutsakorn provinces of Thailand* – USD 523,000
- *Mapping of government and NGO HIV/AIDS prevention and care activities in selected mobility-affected areas of Thailand* – USD 103,000
- *Towards sustainable provision of health and social services in immigration detention centres of Thailand* – USD 107,000
- *Improving living conditions of Burmese migrant children in select bordering communities of Chiang Rai and Tak provinces in Thailand* – USD 785,000
- *Mekong migration and development research centre* – USD 500,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THAILAND  
USD 2,168,000



## TIMOR-LESTE

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Timor-Leste has been deeply marked by migration issues, especially in recent years. In 1999, as a result of the post-referendum violence, nearly a quarter of the population fled the country. IOM has facilitated the return of nearly 190,000 of these refugees, but those who remain in West Timor present security and stability concerns.

Timor-Leste is the region's poorest country, composed largely of subsistence farmers. Employment and underemployment, combined with high population growth and a young population, create the potential for large-scale rural-urban migration. This could lead to a significant rise in urban unemployment and related problems. The Prime Minister has prioritised the need to curtail rural-urban migration.

Timor-Leste is engaged in the difficult task of building institutions and administrative mechanisms from a very limited base, a process which is further compounded by the inexperience and low-level of education of public servants. This low knowledge base extends to human trafficking and smuggling, which despite their low incidence to date by regional standards, present cause for concern. The country's economy, proximity to sought-after destination countries, and inexperience in dealing with organized crime networks, also present elements for action.

The country's nascent administrative system, its history of massive dislocation and present rural-urban movement trends are likely to have an impact on public health issues, including the transmission of HIV. A recent study identified low incidence of HIV, however it also identified extremely low levels of condom use, high levels of STIs and high-risk behaviour among certain sectors of the population.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

IOM will continue to facilitate the voluntary return of Timorese from West Timor. Responding to the government's efforts to strengthen cross-border relationships, IOM will support government-led reconciliation and trust-building activities, and enhance the amount and quality of information available in West Timor.

- *Support for the return of former refugees and reconciliation activities in border areas – USD 231,000*

#### Counter-trafficking

IOM has used its role as the Secretariat of the government-led counter-trafficking working group to guide its programmatic response, which consists of much needed capacity-building support to police, the judiciary, lawyers and NGO counterparts; support for a "drop-in" referral and counselling centre; establishment of a shelter for victims of trafficking; and transfer of skills to a local counterpart.

- *Counter-trafficking and victim support in Timor-Leste – USD 552,000*

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

Utilising the results of an in-depth migration management assessment conducted at the request of the Ministry of the Interior, IOM will work closely with the government to support the newly-established Migration Department through a series of capacity building and system support initiatives.

- *Support to enhanced migration management in Timor-Leste – USD 1,200,000*

#### Humanitarian/post-conflict

Although Timor-Leste is now at peace and stable, challenges remain which require rapid and focussed action. IOM will continue to use its in-country expertise in implementing projects to bring tangible improvements to the lives of rural, vulnerable and isolated communities. This approach, which is strongly supported by the government, remains particularly relevant in dealing with communities on the border with Indonesia, where disenchantment and irregular cross-border movements have potentially destabilising effects.

- *Assistance to community stabilisation and security in border areas – USD 550,000*
- *Strengthening national and community disaster preparedness in Timor-Leste – USD 626,549*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR TIMOR-LESTE  
USD 3,159,549

## VIET NAM

### MIGRATION ISSUES

With the labour force at approximately 40 million and unemployment estimated at 25 percent, international labour migration has become an important employment option for Viet Nam. Viet Nam currently exports labour to 40 countries and in 2003, sent 75,000 workers abroad. It is a source, transit and destination country for persons trafficked for forced labour and sexual exploitation. Trafficking of women and children to Cambodia and China is a growing problem. In 1999, over four million people moved residence within Viet Nam and an estimated 1.2 million comprised a floating population of internal migrants seeking temporary employment. Internal migrants continue to have poor access to health care and social services. Government capacity for migration management needs to be strengthened.

IOM's work in Viet Nam includes application assistance to people wishing to migrate, migrant health assessments and projects in counter-trafficking. IOM works closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs, the Women's Union, the Committee for Population, Family and Children, hospitals under the Ministry of Health, and immigration authorities.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Counter-trafficking

IOM's activities in counter-trafficking in Viet Nam will focus on informing potential migrants, building government capacity to address trafficking, and providing life skills and vocational training for integrating victims of trafficking and women vulnerable to trafficking into the workforce.

- *Information dissemination/campaign – USD 500,000*
- *Life skills and vocational training for victims of trafficking – USD 500,000*

### **Migration Health**

Internal migration from rural to urban and border areas is increasing dramatically. IOM intends to work with migrants to prevent HIV and TB transmission, and to explore methodologies to provide care and treatment for people with HIV. Activities for HIV and TB prevention, care, and treatment will include peer education, community volunteers, communications, information and drop-in centres. Assessments will be made to determine migrants' access to health care and social services, health-seeking behaviour, self-esteem, and health care and prevention.

- *HIV and TB prevention, care, and treatment – USD 250,000*

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM seeks to implement activities to raise awareness about regional migration issues with the government, the donor community, community organizations and NGOs. The resulting action plan with specific project actions will be used as a basis for policymaking and advocacy on migrants' rights and welfare. Activities within the action plan will include training and technical assistance, capacity building, research, meetings, and demonstrations or pilot interventions.

- *Advocacy and policy development – USD 200,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR VIET NAM  
USD 1,450,000

# Central Asia

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Economic stagnation in some countries of the region combined with strong economic growth in some regions 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.

Through cooperation with governments, IOM advises on migration and border management, encouraging the search for a balance between control and facilitation.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM plans to implement a new regional counter-trafficking programme in September 2005 as a follow up to the ongoing regional counter-trafficking project covering Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The new programme will also include the Kyrgyz Republic and possibly Turkmenistan and will focus on strengthening national as well as regional institutional capacities in counter-trafficking, raising awareness about trafficking risks, improving legislation, as well as return and rehabilitation of victims. The programme will also strengthen the capacity of Central Asian governments to defend the interests of victims from the region in countries of destination, and will include budget lines for law-enforcement cooperation within the region and with countries of destination.

- *Combating human trafficking in Central Asia – USD 1,000,000*

#### **Labour Migration**

The programme aims to improve the legal and institutional framework for labour migration within Central Asia and between the Central Asian countries and the Russian Federation. 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.

- *Improving the legal and institutional framework for labour migration in Central Asia – USD 400,000*

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

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 detailed 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.

IOM has considerable experience working with several institutions to promote a greater understanding of migration and refugee issues in Central Asia.

- *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*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 2,600,000

## KAZAKHSTAN

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Kazakhstan expects balanced net migration in 2004 after migration losses in the years following independence that have reduced the population from nearly 17 million to less than 15 million inhabitants. While many ethnic Russians and Germans have left Kazakhstan, over 300,000 Kazakhs have returned since independence.

At the same time, growing salaries in Kazakhstan have attracted labour migrants from other Central Asian countries. Due to a complex legal employment framework, most labour migrants work irregularly.

Past achievements of IOM in Kazakhstan include the creation of an inter-ministerial working group on migration issues, and the involvement of IOM in government efforts to combat human trafficking and establish NGO networks that work on issues of counter-trafficking, human rights of migrants and other migration issues.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration**

Through a new project focussing on integration, IOM plans to assist ethnic Kazakh immigrants with “oralman” status who are excluded from the quota system, former emigrants returning to Kazakhstan, and other immigrants to overcome difficulties in the process of integration.

- *Contributing to the integration of immigrants – USD 250,000*

#### **Counter-trafficking**

As part of a small project implemented in Kazakhstan in parallel to regional efforts, IOM supports NGOs operating shelters for trafficking victims and providing individual rehabilitation assistance. The continuation of the programme aims to provide shelter and medical, psychological,

reintegration, return and legal assistance to victims trafficked from, to, and within Kazakhstan. This includes continued support to the existing network of hotlines that provides free and unbiased information about the risks of trafficking and irregular migration.

- *Assistance to victims trafficked from, to and within Kazakhstan*  
– USD 200,000

### **Labour Migration**

IOM will assist the government in developing appropriate mechanisms for receiving as well as for sending labour migrants. Following a 2004 study on labour migrants from Uzbekistan in the southern regions of Kazakhstan, IOM will carry out additional research on the extent and economic impact of labour migration to provide a comprehensive picture of the issue within the country. IOM will also acquaint Kazakhstan with model legislation for the regulation of labour migration and provide its assistance in organizing regular labour migration to Kazakhstan as well as from Kazakhstan to interested receiving countries.

- *Promoting regular labour migration to and from Kazakhstan*  
– USD 300,000

### **Migration Health**

In spite of recent economic development, incidence rates of TB have not decreased, and the notification rate has increased from 82.5 persons per 100,000 in 1996 to 165.1 in 2002. One of the reasons for the spread of TB is the fact that information is not widely available in the Kazakh language and therefore does not effectively reach migrants.

IOM will develop public service announcements in the Kazakh language to contribute to the reduction of TB and other communicable diseases among the target groups, including Kazakh immigrants, internal migrants and labour migrants, about pulmonary TB, its prevention and free treatment.

- *Tuberculosis awareness among migrant populations*  
– USD 90,000

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM will continue to assist Kazakhstan to improve the management of its new borders and of immigration procedures, including foreign citizens, with specific focus on issues relating to their legal status. In 2005, IOM will focus on the Uzbek border, with emphasis on the promotion of dialogue between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan on border control issues. IOM also intends to assist the government in developing better migration data collection and sharing mechanisms.

- *Improving the management of Kazakhstan's southern border*  
– USD 400,000
- *Capacity building in migration management and improved data collection and sharing* – USD 400,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR KAZAKHSTAN  
USD 1,640,000

## KYRGYZSTAN

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Migration processes in Kyrgyzstan are still affected by varying levels of economic growth within the country. A balanced migration policy can serve as a valuable instrument to stem the demographic crisis while

promoting sustainable economic development.

Since 1996, close cooperation between IOM and the government has contributed to a comprehensive state policy on migration. The State Concept of Migration Policy was approved in April 2004 and defines the following migration objectives for the next five to ten years: 1) migration management; 2) external labour migration; 3) improvement of interstate migration flows and intergovernmental cooperation on migration; 4) voluntary immigration (i.e., return of ethnic Kyrgyz to the historic motherland); 5) legislative reform; and 6) implementation of special programmes and creation of proper conditions for the receipt, integration and voluntary repatriation of refugees.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM's recent assistance efforts to combat trafficking in persons and provide support to victims have underscored the necessity of intensifying its assistance. National information and public awareness campaigns conducted in 2002-2003 demonstrated the demand for comprehensive and timely information. Close cooperation with the government to jointly combat trafficking in persons resulted in the introduction of a number of administrative innovations to law enforcement structures and indicated the need for further improvements in anti-trafficking measures.

- *Development of NGO capacity to provide effective assistance to the victims of trafficking in persons in the Kyrgyz Republic*  
– USD 100,000
- *Combating trafficking in human beings and preventing irregular migration, information campaign in rural areas of the Kyrgyz Republic* – USD 300,000
- *Assisting law enforcement authorities in implementation of anti-trafficking measures* – USD 150,000
- *Lobbying legislative reform in the sphere of trafficking in human beings including recommendations on social protection, reintegration and rehabilitations schemes*  
– USD 150,000
- *Strengthening regional cooperation in combating trafficking in persons* – USD 100,000

#### **Labour Migration**

Since many Kyrgyz citizens leave the country in search of employment in Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and other receiving countries, IOM will continue to support the initiative of the government and NGOs to establish partnerships in countries of destination. To date, the government has concluded numerous agreements on the protection and observance of rights of Kyrgyz labour migrants abroad, and is currently seeking support and assistance in introducing new and up-to-date standards of regulating labour migration flows in the region. Furthermore, remittances totalled close to USD 40 million in 2002, a 55 percent annual increase. The development impact of these flows should be enhanced.

- *Programme on developing a dialogue and technical capacities in the sphere of management of labour resources in the framework of the governmental agreement on trade of services category #4 in CIS countries* – USD 300,000
- *Research on labour migrants remittances and establishment of investment schemes* – USD 100,000
- *Information campaign and legal support to labour migrants from Kyrgyzstan* – USD 200,000
- *Development of legislation in accordance with IOM, WTO and ILO standards on labour migration* – USD 100,000



## **Migration Health**

Kyrgyzstan, as a landlocked country, is highly dependent on its neighbours including China for its import-export economy. The rapid spread of HIV across communities and continents is a testimony of the links between population movements and the growing epidemic. Studies on highly mobile groups (e.g., truck drivers, traders, military, labour migrants) identify travel and migration as one of the factors related to HIV infection. Higher rates of infection are found among seasonal and other mobile populations along transport routes and in border regions – all of which are found in Kyrgyzstan. IOM plans to implement HIV/AIDS preventative measures in high-risk regions.

- *HIV/AIDS prevention among mobile and affected populations – USD 300,000*

## **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

The development of a migration system that is compatible with state security policy is a key priority for Kyrgyzstan. Recent events in the region have also encouraged greater regional cooperation in maintaining security in Central Asia as a whole. The programme aims to assist the government in improving and implementing a sustainable, sound and effective migration management system that encompasses migration and visa policy, border management, migration-related database creation and maintenance, the issuance of travel documents, legislative reform and the protection of migrant rights.

- *Capacity building for migration management programme (CBMMP) – USD 250,000*
- *Enhancing border management, travel documents and visa policy – USD 900,000*
- *Protection of rights and support to ethnic Kyrgyz in obtaining citizenship – USD 100,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR KYRGYZSTAN  
– USD 3,050,000

## **TAJIKISTAN**

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Tajikistan's developing, rural and landlocked economy, young and mobile population, geographical proximity to Afghanistan, and porous borders make Tajik citizens susceptible to irregular migration and its consequences—exploitation and trafficking. The combination of these factors including poverty, isolation and mobile manpower, suggest that the duration of equitable well-being in Tajikistan will depend on its ability to foster secure, human and regular movement of human and trade resources in and out of the country to promote sustainable development. Continued analysis of migration challenges through research publications, debates, and promotion of partnerships between government institutions, the private sector, the media and civil society, enhancing migrants' rights and good migration management will comprise IOM's in-country operations for 2005.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Counter-trafficking**

In parallel with the significant volume of irregular outflows of Tajiks seeking jobs abroad, recruitment middlemen have appeared promising

fictitious jobs abroad. The government has acknowledged the existence of trafficking in persons from Tajikistan, and IOM is building its readiness to support prevention, prosecution and protection interventions. Based on current activities, prevention campaigns will be conducted through local NGOs, local media and telephone hotlines as well as seminars for local authorities. As a legislative base for investigating and prosecuting trafficking crimes has been developed, IOM will further build the capacity of law enforcement officials to enforce this new legislation. There is also a need for structures to help victims of trafficking.

- *Combating trafficking in persons in Tajikistan, prevention information campaign – USD 250,000*
- *Building capacity for prosecution of trafficking in persons in Tajikistan – USD 150,000*
- *Assistance to victims of trafficking and building law enforcement capacity to provide effective assistance – USD 300,000*

#### **Humanitarian/post-conflict**

Tajikistan is an earthquake-prone area. Since 2003, IOM has implemented a seismic hazard reduction project in four regions. This activity involves collection of data regarding vulnerability factors, the establishment of community-based earthquake awareness and preparedness, and training of local masons and builders on safe construction practices. This programme will continue to base efforts on current needs and will also extend to other earthquake-prone areas.

- *Incorporation of earthquake-safe practices and local awareness raising – USD 300,000*

#### **Labour Migration**

According to IOM estimates, more than 630,000 Tajik citizens regularly seek work abroad in order to sustain their families. Not being aware of labour regulations and realities abroad, migrants are often confronted with the risks associated with irregular migration. If well-prepared and informed on the realities of foreign employment, migrants could acquire valuable experience and stimulate resources/ ideas and could act as a driving force for local economic development. The extension of the information resource centre for labour migrants to rural areas will be instrumental in enhancing the awareness level of labour migrants who choose to go abroad. Furthermore, based on ongoing experience, small business and community development will be promoted on the basis of investment of labour migrant remittances in the local economy.

- *Micro-entrepreneurship development with labour migrant remittances for vulnerable households – USD 800,000*
- *Information resource centre for labour migrants – USD 400,000*
- *Developing employable skills for labour migrants USD 246,000*

#### **Migration Health**

Currently, the spread of HIV/AIDS is progressing very quickly in Tajikistan. In coordination with the UN country team, IOM will continue to include HIV/AIDS prevention in all its current programmes for various communities and at-risk groups. Leaflets and contraceptives will be distributed during information campaigns on trafficking and irregular migration.

- *HIV/AIDS prevention, in coordination with the UN country team – USD 30,000*

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

While taking into consideration the importance of labour migration flows, IOM will focus particularly on: reviewing State Migration Service



mandates and associated legislation; improving border management through training and provision of equipment to checkpoints to make procedures more human and effective; enhancing travel document management; and improving data collection and data sharing.

- *Capacity building for migration management programme (CBMMP) – USD 400,000*
- *Enhancing border management and the security of travel documents – USD 500,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR TAJIKISTAN  
USD 3,376,000

## TURKMENISTAN

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Turkmenistan's geographic position, socio-historic legacy, pace of economic development, security concerns and regional alliances have contributed to tightened border regimes and additional control mechanisms and obstacles to freedom of movement.

Migration data collection and sharing still remain a challenge, as well as securing an integrated policy-level response to internal migration pressures that are linked to uneven levels of socio-economic development within the country.

While less significant than in other neighbouring countries, trafficking in persons has emerged as an issue requiring a government response both at national and regional levels. IOM started successful cooperation on these issues with the Ministry of Justice as well as other institutions, and hopes to further develop this cooperation.

During 2004, IOM began discussions with a number of potential partners on a possible programme for training Afghan migration and border management officials in Turkmenistan. Based on current political relations between the two countries, the Turkmen policy of neutrality, security concerns when bringing outside experts to Afghanistan, Turkmenistan's proximity to Afghanistan, and other favourable factors, this project would aim at providing specialised training as well as technical assistance to relevant Afghan government counterparts, in close cooperation with a number of governments and implementing partners.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

Between November 2002 and September 2004, IOM, in close cooperation with the Embassy of Armenia in Ashgabat, the Turkmen government assisted 210 stranded Armenians in their voluntary return from Turkmenistan to Armenia. Assistance included pre-departure assistance and return transportation from their place of residence in Turkmenistan to their final destinations in Armenia, as well as a reinstatement allowance. There remain stranded migrants in need of voluntary return assistance and IOM estimates that the number of beneficiaries for 2005 is 150.

- *Return and reintegration assistance for stranded Armenian migrants – USD 90,000*

#### Counter-trafficking

IOM will focus on raising awareness among relevant Turkmen government institutions, the NGO community and potential victims about

the risks of trafficking in persons. IOM will assist the government in making assessments of the current legislative framework and proposing necessary changes. Field assessment work in selected regions will be developed with consultation with relevant government institutions. Return and reintegration activities will also be proposed, agreed upon, and implemented as necessary. Support will be offered to the government and other concerned agencies in such areas as research on the social and economic factors contributing to trafficking in persons, information exchange with neighbouring countries, and protection of trafficking victims.

- *Anti-trafficking programme in Turkmenistan – USD 250,000*

#### Labour Migration

IOM has been discussing a range of labour migration issues with the government ranging from research and analysis of factors influencing internal labour migration, protection of domestic and foreign migrant workers, to relevant policy-level development issues and support to vocational training schemes. A joint conference is planned with the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Justice.

- *Labour migration programme in Turkmenistan – USD 180,000*

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM will finalise a preliminary migration and border management assessment that will provide the basis for further technical cooperation activities, including emphasis on labour migration issues and migration-related data collection and data sharing.

This programme will also build upon the current border management project covering the Turkmen/Kazakh border. Attention will be focussed on providing training to Afghan border and migration management officials in Turkmenistan in cooperation and partnership with other governments and international partners.

- *Capacity building for migration management programme (CBMMP) – USD 250,000*
- *Strengthening border and migration management capacity, including preparation of training materials in Turkmen, Dari and Pashto – USD 500,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR TURKMENISTAN  
USD 1,270,000

## UZBEKISTAN

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Due to economic difficulties in Uzbekistan, labour migration to Russia, Kazakhstan, the Gulf States, South Korea and Europe has been increasing over the last years. As legal opportunities for work abroad remain limited, Uzbekistan has become a major country of origin for human trafficking. IOM successfully completed an assessment of immigration inspection and border control in Tashkent airport in 2004.

In close collaboration with the government, IOM has carried out public information campaigns concerning the risks of trafficking and has developed instruments that allow effective prosecution of trafficking in persons.

In 2004, Uzbekistan has participated in several IOM regional migration-related events such as a study trip on labour migration to Italy, a

workshop on migration and security in Moscow, a study trip on border management to Austria and Slovakia, a workshop on visa policies in Almaty, and training on labour migration in Manila.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Counter-trafficking**

For the past two years, IOM has been cooperating with local NGOs active in counter-trafficking activities to disseminate information about the risks of trafficking and to operate free hotlines. The programme aims to provide shelter and medical, psychological, reintegration, return and legal assistance to trafficking victims, and to build the capacity of civil actors dealing with counter-trafficking.

- *Combating trafficking and assistance to trafficking for victims from Uzbekistan – USD 300,000*

### **Labour Migration**

The Agency for Foreign Employment under the Ministry of Labour needs assistance in addressing the demand for work abroad. IOM plans to publish the results of an extensive research study about labour migration from Uzbekistan to Kazakhstan. In 2005, IOM will develop a dialogue to

contribute to an improvement of the legal and institutional framework for labour migration and to enhance the capacity of the Agency for Foreign Employment.

- *Strengthening the capacity to manage labour migration from Uzbekistan – USD 200,000*

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM plans to introduce a programme to assist Uzbekistan in modernising its passport issuance system. The border with Kazakhstan is the only land border that Uzbek citizens can cross without a visa. IOM will further develop the dialogue with the Committee for the Protection of the State Border and other authorities in Uzbekistan and assist in working out mechanisms to ensure that persons and goods cross checkpoints and do not accept offers proposed by smugglers.

- *Modernising passport issuance in Uzbekistan – USD 400,000*
- *Improving immigration inspection and border control at the land border with Kazakhstan – USD 300,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR UZBEKISTAN  
USD 1,200,000



SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

**Regional**

Albania  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Croatia  
The former Yugoslav Republic of  
Macedonia  
Serbia and Montenegro  
Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro)

SOUTH CAUCASUS

**Regional**

Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Georgia

EASTERN EUROPE

**Regional**

Belarus  
Republic of Moldova  
Russian Federation  
Ukraine

ASSISTANCE TO ROMA

CENTRAL EUROPE

**Regional**

Bulgaria  
Czech Republic  
Hungary  
Poland  
Romania  
Slovakia  
Slovenia

NORDIC AND BALTIC COUNTRIES

**Regional**

Estonia  
Latvia  
Lithuania

EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union, EU Candidate/  
Accession Countries

EU New Neighbourhood

Third Countries

Asia  
Africa  
Latin America



# South Eastern Europe

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Migration issues in South Eastern Europe (SEE) continue to weigh strongly on international political agendas, particularly that of the European Union. The gradual harmonisation of the Western Balkan countries' migration policies and procedures with EU norms and standards is the primary underlying goal of all approaches and activities. In the Western Balkan region, irregular migration constitutes a major challenge. IOM has developed a broad strategy for improved migration management, inclusive of operational improvements and capacity building. As the patterns of trafficking in persons adapt and change in the region, IOM continues to assist government authorities and NGOs with capacity building and technical cooperation activities in order to strengthen prevention, protection and prosecution, with particular attention on improvements in victim identification procedures.

Important work is proceeding and further efforts are planned to ensure that migrants in SEE have accurate information about regular migration opportunities, and the disadvantages and dangers of irregular migration. Additionally, IOM will expand the migration management concept in SEE to include a special focus on the use of migration as a development tool, including efforts to maximise the impact of remittances on local development.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

IOM continues to develop new and existing mechanisms to promote the return and sustainable reintegration of irregular migrants from Albania, Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro) and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia through fostering service provision and counselling capacities of local NGOs and service providers in areas of origin.

- *Fostering sustainable reintegration in Albania, Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro) and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, by reinforcing local NGO capacity service provision to returnees – USD 172,601. Please see also overview of IOM/EU project co-funding requirements.*

#### Counter-trafficking

In order to combat new patterns of trafficking in persons, IOM focusses on regional coordination, and enhancing direct contact and exchange of information among national authorities. This includes prevention and public awareness campaigns as well as the provision of instruments for detecting and prosecuting traffickers, and providing victims with direct assistance, protection and the chance to rejoin society.

- *Regional clearing point for national networks on protection and assistance to victims of trafficking – USD 100,000*
- *Prevention of trafficking in persons in the Western Balkans through educational activities and capacity building of schools – USD 1,095,525*
- *Programme of assistance for the protection, return and reintegration of trafficked women and children in Western Balkans and main countries of origin 2005/2006 (including Ukraine, Moldova, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey) – USD 2,000,000*

#### Humanitarian/post-conflict

IOM will support the reintegration of Roma in society. This includes strengthening the capacities of Roma associations and local municipalities by creating a regional network. Furthermore, IOM seeks to increase the awareness of Roma communities and educating them on the principles of human rights and democracy.

- *Roma associations and municipalities in the Balkans: increasing mutual cooperation through awareness raising on principles of human rights and democracy – USD 1,460,493*

#### Migration Health

To continue reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS in South Eastern Europe, IOM will expand to Albania and Bosnia Herzegovina the regional initiative "HIV/AIDS National Capacity Building and Awareness Raising" already ongoing in Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro). IOM will pilot a multi-sectoral, grass-roots initiative in two regions characterised by high population mobility. Strong emphasis will be placed on advocacy and empowerment of NGOs to address vulnerability among mobile and migrant populations. Media professionals will also be included among target groups in order to improve information dissemination and develop a coherent and sensitive communication strategy.

Historically, there is a very high prevalence of TB in the region and TB has recently been acknowledged as a re-emerging infectious disease worldwide. IOM launched in 2003/2004 a joint TB-HIV prevention through school health education pilot programme in Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro) that has received a very positive response. The continued implementation of the programme province-wide is of high strategic importance.

- *HIV/AIDS national capacity building and awareness-raising activities in the Western Balkans – USD 913,242*
- *TB and HIV prevention through school health education in Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro), phase II – USD 150,000*

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

With the intention of improving national migration policies and practices consistent with international and EU standards, IOM will continue to support governments in various national, bilateral and multilateral initiatives. As part of this overall effort, IOM proposes to establish a regional network of migration support centres to ensure the capacity for intergovernmental exchange of information on migration, as well as the provision of information to migrants in the SEE region.

IOM will also carry out applied research in order to investigate migration trends in the SEE countries, to document migration's current impact in the region and to share this knowledge with concerned international organizations, key stakeholders and policy makers.

- *Promoting regular migration in the Western Balkans through the establishment of regional migrant service centres providing information and migration-related services – USD 200,768. Please see also overview of IOM/EU project co-funding requirements.*
- *Research study: migration trends in South Eastern Europe – USD 184,364*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 6,276,993



## MIGRATION ISSUES

With the further stabilisation of irregular migration flows in 2004, Albania now has the opportunity to comprehensively address long-term migration concerns. In 2004, the European Union and Albania concluded an important re-admission agreement requiring support through ongoing technical assistance. There is a continuing need to enhance institutional capacity, boost dialogue with neighbours, improve regular migration and strengthen border management. Socio-economic stabilisation has resulted in a steady decline in emigration pressure coupled with a rising wave of return migration. There remains the need to strengthen links with Albanian communities abroad and to channel remittances for local development. IOM and the European Union are currently supporting the formulation of a national strategy on migration that will lay the foundation for comprehensive reform in this sector.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

**Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration**

In order to enhance Albania's administrative and operational capacity to address irregular migration, IOM continues to provide voluntary return assistance to irregular migrants stranded in Albania.

IOM will also work to raise public awareness on the new migration system, and conduct a campaign among Albanian migrants abroad to raise awareness of the social security system and new social services available in Albania. IOM will work with the appropriate authorities to improve the image of Albanians abroad.

- *Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in Albania – USD 60,842*
- *Public information and awareness raising campaign to promote migrants access to social services – USD 243,246*

**Counter-trafficking**

IOM will continue to support the implementation of the national strategy on counter-trafficking, gradually shifting from direct assistance to strengthening local partners. IOM will support the national reception centre (NRC) for victims of trafficking and the establishment of a national screening and referral framework as well as capacity building to law enforcement and border police officers in the pre-screening of irregular migrants.

- *Reintegration support to Albanian victims of trafficking by supporting specialised NGOs and capacity building of reception facilities for NRC by providing technical assistance and training – USD 640,836*
- *Prevention of trafficking in Western Balkans (Albania, FYROM, Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro), BiH, Croatia, Serbia) through support to the Ministries of Education – USD 1,235,797*

**Migration Health**

Building on its contribution to the formulation of the national strategy on HIV/AIDS, IOM will raise awareness and information levels with regard to exposure risks and will advise migrants, especially vulnerable groups, on access to health care.

- *HIV/AIDS national capacity building and awareness raising activities in Albania – USD 304,104*

- *Involving Albanian artists, sports and TV stars in the struggle against HIV/AIDS – USD 425,657*
- *Empowering Albanian migrant organizations in Italy and Greece for the mitigation of the spread of HIV – USD 304,104*
- *Source country information pilot project for Albania – USD 269,721*

**Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM will support the government in the implementation of a comprehensive policy framework based on recommendations of the national strategy on migration. The migration policy will identify areas of action such as: 1) mechanisms to assess labour market needs in Albania for returning Albanian migrants and the admission of TCNs for the purpose of employment; 2) negotiation of bilateral agreements on labour migration between Albania and third countries (in particular a second generation of agreements with Italy and Greece); and 3) creation of a registry for Albanians living abroad.

In order to facilitate public access to information and counselling services on migration, and to assist legitimate visa applicants, IOM will provide information and orientation services through its regional migration assistance centre. In addition, IOM will support consular offices in Tirana in visa application processing and verification.

IOM will facilitate the mobilisation of human and financial resources of the diaspora through a pilot intervention designed to channel remittances through local financial institutions and development agencies. In an effort to reduce regional migratory imbalances, support will be given towards the development of a social housing scheme targeting vulnerable migrants. Building on previous projects activities, IOM will further strengthen local NGO capacity to provide reintegration support to returning migrants and to expand available economic opportunities for returnees.

- *National strategy on migration: development of a migration management system in Albania – USD 185,103*
- *Combating irregular migration in Albania and the wider region – support to readmission policy development and implementation in Albania – USD 219,268. Please see also overview of IOM/EU project co-funding requirements.*
- *Social housing feasibility assessment for Albania – USD 121,553*
- *Sustainable approaches to reintegration: expansion of assistance to the Government of Albania in supporting links between return and development – USD 86,332*
- *Pre-screening of asylum seekers and migrants (CARDS national programme) – USD 20,679*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ALBANIA  
USD 4,117,241

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Migration issues continue to be critical to Bosnia and Herzegovina's (BiH) long-term national security given its location at the crossroads of SEE migration streams. While sustainable return and reintegration of refugees remain important activities and are an integral part of ensuring peace and stability in the region, there is now an increasing focus on strengthening state-level institutions and enhancing capacity for managing migration flows. IOM aims to contribute to the government's goals of ensuring sustainable

peace and facilitating development through the return of refugees and IDPs, the reintegration of discharged soldiers and the return of qualified BiH nationals. IOM is also working extensively at the national and regional level on technical cooperation and capacity building. This work includes close collaboration with relevant ministries, the European Commission in Sarajevo and the European Union Police Mission.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

Since 1999, IOM has assisted some 12,000 individuals (approximately 7,000 from BiH to Croatia and 5,000 from Croatia to BiH) to return to their pre-war communities. In 2005, demands for return by refugees and IDPs affected by the former Yugoslav conflict are expected to be high because of political improvements to repatriation and reintegration.

As BiH is also a major transit country for irregular migrants on their way to Western Europe, the Ministry of Security has asked IOM to provide return assistance to stranded migrants including shelter, food, travel documents and necessary arrangements for safe return to countries of origin. As part of this programme, an analysis has been completed of irregular migration in BiH and a database is maintained to continue monitoring the trend of transit migration.

The Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) programme supports development in BiH by facilitating the temporary return of highly-qualified expatriate nationals. In cooperation with UNDP, IOM connects BiH nationals with local institutions for short-term consultancy contracts. This programme maintains a database of expatriate consultants and local beneficiaries, establishes links between expatriates and BiH institutions, and pays for temporary returnee travel and monthly expenses. The programme will ultimately be administered by the government.

- *Cross-border and cross-entity return programme – USD 700,000*
- *Assisted voluntary return of stranded migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina – USD 200,000*
- *The transfer of knowledge through expatriate nationals (TOKTEN) – USD 250,000*

### Humanitarian/post-conflict

In 2003 and 2004, 7,500 soldiers were discharged from the armed forces and IOM has been asked to extend its activities to include these soldiers in its transitional assistance programme for reintegration into civilian society and the civilian workforce. The 3,000 former soldiers assisted to date by IOM have found sustainable employment in agricultural activities, small business start-up and through education. Ninety-three percent have achieved regular employment, a noticeable achievement in a country where the unemployment rate remains alarmingly high.

- *Transitional training for soldiers discharged from the armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina – USD 3,500,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (BiH) – USD 4,650,000

CROATIA

## MIGRATION ISSUES

Since 1 May 2004, Croatia directly borders the European Union and on 18 June 2004 was awarded candidate status by the European Council. In light of

these developments, Croatia will need to quicken the pace of its justice and home affairs reforms, particularly as they relate to migration management. Croatia has yet to define, analyse and prioritise elements of a long-term migration vision. This is all the more pressing as with its new geographic position, Croatia is becoming an attractive platform for a range of migration dynamics including transitory irregular migration, seasonal and long-term labour migration, and trafficking in human beings.

IOM intends to carry out research on these movements as well as assess current institutional capacities and systems to track and address these flows. Of particular concern is the rise in internal trafficking as reflected by the increased numbers of Croatian victims referred to IOM.

As part of the armed forces modernisation process, the Ministry of Defence announced some 5,000 redundancies on top of the 18,000 scheduled over the next five years. This will further impact the already high unemployment rates, especially in those war-affected areas in which IOM is working since March 2004 to enhance employment prospects for this segment of the population.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

The Ministry of the Interior has formally signified to IOM its intention to sign a MoU regulating assisted voluntary returns. This is an important step in the creation of an effective return policy in line with EU standards. IOM has also been approached by the Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees to address the plight of some 10,000 IDPs still in need of durable return and reintegration solutions.

- *Assisted voluntary return of 200 irregular migrants stranded in Croatia – USD 150,000*
- *Integrated return project for 500 IDPs – USD 200,000*

### Counter-trafficking

In support of Croatia's national action plan to prevent and fight human trafficking, IOM will continue its assistance and prevention activities, and institution-building which includes a training series for investigative judges and organized crime police, a counter-trafficking module to be integrated into the Diplomatic Academy and Military Diplomatic Academy's curriculum; and enhancing national NGO capacity to address counter-trafficking issues.

- *Organized crime police and investigative judges training on counter-trafficking – USD 175,000*
- *Preventive counter-trafficking capacity building for Croatian diplomatic and military personnel project – USD 245,000*
- *NGO counter-trafficking capacity building – USD 100,000*
- *Protection, assistance and return of trafficked victims – USD 250,000*

### Humanitarian/post-conflict

Following a first year of successful implementation, and under a MoU signed with the Ministry of Defense, IOM will continue providing employment generation assistance to redundant former-soldiers returning to war-affected communities. The overarching economic and human security dimensions of this project are essential to the development of the country's border regions.

- *Reintegration assistance to separated defense personnel (RASDP) – USD 2,750,000*

### Labour Migration

Based on its research "Cross-border Labour Migration Flows Croatia-Italy: Focus on Shipbuilding" in 2003/2004, IOM plans further research

focussing on labour migration trends in Croatia and resulting in recommendations for appropriate migration policy actions. Additionally, IOM will conduct a feasibility study examining specific mechanisms to enhance the impact of remittances on local development.

- *Research on labour migration trends in Croatia – USD 85,000*
- *Enhancing the development impact of remittances: pilot study – USD 80,000*

### **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 migrant access to health care.

- *Health care access for detained irregular migrants – USD 200,000*

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM will continue to support the consolidation of Croatia's institutional capacity for effective migration management and to provide sectoral advice through targeted research to further boost capacity. Expanding the use of biometrics in various areas of migration management including travel documentation will be a specific focus.

- *Biometrics feasibility study – USD 80,000*
- *Migration policy advisory study – USD 100,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CROATIA  
USD 4,415,000

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF  
MACEDONIA

## **MIGRATION ISSUES**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is currently undergoing a large-scale social and economic transition. Complex circumstances related to a weak economy, institutional changes, organized crime and the strategic position of the country, have created an environment favourable for smuggling and trafficking in persons. During the past three years, FYROM has undertaken substantial efforts to address its trafficking problem. The government has adopted and is now implementing a national strategy focussing on development of appropriate legislation, direct assistance to victims, cooperation and coordination between law enforcement agencies and international organizations, education and training of personnel, and awareness raising/information campaigns. IOM plays a central role in supporting the implementation of this national plan and fostering regional cooperation.

IOM will also continue to cooperate with the European donor countries and local authorities facilitating the voluntary return of vulnerable persons originating from FYROM and currently residing in Western European countries, supporting their sustainable reintegration in FYROM.

## **PROGRAMME AREAS**

### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM continues a long-term strategy of capacity building of all key entities involved in the management of migration through extensive training along

international and European standards. Furthermore, IOM will continue to provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior.

- *Programme for transit centre management in FYROM: direct assistance – USD 180,500*
- *Capacity building on counter-trafficking training of law enforcement, members of judiciary and lawyers in FYROM – USD 200,000*
- *Decentralised counter-trafficking institutional and civil society capacity building – USD 100,000*
- *Economic and social stabilisation programme for potential victims of trafficking – USD 300,840*

### **Migration Health**

IOM plans to implement a programme in support of FYROM's national strategy to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS targeting mobile populations. The main objectives of the project will be to a) develop, jointly with the national HIV/AIDS committees, ad hoc HIV/AIDS prevention strategies and activities targeting specific vulnerable groups among migrant and host populations; b) implement training activities to increase the capacity of local professionals to respond more efficiently to the epidemic and facilitate prevention for migrant and host populations; and c) share and disseminate information promoting best practice materials in the region.

- *Support the implementation of the HIV/AIDS national strategy targeting mobile groups and migrants in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – USD 192,400*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA  
USD 973,740

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

## **MIGRATION ISSUES**

Serbia and Montenegro lies on the outer boundaries of the European Union. The integrity of international and administrative borders remains a sensitive internal security issue, while border management and capacities to combat irregular migration are increasingly essential to stated priorities for closer European integration. However, the country remains a major transit route for smuggling in persons and irregular migration.

Effective migration management is rising on the agenda of government policy and decision makers as the neighbouring EU Member and candidate countries of Croatia, Bulgaria and Romania continue to progress toward standards of the EU acquis as they pertain to migration. Building on the accomplishments and the synergies gained through its past and present programmes, IOM will continue to work closely with government counterparts, international donor and assistance partners, as well as civil society to develop responses to key migration challenges facing Serbia and Montenegro on its path toward increased Euro-Atlantic integration.

## **PROGRAMME AREAS**

### **Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration**

IOM will continue to provide pre-departure-counseling, pre-embarkation medical screening, travel documents, transportation assistance, reception



and further services as necessary to assist voluntary return of stranded irregular migrants and rejected asylum seekers to their countries of origin. In 2005, IOM activities will incorporate outreach and training elements to ensure appropriate referral of irregular migrants by the authorities.

- *Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in Serbia and Montenegro – USD 150,000*

### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM's continued interventions will focus on capacity building, assistance to victims of trafficking, return and reintegration of victims and the use of temporary residence permits.

National teams for the coordination of counter-trafficking efforts in both Serbia and Montenegro will be further supported by promoting the role and activities of member organizations and institutions, while maintaining a multi-disciplinary framework and cooperation among law enforcement, judiciary, public health, social and civil society sectors.

IOM will also pursue activities supporting the institutionalisation and implementation of temporary residence permits for victims of trafficking on a regional basis. The programme will result in improved protection for victims, while victims volunteering as witnesses will assist relevant authorities in the prosecution of trafficking crimes.

- *Counter-trafficking awareness training and support for national law enforcement, judiciary, public health and social work sectors – USD 250,000*
- *Support to victims' shelters, referral and assistance frameworks – USD 150,000*
- *Return and reintegration – USD 260,000*
- *Temporary residence permits – USD 200,000*
- *Awareness-raising campaigns and public information on counter-trafficking – USD 110,000*

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM will continue to support the national authorities of Serbia and Montenegro in updating legal, institutional and operational frameworks on all migration-related issues. This includes technical and expert support towards the drafting of national legislation, the national plan of action and other normative activities.

A specific training module for border guard units, developed in collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior, OSCE and the UK Immigration Service, will be delivered to select border crossings not covered during the pilot round, and will be followed by the provision and installation of basic computer and document verification equipment.

A component of the CBMMP, the migration management support unit (MMSU) supports authorities in their participation in various migration-related national, bilateral and multilateral processes.

Contributing to the government's objective of meeting international standards and requirements for the care of migrants and reception facilities hosting them, IOM will support the initiative to upgrade and rehabilitate a reception centre for irregular migrants and rejected asylum seekers.

- *Legal expertise and support to national action plan – USD 60,000*
- *Institutional capacity building in migration management (CBMMP) – USD 450,000*
- *Migration management support unit (MMSU) – USD 50,000*
- *Upgrade and capacity building of the reception centre for foreigners in Serbia – USD 500,000*
- *Information campaigns on irregular migration – USD 100,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO – USD 2,280,000

## KOSOVO (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO)

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Most of the ethnic majority has returned to Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro) after the conflict. The local provisional institutions for self-government and the international community are currently focussing on facilitating the return of members of ethnic minority communities and on integrating all communities in the province.

An additional challenge is represented by the need to stabilise the population as a whole. Limited investment in productive structures continues to fuel a difficult economic situation, which negatively affects the standard of living of the entire population. In this context, the demand for productive reinsertion and reintegration assistance programmes remains pressing.

In the province, the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings has reached alarming proportions. In order to fight trafficking, there has been growing donor interest in building local capacity to address the consequences of trafficking and to adopt adequate preventive measures, including the formation of regional networks of counter-trafficking assistance.

At the same time, there is also an urgent need for improving public health and related educational services in the province as a measure to improve health and educational standards and to prevent the migration-related spread of diseases beyond its boundaries.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration**

IOM will continue to cooperate with local authorities, international organizations such as the European Agency for Reconstruction (EAR), and other partners in improving the conditions for return and retention of ethnic minorities through targeted interventions in transport, direct assistance and/or specific reintegration measures and income generation support. IOM will also continue to provide support to all members of the community who voluntarily return to the province under IOM auspices.

- *Return sustainability for communities programme – USD 250,000*

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM continues its support for the return and reintegration of victims of trafficking, while at the same time forging and enhancing regional counter-trafficking and related NGO assistance networks. Awareness-raising and other preventive measures will be further developed.

For the year 2005, IOM is foreseeing the continuation of its regional research on trends and patterns of trafficking in human beings in the Balkans. The second phase will assess the extent of the phenomenon, organized crime networks and the response of different governments.

- *Trends and patterns of trafficking in human beings in the Balkans – phase II – USD 135,000*

#### **Migration Health**

IOM, through the Psychosocial and Cultural Integration Unit based in Rome, has developed a programme in Serbia to respond to the population's psycho-social needs related to the recent conflict and consequent forced migration/exile.

IOM's psycho-social and trauma response (PTR) programme in Serbia provides psycho-social and cultural integration activities for refugees,

IDPs and the local population, as well as offering training for local professionals who deal with psycho-social problems related to post-war trauma, forced migration and displacement.

Concerning public health standards, IOM continues to offer and implement activities to identify and assess public health concerns and resulting responses designed to raise awareness of personal and public health risks among the general population and the local administration.

- *Psycho-social and trauma response in Serbia – USD 1,369,330*
- *School health education (SHE) programme – USD 500,000*

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

The EAR continues to see IOM as a principal implementing partner for income generation activities benefiting ethnic minorities already residing in Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro) or those who are about to return. IOM continues to support minority returns through a variety of measures including the reconstruction of housing and other infrastructure, and complementary reintegration measures such as tolerance building and

inter-ethnic reconciliation.

Following the merger of IOM's employment assistance project with the province's Ministry of Labour and Employment, including the secondment of IOM staff and sharing of material assets, IOM is increasingly cooperating with local government structures to improve the conditions for domestic and foreign direct investment in productive structures.

- *Support for enterprise development in minority regions (SEDMIN) – USD 1,600,000*
- *Community stabilisation initiatives for minority communities (GSP) – USD 1,250,000*
- *Information campaign for the prevention of irregular migration from Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro) – USD 222,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR KOSOVO  
(SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO)  
USD 5,326,330



# South Caucasus

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia (the South Caucasus region) share a number of general and region-specific migration challenges. Displacement issues in the context of unresolved conflicts continue to dominate national migration agendas. This, combined with an incomplete transition to market economies, leads to high out-bound migration.

High unemployment especially affects educated young people and causes many to pin their hopes on jobs in Turkey, Russia and Western Europe. Economic pull factors are enhanced by migrant community networks already established abroad. While some migration is regular, most people risk irregular migration and even trafficking.

IOM aims to contribute to policy, legislative and administrative reforms, to improve and balance control and facilitative measures, to insert migration into poverty reduction strategies, to build capacity for labour migration management, and to pilot special programmes to generate economic opportunity through referral to micro-credit programmes, and to expand community development initiatives in order to stabilise populations with high migration potential. This includes facilitation of the intergovernmental dialogue on labour migration, irregular migration, trafficking, and voluntarily return, and joint management of migration between the South Caucasus and destination countries like Russia and countries in Europe and the Middle East.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Counter-trafficking**

Prevention, protection and prosecution programmes are being implemented and planned across the three South Caucasus countries to raise awareness of the potential dangers of trafficking and irregular migration and to assist target governments to protect local and transit victims and to prosecute traffickers and smugglers. These programmes establish joint management approaches between the South Caucasus and concerned Western partners particularly with regard to information campaigns to prevent irregular migration and the identification, repatriation and reintegration of irregular migrants and trafficking victims. These ongoing and planned initiatives are also intended to facilitate Georgia's ratification and implementation of the UN protocols against smuggling and trafficking (already ratified by Armenia and Azerbaijan) and facilitate the negotiation of readmission agreements between the South Caucasus and the countries of destination/return.

- *Management of irregular migration and counter-trafficking in the South Caucasus – USD 845,221*
- *Secondary school education in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia against irregular migration and trafficking in persons – USD 1,590,955*
- *Awareness raising and protection of vulnerable migrants at border crossings of South Caucasus countries – USD 300,000*

#### **Labour Migration**

IOM's regional response will include the review and upgrade of national migration policies, legal frameworks and labour migration structures. IOM, in collaboration with concerned governments and other agencies,

will also develop labour migration programmes that benefit both source and destination countries.

- *Protecting labour migrants through provision of reliable information on the www – USD 350,000*
- *Managing labour migration from the Southern Caucasus: a baseline study – USD 200,000*

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

Within the region, IOM's technical cooperation actions focus on two complementary areas of migration management. First, IOM will continue and expand its work with the three governments to build specific capacities in policy, law, regulation and operational systems required for improved migration management. This area of activity includes initiatives to further improve border management, travel documents and visas, data systems, and related training functions. Second, addressing root causes of migration from the region, IOM will continue to work in economic and community development in specific areas of high migration pressure. Through micro-enterprise and community development projects, IOM will seek to enhance the self-sufficiency and integration of potential migrants, returnees, and refugees. Programmes in these areas are presented as specific national initiatives.

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 3,286,176

## ARMENIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Emigration, reintegration of returned migrants, trafficking in persons and modernisation of migration management top Armenia's migration agenda. Other important migration management challenges are deterring smugglers and irregular migrants from using Armenia as a transit corridor on the Iran–Russia–Western Europe route, while facilitating the entry of *bona fide* travellers.

As much of the groundwork necessary for a unified migration management system was carried out during the past ten years, IOM is focussing now on capacity building for border checkpoints and addressing root causes of economic migration while regulating labour migration.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Counter-trafficking**

The efforts of IOM and other international agencies have led to the creation of an intergovernmental commission and the adoption of a national action plan (2004) to combat trafficking. Appropriate changes have been introduced in the national legislation to ensure the effective prosecution of traffickers and protection of victims.

In cooperation with other international agencies, IOM will sensitise law enforcement authorities on counter-trafficking issues. In the framework of another project, IOM is enhancing the capacity of consular personnel to effectively assist potential and actual victims of trafficking.

IOM also plans to further strengthen national NGO capacity in reaching out to actual and potential victims and providing legal and social

assistance. With IOM support, a national theatre is staging a performance on trafficking in persons from Armenia.

- *Combating and preventing trafficking in persons through effective investigation and prosecution of traffickers* – USD 300,000
- *Capacity building of a national NGO providing support and counselling to victims of trafficking* – USD 150,000
- *Performance on trafficking in women from Armenia* – USD 50,000
- *Capacity building for consular personnel in counter-trafficking* – USD 110,000

### **Labour Migration**

Given the Armenian population's traditional emigration patterns and practices, regulated labour migration can be an alternative for potential economic migrants who would otherwise resort to irregular routes in search of better job opportunities. IOM's prime objective in this area is to promote regular forms of labour mobility that can individually and mutually benefit both affected governments and migrants. IOM has developed a project on labour migration research to lay the groundwork for the development of a national concept and policy.

- *Research on the labour migration situation in Armenia* – USD 11,000

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM is planning to further assist Armenia in enhancing its institutional capacity for effective migration management especially to adequately address the needs of asylum seekers and victims of trafficking.

IOM also focusses on strengthening the operational mechanisms and structures for migration management, assisting the government in extending the border management information system already in place at Yerevan International Airport to land border crossing points.

The creation of job opportunities, sustainable social and economic integration of vulnerable groups and development of local infrastructures will greatly contribute to the prevention and combating of irregular migration. With that strategic approach, IOM has developed a number of projects, some of which are already being implemented. These projects focus on 1) enhancing the self-sufficiency and integration of returnees, refugees and IDPs; 2) stabilising communities; and 3) strengthening the mechanisms for effective and sustainable integration through business training and creation of a network of young entrepreneurs.

- *Border management information system (BMIS) extension project* – USD 170,000
- *Micro-enterprise development new opportunities project* – USD 800,000
- *School for young entrepreneurs* – USD 180,000
- *Prevention of irregular migration and trafficking in Armenia through vocational training and creating job opportunities* – USD 100,000
- *Further development of the network of migration sector NGOs in Armenia* – USD 150,000
- *Revitalisation of Shvanidzor, South Armenia: a pilot project on rehabilitation of water systems* – USD 70,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ARMENIA  
USD 2,091,000

## AZERBAIJAN

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Azerbaijan is situated between Asia and Europe, which makes it a convenient transit corridor for cross-border traffic that has been further accelerated by the construction of Baku-Ceyhan, a major oil pipeline. The country's inclusion in the EU's "Wider Europe" policy could facilitate a growing Western orientation. Two new policy instruments issued in 2004, the national plan of action to combat trafficking in persons and the unified migration management policy, underscore a renewed commitment to comply with international objectives in migration management.

Where possible and within the context of ongoing national development assistance strategies such as the poverty reduction strategy programme (PRSP), IOM supports the government's priorities to strengthen its border crossing regime via an efficient, effective and professional agency. This includes addressing root causes of economic migration thus countering push factors for irregular migration, combating trafficking in persons, building capacity to assist victims of trafficking, and streamlining regular labour migration and remittances flows.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM's research and awareness-raising initiatives in trafficking in persons support the government in its efforts to fully recognise the problem of trafficking and resulted in the adoption of the 2004 national action plan to combat trafficking in persons. To assist in the implementation of the plan, IOM will strengthen national NGO capacity in hot-line operation, management of a secure accommodation for trafficking victims and further outreach to potential victims. In coordination with other agencies, IOM will also provide training to law enforcement agencies.

- *Law enforcement against sexual exploitation* – USD 150,000
- *NGO capacity building* – USD 300,000

#### **Labour Migration**

The national PRSP identifies management of labour migration as an important development goal as many Azeris are seeking labour opportunities abroad, particularly in the Russian Federation and Turkey. Together with the Ministry of Labour, IOM envisages three complementary capacity-building projects to assist labour migrants: 1) researching remittances and analysing the impact of labour migration and recommending opportunities to optimise remittance flows to the benefit of migrants and development; 2) piloting a regular labour migration web-based employment information centre providing transparent and reliable information to labour migrants with Internet access; and 3) helping to establish a migration information centre providing potential labour migrants with pre-departure services.

- *Remittances research* – USD 80,000
- *Pilot web-based international employment centre* – USD 200,000
- *Migration information centre* – USD 150,000

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

With the support of IOM, the government created and trained the staff of an independent State Border Service (SBS), which is charged with the prevention of irregular migration and facilitation of ordinary migration,

in addition to protecting state security interests. IOM identified several areas of need including the introduction of visa stickers, additional professional training for SBS staff, infrastructure adjustments at land borders, harmonisation of competing legislation, and improving migration data collection and analysis to be shared with relevant agencies and international partners.

Through community building and technical assistance, IOM mitigates push factors for economic migration within the framework of the national planning mechanism. IOM's initiative aims to improve livelihoods by providing potable and irrigation water for local communities via the revitalisation of a network of ancient underground water canals, locally known as "chaheriz". The programme will establish a water resource centre that will offer information, training and assistance to duplicate these activities in other communities.

- *Effective border management – USD 2,000,000*
- *Legislation harmonisation – USD 50,000*
- *Community-owned sustainable water use and agricultural initiative (COSWA) – USD 515,310*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR AZERBAIJAN  
USD 3,445,310

GEORGIA

MIGRATION ISSUES

Georgia is strategically located at the transit corridor between Europe and Asia, and serves as the transport link between the Caspian Sea basin and Turkey. Complete and reliable statistics on migration from Georgia are lacking yet judging from the increasing number of asylum applications by citizens of Georgia abroad, outward migration appears to be increasing. Economic emigration, irregular transit migration, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants continue to challenge the capacity of the government.

PROGRAMME AREAS

**Counter-trafficking**

In recent years, awareness of trafficking in persons has been growing steadily among the Georgian public and government authorities. In response, and with assistance from IOM, the government has taken an active stance against trafficking in persons, as illustrated by the inclusion of two trafficking articles in the criminal code, the adoption of a national action plan and the establishment of an anti-trafficking unit within the Ministry of Interior. IOM will continue to address the information gap and contribute to the prevention of trafficking in Georgia through return and reintegration assistance to victims, capacity building activities, multimedia campaigns and establishment of consultation centres to broaden outreach.

- *Counter-trafficking: information campaign (phase III) – USD 145,000*
- *Capacity building of law enforcement agencies and border guards to combat trafficking in persons and prosecute traffickers in Georgia – USD 497,500*
- *Return and reintegration of trafficking victims in conjunction with research and capacity building of the consular service and border guards of Georgia – USD 726,000*

**Humanitarian/post-conflict**

In line with the "Reform and Development Programme of the Government of Georgia 2004-2009," IOM plans to assist the government to implement a programme for redundant staff focussed on their reintegration into civil society. The objective is to assist the government to conceptualise, design and execute a post-dismissal reintegration action plan geared towards the surplus of personnel.

In close cooperation with the Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation, IOM is implementing a programme for shelter rehabilitation and skills transfer for IDPs living in sub-standard communal centres in Tbilisi. Through this initiative, IDP living standards are improved and they receive professional experience and skills, which will allow them to integrate into the national labour market and improve their socio-economic situation.

- *Reintegration of former personnel of the Ministries of Internal Affairs, Defense and Justice into civil society through the information, counselling and referral service (ICRS) and the reintegration fund (RF) – USD 2,577,499*
- *Shelter rehabilitation and skills transfer to IDPs – USD 400,000*

**Migration Health**

IOM will proceed with research, training, awareness raising and development of an HIV/AIDS prevention and counselling manual adapted for migrant workers in Georgia. This will be undertaken through 1) baseline assessments to determine migrant worker dynamics, attitudes and behaviours vis-à-vis HIV/AIDS and possible risk situations faced; b) training of HIV/AIDS counsellors in order to establish a core group of experts in HIV/AIDS and migrants; and c) awareness raising through the design and distribution of health materials including condoms.

- *Research and capacity building on HIV/AIDS and Georgian migrant workers – USD 550,000*

**Technical Cooperation on Migration**

In partnership with relevant government entities (i.e., Border Guards, Ministries of Justice, Interior, Security and Foreign Affairs) and local NGOs, IOM continues its engagement in CBMMP activities in order to assist in developing operational capacities to manage migration processes, combat irregular migration, and conduct border inspections in a professional and humane manner. This programme contributes to the development of Georgia's national migration policy. Support is provided to the government in enhancing its data collection structures and processes as well as providing legislative assistance on Georgia's new draft immigration law.

- *Capacity building for migration management programme (CBMMP) – USD 700,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR GEORGIA  
USD 5,595,999

# Eastern Europe

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus and the Russian Federation are now neighbours of the newly-expanded European Union. The gradual introduction of visa regimes for traditional trading partners has resulted in disruptions to cross-border traffic, shifts in migration flows and changes in the composition of transit migration. These countries now face similar new challenges in managing transit migration and the treatment of asylum seekers. Russia continues to be the lead destination country in the region.

Administrative reform of migration structures remains a dominant theme, with particular concern for internal and external security. The migration agenda of most countries in the region is defined by the need to: further modernise policies and legislation, address the effects of ever-increasing irregular migration and migrant smuggling, confront long-term issues of demographic decline, and, in response to economic transition pressures, facilitate orderly labour migration either by drawing on established regional networks or by promoting migration to Western Europe.

IOM's programme response continues to be guided by the themes of the Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference on the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Migration and Asylum Issues and by the Chair's Conclusions of the May 2004 High Level Review Meeting in Minsk. The latter invited IOM to take the lead on issues of irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, capacity building in migration management and legislative reform, NGO development, and provision of direct assistance to groups of concern. In parallel, sub-regional processes such as the Söderköping Process address cross-border cooperation on migration and asylum issues among neighbouring states on both sides of the newly expanded eastern border of the European Union.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Technical Cooperation in Migration**

In response to government requests in 2001, IOM has laid the groundwork for a comprehensive regional process for Eastern Europe and Central Asian (EECA) countries to collect, apply and exchange migration-related data at both the national and regional levels. Implemented by the Danish Immigration Service, the Technical Cooperation Centre for Europe and Central Asia (TCC) in Vienna, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe's (OSCE) Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, with inputs from the Inter-Governmental Consultations (IGC), UNHCR and ILO, the programme will simultaneously develop national capacity and ownership of migration-related data while facilitating cross-border exchange of comparable statistical data through expert visits, technical assistance to national migration structures, regional workshops, training curricula, internships, study tours, and the creation of a data-sharing mechanism.

Issues to be addressed include users' needs, conceptual measurements of data, possible sources of data error(s), data validation/quality assurance, the use of IT-systems/registers and best practices. The data-sharing mechanism will provide insights into migration trends, and emerging national and regional migration patterns. It will also serve as a common platform for developing and harmonising migration policy actions and strengthening transnational cooperation in migration management.

Technical cooperation activities between governments and NGOs on migration management have been guided by the exchange of international expertise and by methods researched and coordinated by the TCC. It provides programme design and implementation support for the development and enhancement of CBMMP in Eastern Europe and EECA in Central Asia, in cooperation with the Technical Cooperation Service at IOM Geneva. TCC serves as the focal point for regional processes and stimulates research on migration trends in the region.

- *Technical cooperation centre (TCC) – USD 140,000*
- *Research on migration trends in Eastern and Central Asia 2003-2005 – USD 32,000*
- *Creation of a general model for the collection, application and sharing of migration-related data – USD 639,000*

#### **Labour Migration**

The May 2004 High Level Review meeting highlighted the importance of enhancing the benefits of labour migration in the EECA area and safeguarding standards of treatment of migrant workers. In order to track labour migration flows and study the impact of remittances, IOM will assist governments in further developing labour migration policy based on sound data and international experience. Technical assistance will also include exchange of experience among labour migration information centres that have been established throughout the region with IOM support.

- *The impact of labour migration flows in Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus and the Russian Federation in light of EU expansion – USD 24,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 835,000

## BELARUS

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Belarus has recently become an immediate neighbour of an expanded European Union. The westward flow of irregular migrants is running up against the strengthened eastern borders of new EU Member States Poland, Lithuania and Latvia, leaving Belarus with an increasing number of irregular migrants. An essentially open border between Russia and Belarus make the latter a favoured transit route for trafficking and other forms of irregular migration, and aggravates the effects of reinforced external EU borders. International isolation of Belarus tends to overlook the fact that it is a key link in irregular east-west migration and that capacity building ultimately benefits destination countries. As in other Eastern European countries, trafficking in persons, especially women, to Western Europe is another major challenge to migration management and human rights in Belarus.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration**

In order to enhance the capacity of Belarusian authorities to deal with issues related to irregular migration, IOM plans to initiate a pilot project



to provide voluntary return assistance to irregular migrants stranded in Belarus and to assist in the development of institutional response mechanisms.

- *Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in Belarus – USD 200,000*

**Counter-trafficking**

IOM will continue to implement counter-trafficking activities addressing three aspects of the phenomenon: 1) prevention through the dissemination of information to further increase public awareness; 2) prosecution and criminalisation by supporting law enforcement and judiciary structures to more effectively act against crimes of trafficking in women; and 3) protection, including health care services and reintegration assistance through support to victims of trafficking who return to Belarus.

- *Combating trafficking in women in Belarus – USD 900,000*

**Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM plans to assist in the development of a unified migration management system in Belarus including modernisation of policy, legislation, administration and border fortification with a view to strengthening the capacity of Belarusian authorities in managing migration processes. Activities will also include addressing needs for integrated migration-related data collection and exchange. Programme activities will be carried out in close cooperation with the State Committee for Border Guards and the Ministries of the Interior and Foreign Affairs.

- *Capacity building in migration management programme – USD 400,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BELARUS  
USD 1,500,000

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

Situated between Romania and Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova remains the poorest country in Europe. Fifteen years into transition, the country grapples with a poor investment climate, low economic growth and large migration flows. With an estimated one-third of the working age population abroad, many irregularly, remittances account for approximately 17 percent of gross national product. The government established a Migration Department in 2002 in an effort to come to grips with escalating migration challenges from within Moldova and from third countries. Very much aware of its future role as gatekeeper to the European Union, the government, with donor support, has taken significant steps to improve migration legislation and border management including equipment upgrade and capacity building.

**PROGRAMME AREAS**

**Counter-trafficking**

To raise awareness about the economic and social circumstances that can lead to trafficking, IOM has produced information and prevention campaigns notably centred on showings of the feature film *Lilya 4-ever* to government ministries, local authorities and to law enforcement

officers. IOM will continue to show *Lilya 4-ever* as part of awareness-raising activities and will continue to explore innovative means of reaching at-risk groups.

During 2005, IOM will strengthen the capacity of relevant government authorities and civil society to deal with the consequences of trafficking and to acquire more effective tools to fight it. For this reason, IOM will continue to actively collaborate with government ministries, local authorities and numerous NGOs to create effective mechanisms to facilitate not only the reintegration process but also income generating projects for victims of trafficking.

- *Counter-trafficking: prevention and protection – capacity building of national institutions and NGOs to combat trafficking – USD 1,500,000*

**Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM plans to continue supporting Moldovan migration authorities for the establishment of standard operating procedures to facilitate inter-departmental and inter-ministerial communication, the provision of equipment, training and expert advice on legal and operational issues, and the promotion of information and migration-related data collection and exchange within and outside of Moldova in order to regulate migration flows. Measures will be instituted to continue strengthening the ability of the border guards and the Ministry of Interior's units to combat irregular migration through regional coordination, cross-national needs and return of irregular migrants.

Additionally, IOM plans to open a migration information centre to promote regular migration alternatives and inform of the dangers of irregular migration and trafficking. In partnership with the Migration Department, a website has been created [www.migratie.md](http://www.migratie.md)

- *Capacity building of the Moldovan Migration Department – USD 1,200,000*
- *Capacity building and technical cooperation for Moldovan border guards and border officials – USD 246,305. Please see also overview of IOM/ EU project co-funding requirements.*
- *Enhancing border management: inter-departmental support to promote effective migration management – USD 500,000*
- *Establishment of a migration information centre – USD 300,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MOLDOVA  
USD 3,746,305

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**MIGRATION ISSUES**

The Russian Federation continues to face significant challenges in migration management owing in part to a high percentage of irregular migrants in Russia and the geographic span of its borders. In particular, today's Russia is indisputably the main destination country for (temporary) labour migrants from CIS and other countries. Labour migration is often poorly regulated, which contributes to a rise in unlawful practices such as trafficking and smuggling of persons.

Official estimates of migrants currently in an irregular situation in Russia range from three to five million. These migrants include students who have overstayed their visas, irregular labour migrants and small-scale traders from CIS and South East Asia, as well as asylum seekers and transit migrants seeking to move to EU countries. At the same time, significant numbers of Russians are smuggled and trafficked out of the



Russian Federation. There are estimates that approximately 500,000 Russian citizens are currently working outside Russia. This estimate includes both regular and irregular migrants, but the majority of these currently have an irregular status.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

Along the lines of the EC-funded dialogue and capacity building programme in migration management for the Central Asian region and Russia, IOM proposes to continue cooperation with the Russian authorities in the return of irregular migrants who do not require international protection. IOM will also assist the relevant authorities in the development of institutional response mechanisms and data gathering and enhancing dialogue with countries of origin, reaching readmission agreements.

- *Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in the Russian Federation – USD 200,000*

### Counter-trafficking

IOM's programmatic response will incorporate the development of effective approaches to the advancement and implementation of the UN Protocol Against Trafficking in Persons, building national awareness, promoting legislative and law enforcement responses, and reinforcing the protection and assistance provided to victims of trafficking. IOM will also provide protection and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking in the Russian Federation through the establishment of a model referral mechanism and a Moscow-based rehabilitation centre.

- *Capacity building of law enforcement and judiciary authorities in combating trafficking in human beings – USD 250,000*
- *Protection of trafficking victims – USD 350,000*

### Humanitarian/post-conflict

In the North Caucasus region of Russia, IOM will implement a programme offering return, reintegration and medical assistance to migrants choosing to return to Russia. Assistance will include not only transport assistance but also settling and livelihood start-up needs including vocational training and capital for small but sustainable income-generating activities. Medical securing and services are to be provided to vulnerable migrant groups as needed.

- *Post-conflict operations – USD 400,000*

### Labour Migration

IOM will continue to assist the government through its migration research programme in formulating effective policy recommendations and developing institutional mechanisms to promote legitimate forms of migration in order to maximise the benefits of labour migration. Special focus will be given to disrupting smuggling practices and securing the legitimate rights of working migrants for the purpose of reducing xenophobia in society. IOM will assist in strengthening legislation, administrative measures, structures and practices for effective labour migration management.

- *Policy formulation, research, dialogue enhancement with countries of origin – USD 200,000*
- *Regulation of labour migration – USD 100,000*

### Migration Health

IOM plans to promote a human rights-based approach in protection and

treatment of migrants through the development of social, health care and civil society institutions to address the existing gaps in services. In cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Social Development and other partner agencies, IOM will: 1) organize an international workshop on psycho-social aid in emergencies; 2) create a replicable model for health services for effective delivery of community-based health care to mobile and resident populations affected by infectious diseases; and 3) enhance the protection services and organize medical facilities in selected detention centres.

- *International workshop on psycho-social aid in emergencies – USD 20,000*
- *Enhancement of the administrative capacity of the detention centre – USD 80,000*
- *Community-based health care project for mobile population – USD 1,000,000*

### Technical Cooperation on Migration

IOM plans to continue to strengthen the government's capacity for border management and to combat irregular migration to and from Russia through the improvement of administrative and operational policies, and provision of training on international best practices in migration management for developing cross-border infrastructure.

In order to ensure close coordination and better understanding among the interested government bodies, IOM will contribute to the design of an integrated information system/database for border and law enforcement management. IOM will also consider the legislative, operational and technical aspects of information systems development.

- *Capacity building and strengthening border control – USD 600,000*
- *Establishment and maintenance of reception infrastructures and development of an optimal training model – USD 30,000*
- *Data collection system – USD 630,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION – USD 3,860,000

## 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. Since mid-2004, Ukraine has been sharing its border with three new EU Member States, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic.

Movements into Ukraine occur by land, air and by sea, and these movements are multi-faceted, reflecting many different nationalities and migrants diverse in age and background. 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 return. Moreover, smuggling networks that facilitate many of these movements are highly problematical in their own right and call for special 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.

Evidence also suggests that Ukraine is one of the main countries of origin in Europe for the trafficking of persons, particularly women and children, for the purpose of forced prostitution and sexual exploitation. These issues demand a strong, comprehensive and coherent response from the government and the international community at large.

## PROGRAMME AREAS

### **Counter-trafficking**

By building upon and complementing IOM's past and present activities in Ukraine and Eastern Europe, IOM intends to address the problem of trafficking through prosecution and criminalisation, building the capacity of Ukrainian law enforcement and judicial authorities, voluntary return and reintegration of trafficked persons through temporary accommodation at Kyiv-based rehabilitation centres, employment counselling and grants for vocational training, and comprehensive socio-medical care.

- *Combating trafficking in women Ukraine (prevention) – USD 381,785*
- *Combating trafficking in persons in Ukraine – USD 1,138,388*
- *Combating trafficking in women: Ukraine (protection and reintegration) – USD 102,492*
- *Countering trafficking in persons in Ukraine – USD 999,837*

### **Technical Cooperation in Migration**

IOM continues its support in strengthening the capacity of the government to establish and operationalise a unified system for the management of migration processes in Ukraine. IOM renders assistance in implementing aspects of Ukraine's Programme of Action to Combat Irregular Migration, which includes policy and management improvements, integrating Ukraine's migration management system with other international and regional mechanisms, and strengthening border management. IOM launched a pilot project in Kharkiv oblast, the first common border project with Belarus, and completed an automated border management project in Boryspil Airport. Ukraine was selected as a pilot country for the IOM data-sharing mechanism and is currently initiating institutional reform to better consolidate data collection at the national level. IOM has provided hands-on training in visa issuance, detection practices, and EU and international norms.

- *Capacity building of migration management programme: Ukraine (includes three major national projects to build national capacity) – USD 3,920,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR UKRAINE  
USD 6,542,502

# Assistance to Roma

## MIGRATION ISSUES

The past decade has witnessed growing international concern for the plight and potential instability of Sinti and Roma (“gypsy”) communities in Europe. Roma minorities in Central and Eastern Europe frequently lack access to education, health care and housing. While a formal legal framework concerning minority rights protection has been established in most countries, legislation may only have a limited impact in the absence of real development opportunities. Roma moving to Western Europe are surprised again to find discrimination and limited economic opportunities.

IOM assistance to Roma has kept pace with the organization’s own history. In the 1990s, IOM helped Roma to resettle in North America, Australia and other countries. For nearly 30 years, IOM has assisted unsuccessful migrants to return and reintegrate in Central and Eastern Europe. Many of those taking advantage of these programmes have been Roma. IOM’s out-of-country voting programmes (OCV) have given displaced Roma a chance to participate as perhaps never before in the democratic process. IOM has implemented community stabilisation programmes in Serbia and Montenegro, including Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro), and Slovakia, and has conducted research on migration trends among socially vulnerable Roma communities in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Western European anxiety about massive Roma migration from Central Europe is generally unfounded. Like most peoples, most Roma prefer to lead their lives in the lands where they were born. Still, outside help is necessary along with better cooperation with Roma if Europe’s most vulnerable minority is to realise self-sufficiency and fair opportunities at home or abroad. With its broad range of services to migrants, IOM can help ensure that European Roma have an informed choice between staying and moving, and that they stand to gain from either option. Through its holocaust victims compensation programmes, IOM has helped more than 65,000 destitute Roma survivors of Nazi persecution in 13 countries to receive life-sustaining assistance.

Thanks to these and other recent programmes, IOM has gained first-hand

knowledge of Roma customs, culture, living conditions and needs. It has also developed invaluable working partnerships with over 40 Roma NGOs. IOM is well positioned to play a key role in Roma assistance throughout Europe in the years ahead.

IOM field offices are developing projects for 2005 that will benefit Roma in the areas of migration health, technical cooperation and capacity building, community stabilisation, public information and education, assisted voluntary returns and reintegration, data and research, emergency and post-crisis assistance, counter-trafficking and micro-credits.

### **Humanitarian and Social Programmes (multi-regional)**

Since 2000, IOM has been tasked by the German foundation “Remembrance, Responsibility and Future” and the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York (Swiss Banks Settlement) with delivering humanitarian and social assistance to Roma victims of Nazi persecution. Working through its field offices, IOM uses an extensive network of local partners to provide food, medical and home care, winter, social and legal assistance, clothing, hygienic supplies and emergency financial support. Humanitarian and social projects for elderly survivors have a stabilising effect on greater Roma communities while strengthening local NGOs. This capacity building “bonus” supports the integration and empowerment of Roma minorities in the region through the development of a strong grassroots NGO sector within the Roma community itself, equipped with the skills and accountability necessary to serve their constituencies.

In 2005, IOM will continue to deliver life-sustaining assistance to elderly members of the Roma communities in Central and Eastern Europe. Current donor resources are expected to be exhausted by June 2005.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS - HUMANITARIAN  
AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AT CURRENT LEVELS  
THROUGH 2005 – USD 9,943,659

# Central Europe

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

EU expansion has been the driving force in shaping migration trends and dynamics in the central European region, which includes five new Member States (i.e., Slovenia, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, and Hungary) and two candidate countries (i.e., Bulgaria and Romania). Although prior to accession, many were concerned that enlargement would lead to an increase in east-to-west migration, the most interesting trend to date has been a gradual transformation of the new Member States from countries of origin to countries of transit and destination. The situation in the candidate countries is somewhat different in that out-migration continues to be a dominant, although diminishing, trend.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration**

In addition to increasing levels of immigration, central European countries are also experiencing significant levels of irregular migration. At the national level, this is being addressed through AVR programmes which provide voluntary return and reintegration assistance. At the regional level, IOM is working with governments to develop common approaches and to identify best practices in AVR. Particular focus is placed on the harmonisation of practices and methodologies between the old (i.e., EU-15) and new Member States.

In response to emerging integration issues in the region, IOM plans to advise on minimum standards in the integration of migrants, develop educational and awareness-raising responses to combat discrimination, design capacity-building and training programmes for those providing services to migrant communities, and establish resource centres that will aid migrants in their economic, social and cultural integration.

- *“Coping with return”: methodology development and exchange of best practices on voluntary return assistance in the enlarged European Union with particular emphasis on vulnerable asylum seekers – USD 469,674. Please see also overview of IOM/EU project co-funding requirements.*
- *Integration through information and training of public officials and NGOs – USD 464,739*

#### **Counter-trafficking**

As with many other regions of the world, Central Europe has also been plagued by an increase in human trafficking, particularly of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. While IOM has implemented a number of programmes to prevent trafficking and to provide assistance and protection to victims, further policy and programme initiatives are needed to effectively counter this phenomenon. As a new area of focus, IOM plans to address the demand side of trafficking, initially through conducting research and developing a targeted information campaign.

- *Pilot awareness-raising campaign to address the demand side of trafficking in persons – USD 156,147*

#### **Migration Health**

Migration health is a growing issue, incorporating capacity building, policy development, prevention, emergency and post-conflict services. In March

2003, IOM held the Regional Conference on Public Health and Trafficking, which concluded with the development of the Budapest Declaration. It was recommended that trafficked persons receive specialised assistance and comprehensive health care provided by trained professionals. IOM continues to establish minimum standards in somatic health and public health, and develops a counter-trafficking health database for the collection and analysis of health-related information on trafficked individuals.

- *Development of a global health database for health practitioners working with victims of trafficking (phase I) – USD 2,192,377*
- *Health assistance of victims of trafficking in human beings: development of minimum standards of care and training of trainers curriculum – USD 200,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 3,482,937

## BULGARIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Bulgaria has become a country of emigration as well as immigration. The former is motivated mainly by economics and has a prevailing labour characteristic that results in considerable remittance flows to families and relatives at home. Bulgaria is targeted and used both for regular and irregular transit by TCNs who enter the country to continue their way further West.

IOM assists the government in the development and implementation of migration policies that seek an optimal balance between the principles of free movement of people, control over irregular migration and respect for migrants' rights in line with the government's EU accession goals for the country. Special emphasis is placed on the implementation of programmes aimed at fighting trafficking in human beings—a problem that continues to be a serious concern although considerable progress in the area has been achieved in recent years.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration**

IOM plans to help establish a mechanism to provide assistance to irregular migrants stranded in Bulgaria who wish to return to their countries of origin. The programme will support government efforts in developing institutional response mechanism to address irregular migration and reinforce capacity to manage return migration in line with EU standards.

- *Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants from vulnerable groups in Bulgaria to their countries of origin – USD 190,000*

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM continues to provide integrated assistance for prevention, prosecution and protection of victims of trafficking. In accordance with Bulgarian counter-trafficking legislation promulgated in May 2003, IOM will work to solidify the national inter-institutional counter-trafficking network for implementation of comprehensive region-specific activities and enforcement of existing legislation. IOM's response includes

programmes for prevention among targeted risk groups, reintegration for victims and enhancement of the inter-agency mechanisms for victim protection and long-term socialisation including operation of shelters. IOM will continue to facilitate the return and reintegration of child victims of trafficking, including the development and implementation of inter-institutional referral and social reintegration services.

- *Support to IOM national counter-trafficking network – sustainable approach to combat and prevent trafficking in persons in Bulgaria – USD 300,000*
- *A multi-agency model of cooperation for combating trafficking in persons in Bulgaria – USD 150,000*
- *Capacity building: a partnership between Greece and Bulgaria on prevention, protection and return and reintegration assistance for victims of trafficking – USD 257,000*
- *Secondary school education programme for prevention of trafficking in persons – USD 200,000*
- *Assisted return and reintegration of unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking in Bulgaria – USD 100,000*

### **Labour Migration**

IOM will assist the government in promoting regular channels for migration through orderly selective labour migration of seasonal workers from Bulgaria to EU countries. A proposed programme will focus on Bulgaria and Greece in particular, as Greece ranks highest in order of preference as a destination country for potential migrants from Bulgaria. At the same time, Bulgarian migrants in Greece are the third largest group after Albanians and Romanians. Therefore, development of bilateral labour migration schemes is needed for both countries' labour markets while at the same time guaranteeing migrants' rights and observance of the host country's migration regimes.

- *Selective labour migration scheme for Bulgaria and Greece – USD 350,000*

### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM will support the government to develop and implement strategies and policies for effective migration management, in particular in the area of border management and capacity building with the aim to reduce irregular migration and ensure humane treatment of migrants. IOM will undertake migration-related research on trends and flows in Bulgaria to serve as a basis for informed analysis and development of effective migration management policies.

- *Technical assistance and capacity building programme in management of irregular migration and trafficking in persons – USD 800,000*
- *Information campaign in Bulgaria to prevent irregular migration – USD 250,000*
- *Cross-border cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece – USD 180,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BULGARIA  
USD 2,777,000

## CZECH REPUBLIC

### **MIGRATION ISSUES**

During the past year, EU accession has had a significant impact on migration in the Czech Republic. Data for 2003 show a large numbers of

foreigners (240,421) living in the country legally either on long-term stay or with permanent residence, the highest rate in Central Europe. In addition, while the number of asylum seekers is decreasing, the number of irregular migrants detected is on the rise. As such, government priorities in migration have been addressing net immigration rather than emigration issues.

IOM's strategy has been to implement project activities that support the government in integration of legally residing foreigners, labour migration, combating irregular migration and trafficking, and foreign aid to developing countries. These activities are implemented in collaboration with NGO partners such as the People in Need Foundation, Caritas, La Strada, and the Czech Helsinki Committee.

### **PROGRAMME AREAS**

#### **Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration**

IOM continues to provide return and reintegration assistance to unsuccessful asylum seekers and irregular migrants returning voluntarily to their countries origin. The number of foreigners living in the Czech Republic is by far the highest in Central Europe and the government has taken active steps to support integration of its quarter of a million foreign residents. IOM has since 2003 been a partner to Ministry of Labour in the dissemination of information to foreigners through a website and printed media.

- *Reintegration of unsuccessful asylum seekers and irregular migrants returning voluntarily to Georgia and prevention of irregular migration – USD 55,600*
- *Support to integration of foreigners in the Czech Republic – USD 25,000*

#### **Counter-trafficking**

Following the current trend in the region, the Czech Republic constitutes a source, transit and destination country for trafficking in persons. Efforts need to be stepped up to combat this phenomenon and ensure that the provisions contained in the Palermo Protocol and in the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, are respected in the Czech Republic. Specific attention in this area is also given to child protection, both in terms of research and capacity-building training.

- *Sharing experience in combating forced labour – USD 231,000*
- *Research in child pornography and abuse of children and training seminars for teachers and parents in prevention and detection of such activities – USD 135,000*
- *Prevention of irregular migration and trafficking through vocational training and creating job opportunities – USD 57,000*

#### **Labour Migration**

The government has demonstrated a clear interest in supporting projects aimed at attracting qualified foreign workers to the Czech labour market. Recruitment of qualified foreign workers is interconnected with information campaigns in the source countries—Kazakhstan, Bulgaria, Croatia and, from 2004, Moldova and Belarus.

- *Active selection of qualified foreign workers – USD 151,515*

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

IOM will focus on capacity building of immigration officials to strengthen border controls and facilitate adherence to migration principles and policy measures guiding the newly enlarged European Union. To achieve this goal, priority has been given to sharing of experiences and best practices with countries that constitute the new eastern fringe of the



European Union-Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine-as well as the Caucasus. The funding includes further support for the Czech Republic's efforts in providing technical assistance to these countries.

- *Support to migration management with the new neighbours of the European Union – USD 67,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR THE CZECH  
REPUBLIC – USD 722,115

## HUNGARY

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Hungary became an EU Member State on 1 May 2004 and as such has implemented reforms to align its policies and practices with those of the European Union. Migration is important in this respect, as justice and home affairs issues have proven to be key to the European Union.

Hungary finds itself in an especially challenging situation as part of its borders form the new external borders of the enlarged European Union. Moreover, as the socio-economic situation in the country gradually improves, migrants increasingly view Hungary as a destination, rather than a transit country.

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 exploitation. Apart from human rights' violations, which are an obvious area of concern, there are also many public health-related issues that need to be addressed. For example, many experts have raised concerns regarding a possible HIV/AIDS epidemic gripping the region.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### 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 protection and assistance to trafficked persons. The comprehensive response will include implementation of effective reintegration programmes for trafficked persons and operation of a shelter. Also, a regional information campaign will be designed to raise awareness among the general public about the phenomenon of trafficking from the demand side. A research project will be implemented to assess the trafficking phenomenon in Hungary as destination, transit or origin country.

- *Voluntary return and reintegration of trafficked victims – USD 185,000*
- *Pilot awareness-raising campaign to address the demand side of trafficking in persons – USD 160,000*
- *Research on the trafficking potential to/from/through Hungary – USD 55,000*

#### Labour Migration

IOM will assist the government in integrating migrants legally residing in Hungary into the Hungarian labour market, while also promoting regular work channels in other EU countries.

- *National information campaign and reintegration of migrants in the labour market – USD 180,000*

#### Migration Health

IOM plans to support the government in migration management by developing an international post-graduate public health degree programme in migration health/medicine. It will be 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*

#### Technical Cooperation on Migration

In order to enhance Hungary's administrative capacity in migration management, IOM will conduct migration-related research to monitor migration trends and flows to 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 450,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR HUNGARY  
USD 1,600,000

## POLAND

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Following EU accession, Poland, as one of the EU frontier countries, has become particularly susceptible as a point of origin, destination and transit for migrants. One of the major challenges is irregular migrants mainly from the former Soviet Union who arrive in Poland seeking asylum, searching for jobs, or as victims of trafficking. Migrants from the east increasingly pass through Poland en route to Western Europe, increasing the demand for strengthened international cooperation on irregular migration.

There is a need for programmes that address the issue of stranded migrants in Poland as well as those for whom applications for asylum have been rejected. At the same time, Poland's EU accession and the consequent greater accessibility of the EU jobs market to Polish nationals mean an increase in labour migration. Although in some EU countries, regulations on employment of new Member States' nationals have been relaxed, frequently Poles who migrate demonstrate low awareness of the rights and responsibilities they have while working abroad.

At the same time, migrants who reside in Poland frequently find themselves in need of reliable and impartial information on the realities of living in Poland. As a result, there is an urgent need for establishing a migration information centre, which would provide information on regular migration prospects in and outside of the country.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

IOM plans to carry out voluntary return and reintegration assistance for up to 80 migrants who have failed to obtain asylum and will organize a seminar to introduce this initiative. IOM recognises the need to broaden the scope of activities and target groups to include other migrants, such as stranded migrants and victims of trafficking in persons, who are currently staying in Poland and lack sufficient financial means to return to their home countries.

- *Pilot project: assisted voluntary returns and reintegration*  
– USD 160,000

### **Counter-trafficking**

Poland is becoming a transit and destination country for victims of trafficking from Eastern and South Eastern Europe. The national plan to combat trafficking in persons was adopted by the government in Autumn 2003. However, the general public demonstrates little awareness of the causes and outcomes of trafficking. IOM will launch an information media campaign to raise awareness on the situation of trafficked women.

- *Counter-trafficking information campaign and awareness-raising* – USD 100,000

### **Labour Migration**

EU accession brings significant increases in labour migration from Poland to other EU countries. While many Polish nationals declare their intention to seek employment in the European Union, few demonstrate an awareness of the practicalities of migrating. To meet the requirement for such information, the project will include the establishment and running of a migration information centre. In cooperation with consular missions in Poland, the centre will gather and disseminate accurate and impartial information on migration prospects to both migrants in Poland and Polish nationals who wish to migrate abroad.

- *Migration information centre* – USD 100,000

### **Migration Health**

Migrants are often deprived of access to appropriate health services, live in poor conditions and in overcrowded accommodations that increase the risk of rapid spread of infectious diseases. The Vietnamese migrant community is one of the largest in Poland. According to WHO, Vietnam has a high number of TB cases and is considered a high-risk country with an under-developed prevention system. IOM will establish a mechanism for the prevention and detection of TB among Vietnamese migrants in Poland enabling access to accurate diagnosis and prevention.

- *Tuberculosis detection and prevention campaign among Vietnamese migrants staying in Poland* – USD 140,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR POLAND  
USD 500,000

## ROMANIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Romania's goal is to join the European Union by 2007. Accordingly, the government has shown its political determination to answer the EU's various requests for conformity, but the country still has a long way to go before accession including in border management, overall migration management and counter-trafficking.

For the next two decades, research indicates labour migration from Romania will increase into the Schengen/EU space in general. The migration of Romanians for labour will increase migration, both regular and irregular, to those locations where migrants are successful.

Remittances in Romania are estimated to be close to 1.5-2 billion annually. But returning Romanian migrants will bring both assets (i.e., remittances, job skills, education) and liabilities (i.e., medical histories

from their work environments abroad). At the same time, access to the Schengen space via Romania and an improved employment climate therein will attract migration from non-Schengen and non-candidate countries. Hence the need for a national migration strategy, improvement of services for Romanian and non-Romanian migrants, and policies and procedures for effective remittances management.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Counter-trafficking**

IOM's programmatic response will continue to support the structures required for the protection and assistance to victims of trafficking, assist in the development of law enforcement measures and capacity building among counter-trafficking partners, and also reinforce the counter-trafficking message through information activities. Special attention will be granted to the national agency to combat trafficking and to the amendments to the anti-trafficking law. A new component of the victims' assistance programme will focus on mental health aspects.

- *Counter-trafficking actions in Romania* – USD 450,000

#### **Labour Migration**

IOM plans to extend its assistance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the reform of its consular services with particular emphasis on services provided to Romanian migrant workers abroad and their families, including counselling, medical and information services.

- *Labour migration initiatives in Romania* – USD 300,000
- *Remittances in Romania* – USD 299,000

#### **Migration Health**

In order to expand medical assistance to vulnerable groups in Romania, IOM has prepared several projects addressing improved access to health care services. Apart from the approved project on mobile medical assistance to the Roma minority, IOM plans to offer tailored health care services to victims of trafficking in Romania aimed at improving the physical and psychological health of victims.

- *Programme for offering health services to victims of trafficking in Romania* – USD 100,000

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

In view of Romania's EU accession, IOM plans to continue its work with government structures to improve migration management capacity and to offer training to officials dealing with irregular migrants, visa and border management.

To address the concerns and the opportunities related to migration in light of the country's EU accession, IOM plans to undertake a national conference on migration and development policy and an interdisciplinary migration studies programme for higher learning.

- *Capacity building and migration management* – USD 125,000
- *Preparing working papers for the national conference on migration and development policy* – USD 25,000
- *National conference on migration and development policy* – USD 40,000
- *Interdisciplinary migration studies programme for higher learning* – USD 50,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ROMANIA  
USD 1,389,000

## SLOVAKIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Following its EU accession on 1 May 2004, Slovakia faces new migration challenges mainly due to its position on the new eastern border of the European Union. The rapidly improving economic situation in Slovakia makes the country increasingly attractive for migrants of all kinds—irregular, asylum seekers, and labour migrants. As the need to formulate a migration policy/strategy arises, IOM will continue to assist in formulating an immigration strategy for the country.

Trafficking in persons remains a growing phenomenon in Slovakia and IOM serves as the main referral point for organizations and institutions active in the prevention of trafficking as well as in providing assistance to victims.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

In order to enhance and reinforce Slovakia's capacity to better manage return migration, IOM intends to expand its programme of assisted voluntary returns by implementing targeted information dissemination and counselling in assistance centres.

IOM will also support the government in assisting the Roma community in eastern Slovakia in order to improve socio-economic conditions so as to facilitate their integration as well as the reintegration of returning migrants.

- *Capacity building on AVR programme and voluntary return assistance – USD 364,900*
- *Information and reintegration centre in Kosice – USD 151,000*

#### Counter-trafficking

IOM will continue its preventive counter-trafficking activities in two main areas, education and victims of trafficking assistance.

As IOM is regularly requested to facilitate the return of trafficked persons to Slovakia, it intends to connect its know-how from its assisted voluntary return programme with the counter-trafficking referral system and provide return and reintegration assistance to trafficked persons from Slovakia.

- *Trafficking training for teachers – USD 12,600*
- *“How not to get lost in the world” on the web – USD 3,000*
- *Trafficking in curriculum – USD 126,000*
- *“Assisted return of victims of trafficking from Slovakia – USD 70,000*

#### Labour Migration

IOM will assist the government to formulate a migration policy/strategy as well as to facilitate the integration of regular migrants into the Slovak labour market. Migration information centres will be established in order to provide assistance to migrants as well as to implement an information campaign addressing various migration issues.

- *Integration of migrants in Slovakia – USD 300,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SLOVAKIA  
USD 1,027,500

## SLOVENIA

The majority of immigrants come to Slovenia from the Republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia, and most work in the construction industry

or as a seasonal workers. As such, one issue of particular importance to Slovenia in the next few years will be the right to family reunification, especially for economic immigrants.

Due to its geographical position between east and west, Slovenia appears to be a transit country for irregular migrants, refugees and victims of trafficking. It is, however, increasingly becoming a country of destination.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration

On the basis of the adopted resolution on relations with Slovenes abroad (23 January 2002), IOM will establish, in coordination with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, an information centre for repatriated Slovenes to be based in Ljubljana. This centre will act as a focal point for returning Slovenes who need counselling and assistance in their reintegration in Slovenia.

The centre will not only cater to the needs of Slovene nationals who might like to take up studies or jobs abroad, but also will provide information to migrants wishing to settle in Slovenia and TCNs in an irregular situation.

- *Local project on setting the info centre for repatriation centre Slovenes – USD 234,700*
- *Information centre for repatriated Slovenes (migration information centre) – USD 146,800*

#### Counter-trafficking

Through information campaigns, IOM will increase awareness and understanding of the dangers and consequences of trafficking and the realities of migration among potential victims of trafficking, in particular women and girls. The campaign will be prepared in cooperation with government agencies, local NGOs and members of the national multidisciplinary working group on counter-trafficking. Moreover, under the auspices of this initiative, a mechanism will be established among the agencies cited above, in order to increase their awareness of the issue, strengthen their institutional capacity and promote sustainability of the project's activities.

- *Counter-trafficking information campaign – USD 240,600*

#### Migration Health

As a transit and destination country, Slovenia is receiving more regular and irregular migrants. Given the distinctive relationship between increased unregulated population movements and increased vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, IOM will carry out research to provide accurate information on migrants' access to health care and their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. It will also identify gaps in the national health and HIV/AIDS strategies and prepare recommendations. This initiative also aims at fostering an exchange of “best practices” between Slovenia, Italy and Croatia. Subsequently, a survey will be presented and disseminated at a one-day conference organized for government officials, NGO representatives, the general public, media and experts from Italy and Croatia.

- *Migrants access to health care in Slovenia with special regard to their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS – USD 44,500*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SLOVENIA  
USD 666,600

# Nordic and Baltic Countries

## REGIONAL

### MIGRATION ISSUES

As they become more important as destination countries for international migrants, the three Baltic and five Nordic States face numerous challenges across a wide range of migration issues. Since their accession to the European Union in May 2004, the Baltic States' eastern borders have become part of the EU's external frontier, bringing additional challenges and responsibilities for these countries especially in combating irregular migration and cooperation with their eastern neighbours, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus.

New demographic patterns characterised by the aging of local populations in the Nordic States, with related strain on local labour markets and social welfare systems, mark substantial shifts in Nordic countries' approach to migration management. Individual countries in the region are working together, to a varying extent, on the management of migration issues and the transfer of administrative and operational expertise aimed at finding regional solutions to regional challenges. One such initiative is the Söderköping Process or CBCP (Cross-Border Cooperation Process), which encourages cross-border cooperation on practical migration management issues and coordination of joint approaches to address irregular migration flows.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Counter-trafficking**

Counter-trafficking projects continue to be the most important interventions carried out in the Baltic States, which are largely sending and transit countries for trafficked women and children. Current projects include awareness raising for youths and a training programme for police officials and social workers. There is an increased focus by governments and organizations to find regional approaches to trafficking—particularly as the region is made up of origin and destination countries for victims of trafficking. Proposals at a regional and/or Baltic level include capacity building for law enforcement officials and research into trafficking in the destination countries of Denmark, Sweden, and Finland followed by development of a regional network against trafficking.

- *Capacity building and awareness-raising activities for law enforcement officials in the Baltic States and Kaliningrad* – USD 480,000
- *Towards a regional approach to combat trafficking (in women and children) in the Nordic and Baltic region (TRACT)* – USD 260,000 (Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia)

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

Because the region is adjacent to the external border of the European Union, governments are placing increased emphasis on providing technical cooperation for neighbouring areas through the transfer of expertise or funding. A triangular cross-border technical cooperation project between Belarus, Latvia and Lithuania is one such example where transfer of expertise has been initiated by the Baltic States.

The Baltic States have a clear need for further projects to integrate language and ethnic minorities into their societies and work needs to

continue in the area of integration in the Nordic States as their populations diversify. EU membership entails the transposition of much legislation, and training for judges and lawyers on new legislation is crucial for its appropriate application through the court system.

- *Combating irregular migration across the eastern border of the European Union: triangular technical cooperation and capacity building on migration management in Latvia, Lithuania and Belarus* – USD 540,000
- *e-Learning tool on anti-discrimination legislation for the judiciary* – USD 123,000 (Finland, Latvia, Estonia)

#### **Migration Health**

Increased mobility within the region (both regular and irregular) presents health challenges that require regional responses. Sailors are one group at risk of infection from rare and/or tropical diseases contracted while working abroad and not often recognised on their return home.

- *New migration-related challenges to health protection in the Baltic States with special reference to the mobility of sailors,* – USD 120,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES – USD 1,523,000

## ESTONIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Estonian policy has been stable and restrictive towards migration since Estonia gained its independence. So far, most immigrants have arrived from the CIS countries, mainly the Russian Federation. Most immigrants come to Estonia to settle with their spouses and close relatives.

Another major group of aliens who settle in Estonia consists of labour migrants. With accession to the EU, regular as well and irregular migration to Estonia is foreseen to increase. In order to prevent irregular migration and unauthorised employment, Estonia focusses on two main issues: firstly, prevention of irregular migration through visa applicant and residence permit checks; and secondly, the enforcement of monitoring procedures for irregular residents and workers, processing of misdemeanours related to irregular stay and unauthorised employment, and arranged departures.

## LATVIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Becoming a member of the European Union in May 2004 has had a number of important implications for migration management in Latvia, bringing additional challenges and responsibilities especially in the field of combating irregular migration and cooperation with eastern neighbours.

Latvia is a source country as well as increasingly a destination country for trafficking victims. The government adopted an anti-trafficking programme in



March 2004, but so far no funds have been allocated to the programme. The number of asylum applicants remains surprisingly low, far less than 100 applicants annually; nevertheless this number is expected to increase in the coming years with related additional challenges.

Labour migration is becoming an increasingly important issue for Latvia as tens of thousands of Latvians are looking for employment in Western Europe and this is predicted to increase in the future. At the same time, Latvia has the lowest birth rate among the EU countries, which will create a serious demographic gap in a single generation.

## LITHUANIA

### MIGRATION ISSUES

Since independence in the early 1990s, Lithuania has increasingly become a destination country for irregular migrants from the east, at first from South East Asia, and now mainly from neighbouring CIS countries. Having become a member of the European Union and part of the eastern border in May 2004 has had a number of important implications. Facilitated transit of Russian citizens from the Russian mainland to Kaliningrad oblast also poses additional challenges for migration management. The integration of Lithuanian residents

of non-Lithuanian ethnicity into Lithuanian society remains a priority, especially in certain locations. Labour migration to and from Lithuania is becoming an increasingly important issue.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Technical Cooperation on Migration**

Through its technical cooperation and migration activities, IOM continues to support and assist in the development and implementation of programmes focussing on strengthening the capacity of governments to more effectively manage migration. IOM will organize a meeting for officials from Kaliningrad and Lithuania to share their experiences from the first year of the Facilitated Transit Scheme and establish best practices and recommendations for the future of the scheme.

- *Free movement of Russian citizens: analysing the facilitated transit scheme from the Russian Federation to Kaliningrad, via Lithuania – USD 80,000*

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR LITHUANIA  
USD 80,000



# European Union

## THE EUROPEAN UNION, EU CANDIDATE/ ACCESSION COUNTRIES

The main objective within the context of the newly-enlarged European Union is to support IOM Member States, EU institutions, and EU candidate and pre-accession countries in developing and implementing joint and common policies and programmes in migration management and related fields. IOM Brussels facilitates and accelerates the development of new strategies and implementation of innovative and cooperative approaches within a broad spectrum of EU policies such as combating and preventing trafficking and smuggling in persons, assisting voluntary return and reintegration, conflict prevention and post-conflict rehabilitation, emergency and humanitarian assistance, democratisation and promotion of human rights, facilitating labour migration and transfer of remittances, addressing health and prevention of transmissible diseases (HIV/AIDS), and research and policy advice to governments. IOM is promoting a policy of comprehensive migration management on the EU level integrating justice and home affairs (JHA), foreign defence and security, development, social and health matters. EU external relations with third countries are gaining momentum and IOM is playing an increasingly important role in the context of regional programmes and horizontal initiatives. The key challenge for EU policies in 2005 will be to bring forward vigorous, coherent, effective and credible immigration/migration policies through the continued integration of the JHA agenda into external policies. Implementation of the EU security strategy in December 2003 situates a renewed focus on trafficking in human beings and irregular migration. However, the social and economic aspects of EU migration policies will remain an issue for further improvement. In addition, the 2005 EU policies will further enrich the road map towards the Tampere Process (TAMPERE II), the success of which will by and large be determined by the degree of coherent approach towards migration issues. Undoubtedly such policies will have to concentrate as well on new legal frameworks in the fields of migration, border management and security.

### PROGRAMME AREAS

#### **Assisted Voluntary Return and Integration**

IOM provides assisted voluntary return services to approximately 20 different countries including many EU Member States. This unique experience and expertise has positioned IOM as the partner for implementation of the EU Return Plan to Afghanistan. This programme facilitates the return of irregular migrants in a non-punitive and cost-effective manner. The basic IOM 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-generating activities. IOM continues to identify and develop its reintegration programmes as a two-way process involving the profiling and assessment of the needs of returnees and the matching of these needs with available facilities and support mechanisms in the country of return.

Research on and facilitation of national, regional and/or local integration to assist migrants and other minority groups in their social, economic and cultural integration shall continue to be promoted by IOM. This will be achieved through awareness raising and education, information and referral services, and national as well as international forums.

- *Awareness raising on migrant integration in the European Union – USD 769,000*
- *Integrating migrants into the European Union: perspectives from different Member States – USD 581,000. Please see also overview of IOM/EU project co-funding requirements.*

#### **Counter-trafficking**

Based on the Brussels Declaration and the Palermo Convention, IOM plans to carry out strategic measures to combat and prevent trafficking through: i) awareness raising/information dissemination programmes; ii) effective data collection, analysis and information exchange; iii) strengthening of capacity-building activities for government institutions particularly law enforcement, migration, consular and security services, educators and civil society; iv) reinforcement of the necessary national legal reforms including the adoption and implementation of appropriate anti-trafficking legislation; and v) assistance and protection of victims through immediate assistance, shelter, access to services, return and reintegration.

- *Establishment of the network of and joint training for operational law enforcement officers, NGOs and IOs in fighting human trafficking into EU Member States from EU accession countries and countries bordering the EU after enlargement – USD 89,901. Please see also overview of IOM/EU project co-funding requirements.*
- *Training of border guards, border police and custom officials in identifying and providing assistance to the victims of trafficking – USD 154,951. Please see also overview of IOM/EU project co-funding requirements.*
- *Awareness raising for judicial authorities concerning trafficking in human beings – USD 64,778. Please see also overview of IOM/EU project co-funding requirements.*

#### **Humanitarian/post-conflict**

IOM intervenes in crisis situations to assist populations that have been forcibly displaced and the host communities with immediate life-saving assistance as well as the facilitation of a voluntary return process if possible. In 2005, IOM's role as a reliable and stable partner in emergency situations will continue. IOM is prepared to cooperate as needed and appropriate in 2005 for worldwide humanitarian situations. Initial discussions have already begun towards effective collaboration in Western Africa (e.g., strengthened cooperation in Ivory Coast and newly established cooperation in Liberia) and in the Great Lakes, specifically the Katanga region in the DRC.

#### **Labour Migration**

In view of the success of labour migration as an effective migration management tool, IOM will promote open recruitment policies and mechanisms for the socio-economic integration of migrants into receiving countries and for successful reintegration of returnees in countries of origin. Against this background, IOM acknowledges the importance of regulatory mechanisms and capacities to manage labour migration and thus to increase its positive impact. In particular, activities for the dissemination of accurate and reliable information on regular labour migration and the promotion of regular forms of labour mobility can serve as an alternative to irregular migration for potential migrants.

#### **Migration and Development**

EU Member States, African countries and the European Commission are taking actions to develop joint initiatives that promote co-responsibility and

cooperative management of migration. Drawing on previous experience in developing migration management programmes for the Great Lakes region, IOM will contribute to improving the Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwandan governments' capacity to manage the transition towards sustainable growth and to improve human development indicators.

IOM's strategy of Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) seeks to galvanise the proactive "investment" of African migrant community members in the development of their continent through physical or virtual capacity-building actions consistent with the migration-related objectives of NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development). These programmes are aimed at assisting EU Member States in identifying effective practices, new modes of intervention and enhanced dialogue between countries of origin and destination as a means to explore innovative options for migration management.

### **Technical Cooperation**

IOM shall continue reinforcing its activities on training of migration officials through technical workshops and increasing bilateral, regional and international informal consultations and seminars, which have proven to be good fora for exchange of expertise and best practices between EU Member States and third countries. Border management and travel document improvement initiatives, assisted voluntary return programmes and information campaigns are representative of the majority of capacity-building activities.

IOM also aims to improve the capacity of border officials and the physical infrastructure of borders between the European Union and its neighbours as well as to enhance communication and cooperation between border services on either side of the new EU frontier. Effective border management is a fundamental component of migration management, and the European Union has a strong interest in replicating and/or adapting the standards and practices being developed on EU territory and in the neighbouring region, to other third countries and regions, which are important transit points for migratory movements.

- *Development of reliable and functioning policing systems, and enhancing of combating main criminal activities and police cooperation – USD 492,611. Please see also overview of IOM/EU project co-funding requirements.*

### **Proposal for the Establishment of an EU Co-financing Mechanism**

As a result of the need for a common EU approach to migration, several important programmes have been established by the European Commission to fund activities relating to common EU migration management. The objective of the EC-funded programmes is to finance projects both in EU Member States, thereby advancing priorities in the area of JHA, social and employment matters, and in third countries under the framework of the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy.

Working in close cooperation, IOM and EU Member States have defined joint policies and approaches, successfully applied for funding under these programmes, and ensured the subsequent effective joint operation of the projects funded. A common concern facing all applicants for the above-mentioned EC-funded programmes, be they national or local authorities, non-governmental or international organizations, is the requirement to find co-funding in order to be eligible to receive EC financing.

In light of the above, IOM proposes to set up a joint mechanism to address the EC requirement for co-funding. The funds for this proposed financing tool would be clearly dedicated for the purpose of applying for EC migration-related programmes where co-funding is a legal requirement, and would be used on the basis of joint consultation between IOM and EU Member States: i) to promote the priorities of participating EU Member States through the joint elaboration and

submission of migration-related proposals by IOM and the concerned EU Member State(s); ii) to strengthen the capacity of EU Member States to access EC programmes dealing with migration issues in cooperation with IOM as an implementing partner; and iii) to synergise IOM's global migration management agenda with EC policies and priorities.

## EU NEW NEIGHBOURHOOD

### **Eastern Europe**

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) proposes a concrete agenda during the next five to ten years for the enlarged EU southern and eastern neighbours. It is based on the premise that the European Union can have strong and effective cooperation with its neighbours for promoting democratic reform, stability, security and sustainable development without extending an offer of eventual EU membership. Russia, the three western newly independent states of Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus, and, at a later stage, the three countries of the South Caucasus, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan are being targeted by this policy.

Towards the east, the European Union has partnership and cooperation agreements (PCAs) in force with Russia, Ukraine and Moldova as well as with Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. Belarus is a candidate for PCA subject to improvements of human rights and rule of law.

The ENP will be supported by a new financial "EU neighbourhood and partnership instrument", which will build on the experience of promoting cross-border cooperation within select programmes. Particularly in the east, the cross-border dimension would be of key importance given the length of the land border and the need for increased cooperation in various fields.

During 2004 and 2005, regional proposals for the western newly independent states, Russia and South Caucasus will be taken into consideration especially in the areas of technical cooperation and capacity building in migration management, management of irregular migration, counter-trafficking as well as assisted voluntary return and integrated border management.

### **The Mediterranean Region**

The ENP objective is to offer a privileged relationship with EU neighbours, which will build on mutual commitment to common values principally within the fields of the rule of law, good governance, the respect for human rights including minority rights, the promotion of good neighbourly relations, and the principles of market economy and sustainable development. The ENP towards the south (Mashrek and Maghreb countries) is in any case, distinct from the issue of potential membership. Accession has been ruled out for the non-European Mediterranean partners.

The method proposed is, together with partner countries, to define a set of priorities, whose fulfillment will bring them closer to the European Union. These priorities will be incorporated in jointly agreed action plans covering a number of key areas for specific action which include migration-related issues as a priority.

More specifically, both the EU and North African countries share an interest in cooperating, bilaterally and regionally, to ensure that their migration policies and frontier controls do not prevent or delay people from crossing borders for legitimate purposes. In this framework, efficient border management will become more vital and cross-border cultural links, not least between people of the same ethnic/cultural affinities, gain additional importance in the context of the ENP. Equally, threats to mutual security, whether from the trans-border dimension of irregular migration, trafficking, organized crime or terrorist networks, have been acknowledged as issues that require joint approaches to be addressed comprehensively.

## ASIA

**South West and South Asia**

The European Union continues with its reconstruction programme for Afghanistan, in addition to its ongoing humanitarian assistance. This programme aims to contribute to the restoration of political stability and stronger public administration, promote respect for the rule of law and human rights especially those of women, and alleviate poverty by improving levels of economic activity. Substantial financial and technical assistance support was given for the Presidential elections in October 2004, including the implementation of an EU Election Observation Mission. In 2005 additional assistance is planned to support the sustainable return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees in Afghanistan, which will coincide with the post-2005 change in status of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran.

The EU welcomed the signs of strengthening regional cooperation in South Asia following the progress made at the SAARC at the beginning of 2004, and undertook to continue their efforts to enhance relations and cooperation between the European Union and SAARC countries at both the institutional and civil society level. One of the achievements of this summit was the signature of the SAARC Social Chapter, which undertook, amongst other issues, to address regional migration concerns.

In June 2004, the European Commission adopted a communication which proposes to build an ambitious strategic partnership between the European Union and India, strengthening cooperation in several key areas including regular migration including labour migration and the movement of workers, irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings, integration and fair treatment of TCNs, fair treatment of Indian workers in EU Member States, migrant remittances, return and re-admission of irregularly residing persons, visa issues of mutual interest; and other migration-related subjects. Some of these issues will also be taken up by the new EC programme for cooperation with third countries on migration. Asia is one of the regional priorities under the programme for 2004 and 2005, specifically India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and China. However, consideration will also be given to regional initiatives.

**South East Asia**

South East Asia is high on the EU agenda in terms of regional integration, security and overall enhanced cooperation with Europe particularly through regional dialogues through the Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM) and ASEAN. The programme for the fifth ASEM summit held in Hanoi in October 2004 included discussion of international developments and global challenges, *inter alia* international security, terrorism and migration.

In September 2004, the EC published a regional ASEAN programme for 2005-2006, to be endorsed at the Joint Cooperation Committee between the European Union and ASEAN in Jakarta in December 2004. One of the components of this programme is the fight against terrorism, more specifically border management and immigration control activities. Cooperation on border management has also been a focus of EC National Indicative programming activities in the Philippines in 2004, as a result of the EC's decision to include activities aimed at combating terrorism in its 2004 programme. This followed the conclusions of the EU General Affairs Council of July 2002, which put a strong emphasis on the need to assist third countries in implementing their obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373. Resolution 1373, adopted on 28 September 2001, imposes wide-ranging obligations on all States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism.

## AFRICA

The European Union continued in 2004 to closely cooperate with the African Union and to encourage and support the process of African integration. The European Union has announced on several occasions its intention that EU overall support to Africa shall be set fully in line with the priorities of NEPAD. In 2004, the European Commission has paid specific attention to the crisis in Sudan, with a focus on humanitarian assistance to the people of Darfur, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone and DRC. Further support was made available to Sudanese refugees in Chad as well.

The mid-term review of the Cotonou Agreement is ongoing in 2004, and results are expected by 2005. The programme of cooperation with third countries in the area of migration that was integrated in the EU external and development assistance in 2004, will include among its geographical priorities, sub-Saharan African countries.

## LATIN AMERICA

Regional integration and social cohesion are the EU main areas of focus in its relations with Latin America. As regards migration issues, it is important to note that migration to Europe from Latin America and the Caribbean has grown rapidly over the last decade, mostly towards Southern European countries. In line with the mentioned priorities (i.e., regional integration and social cohesion) and in accordance with the outcomes of the EU-Latin American Summit held in Guadalajara in May 2004, efforts will continue to be made to promote a comprehensive approach to migration, taking further steps to enhance cooperation and mutual knowledge of migratory realities in both regions. The EU Member States reiterated the need to address important issues such as:

- The full respect for human rights of all migrants, regardless of their status. The Latin America and Caribbean signatory countries of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, emphasises the importance they attach to this Convention in the framework of the international system for the protection of human rights;
- The need to continue and strengthen the prevention of irregular migration and the fight against trafficking in and smuggling of human beings;
- The brain-drain phenomenon and its impact on the development of countries of origin;
- The recognition of contribution of migrants to economic development and social and cultural life in the countries of destination;
- The prevention of violence and discrimination against migrants, in particular against women and minors, in keeping with relevant international commitments; and
- The need to combat xenophobia and discrimination, based in particular on the grounds of gender, race, belief or ethnicity, while guaranteeing respect for cultural diversity.

Finally, the EU and its Latin American partners highlight the importance of remittances as a significant source of income in many Latin American and Caribbean countries and commit themselves to facilitate the transfer of remittances and reduce the costs, in accordance with relevant national legislation.

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION – USD 2,152,241

OVERVIEW OF IOM/EU PROJECTS CO-FUNDING REQUIREMENTS  
(EXCHANGE RATE USED SEPTEMBER 2004)

USD = 0,812

<b>Projects approved and partially funded by the EU</b>	<b>Budget line</b>	<b>Total budget (EUR)</b>	<b>Co-funding required (EUR)</b>	<b>Co-funding required (USD)</b>
Dialogue and capacity building in migration management for Central Asia and Pakistan	B7-667	1,488,765	278,111	342,501
Combating irregular migration in Albania and the wider region - support to readmission policy development and implementation in Albania	B7-667	892,228	178,046	219,268
Promoting regular migration in Western Balkans through the establishment of regional migrant service centres providing information and migration-related services	B7-667	821,983	163,024	200,768
Technical capacity building in Sri Lanka with emphasis on migration management and assistance to returning labour migrants	B7-667	1,181,078	224,078	275,958
Capacity building and technical cooperation for Moldovan border guards and border officials	TACIS	1,100,000	200,000	246,305
Establishment of the network of and joint training for operational law enforcement officers, NGOs and IOs in fighting human trafficking into the EU Member States from EU Accession countries and countries bordering the EU after enlargement	AGIS	343,393	73,000	89,901
Training of border guards and border police and customs officials in identifying and providing assistance to the victims of trafficking	AGIS	419,401	125,820	154,951
Awareness raising of judicial authorities concerning trafficking in human beings	AGIS	175,334	52,600	64,778
Development of reliable and functioning policing systems, and enhancing of combating main criminal activities and police cooperation	CARDS	4,444,000	400,000	492,611
Return, reception and reintegration of Afghan nationals to Afghanistan (RANA)	B7-667	4,529,824	779,227	959,639
EU return of qualified Afghans programme (EU RQA)	B7-667	3,075,114	250,000	307,882
Fostering sustainable reintegration in Albania, Kosovo and former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), by reinforcing local NGO capacity service provision to returnees	B7-667		140,152	172,601

**Projects submitted to/pre-selected by the EU**

"Coping with return": Methodology development and exchange of best practices on voluntary return assistance in the enlarged European Union with particular emphasis on vulnerable asylum seekers (Central Europe)	ERF Community Action	381,375		469,674
Integrating migrants into the European Union: Perspectives from different Member States	INTI	471,500		581,000
The Power to Choose - A training programme supporting successful migration	B7-667	689,942	43,887	54,048

**Project submitted/approved by ECHO**

Sustainable resettlement, reintegration and livelihood development of IDPs in Sri Lanka	ECHO		33,334	41,052
<b>Total co-funding requirements</b>				<b>4,672,938</b>

multi-regional

# Multi-regional

**Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF)**

**Humanitarian Emergency Operations Account (HEOA)**

**World Migration Report 2005**

**Interactive Web-based Migration Management Manual**

**International Dialogue on Migration: Inter-sessional Workshops**

**Government Migration Policy Research Programmes: Fostering Inter-state Cooperation and Capacity Building**

**Migration, Development and Poverty: Identifying Effective Policy Approaches**

**Global Survey of the Afghan Diaspora: Research Study of Remittances**

**European Union, Latin America and Caribbean States: Exploring the Migration Links and Strengthening Cooperation**

**Asia and Latin America: Research and Policy Dialogue**

**Harmonising Trade Liberalisation and Migration Management in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) Mode 4**

**Internships Abroad for Young Professionals in the Field of Health**

**Dialogue and Capacity Building in Migration Management for Central Asia and Pakistan**





## Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF)

The 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 were undertaken in West Africa, Macedonia, Kosovo, Zambia, Cuba, Haiti, Afghanistan, Iraq, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liberia and Western Sahara. Since its establishment, the Fund has received contributions from donors amounting to USD 3,988,041. The operational success of RRTF merits its continuation. The funding still required is USD 1,012,000.

## Humanitarian Emergency Operations Account (HEOA)

The HEOA, launched in 1990, was established to provide emergency humanitarian transportation assistance to migrants in difficult circumstances. These migrants are individuals who do not have access to financial assistance from family, government, NGO or UN sources and who do not qualify for any other IOM programme. The HEOA is, therefore, a mechanism of “last resort” to assist destitute migrants wishing to return home. The funding required for 2005 is USD 200,000.

## World Migration Report 2005

The World Migration Report 2005 will be the third edition in IOM's flagship series of biennial reports on international migration. Its immediate purpose is three-fold: (1) update data on migration flows, stocks and trends since the last WMR (2003); (2) survey current migration developments in the major regions of the world; and (3) present policy findings and practical options around the contemporary theme “Costs and Benefits of International Migration”. Expert contributions are drawn from a wide range of sources including IOM's policy and programme work, government migration policy and practice, academia, other international organizations among others. The funding required for 2005 is USD 294,360.

## Interactive Web-based Migration Management Manual

IOM will finalise the update and expansion of its “Overview of International Migration” module and trainer's guide—now called the “Migration Management Manual”—in its print and basic CD-ROM versions. The next phase of this project is the development of a module as an interactive Web-based learning tool using up-to-date, cost-effective e-learning and distance learning methodologies. The funding required for 2005 is USD 100,000.

## International Dialogue on Migration: Inter-sessional Workshops

This capacity-building activity enables government experts from all regions to share, in a less formal setting, experiences and approaches in specific areas of interest and to develop networks for future action and cooperation on migration. Funding is used to ensure the participation of relevant experts from developing countries that would otherwise not have the means to participate. As a result, participants

bring back to their countries new information, approaches and tools to enhance local capacity for addressing relevant policy areas. Funding required for each inter-sessional workshop is USD 150,000. The funding required for 2005 is USD 300,000.

## Government Migration Policy Research Programmes: Fostering Inter-state Cooperation and Capacity Building

Regional workshops will be organized in 2005 in order to bring together senior officials responsible for research matters from both developed and developing countries. The meetings will provide a new international forum for discussion of migration research issues for those directly responsible for managing research programmes, and other officials responsible for migration policy and data collection. The purpose of these consultations will be to promote information sharing and a closer coordination of national governments' migration research activities. The meetings will also provide an opportunity to identify common research priorities and to enable states from both sending and receiving countries to develop closer collaboration on migration research matters. IOM will facilitate these consultations by preparing relevant background papers and a database of current research on international migration. The funding required for 2005 is USD 150,000.

## Migration, Development and Poverty: Identifying Effective Policy Approaches

The current policy debate about the link between migration and development lacks an adequate knowledge base. Research studies on migration and development need to be updated and expanded. IOM, in partnership with relevant agencies such as UNDP and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), proposes to launch a programme of studies to further the understanding of the nexus between poverty, migration and development. This multiregional programme will assist in identifying effective practices and new modes of intervention, and will enhance dialogue between countries of origin and destination. The project includes conducting state-of-the-art research and facilitating policy dialogues at the national and regional levels. The entire exercise will serve to elaborate recommendations and define effective mechanisms in order that policy makers may further their migration management and development goals in a positive way. The funding required for 2005 is USD 450,000.

## Global Survey of the Afghan Diaspora: Research Study of Remittances

Although the vast majority of Afghan refugees settled in Pakistan and Iran, many also settled further afield, creating a worldwide diaspora of some one million persons. Afghans abroad have developed strong diaspora networks based on social capital and mutual trust, which have led to substantive remittance flows. Official data on such remittances is not readily available and most research has focussed on estimates of unofficial transfers occurring outside of the formal banking system or transferred physically in kind or as goods.<sup>1</sup>

Since research on payments made through financial institutions most likely underestimates the true level of remittances, the focus of the current study will be on migrant remittances that are not paid through formal channels. While exact figures are hard to establish, informally-transferred

<sup>1</sup> Understood here as money transfers that occur in the absence of, or parallel to, formal banking sector channels (World Bank).

financial resources have been estimated to be very high, perhaps double or triple the total of “formal” remittances. Surveys will be conducted in the most important countries hosting Afghan populations. The funding required for 2005 is USD 450,000.

### European Union, Latin America and Caribbean States: Exploring the Migration Links and Strengthening Cooperation

The project will contribute to better understanding of migration and will strengthen the capacity of governments of the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean States (LAC) to manage migration more effectively and cooperatively. The focus will be on identification and sharing of “best-practices” in migration policies, procedures and practices between the two regions, and on defining strategies that enhance government capacity to ensure the orderly management of migration.

The first conference on migration issues between the European Union and LAC will give an opportunity for a close view on the policies, experience and further needs to manage migration from both a regional and global perspective. The conference is planned for 150-180 participants. A strategy document will be developed at the conference including recommendations and future activities for managing migration. The funding required for 2005 is USD 150,000.

### Asia and Latin America: Research and Policy Dialogue

In Asia and Latin America, intra-regional processes have been underway for some time. However, the worldwide reach of irregular migration, including trafficking in persons, entwines otherwise disparate entities as origin, transit or destination countries and regions. These inter-regional migration dynamics suggest the need for a dialogue to compare and study experiences and to explore possible new areas of cooperation. An expert meeting involving researchers and policy makers from Asia and Latin America could be an initial step in initiating dialogue between the two regions with a view to sharing experiences and understanding the unfolding Asia-Latin America migration system.

The project will be carried out on behalf of IOM by the Scalabrini Migration Centre based in Manila, and the *Centro de Estudios Migratorios* based in Buenos Aires. As centres of migration studies in Asia and Latin America, respectively, the two have the resources and networks to conduct conferences of this nature, disseminate research findings as well as manage outreach. The funding required for 2005 is USD 125,000.

### Harmonising Trade Liberalisation and Migration Management in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) Mode 4

Through research and forum activities, the project aims to facilitate the GATS Mode 4 process, which concerns the liberalisation of trade in services including the movement of people across national borders to the benefit of both sending and destination countries. The project will fill information gaps and provide a platform for trade negotiators and immigration officials to exchange and harmonise views on the extent of labour mobility to be facilitated under the GATS negotiations.

The project will also assess to what extent current visa and work permit regimes in destination countries are in harmony with trade liberalisation under Mode 4 and which changes are needed. It will

identify migration management mechanisms by which Mode 4 trade can be facilitated, while at the same time ensuring the temporary nature of movements. The results of the research will form the basis for a symposium on harmonising trade liberalisation and migration management for trade, migration and labour officials. The funding required for 2005 is USD 190,000.

### Internships Abroad for Young Professionals in the Field of Health

IOM has been approached to provide young professionals with the opportunity of an internship abroad in the field of health. These young professionals, based for six to 12 months at IOM headquarters, will assist in establishing a medical database for trafficked persons and in researching cutting edge issues such as: biometrics; minimum standards of medical care for trafficked persons; HIV/AIDS and population mobility; mobility, health and security; ethical aspects of seafarer's occupational health; and migration of health care workers. Finally, the interns will organize a conference presenting the results of their work. The funding required for 2005 is USD 42,000.

### Dialogue and Capacity Building in Migration Management for Central Asia and Pakistan

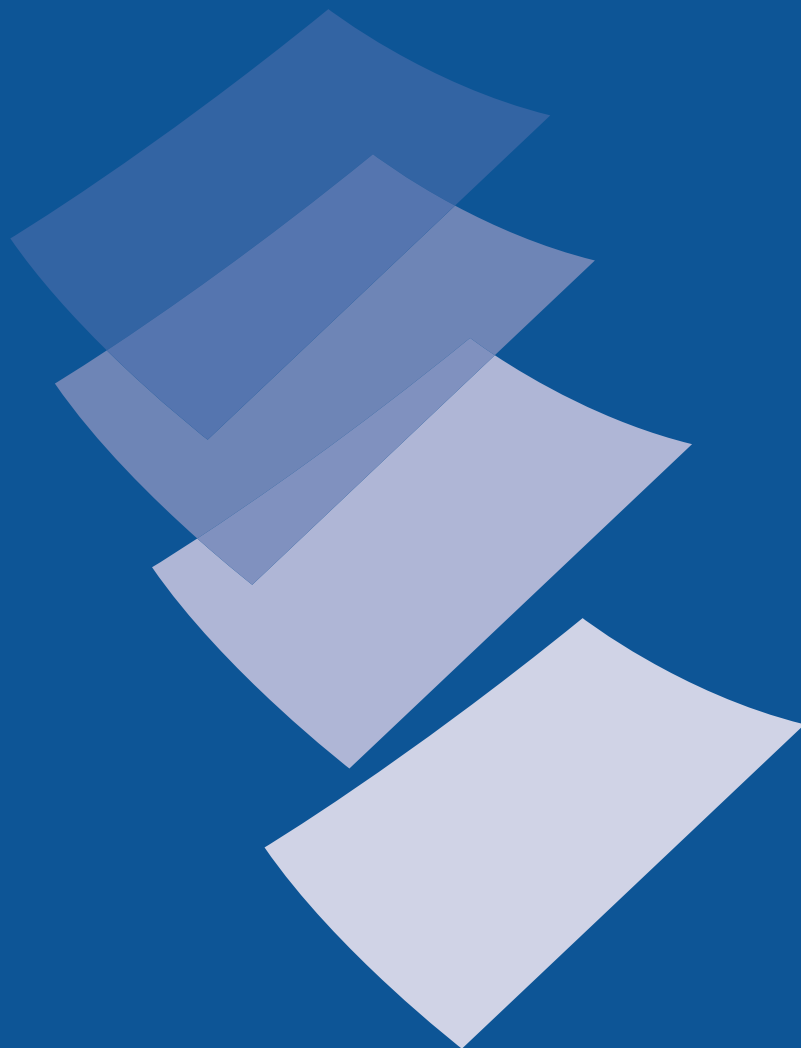
This proposal presents a programme to build capacity for migration management in eight Central Asian and neighbouring countries, including the People's Republic of China, and for enhancing dialogue on common migration concerns among those countries and with countries in Western Europe. A series of technical workshops will be held drawing on expertise available in the region, Western Europe and IOM. Complementing the technical activities, a series of informal consultations on migration will be held. Pilot activities including border improvement, assisted voluntary return, and information campaigns are included in the programme's implementation, as is the updating of baseline research on migration into and through the region. A “roadmap” will be created guide further collaboration between the European Union and the region in migration management. The funding required for 2005 is USD 342,501. Please see also overview of IOM/EU project co-funding requirements.

### Managing Development Training in IOM

IOM recognises the need to provide a solution to the various challenges of classic methodologies used in staff development. A modular approach offers a good alternative, for which core and specialised courses are developed around a specific topic at two or three different levels of complexity. Modules can then be used for functional or individual-based mandatory development programmes. The modules will include in-class training, self-directed learning and distance learning components to reinforce knowledge. The approach will cover topics such as managerial and people skills, communication and presentation skills, administration and finance management, personal effectiveness, cultural diversity, negotiation, strategic thinking, among others. The funding required for each module is USD 150,000 (11 mandatory modules).



# Consolidated Appeals 2005



Côte d'Ivoire

Democratic Republic  
of the Congo

Great Lakes Region

Guinea

Uganda

West Africa

# Consolidated Appeals 2005

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

### **Assistance to West African Migrants and Displaced Ivorians within Côte d'Ivoire – CIV-05/MS02**

As part of CAP 2004, IOM presented a programme centred on displaced populations (including West African migrants), which was aimed at assisting the progressive return, reinstallation and reintegration (RRR) of this caseload as security conditions improved. This included short-term emergency assistance to the displaced in the west as a transitional measure. However, constraints to the peace process have delayed return and increased the vulnerability of the displaced as well as their host communities.

The growing humanitarian crisis created by this situation has led IOM to centre its 2005 project on: 1) emergency assistance to displaced populations in their host areas; and 2) the development of activities to prepare for return and reintegration operations as soon conditions allow. The funding required for 2005 is USD 1,900,000.

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

### **Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Assistance for Repatriation of Refugees and IDPs in Northeastern Katanga (Pweto) – DRC-05/P/HR/RL07 (FR)**

The territory of north Katanga was harshly hit by the 1998/1999 war, which led to the exodus of a large proportion of the population. A first project (Pweto I), implemented in 2002-2004, enabled the return of displaced people in the territory through infrastructure rehabilitation including for roads, bridges, schools, medical centres, water, and sanitary and agricultural assistance. This second project will complement and facilitate the logistical aspects of the voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees in Zambia and displaced people in the Katanga region. The funding required for 2005 is USD 1,508,000.

### **Reintegration Assistance for Widows and Orphans from Ex-combatants – DRC-05/P/HR/RL06 (FR)**

Kinshasa was not directly affected by war but the humanitarian consequences are obvious. Kinshasa and its neighbourhoods welcomed a great number of displaced people, increasing the population of the city to more than 6 million. Moreover, the national and regional economy has been severely affected by the war, which led to increasing unemployment and price inflation for food and basic services. The outlook for economic recovery and living conditions are particularly grim for widows and orphans of ex-combatants since they do not receive any assistance. The funding required for 2005 is USD 480,000.

## GREAT LAKES REGION

### **Increasing Access for Women and Girls to HIV Information and Health Services in the Northern War-affected Cross-border Districts of DRC and Uganda (IOM/UNFPA) – GLR-05/H01**

There is evidence that populations in northeastern DRC and northwestern Uganda are especially affected by sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, with reported prevalence in cross-border war-affected

areas at 11-16 percent. Levels of knowledge on STIs/HIV/AIDS are reported to be very low both among host communities and internally displaced populations. Women are especially unaware of the ways in which STIs/HIV are spread, how to protect themselves in a context of sexual violence, and where to access reproductive health services and testing facilities. In collaboration with UNFPA, IOM will help improve access for women and youths to key information and health services on STIs/HIV/AIDS. The funding required for 2005 is USD 301,000.

## GUINEA

### **Integrated Project for Community Rehabilitation in South and South West Guinea (IOM/UNDP) – GUI-05/ER/I01B**

During the rebel attacks of 2000 and 2001, the sub-prefectures retained as intervention zones for the project were directly affected. Some villages were partially destroyed and looted, leading to the displacement of part of the population towards relatively stable areas. The harvests were ruined or looted, and most of the livestock stolen. The disruption of local markets and suppliers, destruction of communication systems and infrastructure, especially access to education, health services and drinking water, has added significantly to the workload and everyday misery of the population, especially women and girls.

In collaboration with UNDP, IOM will support revival of economic activities in order to facilitate the relocation of populations in Guéckédou, Macent and Kissigoudou and extend assistance to host populations and vulnerable people in Franah, Kissigoudou, Kankan and Dabola. The funding required for 2005 is USD 769,994.

## UGANDA

### **Registration and Monitoring of IDP Populations in Northern and Eastern Uganda – UGA-05/CSS01**

Based on past global and Uganda-specific operational IDP experiences, IOM has been requested to support OCHA's coordinating role in the humanitarian response to the internal displacement crisis in northern and eastern Uganda. Through collaborative efforts with WFP in northern Uganda and the District Disaster Management Committees in the affected districts, IOM will collect, analyse and provide updated and reliable information on IDPs, including targeted topical information sheets. This will support both the forthcoming OCHA Information Management Unit, as well as the capacity of national and international humanitarian actors to develop targeted IDP programmes. It will also ensure enhanced humanitarian programming for the internally displaced, including enhanced government and district authorities' capacity to manage and prepare their response to internal displacement. The funding required for 2005 is USD 965,619.

### **Strengthening Coordination of AIDS Activities at the District Level and Implementation of the IASC "Guidelines for HIV and AIDS Interventions in Emergency Settings" (IOM/UNAIDS) – UGA-05/CSS03**

A national mapping on AIDS services and initiatives and coordination, started in the last quarter of 2004, will provide information for the support that is needed by stakeholders in all districts. In view of the



unique situation, it is assumed that more follow-up support would be required in the conflict-affected areas to ensure a multi-sectoral, all inclusive response to AIDS. This support will mainly be provided by the Ministry of Local Government, supported by Uganda Aids Commission (UAC), through the Self Coordinating Entity (SCE) for the Decentralized Response, OCHA and IOM. The main results will be operational integrated district AIDS plan, coordinated and monitored by fully functional multisectoral District AIDS Committees (DACs) and District AIDS Taskforces (DATs), in the conflict-affected areas. The project aims to support members of the DACs and DAT in planning and implementation of these activities and, importantly, enable the conflict-affected districts to share their experiences with each other through district-to-district-learning. The issues of coordination, assessment and monitoring will be guided by the "IASC Guidelines for AIDS Interventions in Emergency Settings". The funding required for 2005 is USD 308,000.

**Demobilization, Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (DRRR) of Reporters and Children under the Amnesty Act 2000 – UGA-05/ER/105**

The objective is to contribute to continued efforts of the Government of Uganda and the international community to consolidate peace and stability in Uganda through the return and reintegration of reporters and children into normal civilian life in Uganda.

IOM, in collaboration with the Amnesty Commission and other implementing partners, will facilitate the return, DRRR of ex-rebels from Kenya and Sudan. IOM will continue to carry out the following activities: information dissemination on the Amnesty Act; screening, documentation and registration of reporters and children; demobilization via issuance of amnesty certificates; transportation assistance to reporters and children to their sites of origin; and rehabilitation and reinsertion of reporters and children into communities of origin. The funding required for 2005 is USD 373,325.

**Support to HIV/AIDS Activities in Northern Uganda**

The objective is to promote coordination and collaboration among local stakeholders in order to contribute to the reduction of STIs/HIV/AIDS transmission in northern Uganda. This will be possible through improved protection, provision and delivery of comprehensive and timely

humanitarian assistance to IDPs and other vulnerable groups.

Activities will: establish a viable coordination mechanism for all HIV/AIDS stakeholders in the northern districts; provide voluntary counselling and testing services that are accessible to internally displaced people in the camps; repackage HIV prevention information and step up information education campaigns to increase HIV/AIDS awareness by use of innovative messages that are more readily acceptable to the population; promote economic empowerment and support for orphans and vulnerable children and people living with HIV/AIDS through creation of income-generating activities; and strengthen service provision in IDP camps and peripheral health units to ensure access to quality primary health care for STIs, opportunistic infections and HIV/AIDS. The funding required for 2005 is USD 657,317.

**Relief and Return Planning for Resettlement Assistance to IDPs in Northern and Eastern Uganda – UGA-05/P/HR/RI04**

Following the relative peace holding in Teso region, IOM is focusing attention to ensuring that vulnerable IDPs are protected and assisted during the return and resettlement process. IOM will provide technical support to IDPs who are incapacitated and will play an active role in the UNCT, the IASC and the District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC) Protection Working Groups in planning, reviewing and implementation of IDP return and resettlement. Implementation will commence from Teso region and gradually expand to Lango and Acholi when security permits. The funding required for 2005 is USD 480,000.

**WEST AFRICA**

**Assistance to Vulnerable Groups of Displaced Populations at Risk in the Region – WA-05/P/HR/RI01**

In the framework of the overall humanitarian assistance programmes for populations displaced by conflicts and humanitarian crises, this project will focus on assisting displaced and war-affected TCNs and returnees in West African countries. The proposed project will include three components to be implemented in coordination with other international partners, governments and NGOs. The funding required for 2005 is USD 1,729,504.

SUMMARY OF IOM FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (IN USD)  
2005 UN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

COUNTRY/PROJECTS	PROJECT CODE	BUDGET	FUNDING REQUIRED
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>			
Assistance to West African migrants and displaced Ivoirians within Côte d'Ivoire	CIV-05/MS02	1,900,000	1,900,000
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>			
Infrastructure rehabilitation and assistance for repatriation of refugees and IDPs	DRC-05/P/HR/RL07 (FR)	1,508,000	1,508,000
Reintegration assistance for widows and orphans from ex-combatants	DRC-05/P/HR/RL06 (FR)	480,000	480,000
<b>Great Lakes Region</b>			
Increasing access for women and girls to HIV information and health services in the northern war-affected cross-border districts of DRC and Uganda (IOM/UNFPA)	GLR-05/H01	343,000	301,000
<b>Guinea</b>			
Integrated project for community rehabilitation in south and south-west Guinea (IOM/UNDP)	GUI-05/ER/I01B	2,225,356	769,994
<b>Uganda</b>			
Registration and monitoring of IDP populations in northern and eastern Uganda	UGA-05/CSS01	965,619	965,619
Strengthening coordination of AIDS activities at district level and implementation of the IASC "Guidelines for HIV and AIDS interventions in emergency settings" (IOM/UNAIDS)	UGA-05/CSS03	308,000	308,000
Demobilization, repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of reporters and children under the Amnesty Act 2000	UGA-05/ER/I05	373,325	373,325
Support to HIV/AIDS activities in northern Uganda	UGA-05/H05	657,317	657,317
Relief and return planning for resettlement assistance to IDPs in northern and eastern Uganda	UGA-05/P/HR/RL04	480,000	480,000
<b>West Africa</b>			
Assistance to vulnerable groups of displaced populations at risk in the region	WA-05/P/HR/RL01	1,729,504	1,729,504
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>10,970,121</b>	<b>9,472,759</b>

## SUMMARY OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY REGION (IN USD)

<b>Africa and the Middle East</b>	<b>Total 174,791,396</b>
Southern Africa	28,206,924
East and Horn of Africa	49,740,896
West Africa	44,685,348
North Africa and the Middle East	40,351,142
The Western Mediterranean	11,807,086
<b>Americas</b>	<b>Total 56,183,420</b>
Southern Cone	4,525,120
Andean Countries	17,500,300
Central America and Mexico	15,423,000
The Caribbean	18,735,000
<b>Asia</b>	<b>Total 74,998,490</b>
South and South West Asia	22,195,531
East and South East Asia	39,666,959
Central Asia	13,136,000
<b>Europe</b>	<b>Total 84,805,648</b>
South Eastern Europe	28,039,304
South Caucasus	14,418,485
Eastern Europe	16,483,807
Assistance to Roma	9,943,659
Central Europe	12,165,152
Nordic and Baltic Countries	1,603,000
European Union	2,152,241
<b>Multi-regional</b>	<b>Total 3,955,861</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>394,734,815</b>

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.



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IOM International Organization for Migration  
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