



**M**igration Initiatives  
A P P E A L 2 0 0 4

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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 UN-Terminology Bulletin No. 347/ (Rev. 1 & Corr.1 et 2, modif. 22.07.2003) on country names.
- 3 All funding requirements are expressed in US dollars. Projects can be multi-annual. Where relevant, future project cycle funding needs will be included in future editions of Migration Initiatives.
- 4 Independent movement projects are not presented in this document, as these are fully funded following bilateral negotiations between IOM and its respective Member States.
- 5 IOM foresees participation in the following Consolidated Appeals (CAPs): Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Great Lakes, Indonesia, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uganda, West Africa, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe.



# Foreword

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Migration Initiatives (MI) 2004 represents IOM's appeal for funding for country and regional programmes in 2004. This document also includes IOM's response to complex humanitarian emergencies as formulated under the respective UN Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) for 2004.

In 2004, IOM participates in 14 country and sub-regional CAPs for which the Organization requires USD 55,540,107 in donor support to ensure timely delivery of its proposed programmes.

IOM's programmes and projects are continuously evolving to meet the migration challenges of the 21st century. MI 2004 reflects the scope and depth of IOM's operational role across the Organization's 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. The total current assessment of needs for 2004 stands at USD 330,757,260.

The Organization will adapt and develop its priorities throughout the year, which will then be included and presented in the mid-year report on MI 2004.

Donor Relations Division  
Geneva

# Africa and the Middle East

## 1.1 MIGRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

### 1.2 SOUTHERN AFRICA

#### Regional projects

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

### 1.3 EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

#### East Africa

#### Regional projects

Kenya  
United Republic of Tanzania  
Uganda  
Horn of Africa  
Eritrea  
Ethiopia  
Somalia  
Sudan

### 1.4 WEST AFRICA

#### Regional projects

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

## 1.5 NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

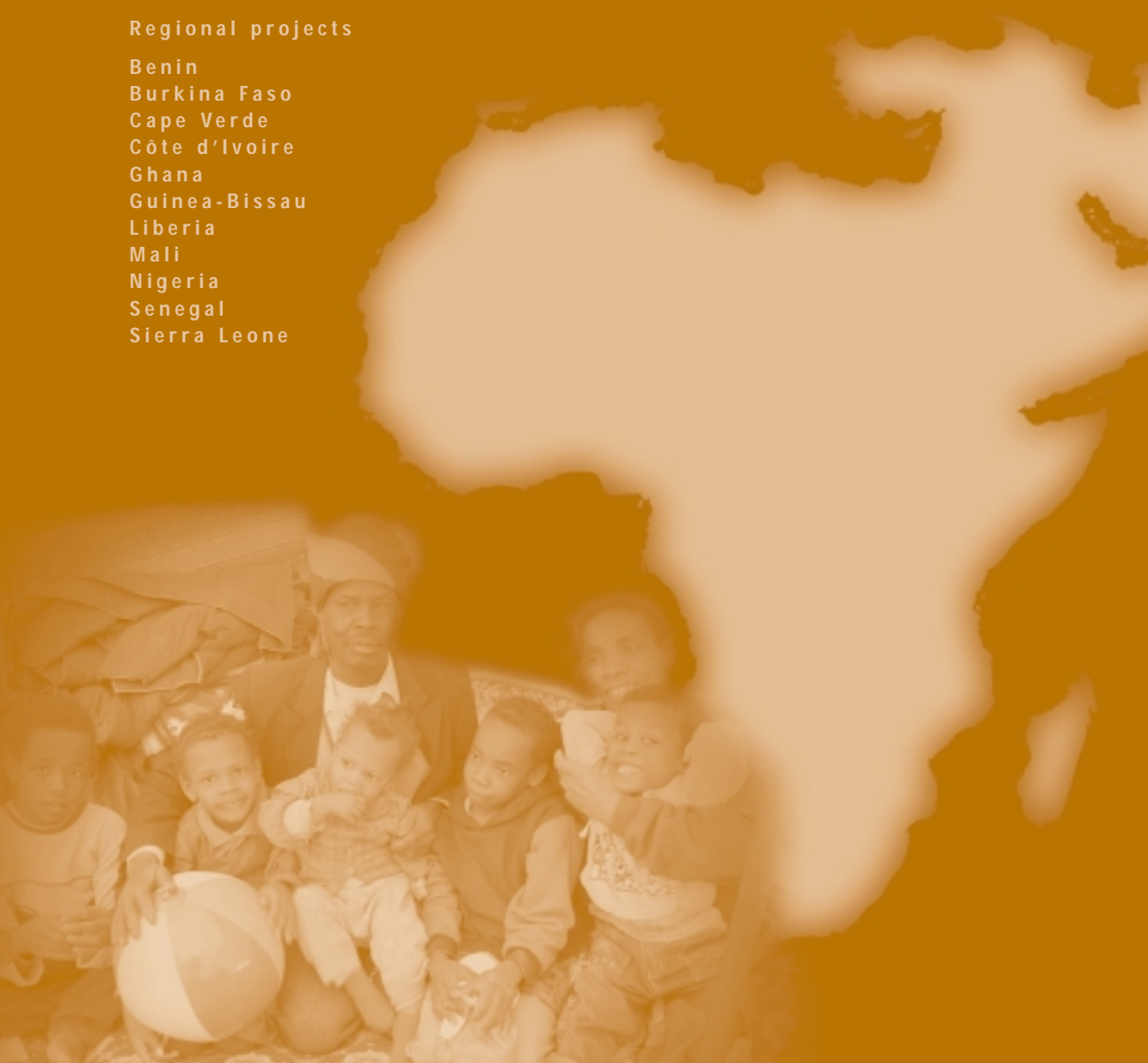
#### Regional projects

Bahrain  
Egypt  
Iraq  
Jordan  
Kuwait  
Lebanon  
Yemen

#### The Mediterranean

#### Regional projects

Algeria  
Morocco  
Tunisia



## 1.1 Migration for Development

### Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)

This project addresses in particular those Sub-Sahara African migrants willing to set up small and medium enterprises and job-generating activities in their areas of origin. Information gathered on community/individual skills, investment capacities and plans to support their origin communities result in the selection of concrete projects in agriculture, information technology, light industry, tourism and other sectors according to national development priorities. The project's 2004 phase will support identified initiatives developed by African expatriates in Italy as well as viable investment and credit schemes in west and east African countries interested in participating in the MIDA programme. MIDA-Italy will assist African professionals and/or entrepreneurs in Italy either to return and reintegrate or to be actively involved in the local economy by inspiring and supporting business practices. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,500,000.

### Dialogue and technical capacity-building programme in migration management for eastern and southern Africa

This programme aims to build capacities for migration management and to

contribute to combating of irregular migration in and through eastern and southern African countries. Designed in close collaboration with key regional institutions, it seeks to enhance dialogue and shared action, foster regional cooperation and strengthen partnerships in support of priorities in EU countries. In the framework of this programme, technical working forums will be created and/or reinforced with a view to addressing specific policy and operational matters related to combating irregular migration and supporting orderly migration. In eastern Africa, for example, a specific focus will be placed on encouraging authorities from Somalia to implement efficient policies and programmes in the field of migration management. In southern Africa the activities will be integrated into the existing Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) programme, enabling more specific technical actions. Please see Europe section for further details. Pending approval by the EU, co-financing required for 2004 is USD 271,296 (€ 250,135).

## 1.2 Southern Africa

### Migration issues

As Southern Africa moves closer to regional integration, migration is surfacing in the public and private sector, in academia and civil society. Issues such as the nexus between HIV/AIDS and population mobility, labour migration, irregular migration including migrant smuggling, and trafficking in women and children have all gained increased public and political recognition. This is, in part, due to IOM's focus on these issues.

In this region, geographically the size of Europe and with vastly different stages of national economic and social development, some countries are plagued by old or new conflicts, all leading not only to ebbs and flows in regularised mobility, but also to displacement and irregular migration. Most, if not all, countries in the region admit that they lack the capacity (i.e., skills, equipment, manpower) to manage these flows or to enforce relevant laws. There is the ever-present challenge of stemming the brain drain on the one hand and attracting badly needed skills in nearly all sectors on the other. These developments require regional and international efforts to consolidate good practices and negotiate solutions to common problems. In the absence of an independent Southern African Development Community (SADC) mechanism, the MIDSA process has a recognised unique role for bringing countries in the region together and facilitating dialogue on these issues.

On the humanitarian front, the peace in Angola has enabled IOM to start in 2003 and with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) lead role, repatriation operations for Angolan refugees; this will continue and possibly expand in 2004. The end to hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and a reduction of conflict in the Great Lakes region may also lead to new opportunities for refugee and internally displaced person (IDP) returns. The humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe and in other drought/flood-affected countries receives continuing attention from a migration perspective.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to continue developing humanitarian migration assistance to refugees and IDPs, including demobilized forces, in countries emerging from conflict;
- to assist countries in the region to build migration management capacity for policy, legislation and improved operational systems;
- to expand on project and programme ideas through consultations and organized consensus-building events within the MIDSA framework and in general; and
- to further strengthen consultations with New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), SADC and UN partners, as well as with individual governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through participation in relevant regional bodies.

### REGIONAL PROJECTS

#### Cross-border transportation and logistical assistance for the repatriation of Angolan refugees

Based on formal requests from UNHCR, IOM assists the repatriation of Angolan refugees returning from Zambia, the DRC, and Namibia (and possibly South Africa) and within its project "Safe and orderly transportation and logistical assistance to returnees within Angola" included in the Angola CAP 2004, IOM provides secondary onward assistance to returnees inside Angolan territory. At the regional level, IOM will provide transport and logistical services to UNHCR and the concerned governments for the benefit of some 95,000 Angolan returnees. IOM will carry out assessments of road, air, river transport networks and border crossing points, and will manage emergency repair of infrastructure in order to facilitate safe and orderly returns. The funding required for 2004 is USD 6,000,000.

#### Capacity building in labour migration management programme for the Southern African Development Community (SADC)

The project will contribute to deeper regional cooperation in labour migration in the Southern African region through improved statistics and data collection capacity at the national and regional levels, providing SADC members with a comprehensive understanding of the migration phenomenon in the region. This activity, as well as an assessment of national labour migration management frameworks, will facilitate the development of a regional model for better coordination and future harmonisation of labour migration policies among governments. The programme will specifically strengthen the capacity of the SADC Directorate on Social and Human Development and Special Programmes by creating a structure devoted to coordinating labour migration activities in the SADC. The funding required for 2004 is USD 511,350.

#### Transit and reintegration assistance to Mozambicans (TRAM): unaccompanied minors and women with children

The project will provide transit and reintegration assistance for unaccompanied minors and women with children who wish to return to their home communities following repatriation. It will also offer an assisted voluntary return (AVR) and a reintegration package for beneficiaries from the Lindela Repatriation Facility in South Africa. Beneficiaries will receive necessary accommodation and support at the Moamba Reception Centre for Unaccompanied Minors and Women with Children, while their home community is located, and a basic needs assessment is conducted to

determine suitable reintegration assistance to discourage them to re-emigrate. As a basic population stabilisation incentive, each beneficiary will receive a small reintegration grant. The funding required for 2004 is USD 500,000.

#### Research assessment of extra-regional migrant smuggling into Southern Africa

This research assessment will result in an overview of the smuggling of extra-regional migrants into Southern Africa, enabling IOM and other stakeholders to devise appropriate migration management strategies for governments in the region, to provide tailored assistance to stranded and exploited migrants, and to contribute to a general understanding of migration patterns in the SADC region. The funding required for 2004 is USD 110,000.

#### Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)

The project facilitates cooperation among SADC governments and contributes to regional migration management through a regional dialogue on migration. The long-term result is enhanced capacity of the participating countries to manage migration and a solid network for close and collaborative regional cooperation on migration-related issues. The funding required for 2004 is USD 50,000.

#### Southern African counter-trafficking assistance programme (SACTAP)

The programme aims to support and develop the capacity of governments and civil society in Southern Africa to prevent trafficking in persons, to protect victims, and to offer rehabilitative assistance and/or return and reintegration. IOM will: collect and analyse data for relevant governmental and non-governmental actors; develop an integrated referral and support network by organizing a series of training workshops for law enforcement officials and local NGO assistance providers; provide assistance options to victims choosing to return to their countries of origin and to those who wish to remain; and offer policy guidance to governments. The budget for this two-year project is USD 1,900,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 545,000.

#### Establishment of a Southern African migration monitoring information system (SAMMIS)

In the context of the current humanitarian crisis in the region, the project foresees the establishment of a dedicated monitoring mechanism to observe patterns and trends in population movements in select countries and cross-border migration zones. The information will allow for improved understanding of the relationship between migration, push and pull factors, food availability and locations of high-risk sexual behaviour and vulnerability patterns. Information obtained will be shared with governments and partner agencies to build migration knowledge capacity and serve as a basis for programming and policy dialogue. The budget for this two-year project is USD 440,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 220,000.

#### Migration for Development in Southern Africa (MIDA-SAP)

The project will strengthen the human resource base and attract intellectual and other resources of skilled Africans currently residing, working or studying outside their countries of origin. Preparatory work will include baseline studies of the target countries' human resources and investment needs, as well as diaspora capacity and willingness to support national development priorities. Return migration (permanent, temporary or "virtual") is a part of the MIDA concept. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,500,000.

## ANGOLA

### Migration issues

After the peace accord of 2002, the need for assistance for demobilized combatants, IDPs and refugees has risen to the fore. The Government of Angola has expressed interest in assistance from the international community through the UN system and IOM.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to strengthen long-term capacity to regain skills and other resources through temporary or permanent transfers with the Angolan diaspora.

### Project activities

#### Safe and orderly transportation and logistics assistance to returnees within Angola **CAP** (ANG-04/MS05)

As part of the CAP for Angola, this project will contribute to the effort of the Government of Angola to successfully resettle returning refugees. The funding required for 2004 is USD 12,847,105 (for further details, see CAP section).

#### Return, reinsertion and reintegration support to vulnerable returnees and displaced populations in Huambo, Kuanza Sul, Moxico, Kuando Kubango, Bié and Malanje provinces **CAP** (ANG-04/MS06)

As part of the CAP for Angola, this project will contribute to ensuring stable resettlement and reintegration of vulnerable populations. The funding required for 2004 is USD 5,935,264 (for further details, see CAP section).

#### Demobilization and reintegration assistance to trafficked child soldiers in Angola (DRATCSA)

This project will create several reception centres for demobilized child soldiers in Moxico province. In addition to the basic necessities, the reception centres will offer demobilized child soldiers medical and psychological counselling and skills training in areas such as agriculture, machinery repair and carpentry. Together with its partners, IOM will assist these children locate and return to their families and origin communities, where possible, with appropriate reintegration packages. In some cases, as in the case of orphaned children where family reunion is not possible, former child soldiers may be assisted for as long as three years or until they reach the age of majority. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,500,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ANGOLA  
USD 20,282,369

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

### Migration issues

Following the changes in the political situation of the region, the DRC continues to face many challenges relating to migration (refugee, IDP and border management issues). There is a need to improve and develop operational and capacity-building measures with specific emphasis on migration prevention through population stabilisation actions.

### Priorities and planned activities for 2004

- to contribute to the stabilisation of the population through the improvement of their living conditions.

### Project activities

#### Rehabilitation of community infrastructures–Pweto II–Democratic Republic of the Congo **CAP** (DRC-04/ER/101)

As part of the inter-agency consolidated appeal for the DRC, this project will contribute to increased stability and living conditions of local communities and improved access to potable water, sanitation, education, health and food security through rehabilitation of infrastructures in the Pweto area. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,250,000 (for further details, see CAP section).

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO USD 1,250,000

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Migration issues

The country is increasingly faced with migration issues challenging effective and humane migration management. As a relatively prosperous economy, it attracts both regular and irregular migration. The government admits freely that it is unable to cope with irregular migration and estimates that anywhere from two to eight million migrants in an irregular situation



may be in the country. Furthermore, the government is conscious of increasing trends in trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling and frivolous asylum claims. Because of its difficulties in dealing effectively with these flows, the government is also increasingly becoming vulnerable to corruption through international syndicates and individuals seeking entry. On the positive side, the authorities intend to address these challenges by building capacity and adjusting structures. Other challenges, posed in part by porous borders and high population mobility, concern migration and health—notably HIV/AIDS. Finally, the brain drain has gained much publicity recently and the government is working to manage the trend by encouraging recruiting countries to regulate their practices. On another level, South Africa is weighing the advantages and dilemmas of a proposed SADC protocol on the movement of persons in the region.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to assist the government to develop and implement effective HIV/AIDS prevention strategies; and
- to provide technical assistance in migration management.

#### Project activities

##### HIV/AIDS and cross-border migration in South Africa

The project will address migrant farm workers' vulnerability to HIV infection as a result of their mobility and human rights violations in two cross-border migration zones (Musina District Municipality (Limpopo Province) and Sekhukhune Cross-Boundary District Municipalities (Mpumalanga/Limpopo Provinces) in order to reduce the spread and impact of HIV infection on migrant populations in South Africa. Activities include information, education and communication interventions to reduce the vulnerability of migrants to HIV infection. Observation of cross-border movements and data collection will inform and enhance HIV/AIDS service delivery in the context of cross-border migration. The budget for this three-year project is USD 1,774,100. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000.

##### Technical cooperation with the South African Department of Health for the retention and replenishment of South African health workers

The project supports the government's strategy to improve the basic health service delivery in South Africa through developing effective strategies for retention of health workers, return of health workers living abroad and/or increased involvement of health workers living abroad in technical support programmes. Activities include a survey on internal migration patterns, review and improvement of existing recruitment and retention strategies, technical assistance on development of an efficient system for monitoring outward migration patterns of skilled health workers, and the development of a strategy for returns and transfer of skills available in the diaspora. The funding required for 2004 is USD 100,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA  
USD 400,000

## ZAMBIA

#### Migration issues

Due to its central location in the region, Zambia is vulnerable to various migration flows to and through its territory. As an active SADC and MDSA participant, the government has also been generously hosting hundreds of thousands of refugees from Angola, the DRC and the Great Lakes. During the last year, IOM has focussed on assisting with transport and logistical expertise during the repatriation of more than 65,000 Angolan returnees. Capacity building and other assistance for border management are expected to be initiated and Zambia will also benefit from regional initiatives on counter-trafficking and HIV/AIDS activities, as well as regional labour migration.

IOM activities have included data collection, capacity building and promotion of appropriate HIV/AIDS prevention in Ukwimi Resettlement Camp, a refugee camp in eastern Zambia.

Additionally, the government has identified the improvement of migration management systems as an important priority, including border inspection and training of immigration staff. IOM will conduct a technical assessment in early 2004 to support border management.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to assist return and reintegration of refugees in close collaboration with UNHCR and other partners;
- to develop effective prevention strategies to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS especially among refugees and other mobile populations; and
- to improve capacities to manage migration through provision of technical cooperation.

#### Project activities

##### Technical assistance in border management

The project will strengthen the capacity of four Zambian border posts with equipment and training of immigration officials. The overall objective is to establish an operational information system for the capture and analysis of data on entry to and from Zambia. This system will also link up with other demographic databases and facilitate regular contact with neighbouring countries. The funding required for 2004 is USD 338,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ZAMBIA  
USD 338,000

## ZIMBABWE

#### Migration issues

Zimbabwe is facing a multitude of interrelated and growing challenges of a political, socio-economic and environmental character. Erratic weather conditions, including drought, severely affected agricultural production in 2003 resulting in the displacement of approximately 160,000 farm worker families. With an average family size of five dependents, over 800,000 people lost their sustainable livelihood.

The economic crisis, with an annual inflation rate that stands at over 360 percent and general unemployment rates of over 70 percent, have led hundreds of thousands of Zimbabweans to migrate to bordering countries, principally South Africa and Botswana, in search of employment. Although the precise dimensions and impact of the ongoing brain drain have yet to be determined, the Zimbabwean government has recently sought to stem the tide with various policy measures. The education and health sectors appear to be the hardest hit although professionals in other sectors have been leaving in numbers.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to continue monitoring and stabilising mobile and vulnerable populations through direct humanitarian support as well as coordination and surveys, and to continue close relations with the government, UN partners and NGOs to this end;
- to develop, in collaboration with government authorities, activities designed to reduce the brain drain in key sectors such as health and education;
- to implement emergency assistance to mobile and vulnerable populations in Zimbabwe; and
- to continue to provide assistance to refugees from other African countries for resettlement in third countries in close collaboration with UNHCR.

#### Project activities

##### Emergency assistance to mobile and vulnerable populations in Zimbabwe CAP (ZIM-4/CSS01)

As part of the CAP for Zimbabwe, this project will contribute to addressing the growing and urgent food and non-food needs of mobile populations. The funding required for 2004 is USD 500,000 (for further details, see CAP section).

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ZIMBABWE  
USD 500,000

# 1.3 East and Horn of Africa

## EAST AFRICA

### Migration issues

Migration issues in East Africa are complex and challenging. They include large mobile populations of refugees, IDPs, labour migrants and migrants in an irregular situation. Arrangements are lacking for the management of labour migration within and between states and, therefore, need to be strengthened considerably. The management of national borders, including air, sea and land, is also evolving, as is a regular information exchange on migration. Governments have recognised this need and have called upon IOM to assist in facilitating inter-state cooperation.

As part of its regional approach, IOM has engaged regional bodies in dialogue and consultations to identify areas of mutual interest and to find common solutions for migration challenges in the region. In 2002, the IOM 1035 Facility enabled an IOM-government programme planning working (PPWS) session with all the countries of the Greater Horn region, and supported further follow-up to fully articulate the programming agenda. The 2002 PPWS was followed up by a second working session (June 2003, Addis Ababa), hiring of a temporary programme officer based at IOM Nairobi and onsite assessment in the three East African countries on possible technical cooperation in migration management programme action. The 2003 PPWS sought to further extend joint planning and responses to members' requests to IOM for support in migration management: It provided guidance and set the groundwork for likely donors of substantive programmes, including specification of practical areas for cooperation.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to develop sustained regional dialogue, regional approaches and country strategies for enhanced migration management;
- to enhance the capacity of governments in the region to reduce irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons;
- to provide technical assistance in addressing the health-related problems of mobile populations in cooperation with local and regional partners, including HIV/AIDS, STIs and other health issues;
- to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of governments to foster social and economic development;
- to provide humanitarian and post-conflict assistance to vulnerable populations; and
- to implement joint regional workshops on migration/refugee management issues and conduct research on select migration issues.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### Capacity building to reduce irregular migration and enhance security in East Africa and the Greater Horn (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda)

The project for East Africa and the Greater Horn will significantly strengthen the capabilities of the five participating countries to improve national and regional security through the enhancement of their ability to efficiently manage migration flows and other mobile populations. This will be possible through the establishment of a regional resource to assess the policy and legislative framework that supports migration management processes, including visa issuance, and document and border controls. The project will identify and disseminate relevant legislative, regulatory, and operational enhancements that could further facilitate effective management of migration and reduce irregular movements. It will establish and strengthen in-service national training capacities including such topics as document fraud, investigative and inspection techniques, and best practices to combat migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons. Through the establishment and strengthening of national and regional working groups, the project will facilitate information exchange and the sharing of best practices for

addressing irregular migration and international security matters. The budget for Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda is USD 2,230,000. Funding required to extend this initiative to Djibouti and Ethiopia is USD 1,530,000.

### Regional counter-trafficking project for research and awareness raising on human trafficking in East and Horn of Africa

The project aims to support government efforts in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia in the prevention of trafficking in human beings by initially conducting exploratory research in the target countries to assess the magnitude and extent of the problem. This project will build capacity to develop preventive and counter-trafficking initiatives. Strategic recommendations based on the research results will be formulated and will be presented and discussed at various workshops with governments, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders. The funding required for 2004 is USD 950,278.

### Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) East African Community (EAC)–Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania

This project falls within the framework of the MIDA programme and pertains specifically to the EAC. In order to ensure the active involvement of target/beneficiary countries, a consultative workshop will be organized to increase awareness and support for the MIDA programme amongst the EAC member countries, potential donors and other stakeholders. The MIDA EAC awareness workshop will be followed by identification of critical skills, expertise, know-how and possible investment opportunities. The final objective will be a discussion and formulation of a common strategic approach on the modalities for mobilization and utilisation of diaspora resources, future project implementation and subsequent endorsement by EAC members. The funding required for 2004 is USD 50,000.

### Promoting the sustainable mobilization of Great Lakes expatriate highly-qualified and skilled human capital from the European Union to their countries of origin (Burundi, the DRC and Rwanda)

This project seeks to assist the European Union to develop its own approach toward migration management, in particular, for integrated reintegration and permanent return programmes tailored to the needs of the Great Lakes region and within a comprehensive strategy linking migration management to development policy. It will contribute to reversing brain drain trends and to facilitate "brain gain", by contributing to rehabilitation, poverty reduction, stabilisation and orderly migration processes in the region. Pending approval by the EU, the co-financing required for 2004 is USD 438,844 (€ 404,614). Please see also section on EU/ HLWG co-financing for details.

### Capacity building in migration health CAP (GLR-04/H01)

As part of the CAP for the Great Lakes region, this project will assist participating countries to harmonise and expand their ability to intervene effectively to stop the spread of HIV in the Great Lakes region and to assist the Great Lakes Initiative on AIDS (GLIA) participating countries' national AIDS control programmes. The funding required for 2004 is USD 50,000. (for further details, see CAP section).

### Capacity-building programme for the secretariat of the GLIA–Safari Safi project

At the request of the GLIA Secretariat and UNAIDS, IOM will provide technical assistance and guidance for the establishment of a documentation, information exchange system, a review of Safari Safi projects already implemented in Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania, and set up a workshop to harmonise strategies and tools among involved countries. The funding required for 2004 is USD 282,680.

### Cross-border regional initiative for HIV/AIDS among mobile populations in East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) CAP (GLR-04/H02)

As part of the CAP for the Great Lakes region, this project will assist in coordinating HIV/AIDS projects in the three East African countries in order to create a pioneering regional initiative addressing HIV/AIDS among mobile and displaced populations. The project will also contribute

to regional policy consensus on the issue among international and national agencies and governments. The funding required for 2004 is USD 411,000 (for further details, see CAP section).

## KENYA

### Migration issues

Labour migration and regular and irregular migration are of growing concern to the Government of Kenya. The management of labour migration and the health challenges of mobile populations are key components in discussions with relevant government institutions and interested stakeholders. Appropriate mechanisms to design and implement measures promoting regular migration and controlling irregular flows are under review.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to strengthen the capacity of the government to develop a comprehensive mechanism for the management of labour migration; technical assistance and support to the government to establish a foreign employment policy and placement bureau as well as establish an effective labour market information system;
- to assist the government in its management of irregular migration and border control, including counter-trafficking;
- to address the health-related needs and requirements of Kenya's mobile populations, integrate the health requirements of mobile populations into national and regional HIV/AIDS strategies;
- to provide technical assistance and cooperation in developing a comprehensive approach to migration information systems;
- to undertake research and outline strategies to combat migrant smuggling and human trafficking; and
- to assist the government in the implementation of the migration for development programme with particular emphasis on the mobilization and utilisation of Kenyan diaspora remittances for development.

### Project activities

#### Establishing employment policy and administration mechanisms for a foreign employment bureau

This two-year project will identify technical, professional and managerial skills oversupplied in the Kenyan labour market to establish a database of Kenyans wishing to travel abroad to take up vacant positions overseas. IOM will provide technical assistance and training to the Ministry of Labour to implement the project. The project will be coordinated with the relevant labour and employment institutions of the sending and receiving countries in order to streamline the process for a more orderly and managed regular migration. The government and interested receiving countries, particularly in the West and the Gulf States, will look at the possibility of establishing a bilateral labour agreement for the temporary migration of Kenyan professionals. In addition, technical assistance will be provided for the review of the proposed draft employment policy as well as the establishment of an effective labour market information system. The funding required for 2004 is USD 236,250.

#### Migration for Development in Kenya (MIDKE)

The overall objective of the MIDKE programme is to assist in strengthening the institutional capacity in Kenya to manage and realise development goals through the transfer of relevant skills, financial and other resources of Kenyans in the diaspora. The project will also seek to strengthen and build private/public sector partnerships and with donors and other relevant agencies. The government has requested IOM to provide technical support in exploring more innovative and creative ways to harness the skills and financial resources of Kenyans in the diaspora through synergies developed among these partners. The total budget for the five-year programme is USD 3,467,022. The funding required for 2004 is USD 730,565.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR KENYA  
USD 966,815

## UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

### Migration issues

Tanzania's geographical location and relative political stability have made the country a haven for refugees and IDPs from neighbouring countries. Governments in the sub-region continue to search for a common rationale and process to regulate and decrease irregular movements, as well as to harness their cooperative efforts on enforcement and reach common agreements on labour migration. To date, however, progress has been limited to largely unilateral actions and occasional bilateral initiatives. For Tanzania, the gradually re-emerging EAC could play a meaningful role in these areas of migration management.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to assist the government in migration management, including irregular migration, border management and counter-trafficking;
- to address the health-related needs and requirements of mobile populations in Tanzania;
- to complement the efforts of the public and private sector institutions to access the human, financial and other resources of Tanzanian nationals in the diaspora;
- to provide technical assistance to develop a comprehensive approach to migration information systems;
- to undertake research and outline strategies to combat migrant smuggling and human trafficking; and
- to assist the government in the implementation of a migration for development programme with particular emphasis on the mobilization and utilisation of Tanzania diaspora remittances for investment and development.

### Project activities

#### Migration for Development in Tanzania (MIDTA)

In Tanzania, a new labour exchange centre in Dar es Salaam has been created to provide labour market services for job seekers and employers. The centre's primary function is to match skills, experience, education and job seekers with employer requirements. However, there have been many identified job vacancies for which the required skills and expertise cannot be found in the country. In view of the identified skills gaps and shortages within the labour market, the government intends to identify skilled Tanzanians abroad to meet national employment needs and requirements and, as such, has requested IOM's technical support to facilitate the transfer of human and financial resources. Collaborating with public and private sector institutions, a five-year MIDTA programme has been formulated targeting Tanzanian nationals in the diaspora. The total budget for the five-year programme is USD 3,595,386. The funding required for 2004 is USD 620,530.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
USD 620,530

## UGANDA

### Migration issues

The geographic location and political relationship between Uganda and its neighbours continues to generate migratory concerns for the Government of Uganda, with recent developments in the DRC, presidential and parliamentary elections in Rwanda, and hope for peace in the Sudan likely to affect migration patterns regionally.

The Government of Uganda is keen to continue the return of Ugandan refugees from the Sudan and is interested in opportunities that would voluntarily return refugees hosted in Uganda. Additionally, interest has been expressed for continued IOM support for the Amnesty Commission and the Department of Disaster Management and Preparedness for

capacity building in disaster management, including for IDPs. Finally, Uganda wishes to proactively address the issue of labour migration and to improve border management of regular and irregular migration.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to assist and enhance the capacity of government agencies and institutions in migration management including counter-trafficking and facilitate inter-state cooperation;
- to assist the government in its peace initiatives by enhancing the capacity of local institutions to address the social and political challenges posed by returning rebels and former combatants;
- to provide return and reintegration assistance to Ugandan former combatants from abroad along with technical support to the Amnesty Commission; and
- to enhance the institutional and technical capacity of the government to effectively harness the human, financial and other resources of Ugandan nationals in the diaspora.

#### Project activities

##### Institutional capacity building and training for disaster management and preparedness **CAP** (UGA-04/CSS02)

As part of the CAP for Uganda, this project will contribute to institutional capacity building and training for disaster management and preparedness of the Government of Uganda. The funding required for 2004 is USD 525,000 (for further details, see CAP section).

##### Relief and return planning for resettlement assistance to IDPs in northern Uganda **CAP** (UGA-04/P/HR/RL01)

As part of the CAP for Uganda, this project will advocate for protection of and access to IDPs, as well as the collection of data for better relief and return planning. The funding required for 2004 is USD 615,000 (for further details, see CAP section).

##### Demobilization, repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of reporters and children under the Amnesty Act 2000 **CAP** (UGA-04/MS01)

As part of the CAP for Uganda, this project will contribute to the efforts of the Government of Uganda and the international community to consolidate peace and stability through the return and reintegration of reporters and children to normal civilian life in Uganda. The funding required for 2004 is USD 745,000 (for further details, see CAP section).

##### Counter-trafficking in Uganda

Following IOM-funded preliminary research, partnership is being sought with local NGOs and the Ministry for Gender, Labour and Social Development to develop a plan of action for addressing the issue of trafficking in Uganda. This will result from a comprehensive study of Uganda as a sending, destination and transit country for trafficking victims, and culminating in a stakeholder workshop to define counter-trafficking strategies including awareness raising and mass information. The funding required for 2004 is USD 55,000.

##### Migration for Development in Uganda (MIDU)

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. The project targets 250 Ugandan professionals over a five-year period for physical or "virtual" return, reintegration or investment in the Ugandan economy. The budget for the five-year project is USD 2,358,056. The funding required for 2004 is USD 653,450.

##### Labour migration project

The project will provide technical support to build government capacity for the protection of Ugandan citizens working abroad and the expansion of legal labour migration opportunities for the benefit and development of the country. The project will assist the government to develop effective technical cooperation mechanisms on labour migration management and skills utilisation, including relevant policies and bilateral agreements with countries hosting Ugandan migrants, and will implement a migrant selection unit. The funding required for 2004 is USD 60,000.

## HORN OF AFRICA

#### Migration issues

The Horn of Africa—Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan—has long been characterised by political and social instability. Since 1999, the region has witnessed some positive developments due to the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development's peace initiatives. However, one major defining characteristic for the countries in the Horn remains their lack of capacity for dealing with migration issues.

Population movements in the region are the consequence of a complex pattern of interacting national and regional conditions. Important migration issues to be addressed include brain drain, IDPs and the demobilization, return and reintegration of former combatants. Addressing the migration issues of the region is, therefore, essential for the future positive development of the area and represents a valuable contribution to local peace initiatives and post-conflict rehabilitation.

With the advancement of peace negotiations in the Sudan, there is a corresponding increase in opportunities for large-scale return and reintegration of IDPs. According to UN research, there are an estimated 350,000 IDPs living throughout Somalia, and it has been a great challenge to access many areas throughout Somalia due to security situation. It is hoped that with a successful conclusion of the peace process, the international humanitarian community will be in a better position to address the urgent needs of IDPs and other vulnerable groups.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to assist the government to manage effectively irregular migration and cross-border movement including counter-trafficking and migration- and health-related issues such as HIV/AIDS;
- to enhance the technical and institutional capacity of governments towards social and economic development through the utilisation of human and financial resources of nationals in the diaspora;
- to provide humanitarian assistance for the return and reintegration of IDPs, returnees and demobilized soldiers, including child soldiers and abducted women and children;
- to undertake research and outline strategies to combat migrant smuggling and human trafficking;
- to integrate the health requirements of mobile populations into national and regional HIV/AIDS strategies; and
- to develop programmes to integrate the skills and financial resources of the diaspora into the national development and rehabilitation process.

## ERITREA

#### Migration issues

For many decades, Eritrea has experienced significant human and economic loss from the war that began in 1962. As many Eritreans fled the country to seek refuge elsewhere, the country has been drained of valuable human resources.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to support the Government of Eritrea's efforts for post-conflict national reconstruction and rehabilitation through return and reintegration assistance to Eritrean nationals in the diaspora; and
- to match the need for human resources in Eritrea with those of Eritrean nationals in the diaspora and support them with necessary return and reintegration assistance.

#### Project activities

##### Migration for Development (MIDA)—Eritrea

MIDA Eritrea has been endorsed as a capacity-building programme appropriate for the post-conflict situation and compatible with EU country strategies and priorities in Eritrea. While there is the need for bilateral resource mobilization for MIDA implementation in Eritrea, it is recognised that the political relationship between the government and potential donors, including

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR UGANDA  
USD 2,653,450

the European Union, is challenging. The government is expected to fulfil certain conditions in accordance with and as a signatory to the Cotonou Agreement although the Eighth European Development Fund (EDF) decision has been put on hold. However, the MIDA Eritrea programme is expected to benefit from capacity-building funds available under the Ninth EDF. Although the political impasse has not been fully resolved, it is hoped that ongoing dialogue might result in mutual understanding and agreement for the preparatory phase of the project to begin. The budget for this five-year programme is USD 2,246,925. The funding required for 2004 is USD 645,250.

### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ERITREA USD 645,250

## ETHIOPIA

### Migration issues

Migration issues in Ethiopia include IDPs and refugees, the growing problem of trafficking, the link between communicable disease and mobile populations, and an overall HIV/AIDS prevalence affecting approximately 10 percent of the population. The combined challenge of rehabilitation and post-conflict development is an increasing concern.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to contribute to the development of a regional approach and country-specific strategies for migration management;
- to assist the government and partners to address migration, with particular regard for vulnerable population groups such as refugees, IDPs and other migrants;
- to enhance the institutional and technical capacities of the government to utilise the human and financial resources of Ethiopian nationals in the diaspora for national reconstruction and rehabilitation;
- to develop effective intervention and prevention strategies including regional mechanisms to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS, particularly among mobile populations including IDPs; and
- to address the problem of trafficking in women and children into and out of the country.

### Project activities

#### HIV/AIDS prevention in mobile populations along the high-risk corridor

The purpose of this project is to continue HIV/AIDS prevention strategies on the two major Ethiopian-Djibouti trucking routes, often referred to as the "High-Risk Corridor". This project will promote capacity building and sustainability of existing government health institutions and community-based structures in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia. Management of STIs, confidential HIV counselling, voluntary counselling and HIV testing, and behaviour change communication activities will be provided to transport workers, female sex workers and the affected sedentary population. The project was initiated with funding from Save the Children USA and began in September 2003. Funding required for 2004 is USD 38,959.

#### HIV/AIDS awareness campaign in the southern nations and nationalities people regional state (SNNP) in Ethiopia

This project will implement large-scale HIV/AIDS awareness-raising and advocacy strategies among rural communities in the SNNP. The project will promote capacity building and sustainability of local government administrative structures and health institutions, as well as lead to the expansion of existing anti-AIDS clubs. Members of target groups will be trained as peer educators and flexible dissemination strategies will be implemented to address HIV/AIDS issues. The project began implementation in 2003 with the support of the Government of Ireland. The funding required for 2004 is USD 133,810.

#### Reintegration of IDPs in Somali region

IOM is leading an inter-agency mission aimed at producing reintegration strategies for IDPs in Somali region, particularly for the more than 90,000 displaced residing in camps. The project will produce active links between

camp dwellers and the traditional and administrative authorities in their areas of origin. Through these links, the needs of the reintegrating population will be defined, assistance will be channelled and capacity developed of local community structures. The project began in March 2003 with funds from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The funding required for 2004 is USD 800,000.

#### Debterachin—"our exercise book"—Mitigating HIV/AIDS and trafficking: getting female students involved in the process

The project seeks to sensitise female students on pertinent issues regarding HIV/AIDS and trafficking through information disseminated on the cover pages of exercise books to be distributed to students entering grades 7-10. Complementary information will be distributed through cartoon booklets, and posters and leaflets in schools and to teachers. Media coverage through youth groups will reinforce these messages and broaden the target group. In order to create sustainability, the project will build the capacity of teachers through training, enabling them to further sensitise and train current and new students. The funding required for 2004 is USD 283,276.

#### Be informed! Countering trafficking through information

The Be informed! project aims to acquaint potential migrants and victims of trafficking, their families and the community at large with issues related to irregular migration and trafficking, enabling them to make informed decisions related to migration. At the same time, the project will raise awareness among government officials and NGOs working in migration and trafficking, in order to build capacity and sensitise them on counter-trafficking initiatives. Information is disseminated through brochures, calendars, billboards, photo booklets, radio programmes, educational drama performances and a capacity-building workshop. The funding for 2004 is USD 50,000.

#### Return and reintegration of stranded Ethiopian women and girls

The project provides return and reintegration assistance to Ethiopian women and girls who are stranded in Lebanon and other main destination countries. The project seeks to develop effective and sustainable mechanisms to protect, return and reintegrate the target group in close cooperation with concerned government authorities, NGOs and international organizations. In addition, the project aims to strengthen institutional capacity of Ethiopian governmental officials and agencies in migration management. The budget for this two-year project is USD 455,752. Funding required for 2004 is USD 205,804.

#### Mobilization of human and other resources from the Ethiopian diaspora for the development of the country of origin

The project aims to harness the experience, knowledge, and financial and other resources of Ethiopians in the diaspora for social and economic development in Ethiopia. It will boost Ethiopia's institutional capacity, re-launch the organization and investment of remittances, encourage the private sector to create jobs, contribute to the development of human resources, mainly by upgrading social sectors such as vocational training, education and health. A strategy for resource mobilization will be defined to benefit target sectors and enhancing the possible active engagement of Ethiopian nationals, particularly those residing in Italy. Project activities include capacity enhancement through the establishment of a website and record/database of the Ethiopian diaspora, information dissemination, networking with key stakeholders, identification of priority needs, fostering investment and job creation. The budget for this three-year project is USD 1,331,428. The funding required for 2004 is USD 443,800.

### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ETHIOPIA USD 1,955,649

## SOMALIA

### Migration issues

In 2002, the UN Joint Action and Recovery Plan for Somalia was finalised. Within this framework, issues of protection and integration of IDPs, returnees and demobilized militia have been identified as priority objectives. One of the specific areas to be focused on in the realm of protection and integration is that of

increased economic opportunities. IOM completed two assessment surveys in 2002, which resulted in useful and practical information on various aspects of life in Somalia, such as professional sectors, training activities and available micro-credit schemes. This has been a useful undertaking, as the diaspora is a key part of the Somali economy, particularly in Somaliland where returning Somalis have brought new businesses and technologies and have become an important part of the economy.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to provide support for reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts including the return of qualified Somalis;
- to create sustainable employment opportunities for vulnerable populations including returnees, the displaced and low-income persons;
- to support micro-financing schemes and other income-generating activities; and
- to facilitate reintegration of Somali nationals returning to Somalia.

#### Project activities

##### Support for the reintegration of Somalis returning to Somaliland CAP (SOM-04/ER/I03B)

As part of the CAP for Somalia, this project will enhance integration of returnees and foster contributions to reconstruction and development in Hargeisa, Somaliland. The funding required for 2004 is USD 677,138 (for further details, see CAP section).

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SOMALIA  
USD 677,138

## SUDAN

#### Migration issues

Population movement in the Sudan is the consequence of a complex pattern of interacting national and regional conditions. Social tensions and human insecurity related to the 20-year civil war, economic conditions, persistent drought and increased desertification are all issues that impact migration patterns and have resulted in the loss of state capacity to manage migration. Important migration issues to be addressed include the brain drain, IDPs and refugees.

Recent developments in the peace process have raised hopes for the possible larger-scale return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs and refugees. A UN country team is developing a new country strategy to address the various needs of IDPs, including local integration, resettlement and reintegration. At the request of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), IOM supports the establishment of an inter-agency task force to facilitate efforts to find durable solutions for IDPs. The reintegration of demobilized soldiers and combatants, including the specific needs of child soldiers, will be key for peace-building efforts.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to facilitate the sustainable return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees;
- to support peace-building efforts through the return and reinsertion of former combatants, Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) abducted women and children;
- to strengthen the capacity of public and private sector institutions;
- to provide return assistance to LRA reporters from the Sudan to Uganda; and
- to provide technical assistance and cooperation to the government to design and include a migration for development programme in its national indicative programme for implementation.

#### Project activities

##### Migration for development in the Sudan (MIDA)

In view of the importance of the brain drain, various mechanisms and initiatives have been put in place to ensure the timely and successful transfer of skills and financial resources of Sudanese professionals in the diaspora. A comprehensive database containing relevant information on Sudanese leaving the country, as well as those living abroad, has already been established and an assessment of skills needed in the public and private sectors will be undertaken. The budget for three-year project is USD 1,319,220. The funding required for 2004 is USD 439,740.

##### IDP return and reintegration in the Sudan CAP (SUD-04/CSS01 (TR-QS))

As part of the CAP for the Sudan, this project will support the return and reintegration of IDPs with emphasis on the absorptive capacity of return communities and the sustainability of return. The funding required for 2004 is USD 10,850,000 (for further details, see CAP section).

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SUDAN  
USD 11,289,740

## 1.4 West Africa

#### Migration issues

A policy on free movement of people requires the 15 member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to eradicate all obstacles to the free movement and residence of ECOWAS nationals within the community.

Trafficking in persons has particular relevance for the region, specifically in minors and women. IOM currently implements projects in Ghana, Mali, and Nigeria to address these issues and plans to expand the scope of its counter-trafficking activities with a regional counter-trafficking and HIV/AIDS programme.

IOM has also begun demobilization and reintegration activities for former combatants in Guinea-Bissau and reintegration activities for IDPs in Sierra Leone. Likewise, third country nationals (TCNs) affected by the political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire receive assistance from IOM's regional programme with similar activities planned in Liberia. Projects comprise capacity building, and reinsertion and reintegration activities in cooperation with local authorities.

These post-conflict activities tie in well with the fourth theme of the ECOWAS/IOM programme: migration, human security and regional stability.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to provide training and support to national and regional institutions in migration management through a West African regional consultative process—MIDWA (Migration Dialogue for West Africa);
- to increase awareness of migration phenomena in West Africa by promoting data collection and encouraging information exchange;
- to support the countries in the region in their fight against trafficking in people;
- to implement programmes on mobilization of migrants' savings for local development in select pilot countries throughout the region;
- to establish programmes on HIV/AIDS and migration; and
- to assist governments with the implementation of transition programmes for war-affected populations.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### Emergency repatriation of TCNs at risk and stranded in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia **CAP** (WA-04/P/R/RL02)

As part of the CAP for West Africa, this regional project will provide logistics and transportation assistance to TCNs stranded in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,310,000 (for further details, see CAP section).

### West African regional consultative process (MIDWA)

MIDWA serves to address the following themes, such as trafficking in persons, labour migration (MIDA), data collection and research through the development of the Permanent Observatory on International Migration in West Africa and migration, human security and regional stability. The project will bring together officials from the region to exchange information, develop common policies and study conditions for eventual common actions. IOM will organize regional meetings and workshops for member states' senior officials and technical experts, and assist in elaborating operational projects to provide a comprehensive strategy addressing the four themes. A workshop on the harmonisation of migration legislation among ECOWAS members is planned to continue the work of the 2002 workshop. The funding required for 2004 is USD 350,000.

### Permanent observatory on international migration in West Africa (POIMWA)

Following recommendations of the Dakar Conference in October 2000, work was begun on establishing in Senegal a pilot phase of the POIMWA. In 2004, IOM plans to expand the pilot phase of the observatory in Senegal and establish the permanent observatory in other states of the region. The funding required for 2004 is USD 600,000.

### Regional programme against trafficking in women and minors in West and Central Africa

The main activities of the project are capacity building and technical cooperation with concerned government and non-governmental counterparts at the national and local level to strengthen counter-trafficking cooperation structures and capacity. The project will assist victims of trafficking to rehabilitate and reintegrate, as well as find sustainable income alternatives to trafficking. The families and communities of the victims of trafficking will also receive assistance with income-generating alternatives to trafficking. Finally the project will carry out targeted awareness-raising activities at the national and community levels and link up with other IOM counter-trafficking measures in countries of destination. The funding required for 2004 is USD 5,370,640.

### West African regional law enforcement project: the fight against trafficking in persons

The alarming number of victims of trafficking in West Africa coupled with its inhumanity, especially for vulnerable children and young women, demonstrates the need for greater cooperation in the field of law enforcement throughout the region. Through a series of workshops and training sessions, national law enforcement agencies of ECOWAS member states can reduce the overall numbers of trafficking cases in the region as well as expand protection services to the vulnerable populations. The strategy includes increasing awareness of trafficking among law enforcement officials, enhancing investigative techniques, improving inter-state cooperation, and harmonising legislation on smuggling and trafficking. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,264,455.

### Transport assistance to TCNs and Guinean nationals **CAP** (GUI-04/CSS02)

As part of the CAP for Guinea, this project will provide transport and logistical assistance to TCNs and Guinean nationals returning from war-affected areas in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. The funding required for 2004 is USD 688,487 (for further details, see CAP section).

### Integrated project for community rehabilitation and social mobilization for peace building in south and southeast Guinea **CAP** (GUI-04/ER/I01AB)

As part of the CAP for Guinea, this project will contribute to create the conditions conducive to the reintegration of populations in the disaster-affected areas, extend assistance to populations of the host areas and contribute to peace consolidation. The funding required for 2004 is USD 819,082 (for further details, see CAP section).

## BENIN

### Migration issues

Benin is a country of six million inhabitants, more than 50 percent of whom are below the age of 18. According to UNDP's Human Development Report, the country ranks among the poorest in the world. Less than 40 percent of children attend school. 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 other countries in the region serves as a pull factor for families struggling to survive. The skills and experiences gained by these individuals could benefit Benin's development programme.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to assist the government in its drive for sustainable development through skills transfer from the Beninese diaspora;
- to assist the government to assess migration management issues;
- to assist the government in understanding the resource potential of its diaspora; and
- to strengthen national capacity in exploiting these resources.

### Project activities

Mobilizing the human resources of the Beninese diaspora (MIDA-Benin) IOM, in collaboration with the Government of Benin, 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 between Beninese. The budget for this three-year project is USD 2,500,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,000,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BENIN  
USD 1,000,000

## BURKINA FASO

### Migration issues

According to UNDP's 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. Many Burkinabè have sought economic opportunities elsewhere, as the demand for cheap labour in other countries in the region serves as a pull factor for families struggling to survive. The skills and experience gained by these individuals could benefit Burkina's development programme.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to assist the government in its drive for sustainable development through skills transfer from the Burkinabè diaspora;
- to assist the government to better understand migration management issues; and
- to strengthen national capacity in exploiting potential resources of its diaspora.

### Project activities

#### Mobilizing the human resources of the Burkinabé diaspora (MIDA-Burkina Faso)

IOM, in collaboration with the Government of Burkina Faso, will develop a computerised database of qualified individuals of Burkina Faso origin interested in participating in this skills transfer programme. The exchange of information by participants will lead to a better understanding of the realities of life in Burkina Faso and foster greater contact between Burkinabès. The budget for this three-year project is USD 2,500,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,000,000.

#### Assistance in the reinsertion of Burkina nationals from Côte d'Ivoire **CAP** (BUF-04/ER/I04)

As part of the CAP for Côte d'Ivoire + 3, this project will contribute to the reinsertion of repatriates and build the capacity of government institutions in charge of providing assistance to the returnees. The funding required for 2004 is USD 2,568,604 (for further details, see CAP section).

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
BURKINA FASO USD 3,568,604

## 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 estimated number of Cape Verdean emigrants totals 600,000 living in the United States, 250,000 in Portugal and 80,000 in other parts of Europe and Africa. Many have maintained social and economic ties with Cape Verde while building new lives abroad. The government has expressed a strong interest in mobilizing the diaspora to contribute towards its national development plan.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to assist the government in promoting the development of its country through skills transfer from the Cape Verdean diaspora;
- to assist the government to better understand migration management issues; and
- to assist the government in understanding the resource potential of its diaspora.

### Project activities

#### Mobilizing the human resources of the Cape Verdean diaspora (MIDA - Cape Verde)

IOM, in collaboration with the Government of Cape Verde, will develop a computerised database of qualified individuals of Cape Verdean origin interested in participating in this skills transfer programme. The exchange of information by participants will lead to a better understanding of the realities of life in Cape Verde and foster greater contact between Cape Verdeans. The budget for this three-year project is USD 3,200,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,200,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CAPE VERDE  
USD 1,200,000

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

### Migration issues

The civil war that began in Côte d'Ivoire on 19 September 2002 has led to the displacement of an estimated 1.5 million people. Many of these remain stranded in war zones very close to the frontline and others have moved to the region of Yamoussoukro where UN agencies and NGOs are already

providing some emergency assistance. Current capacity to address the most urgent needs of this war-affected group is still insufficient. Partners and government institutions have requested the contribution and participation of IOM in order to cover existing gaps in logistical, shelter and non-food items distribution. One of the more urgent requirements for IDPs is the need to relocate them away from the frontline to safer zones.

The government has expressed concern about the lack of skills necessary to contribute to the rebuilding and the sustainable development of the country. Many Ivoirians have sought better security and economic opportunities elsewhere. The skills and experiences gained by the diaspora could benefit Côte d'Ivoire's development programme.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to contribute to the most urgent needs created by the security situation, and to reinforce the capacity of the humanitarian response to the emergency needs of the most vulnerable war-affected population;
- to reinforce existing local capacity in coping with the humanitarian crisis;
- to assist the government in its drive for rebuilding and sustainable development through skills transfer from the Côte d'Ivoire diaspora;
- to reinforce existing local capacity of assistance to beneficiaries in temporary relocation areas; and
- to assist the government to better understand migration management issues and the resource potential of its diaspora, and strengthen national capacity in exploiting these resources.

### Project activities

#### Support for the return and resettlement of internally displaced TCNs and Ivorian nationals in Côte d'Ivoire **CAP** (CIV-04/MS04)

As part of the CAP for Côte d'Ivoire + 3, this project will provide assistance to TCNs to return to their communities of origin. The funding required for 2004 is USD 3,070,000 (for further details, see CAP section).

#### Mobilizing the human resources of the Ivorian diaspora (MIDA-Côte d'Ivoire)

IOM, in collaboration with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, will develop a computerised database of qualified individuals of Ivorian origin interested in participating in this skills transfer programme. The exchange of information by participants will lead to a better understanding of the realities of life and the rebuilding of Côte d'Ivoire, and will foster greater contact between Ivoirians. The budget for this three-year project is USD 2,500,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,000,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CÔTE D'IVOIRE  
USD 4,070,000

## GHANA

### Migration issues

The Government of Ghana has encouraged its nationals to seek education and training in institutions in Europe and North America in order that they may contribute to the socio-economic development of the country upon their return. After training, many of the qualified nationals pursue additional specialisation, professional experience and/or employment opportunities. Unfortunately after working abroad for some time, they often find it difficult to return home thereby creating a shortage of human resources. Furthermore, many locally-trained Ghanaian professionals leave the country to seek better economic opportunities in Europe and North America. The Government of Ghana is therefore very much interested in promoting the return of skilled/qualified nationals in the diaspora.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to support the government in the transfer and effective utilisation of skills, financial and other resources of Ghanaians in the diaspora; and
- to promote small and medium investment from the Ghanaian diaspora for the most profitable and self-sustainable economic ventures in line with endorsed priority sectors through the Ghana Investment Promotion Centre.



### Project activities

#### Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA–Ghana)

In June 2003, a MIDA pilot phase was begun in Ghana and funded by the Italian government. The pilot project is evaluating specific areas for small and medium enterprise activities implementation, which will be recommended for feasibility and self-sustainability to the Ghanaian diaspora in Italy. MIDA–Ghana will move to full implementation phase with financial and institutional involvement of all concerned stakeholders (e.g., Ghanaian diaspora, Italian and Ghanaian governments). The project will also support other aspects of MIDA–Ghana implementation objectives including virtual/telework, sequenced/repeated visits and permanent transfers. The funding required for 2004 is USD 600,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR GHANA  
USD 600,000

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### Migration issues

Military confrontation in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau destabilised national institutions to the detriment of economic and social networks. The extent of human loss and the barbarity of these events have profoundly traumatised society. The government's post-conflict reconstruction strategy was inspired by the Programme of National Reconciliation and Reconstruction, as presented to the Consultative Group of Geneva. The strategy has three axes: construction of peace; re-lance the economy; and promotion of reforms. The Group designated the World Bank to coordinate the intervention by international partners and to manage financial resources. A demobilization and reintegration programme of former combatants was considered indispensable for the consolidation of peace and as a prerequisite for development.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to provide technical assistance that carries over to the new programme calendar in order to attain the goals of the programme plan;
- to train, supervise, and follow-up the activities developed in the framework of the reintegration sector, notably the reintegration funds;
- to manage the database and utilise its information; and
- to analyse a sample of reintegration projects.

### Project activities

#### Project extension for technical assistance and for l'Unité de Gestion Financière et d'Acquisitions (UGFA)

To ensure success for the reintegration process, the extension of technical assistance for UGFA is needed. A technical assistant will support the execution of activities of the Programme for Demobilization, Transition and Reintegration. In addition, the programme includes a continuous and permanent support for a data management information system established by IOM concerning the follow up and control of reintegration activities and transparent fund management. Technical assistance will be complemented by experts' monitoring and evaluating the impact of the programme. The funding required for 2004 is USD 230,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR GUINEA-BISSAU  
USD 230,000

## LIBERIA

### Migration issues

On 17 June 2003, the Liberian government and the two rebel movements, Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) and Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL), signed a ceasefire agreement paving

the way for comprehensive peace talks and the formation of a transitional government. On 11 August 2003, President Charles Taylor resigned, yet many questions remain about the situation in Liberia. The delivery of humanitarian assistance becomes complicated as people continue to seek safety. The sooner additional transport facilities are placed on the ground, the quicker relief will reach the intended destinations and target beneficiaries will reach their areas of origin or intended settlement. Moreover, approximately 10,500 TCNs are in Liberian camps and host communities located at Harper and Pleebo in Maryland County, Zwedru in Grand Gedeh County, and Saclepea in Nimba County.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to facilitate the planning of current humanitarian and post-conflict requirements;
- to assist West African TCNs stranded in Liberia as a result of the civil war in Côte d'Ivoire to return to their countries of origin;
- to design and establish a comprehensive database to generate statistics for the assessment of former combatants; and
- to provide a reliable and effective transport system for the safe and orderly return of displaced persons and returnees to their communities of origin.

### Project activities

#### IDP return and reinsertion assistance in the communities of origin and emergency assistance to temporary settlements **CAP** (LIB-04/MS03)

As part of the CAP for Liberia, this project will ensure that IDPs are transported to their areas of origin in a dignified and organized manner and will address their most immediate basic needs for reinsertion in their communities of origin. The funding required for 2004 is USD 6,005,600 (for further details, see CAP section).

#### Registration and socio-economic demographic survey of former combatants and militia groups in Liberia

The project will establish a database and make available information on the socio-economic profiles of disarmed and demobilized former combatants, which will facilitate the planning of current humanitarian resource requirements as well as future resettlement transport and other reintegration needs. Based on the survey data, the project will establish a crucial database and update present needs and future reintegration programming activities to best serve the beneficiaries, host and return communities, donors and other stakeholders. Technical assistance for the monitoring of humanitarian assistance to former combatants will also be provided. The funding required for 2004 is USD 225,860.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR LIBERIA  
USD 6,231,460

## MALI

### Migration issues

Migration management represents a priority for the Government of Mali as migration, whether irregular or regular, is at the centre of the political debate. IOM will support the government in its counter-trafficking efforts. The government established the Joint Programme for the Reinsertion/Rehabilitation of Repatriated Child Victims of Trafficking (PCRET), which serves as a component of its national plan of action for combating trafficking in children. Furthermore, IOM and UNICEF have signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) for the implementation of integrated counter-trafficking strategies and programmes in the region. According to UNDP's Human Development Report, Mali ranks among the poorest in the world. The government has expressed concern about the lack of skills necessary to contribute to the sustainable development of the country. Many Malians have sought economic opportunities elsewhere, as the demand for cheap labour in other countries in the region serves as a pull factor for families struggling to survive. The skills and experiences gained by these individuals could benefit Mali's development programme.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to strengthen the capacity of the government to manage migration, in particular to combat trafficking in children from Mali;
- to support the government in its counter-trafficking efforts and strengthen the capacity of local structures through training; and
- to assist the government in understanding the resource potential of its diaspora and strengthen national capacity in exploiting these resources.

### Project activities

#### Assistance in the reinsertion of Malians from Côte d'Ivoire CAP

As part of the CAP for Côte d'Ivoire + 3, this project will contribute to the reinsertion of repatriates and build the capacity of the government institutions in charge of providing assistance to the returnees. The funding required for 2004 is USD 2,703,788 (for further details, see CAP section).

#### Return and reintegration of trafficked Malian children—Phase II

In close collaboration with relevant government ministries and other partners, IOM is assisting in the reintegration of 500 trafficked Malian children, with a view to preventing these children from being trafficked again. Implementation of these returns is accompanied by the compilation of a database to be used for targeting reintegration/rehabilitation assistance to returnees. The reinsertion activities began under the framework of PCRET and consist of income generation projects accompanied by professional training and literacy programmes. The project's second phase will assist 300 beneficiaries. The funding required for 2004 is USD 467,000.

#### Mobilizing the human resources of the Malian diaspora (MIDA-Mali)

IOM, in collaboration with the Government of Mali, will develop a computerised database of qualified individuals of Malian origin interested in participating in this skills transfer programme. The exchange of information by participants will lead to a better understanding of the realities of life in Mali and will foster greater contact between Malians. The budget for this three-year project is USD 2,500,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,000,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MALI  
USD 4,170,188

## NIGERIA

### Migration issues

In spite of Nigeria ranking as the world's sixth largest oil-producing country, it continues to be plagued by a prolonged economic crisis. The resulting socio-economic conditions are a cause of concern and create destabilising pressures in the country. Migration has thus become increasingly attractive as an income-generating strategy for the extended family. As a result, the rates of regular and particularly irregular migration, such as smuggling and trafficking, are widely estimated to be high and ever-increasing.

Nigerian women and minors trafficked for sexual or labour exploitation are regularly intercepted in West Africa, Western Europe, North America and the Middle East. Countries in Europe and elsewhere have reported a rapidly increasing number of Nigerian asylum seekers over the past few years, coupled with a diversification in their destinations within Western Europe. The Nigerian government prioritises cooperation to regularise these migration flows and strengthens law enforcement against traffickers and smugglers. In 2000 and 2001, the government signed readmission agreements with a number of West European countries of destination and has strengthened bilateral cooperation on counter-trafficking and relevant law enforcement measures.

The spread of HIV/AIDS, compounded by years of neglect within the health sector, has become a serious concern. With an average infection rate of 5.9 percent among the 19 to 24 year age group, and local infection rates of up to 25 percent, Nigeria is in the "take-off" phase of the pandemic

in which HIV infection rates will grow exponentially unless halted by concerted and multi-sector interventions.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to strengthen the capacity of the government to combat migrant trafficking and HIV/AIDS/STIs among migrants and the local community;
- to provide assistance to unsuccessful asylum seekers and migrants returning from third countries;
- to continue and expand the ongoing national and community-based awareness-raising campaign on the prevention of trafficking and HIV/AIDS, in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders;
- to expand community-based, income-generating and educational activities for girls at risk of trafficking and their families, as well as for victims of trafficking and their families; and
- to provide technical cooperation to government officials through training and design of training materials on the subject of law enforcement for trafficking units, and in educational institutions for law enforcement officials.

### Project activities

#### Counter-trafficking and HIV/AIDS/STIs programme

This ongoing project is comprised of: return and reintegration assistance for trafficking victims; the establishment of shelters; broad awareness raising on the hazards of trafficking, irregular migration and HIV/AIDS/STIs; capacity building and technical cooperation on trafficking, irregular migration, HIV/AIDS, law enforcement and medical referral centres; and data collection and dissemination. The budget for this multi-year programme is USD 2,181,317. The funding required for 2004 is USD 683,317.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR NIGERIA  
USD 683,317

## SENEGAL

### Migration issues

The socio-economic and political changes affecting West African migration dynamics have led the Government of Senegal 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 capacities abroad to support the development of the country. The government has expressed concern about the lack of skills necessary to contribute to sustainable development. Many Senegalese have sought economic opportunities elsewhere, as the demand for cheap labour in other countries in the region serves as a pull factor for families struggling to meet their own needs.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to assist the government in its drive for sustainable development through skills transfers from the Senegalese diaspora;
- to assist the government in its migration management efforts;
- to undertake research on movement trends, especially trafficking in human beings;
- to develop a framework to provide voluntary return assistance to stranded migrants;
- to establish and support a governmental structure to mobilize the savings of migrants; and
- to assess the displacement of persons in Casamance.

### Project activities

#### Assessment study on reinsertion initiatives of returning migrants to Senegal

Following the recommendations of the Dakar Conference in October 2000, a study will be carried out on economic reinsertion projects initiated by returning migrants over the previous five years. The study will evaluate a number of cases and provide a thorough review and recommendations. The funding required for 2004 is USD 30,000.

### Population displacement in Casamance and its causes

This study coincides with the planning framework of the government to re-launch the peace process and plan for targeted assistance to the displaced population in Casamance. The purpose of the study is to provide information to the Senegalese authorities, national partners and the international community for the implementation of a future rehabilitation plan of the displaced population. The project will carry out a census of displaced persons in Ziguinchor. The funding required for 2004 is USD 70,000.

### Extension of the Senegalese permanent observatory on international migration in West Africa (POIMWA)

Following the recommendations of the Dakar Conference in October 2000, a pilot programme of POIMWA was established in the Senegalese Ministry of Justice. This Senegalese branch will be completed with appropriate equipment, development of know-how and training of personnel in the Ministry of Interior and in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The funding required in 2004 is USD 650,000.

### Mobilizing the human resources of the Senegalese diaspora (MIDA-Senegal)

The project, in collaboration with the Government of Senegal, will develop a computerised database of qualified individuals of Senegalese origin interested in participating in this skills transfer programme. The exchange of information by participants will lead to a better understanding of the realities of life in Senegal and will foster greater contact between Senegalese. The budget for this three-year project is USD 2,500,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,000,000.

### Mobilization of funds for local and regional development in Senegal

The project, in collaboration with the Government of Senegal, will develop a structure to mobilize migrants' savings together with available funds from the Senegalese government, other governments in countries where the migrants are currently living, regional bodies and local sources. The total budget for this three-year project is USD 2,500,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,000,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SENEGAL  
USD 2,750,000

## SIERRA LEONE

### Migration issues

The improved security situation in the countryside, the return of civilian authority in areas previously under the control of the

Revolutionary United Front, the holding of free and fair elections in May 2002, and the overcrowding of IDP camps in and around Freetown, has prompted OCHA and the Government of Sierra Leone, through the National Commission for Social Action, to request IOM's assistance in the return transportation and resettlement of IDPs in all declared safe areas.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to support the government in return and reintegration activities;
- to support peace-building efforts through community-based assistance for shelter;
- to mobilize human and other resources from the Sierra Leonean diaspora for the development of their country of origin; and
- to support UNHCR with return transport for Sierra Leonean refugees from Liberia and other third countries.

### Project activities

#### Migration for development in Africa (MIDA-Sierra Leone)

Many Sierra Leoneans 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. An important condition for such willingness is the retention of the status and/or rights they have acquired in their country of residence. Countries of origin are anxious to take advantage of the potential embodied in the diaspora. This project will enable the government to do so. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,000,000.

#### Community-based recovery—youth engagement and employment

**CAP** (SIL-04/ER/I08B)

As part of the CAP for Sierra Leone, this project will promote job creation, training and responsible citizenry for young people and women. It aims at tackling the problem of youth alienation in all its manifestations, promoting a culture of excellence among the young so as to empower them to be productive members of society. The funding required for 2004 is USD 700,000 (for further details please see CAP section).

#### Repatriation assistance—return of Sierra Leonean citizens within the sub-region

**CAP** (SIL-04/MS03)

As part of the CAP for Sierra Leone this project will ensure the return of people in safety and dignity, meeting all their needs for services en route. The funding required for 2004 is USD 597,100 (for further details please see CAP section).

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SIERRA LEONE  
USD 2,297,100



# 1.5 North Africa and the Middle East

## 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.

## Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to continue providing support to governments in the region for addressing migration management issues nationally and regionally;
- to strengthen national ownership of identified strategic and programmatic migration issues in cooperation with other partners; and
- to conduct targeted research as well as regular exchanges of information on select migration themes.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### Psycho-social and trauma response in Israel, the West Bank and Gaza Strip

The project aims to provide a rapid and timely response to the population's emerging psycho-social needs related not only to the present situation but to decades of conflict and tension in the area. It also lays the groundwork for long-term capacity building and strengthening of local institutions in providing qualitative and professional responses to already visible psycho-social disorders. The project consists of a first year of activities divided into three components: the first for Palestinians (i.e., training a group of expert tutors to train psycho-social counsellors); the second for Israelis (i.e., clinical supervision and professional exchange between international and Israeli mental health professionals); and the third to launch/strengthen a professional exchange as a path for future dialogue. A subsequent four-year period is envisioned with activities that would lead to an eventual sustainable response to psycho-social trauma in the area, with trained counsellors working in the field and a well-established clinical psychology degree. The total budget for this five-year project is USD 4,468,316. The funding required for 2004 is USD 350,000.

## BAHRAIN

## Migration issues

Labour migrants characterise the Bahraini migration scene. 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. These workers often end up 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.

## Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to build the capacity of national institutions dealing with migration management issues.

## Project activities

### Counter-trafficking and migrants rights: capacity building of national institutions

The project will formulate recommendations for a sustainable national plan of action to increase the government's capacity to develop instruments to protect migrant

workers and to fight and prevent migrant trafficking. In addition, the project is comprised of training of national institutions in migrants' rights and migrants' counselling, dissemination of information brochures, and a study tour for Bahraini officials to select sending countries. The funding required for 2004 is USD 250,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BAHRAIN  
USD 250,000

## 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 6 percent of the country's 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. Egypt also seeks to maintain its share of the Gulf labour market.

Despite its own migration difficulties, Egypt hosts a large Sudanese population, which has fled the protracted conflict in this neighbouring country. The estimated 3 million Sudanese living in Egypt create a considerable challenge for the host country.

## Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to build migration management capacity with a particular regard for issues concerning returning labour migrants as well as remittance management in support of national development;
- to address issues concerning sustainable reintegration in light of increasing numbers of returning labour migrants; and
- to foster a reciprocal knowledge of culture and civilization through dialogue and information exchanges on migration, including irregular migration and issues related to Egyptian communities abroad.

## Project activities

### Information dissemination for the prevention of irregular migration from Egypt

At the request of the government, this project aims to define a profile of Egyptian irregular migrants and to set up an information campaign to counter irregular migration by raising public awareness of its dangers. Information will be disseminated to target audiences through a number of select media that encompass mass and informal outlets. The funding required for 2004 is USD 407,303.

### Training and small loans for returned and potential returning migrants

The project aims to assist the government in the creation of institutional capacity to address labour migration issues, especially in terms of the reintegration of returning labour migrants. A target group of 200 returnees will benefit from entrepreneurship training, and an additional 100 will receive assistance for vocational training in fields of interest in other Arab countries. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,007,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR EGYPT  
USD 1,414,303

## IRAQ

## Migration issues

In post-conflict Iraq, migration issues are central to the reconstruction of the country as Iraqis recover from the consequences of three decades of war, international sanctions, forced internal displacement and refugee movements. Post-conflict activities in 2003 entailed lower than expected movements of TCNs, IDPs and refugees. While spontaneous returns of exiled Iraqis have taken place recently,

large-scale organized returns in 2003 were postponed pending improvements in social, economic and security conditions inside Iraq. Despite current high unemployment levels, Iraq's substantial human and natural resources are positive factors in assessing the potential for sustainable population stabilisation measures. Approximately two million Iraqis are believed to be in exile, with large communities in Jordan, Syria, Iran, Kuwait, Turkey and Saudi Arabia, as well as further abroad in North Africa, Europe, North America and Australia. Within Iraq, pre-war and post-war IDP populations have been assessed by IOM to total more than 250,000 in the central and southern regions, including more than 100,000 Marsh Arabs in the latter. Several hundred thousand Iraqis have been affected by the forced dislocation of the former regime and the reverse evictions that followed the end of the recent conflict as owners took back or laid claim to their confiscated properties. Self-demobilized soldiers and conscripts total 640,000. Peshmerga militia awaiting demobilization assistance in northern Iraq are estimated at 70,000. Up to 150,000 TCNs are unregistered and without a legal basis for residency in Iraq. IOM's humanitarian and reconstruction efforts towards population stabilisation will target the voluntary return and reintegration needs of returning refugees and asylum seekers, migrants in an irregular situation, IDPs and other vulnerable populations, demobilized combatants and those displaced by forced evictions as well as the communities to which they are returning. Concurrent with these and other reconstruction activities will be a range of interventions addressing the capacity-building requirements of relevant ministries, particularly in the area of migration management.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to improve population stabilisation through targeted project activities addressing the return and reintegration needs of refugees and asylum seekers from abroad, IDPs and vulnerable groups such as the Marsh Arabs, demobilized combatants and TCNs;
- to enhance migration management and policy-making capacity of the newly-emerging Iraqi government to address migration issues including reintegration matters;
- to cooperate with UN agencies, NGO partners, and Iraqi ministries to implement the sustainable voluntary return and reintegration of IDPs, refugees and other Iraqis abroad, and vulnerable population groups such as those evicted from their homes in property disputes;
- to address the gaps in immediate relief and medium-term rehabilitation needs of Marsh Arabs and neighbouring vulnerable populations in southern Iraq in close coordination with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) Basrah;
- to support the Iraqi Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs through the provision of technical cooperation in the establishment of employment centres to assist unemployed Iraqis, including demobilized combatants; and
- to strengthen the Iraqi health care system through capacity building, institutional linkages with foreign hospitals and health services, and the coordination of medical evacuation of Iraqis unable to obtain appropriate treatment inside Iraq.

#### Project activities

##### IDPs in central and southern Iraq

Under UNAMI coordination, IOM and its NGO partners in central and southern Iraq have assessed a total of 265,000 IDPs, both pre- and post-conflict caseloads. IOM will continue to monitor IDP protection issues, coordinate relief and winterisation assistance, and implement cross-sector quick impact projects in communities in support of voluntary returns or resettlement. Funding required for 2004 is USD 21,800,000.

##### Iraq Transition Initiative (ITI)

ITI aims at targeted reconstruction at the community level. It serves to strengthen local governance through community-driven, dialogue-based projects. A total of 71 quick impact projects have been implemented throughout Iraq over the last six months ranging from Internet cafes to renovation of municipal buildings, employment generation, basic infrastructure and community beautification. These have generated over 10,000 direct and indirect employment opportunities for Iraqis. The funding required for 2004 is USD 29,000,000.

##### Marsh Arab areas immediate relief / medium-term rehabilitation

The Marsh Arabs and neighbouring communities have experienced some of the worst privations of the past three decades of war and political turmoil in Iraq. In preparation for long-term development activities, interventions are urgently needed to address immediate relief needs and medium-term rehabilitation requirements. IOM will target sectoral gaps in the provision of basic needs and the

restoration of essential services. Implementation will be carried out through an area-based approach that focuses on Marsh Arab communities and contiguous vulnerable populations. The funding required for 2004 is USD 9,195,000.

##### Iraqi migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

It is estimated that up to two million Iraqis left the country in the last ten years. IOM is currently assisting small numbers of Iraqis wanting to return home for special and urgent reasons such as family, medical or other humanitarian concerns within the framework of existing general return programmes on behalf of a number of host countries in Europe and elsewhere. IOM is ready to provide voluntary return assistance also from neighbouring countries in coordination with host governments, UNHCR, NGOs and other partners. IOM is liaising closely with UNHCR on the overall return and reintegration strategy for IDPs and returnees from abroad, considering the need to maximise the use of current infrastructure and to ensure that conditions for return are adequate. IOM is assessing modalities to complement return assistance with reception capacity and reintegration support in respective communities while taking advantage of existing local capacity. The funding required for 2004 is USD 350,000.

##### Medical evacuation and health rehabilitation programme for Iraq (MEHRP)

IOM provides pro-bono medical care abroad for Iraqis requiring specialised treatment, as well as the rehabilitation of key health facilities in Iraq. As of 15 October 2003, a total of 109 Iraqis have been evacuated to 12 countries including Kuwait, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, as well as countries in Europe. The project has also provided for the rehabilitation of health facilities such as the burn ward in Basrah General Hospital. This capacity building will serve to eliminate the need for future medical evacuations. More than 300 cases are currently awaiting opportunities for treatment. The funding required for 2004 is USD 2,400,000.

##### Migrant health: psycho-social trauma response

A needs-based assessment in Basrah is presently determining psycho-social assistance requirements as a means for normalisation and reintegration of returning population groups such as former displaced, refugees, asylum seekers, detainees and demobilized soldiers. As previously carried out in Cambodia and Kosovo, the project contributes to the capacity to deliver mental health and psycho-social services in line with the national health plan and in coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO) as the health focal point. The funding required for 2004 is USD 950,000.

##### Capacity building in migration management programme (CBMMP)

The normal migration management functions of government are among the most important areas of governance to be restored. This includes the ability to create policy, law, regulations and operational systems, to develop and operate workable administrative and management structures in the concerned ministries, and to coordinate these actions internally and in consultation with key concerned countries. Within the current structure of the emerging government, the following ministries may each have significant roles to play in this sector: Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Labour and Social Affairs, and National Security and Defense. Following a request by the Minister of Immigrants and the Displaced, the project will conduct, as a first step in assisting to further define and align the various ministerial portfolios on migration management issues, an inter-ministerial workshop in Amman, Jordan. Following the workshop, the most critical areas in which technical assistance and capacity building support is required will be identified and subsequently appropriate project and programmatic responses will be formulated. The funding required for 2004 is USD 400,000.

##### Preparatory actions towards capacity building in the Iraqi public sector

This six month pilot intervention will build on the findings of the European Union High-Level Working Group (HLWG)-sponsored initiative to assess viable reintegration opportunities for returning Iraqis. The project will be implemented in close coordination with EU Member States, the European Council and the European Commission. The project will identify and compile a profile of human resource gaps, shortages and needs for upgrading migration management and other key areas of the country's public administration. It will develop pilot modalities for a phased approach to the return and insertion of qualified expatriate nationals, and establish a database of qualified expatriate Iraqis willing to enlist to return for long- or short-term professional engagements within the nascent Iraqi administration. Modalities and relevant project partners will be assessed for the future placement of highly-qualified expatriate nationals in key public sector positions and the establishment of opportunities for short-term refresher training and secondment abroad in the area of migration management for Iraqi public

sector employees. Pending EU approval, the co-financing required for 2004 is USD 121,965 (€ 112,451). Please see also section on EU/ HLWG co-financing.

## FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR IRAQ USD 64,216,965

### JORDAN

#### Migration issues

Jordan is host to 1.8 million Palestinian refugees and a fluid number of Iraqis ranging between 200,000 and 300,000 at any given time. Many of these persons are not eligible for UNHCR assistance and have been looking for other avenues, often opting for irregular migration to the West or to Australia. With the resolution of conflict in Iraq, most 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, thus placing a further strain on the already difficult socio-economic situation in the country and increasing the unemployment rate. Recently, the Gulf has reopened its doors to skilled Jordanians but at the same time Jordan counts on the import of cheap labour from Egypt and the Far East, and is thus considered to be a labour-receiving market.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to strengthen dialogue and cooperation with the Jordanian authorities with the aim of increasing national institutional capacity;
- to continue dialogue with Jordanian counterparts in order to explore opportunities for selective migration programmes; and
- to strengthen dialogue and information exchange on migration, including irregular migration.

#### Project activities

##### Migration information centre

The Jordanian authorities have expressed concern over the Iraqi population currently living in Jordan, which totals an estimated 200,000-300,000 persons. IOM is expected to play a lead role in their return and in order to reach out to this population, which is spread all over the country, the set-up of an information centre is under consideration. The project will include a return and reintegration component where possible. The target caseload of Iraqis, including migrants in an irregular situation and unsuccessful asylum seekers, would be offered information on migration options, assisted voluntary return and reintegration packages, details on the security situation and other options in Iraq, as well as information on issues related to trafficking and smuggling of migrants. The funding required for 2004 is USD 500,000.

##### Integrated migration information system (IMIS)–Jordan

During an IOM workshop held for Jordanian officials in Amman, the need for an integrated migration information system was identified. More recently, the Ministry of Planning has expressed the need for a labour migration database. It is expected that this important migration tool will be brought to light during training of Jordanian officials scheduled in Cairo at the end of 2003. The system will also facilitate the exchange of information among ministries and aims to enable Jordanian authorities to manage migration data and define national migration policies. The funding required for 2004 is USD 600,000.

## FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR JORDAN USD 1,100,000

### KUWAIT

#### Migration issues

During the past 20 years, Kuwait has been a highly attractive destination for labour migrants. Current estimates show that 65 percent (1.3 million) of the workers in the State of Kuwait are foreigners. Most of these migrants are from South Asia (e.g., Bangladesh, Sri Lanka), South East Asia (e.g., Philippines, Thailand) and Africa (e.g., Egypt, the Sudan) who were attracted by the oil boom and hold jobs in building and construction, maintenance, repairs and domestic work. Yet Kuwait is taking a second look at labour immigration given the rapid

increase of foreigners in the local population and its preference for nationals in the allocation of skilled jobs. However, this policy has not really borne fruit as many Kuwaitis are not keen on working in the private sector and employers prefer migrant workers, who they consider to be more flexible in terms of working hours and wages.

Kuwait is a destination country for women migrants who are pushed into situations of coerced labour where they may endure physical abuse or other extreme working conditions. The Government of Kuwait is strong in prevention of abuse of domestic workers, but needs to take additional steps.

In Kuwait, there also exists a population of inhabitants without proof of citizenship despite strong ties to and long history of residence in the country. This group faces challenges in the labour market and does not have access to free health and education services. The Kuwaiti government has acknowledged it faces a dilemma with regard to the status of "the stateless" in the country.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to strengthen the capacity of the government to plan and implement appropriate migration policy, legislation and practices.

#### Project activities

##### Capacity building and technical assistance to provide legal guidance on the issue of statelessness

The main objective of the project is to provide the Kuwaiti government with technical assistance and advice on two levels: the first for sociological and anthropological expertise in assessing the situation and probable consequences for lack of its amelioration; the second for legal expertise and analysis of practical solutions to be considered by the government without compromising its national security or sovereignty. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000.

##### Information campaign and capacity building on labour migration

The project will raise awareness of the local population on the cultural differences of migrant workers and promote better communal and societal attitudes towards them. In addition, the project will build the capacity of legislators for refining Kuwaiti labour law to cover the widest range possible of labour issues and to ensure better protection for migrant workers. The funding required for 2004 is USD 550,000.

## FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR KUWAIT USD 850,000

### 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 present 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.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to continue a dialogue with the Government of Lebanon on key migration issues, as well as strengthening IOM's presence in the country through the establishment of an office.

#### Project activities

##### Lebanon counter-trafficking: capacity building of national institutions and assisted return of victims

This project aims to increase the capacity of the Lebanese government to develop national instruments to protect migrant workers from abuse and prevent migrant trafficking. The main activities will be training of officials in migrants' rights and migrant counselling, establishment of mechanisms and procedures for the

orderly, safe, and dignified return of trafficked women and other migrants, organization of a study tour to select sending countries and formulation of recommendations for the development and implementation of a national counter-trafficking plan of action. Funding required for 2004 is USD 550,000.

### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR LEBANON USD 550,000

## SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

### Migration issues

Syria has a population of approximately 17.2 million. For decades, Syria witnessed continuous waves of migration towards America, Europe, Africa and Australia although labour migration to the Gulf countries only occurred in the second half of the 20th century. In the 1960s, the main group of migrants was skilled workmen and technicians. In the 1970s, particularly after the price hike in oil, migrants also included professionals and other specialists. While migration to Arab Gulf states has impacted socio-economic development in the country, but the net migration rate remained lower than Arab labour-exporting countries such as Yemen and Jordan.

To date, only scarce information is available concerning migration to and from Syria. Remittances from Syrians working abroad play a significant role in the Syrian economy. IOM estimates that there are 10,000-15,000 foreign migrant domestic workers in Syria and those who reside legally are protected by law.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of the national authorities to deal with migration management in an efficient and effective manner; and
- to contribute to the establishment of closer links with Syrian expatriate communities abroad through the capacity building of the new Ministry of Expatriates.

### Project activities

#### Capacity building and awareness raising on migrant and refugee issues

The project will help to build the institutional capacity of the national authorities to deal with legal and administrative questions concerning irregular migration. In the framework of dialogue between the Syrian and European governments about issues related to irregular migration to and from the region, IOM has been asked to design capacity-building activities concerning exchange of expertise, training and awareness raising. The training programme will include study tours by Syrian officials and training workshops and lectures in cooperation with UNHCR on refugee, asylum seekers and migrants. The funding required for 2004 is USD 70,561.

#### Awareness raising about trafficking in Syria

The project will raise awareness of the trafficking problem in Syria through baseline research, information sharing and the development and implementation of migrants' rights training with particular emphasis on rights granted to victims of trafficking, the trafficking phenomenon and counter-trafficking interventions. This will include the organization of a roundtable on trafficking involving academic and government representatives. The funding required for 2004 is USD 48,050.

#### Capacity building for the Syrian Ministry of Expatriates

This project will strengthen the institutional and technical capabilities of the Syrian government to deal with orderly migration management. By closely involving the government in the capacity-building process, the project will better equip the new Ministry of Expatriates to fulfil its mandate of establishing closer links with expatriate communities abroad. The funding required for 2004 is USD 500,000.

#### Migration information centre

The project will address the authorities' concerns about the status and resolution of the long-standing situation of migrants in an irregular situation in the country. The future centre will address needs of certain displaced Iraqis (those not of concern to UNHCR), migrants in an irregular situation, unsuccessful asylum seekers and national migrants. Information provided will include details on legal migration options, counselling for stranded migrants,

health referrals and emergency assistance, assisted voluntary return and reintegration packages, information on trafficking and smuggling of migrants. The funding required for 2004 is USD 500,000.

### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SYRIA USD 1,118,611

## YEMEN

### Migration issues

Approximately 1.2 million Yemenis live abroad, of which an estimated 800,000 live in Saudi Arabia. Other sizeable Yemeni communities are found in the Gulf States and the Horn of Africa, as well as in the United States and the United Kingdom. Approximately five million migrants of Yemeni origin are believed to live in Indonesia as second and third generation migrants.

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 "desert 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.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to foster further collaboration with the government through the continued implementation of a programme aimed at capacity building of the Ministry of Immigrant Affairs, allowing it to be better equipped to address the multi-faceted challenges resulting from regular and irregular migration.

### Project activities

#### Migration for Development in Yemen (MIDY)

MIDY will contribute to the country's efforts towards sustainable development, specifically by optimising the use of human and other resources from the diaspora as well as building the capacity to use these resources. The capacity building focus will be directed to three major sectors (i.e., the government and public administration, the private sector, and academic and research institutions) by matching the human resource gaps in Yemen with resources available among Yemenis abroad. Thirty highly-qualified and skilled Yemeni nationals will be transferred to Yemen for short-term assignments during which they will train 30 professional candidates and 150 local staff. The funding required for 2004 is USD 354,000.

#### Integrated migration information system (IMIS)-Yemen

The core activity of this project will be the establishment within the existing Ministry of Migrants' Affairs of an integrated migration information system. The system will integrate a database for migration data with one for investment opportunities, and a documentation centre. The system will also facilitate the exchange of information with individuals in the diaspora. The project will enable Yemeni authorities to manage migration data and define national migration policies, and disseminate information to encourage Yemenis abroad to invest in Yemen. The funding required for 2004 is USD 956,228.

#### Reintegration of returnee migrants to Yemeni destitute communities

In close coordination with national authorities and in partnership with relevant international agencies, a comprehensive reintegration package will be provided, comprised of several essential elements: emergency humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable cases; surveys/studies on the returned migrants; capacity building for Ministry of Immigrant Affairs officials; creation of a returnee information management system; establishment of a centre for the reintegration of returnees; and micro-credit opportunities for select qualified returnees. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,873,838.

#### Return assistance for family reunification from Egypt

Some of the Yemeni migrants who were expelled in the aftermath of the Gulf war of 1990-1991 were married to Egyptian nationals. Most of the Egyptian family members of the Yemeni migrant workers returned to Egypt rather than follow the heads of family to Yemen, believing that the expulsion was only temporary. According to Yemeni consular records in Egypt, between 1990 and 2002, at least

2,500 requests for assistance were filed by spouses and children of Yemeni migrants. This project will provide technical support, return services and reintegration assistance to enable the separated families to be reunited in Yemen. The funding requirement for 2004 is USD 505,000.

## FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR YEMEN USD 3,689,066

### THE MEDITERRANEAN

#### Migration issues

The Mediterranean represents a significant area both in terms of its migratory trends and the bilateral and multilateral relations among countries therein. All are faced with diverse concerns and search for feasible and reliable solutions. The area is one of the main crossroads of international migration between east and west, north and south. Close geographical proximity among its countries constitutes an opportunity for cultural, economic and social interchange, and regional migration dialogue.

Migration dynamics across the area, especially in the Western Mediterranean (5+5)<sup>1</sup>, are in fact increasingly perceived as an opportunity rather than a challenge. Yet for the adoption of successful migration management measures, it is fundamental to raise awareness on common migration concerns, promote regional dialogue among relevant governments and with civil society organizations including the private sector and trade unions, seek common responses and share best practices.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to identify commonalities, share expertise and develop common agendas among countries in the region with respect to relevant migration management issues such as northbound labour migration, migration and co-development, consistent transit migration through the region, and irregular migration;
- to enhance the capacity of concerned countries in migration management and institution building and to strengthen cooperative dialogue in the area;
- to continue supporting the enhancement of the migration dialogue in the Western Mediterranean (5+5) and facilitate the translation of common migration management agendas into concrete programmatic actions; and
- to foster information exchange among relevant institutions/services in origin, transit and destination countries on different migration issues such as regular migration/integration practices and the risks of irregular migration.

<sup>1</sup> This includes the Maghreb (i.e., Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia) and, in the north, the "arc Latin" of Spain, France, Italy, Portugal and Malta.

### REGIONAL PROJECTS

#### Migration regional dialogue in the Western Mediterranean (5+5)

In October 2002, the Government of Tunisia organized with IOM's assistance a regional ministerial conference on migration in order to launch a regular and informal dialogue in the Western Mediterranean on various common migration issues. Representatives of ten governments in the Western Mediterranean attended and set out common achievements and challenges for the region on migration management. A final document, the "Tunis Declaration", was adopted and follow-up activities recommended to enhance the continuity of this process. This project will provide expert support for continuation of the dialogue in the region through the second ministerial conference in autumn 2003 in Rabat. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000.

#### Migration information and liaison service (MILS)

The project will further promote cooperation between institutions and services responsible for migration management in both origin and destination countries, as well as enhance the capacity of origin countries to provide potential migrants and expatriates with proper information on regular migration/integration practices. Building upon the successful project carried out in 2002/2003, "Training modules for Embassy personnel and other key migration management personnel", MILS will be established to assemble, edit and make available to project stakeholders updated information on migration legislation and practices. This exercise will include: production/update and dissemination of

information materials in common format, design of training curricula, and workshops for migration officers and civil servants of both origin and destination countries in the target region. The funding required for 2004 is USD 100,000.

#### Technical cooperation on migration management in the Mediterranean basin

This project supports the development and implementation of migration management initiatives and builds upon activities funded through the years 2002 and 2003 in the Western Mediterranean. Technical cooperation in migration management will be reinforced, including labour migration and decentralised cooperation initiatives. The project also intends to support the participation of experts and representatives from the region in international debates aimed at fostering dialogue and programme exchange. The funding required for 2004 is USD 100,000.

#### International migration and health hazards prevention

This project is intended to gather information on migrants' health awareness, in particular on their perception of HIV/AIDS and other STI risk factors (particularly in their destination country), in order to develop and test awareness-raising measures and prevention materials for mobile populations in the Mediterranean. This pilot initiative will reach the target group in the phase of transfer/international travel, i.e., among passengers of planes and ships, at identified international airport/harbours of Mediterranean countries with strong migratory links and showing interest in this joint effort. The funding required for 2004 is USD 350,000.

### ALGERIA

#### Migration issues

Capacity building in migration management, migration information systems, co-development and migrants' integration in host societies, health and mobility, micro-credits, the rights of migrants and transit migration are some of the issues identified as posing migration challenges in Algeria.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to build a migration dialogue and cooperative partnership with the Government of Algeria in the context of the Western Mediterranean;
- to continue the ongoing policy dialogue with the Government of Algeria in the context of the Western Mediterranean; and
- to assist in managing transit migration.

#### Project activities

**Project of capacity building for the ministry in charge of the national community abroad through training activities and creation of an information resource centre**

The project will reinforce the analytical and management capacity of the ministry in charge of the national community abroad through the training of human resources and the creation of an information resource centre. The project will support the efforts of the Algerian government in the development of a national strategy on migration issues such as the Algerian national community abroad and its potential involvement in the development of Algeria. The funding required for 2004 is USD 199,720.

#### **Integrated project of rural co-development in the framework of the reduction of migration in the rural area of the Wilaya of Khenchela**

This integrated pilot project will be managed in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and will support rural development through rehabilitation activities and reinforcement of local capacity to enhance the sustainable management of natural resources. Job-creation activities will increase incomes of the local population and promote community skills in an area with a high rate of unemployment and strong rural/urban migration dynamics. To this end, activities linked to agricultural production will be carried out in parallel with social and professional insertion schemes. This multi-dimensional and integrated project will form part of the Algerian national framework for fighting poverty. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,158,517.

## FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ALGERIA USD 1,358,237



## MOROCCO

### Migration issues

Institutional capacity building, selective labour migration, co-development and migrant micro-credits schemes, the rights of migrants, integration in host societies and transit migration are some of the issues identified as key migration challenges in Morocco.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to build migration dialogue and cooperation with the Government of Morocco in the context of the Western Mediterranean on migration policy;
- to enhance the institutional capacity of the Hassan II Foundation through the establishment of an observatory;
- to promote a culture of respect for the human rights and dignity of migrants through activities of the migrants' rights centre;
- to develop, in the context of Moroccan migration dynamics, micro-credit programmes and vocational training activities; and
- to assist the government of Morocco with labour migration management.

### Project activities

#### Establishment of an observatory of the Moroccan community living abroad

The Hassan II Foundation in Rabat has established, with IOM's assistance, an observatory to improve the understanding of the nature of Morocco's migrant community in Europe and to maximise the impact of that community on development in Morocco. During its first phase, the project focused on the successful creation of a migration management data and research unit. The activities of the second phase will focus on establishing a fully-operational integrated information and research system through the analysis of compiled statistics and broadening the scope of consultations and partnerships on Moroccan migration research. The objective is to strengthen the Foundation's capacity to document emigration trends and to shape strategies and actions to influence concerned government and non-government agencies. The budget for this multi-year project is USD 847,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 261,000.

#### Migrants' rights centre

This project will establish a migrants' rights centre in cooperation with the Moroccan Ministry of Human Rights and in collaboration with national NGOs. The project will strengthen the institutional and technical capabilities of the partners through effective training and information mechanisms to ensure increased respect for migrants' rights. The budget for this two-year project is USD 455,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 60,000.

#### Integrated local socio-economic development project in a region with important migration dynamics in Morocco

This pilot project will create a social centre offering professional reinsertion services to the underprivileged population in the region of Tetouan. In the general framework of the government's fight against poverty, the project will promote sustainable human development and contribute to regional socio-economic development through local and institutional capacity building, training, counselling and job-creation activities. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,299,649.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MOROCCO  
USD 1,620,649

## TUNISIA

### Migration issues

Regional cooperation, capacity building in migration management, selective labour migration, migration information systems, the rights of migrants, transit migration management, and co-development and migrants' integration in host societies are among the important migration challenges in Tunisia.

Within the framework of IOM's Tunis plan of action, concrete initiatives in co-development and migration for development, as well as labour migration, were implemented throughout 2003. Partnerships and synergies between regional and local entities in Tunisia, Italy, Japan and the European Union have been established to promote and test a decentralised cooperative approach. These programmes were in line with the national development priorities and were incorporated in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to consolidate migration dialogue and cooperation with the Government of Tunisia in the context of the Western Mediterranean on migration policy;
- to enhance the migration management capacity of Tunisia, including labour and integration, and information;
- to assist in promoting the active involvement as well as socio-economic, cultural and labour insertion of Tunisian migrants in receiving countries; and
- to assist in managing transit migration.

### Project activities

#### Programme to promote the development of areas with strong migration potential

Building on a pilot experience carried out in 2002 and 2003 in the region of Kasserine, the programme will continue supporting self-sufficiency in vulnerable groups with strong migration potential. A participatory and decentralised approach is envisaged as the programme's strategy. Employment opportunities for potential migrants in various unemployment-stricken and emigration areas in Tunisia have been identified through: sustainable employment creation initiatives with integrated local development programmes and investment promotion; and actions and incentive systems oriented to activate emigrant involvement through recirculation of Tunisian capital and skills abroad. The funding required for 2004 is USD 400,000.

#### Capacity-building programme in labour migration management

IOM will enhance the capacity of Tunisian institutions to further promote the exchange of information on labour market requirements and procedures for orderly labour migration in receiving countries at all levels. IOM will work with the relevant authorities in sending and receiving countries in order to: enhance the knowledge of Tunisian institutions on the modalities, labour market needs and procedures for the recruitment of Tunisian manpower, thus responding to the receiving countries' labour market by conducting targeted research and studies; further strengthen the capacity of Tunisian institutions in elaborating a comprehensive labour migration strategy; and consolidate the establishment of socio-cultural orientation mechanisms for the Tunisian skilled and unskilled labour force. The funding required for 2004 is USD 250,000.

#### Support for Tunisian initiatives within the framework of Western Mediterranean migration dialogue

IOM will support the Tunisian government's conceptualisation and implementation of concrete initiatives resulting from the 2002 and 2003 ministerial meetings on migration, as a means to ensure dialogue continuity among participating states. To this end, the consolidation of existing information and ad hoc seminars targeting government officers on issues such as integration, labour migration and best practices in co-development have been considered of paramount importance. The funding required for 2004 is USD 250,000.

#### Information programme for Tunisia

The programme's aim will be to provide potential migrants with thorough and realistic information on risks of irregular migration and regular migration opportunities towards Western Europe. The programme will provide relevant migration officials with updated and current information as well as technical support in the creation of information materials (from leaflets to media programmes). The enhancement of migrants' information offices in Tunisia will also be pursued, through ad-hoc training for officials as well as research studies on internal and outward migration flows, transit migration and EU labour market trends. The funding required for 2004 is USD 200,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ALGERIA  
USD 1,100,000

a m e r i c a s

# Americas

Regional strategy

Regional projects

## 1.1 SOUTHERN CONE

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Regional projects

## 1.2 ANDEAN COUNTRIES

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Regional projects

Colombia

Ecuador

## 1.3 CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

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Regional projects

Costa Rica

El Salvador

Guatemala

Honduras

Nicaragua

## 1.4 THE CARIBBEAN

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Regional projects

Cuba

Dominican Republic and Haiti

Jamaica



Since the mid-nineteenth century, migration has become the mechanism by which Latin Americans change their social status and standard of living. The region has rapidly made the transition from one of immigration to emigration, with movements taking place intra- or extra-regionally most notably to North

America and Europe. At the same time, new forms and patterns of migration have taken place in the region such as trafficking, smuggling and irregular migration, with obvious implications for the human rights of migrants.

## REGIONAL STRATEGY

IOM's regional strategy and framework for action in the Americas are built on national and sub-regional initiatives as well as other initiatives in the defined areas. Drawing on national priorities that have regional dimensions and implications, IOM identifies and targets priorities requiring cooperation and/or action at the regional level. The overall objective is to support the region to develop and strengthen coherent policies as well as legislative, administrative, institutional, operational and human capacities to manage migration effectively and within international standards.

The regional strategy complements the cooperation activities developed at sub-regional and national levels with Latin American countries. It takes into account particular thematic priorities in the areas identified in the context of the migration processes and dialogues that are taking place in the region.

In this context, IOM's approach to the Latin American and Caribbean area is regional and strategic, focusing on areas in line with global priorities. In specific terms, IOM's regional priorities are as follows:

- to give balanced attention to the establishment, elaboration or review of national migration policies through migration management and capacity-building approaches;
- to upgrade the migration content of emerging regional policies and institutional frameworks such as the Central American Commission of Migration Directors (OCAM), the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM), also referred to informally as the "Puebla Process", the South American conferences on international migration, and related institutions and summits;
- to devise a framework for prevention and preparedness by building the capacity of national institutions, particularly in the Caribbean, to deal with irregular migration flows and respond to potential migration-related trans-border crises;
- to enhance the capacity of other actors, including non-governmental entities, to deal with migration matters and to promote, enhance and strengthen cooperation among them;
- to enhance regional cooperation to combat human smuggling and trafficking in persons;
- to enhance programmes related to strengthening relations with the Latin American and Caribbean diaspora;
- to devise and carry out labour mobility and socio-economic integration of migrants;
- to work with governmental, non-governmental and inter-governmental partners to address the region's priority health and mobility challenges at the policy, advocacy/research as well as operational levels for communicable diseases (such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis) and non-communicable conditions (such as mental and reproductive health); and
- to enhance the security and border control aspects of population movements.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### American Training Programme on Migration (ATPM)

This programme aims to contribute to the development of an integrated approach to training on migration matters in Latin America and the Caribbean. To this end, all current training projects of regional scope will be merged into a single training programme unifying every country in the region and enhancing participation in and contributions to the continental migration process. The funding required for 2004 is USD 400,000.

### South American Conference on Migration

The 4th South American Conference on International Migration is scheduled to take place in Montevideo, Uruguay. IOM will support the implementation of priority activities through consultative missions, the preparation of studies and diagnoses, and the organization of meetings and seminars. Furthermore, following the request of representatives assembled at the previous conferences, IOM will submit several migration-related studies. The funding required for 2004 is USD 200,000.

### Technical Cooperation Programme on Migration for the Americas (TCMA)

This programme will allow IOM and governments of the continent to jointly manage all ongoing regional technical cooperation projects and to consider the allocation of resources for new activities. The two main components of the programme are capacity building, and information and research. TCMA will use the experience of the Latin American Technical Cooperation on Migration (PLACMI) to work along similar lines and strengthen actions, while incorporating a new dimension for migrants' human rights. The funding required for 2004 is USD 250,000.

### Information Centre for Migration in Latin America (CIMAL)

A new information and research sub-programme will be supported by CIMAL's specialised database centre created in 1983. The objectives of CIMAL are to collect and analyse data on migratory flows in Latin America, to carry out and coordinate comparative studies on migration both in source and destination countries, to promote the analysis of statistical data as the basis for migration policy, to exchange information and ideas with agencies and individual researchers, to make information available to potential users, to disseminate educational material and to become a permanent forum for discussion among concerned actors. The funding required for 2004 is USD 100,000.

### South American Observatory on Migration (OSUMI)

OSUMI seeks to promote the coordination of migration information, to elaborate periodic reports on various aspects of the migratory process, to generate a continuous system of news and document dissemination, and to collect information on policies, programmes and legal texts on migration. The funding required for 2004 is USD 50,000.

### Initiative to strengthen regional disaster preparedness and response capacity

Based on a letter of understanding signed between IOM and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in February 2003, an action plan for joint operational collaboration was developed. The plan calls for focus on key regional priorities facing governments and mobile populations including support to regional disaster preparedness and health emergency response. A jointly-funded position of regional advisor on migrating populations, based in Bogota, has been created. Continued funding is needed in addition to support for the cost of training workshops, seminars, publications and reports. The funding required for 2004 is USD 125,000.

## 1.1 Southern Cone

### Migration issues

In the Southern Cone region, migration has historically been largely confined to intra-regional flows. While the degree of attractiveness of each country varied, migration flows had in common the fact that they met the employment needs of unskilled or semiskilled labour. However, recent economic recession has reversed the pattern of migration in the Southern Cone. As a result, Argentina, for instance, has gone from being a net receiving to a net sending country. For its part, Brazil, which has traditionally shown a low rate of economically-motivated emigration, is now attracting manpower from other countries in the region within the framework of the Common Market for the South (MERCOSUR) economic integration process. There is still a steady outflow of migrants from Paraguay and Uruguay, especially towards the larger MERCOSUR member countries and, to a lesser extent, towards the United States and Europe. Irregular migration and trafficking in human beings, human rights and security have also emerged as important for migratory flows in the region. IOM's regional office in the Southern Cone focuses its activities and specific projects in line with regional action plans and priority areas, and in the framework of the South American conferences on international migration. The latter provide a framework and overall outline for ministerial decision making and transfer of international experience, expertise and technology through extensive participation and consultation. IOM's framework, however, is flexible enough to take into account special regional and national characteristics. Depending on the country, considerable variations are developed. Reducing irregular transit migration, particularly by extra-regional migrants, and increasing security for the region and onward destinations, is a core task within the broad goal of more effective and normalised management of migration in the region.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to contribute to the intra-regional dialogue and cooperation in the establishment of a basis for regional migration management;
- to strengthen the capacity of the governments of the region to design and implement migration policies and programmes;
- to foster regional consensus on how to manage migration through the promotion of the exchange on studies and effective practices and policies thereby optimising regional capacities;
- to combat the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, and irregular migration generally, and to promote migrants' rights including the improvement of access to health and social services for trafficked persons and other irregular migrants;
- to strengthen relations with the diaspora for the socio-economic development of each country; and
- to enhance security and effective border control measures.

### REGIONAL PROJECTS

#### Temporary observatory in Ciudad del Este

The governments of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay have decided to set up an operational office to observe and quantify the frequency and pattern of people movements over the international bridge joining Ciudad del Este in Paraguay and Foz do Iguaçu in Brazil. This includes the study and survey of ethnic and/or national groups settled in those cities, elaborating activities aimed at migrant populations and creating a database. The funding required for 2004 is USD 50,000.

## 1.2 Andean Countries

### Migration issues

During recent years, migration flows have accelerated in the Andean region (i.e., Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela). Several factors have contributed to the increase including the weakening of the economies of the region, political instability, armed conflict and the violence and availability of cheaper transportation and communication services. Migratory development has been accompanied by a rise in the trafficking of human beings, particularly women and children, smuggling of migrants and increased irregular migration. These have also had serious consequences for the human rights protection of migrants from the region. IOM's regional cooperation strategy with the Andean countries will continue to support the regional migration process in the framework of the South American conferences on international migration and seeks to create a propitious environment for effectively managing sub-regional migration in a cooperative fashion. Activities that will be carried out to meet these objectives include 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 populations, and health for mobile populations. These programmes focus on priority issues raised by the governments' counterparts at the bilateral and multilateral levels and in line with migration realities and needs.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to contribute to a dialogue and cooperation in the region for the protection of migrants' human rights, to fight irregular migration and foster regular migration, and to establish a basis for a continent-wide migration management approach;
- to facilitate the return and reintegration of nationals from the Andean countries and displaced persons in the region;

- to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable migrants and other categories of migrants in distress including their safe return home;
- to foster orderly migration through labour migration-related programmes; and
- to provide health care assistance and prevention to mobile populations.

### REGIONAL PROJECTS

#### Protection and information on nationals living abroad

The main objective of this project is to develop a methodological guide to assist Andean governments to set up or strengthen a support system for the development of specific policies. It also aims to contribute to a better life for nationals abroad through links with their country of origin and mechanisms for the protection of migrants' rights, humanitarian assistance and return. The budget for this two-year project is USD 300,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 150,000.

#### Human rights and migration in Andean countries

The project's main goal is to provide accurate information on human rights and migration in the four Andean countries (i.e., Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela). It will focus on issues related to labour and mobility, resettlement, legal protection and human rights, and gender. The project will also promote comprehensive, sustainable and standards-based approaches to migration. The budget for this 20-month project is USD 700,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 400,000.

#### Counter-trafficking in women, Andean countries

The primary goal of the project is to aid trafficking victims in Peru by providing information and assistance. A telephone hotline will also be created in

coordination with a specialised local NGO. This is a continuation of the information campaign on irregular migration and human trafficking, which warns potential victims of the danger of travelling using irregular means. The funding required for 2004 is USD 150,000.

**Combating irregular migration and trafficking in persons in the countries of the Andean community: a regional information campaign**

The main objective of the project is to inform migrants of the risks of irregular migration and to regulate migratory flows through appropriate channels in both receiving and sending countries of the Andean region. Implementation began in 2002 in two of the four expected countries for implementation (i.e., Ecuador and Peru). The campaign will continue for one year and extend to Bolivia and Venezuela during 2004. The funding required for 2004 is USD 750,000.

**Information system on international migration for countries in the Andean community (SIMICA)**

IOM is strengthening government capacity in the Andean countries to generate statistical information on international migration. This project represents an extension of an ongoing activity to improve information and data in the Andean states. The budget for this three-year extension is USD 650,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 220,000.

recruitment prevention through sustained efforts at the local and national levels. The funding required for 2004 is USD 500,000.

**Centre for research and assistance to vulnerable populations**

This programme aims to strengthen the government's research and assistance programmes for vulnerable populations including the displaced, former child soldiers and victims of war. The activities will be developed in coordination with government entities. The funding required for 2004 is USD 3,000,000.

**Awareness raising, prevention of trafficking in human beings and assistance for victims**

This programme will continue and augment activities carried out during 2003, including research, prevention, and direct social and reinsertion assistance to recovering victims. In the second phase, geographic coverage will be increased with an emphasis on border areas. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,000,000.

**Provision of services focused on Colombians abroad and strengthening ties to their communities of origin**

This programme will develop activities for migrants in an effort to reduce their remittances through the creation of a social investment fund. In addition, beneficiaries will be offered other services such as exchange systems, time donation and employment opportunities in their places of origin. The funding required for 2004 is USD 2,500,000.

COLOMBIA

**Migration issues**

The internal displacement trend in Colombia is expected to continue in 2004. The Government of Colombia is moving forward with a policy that includes return of displaced persons to their places of origin and prevention in high-risk displacement areas. Problems related to internal displacement are principally affecting the borders with Panama, Ecuador and Venezuela.

The demobilization of former child soldiers increased during the first half of 2003 by 58 percent, as compared to the last half of 2002. The current demobilization rate is 1.65 children/day. In addition, the Government of Colombia began conversations with those paramilitary groups in favour of demobilization, in which 30 percent the 13,000 members are minors. Support for demobilization must continue not only at the stage of assistance for these children, but also for recruitment prevention, with the acknowledgement that this is one form of trafficking in persons as defined by the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.

There was a worrisome increase in the number of victims of trafficking recorded in 2003 as Colombia rose from third highest in Latin America in 2002 to second in 2003. Integral action, including research, is required taking into account available information, prevention needs and direct assistance to victims.

**Priorities and planned activities in 2004**

- to support and strengthen the Government of Colombia at the central and local levels, as well as within key civil society organizations, for providing assistance to vulnerable populations such as the displaced and victims of trafficking; and
- to support the government's efforts in the provision of services for Colombian nationals living in foreign countries in order to strengthen ties with their communities of origin.

**Project activities**

**Stabilisation of populations at risk of displacement**

The project will develop activities that improve living conditions for populations at risk of displacement by strengthening the possibilities for income generation and the provision of education, health and recreational services. At present, IOM activities include a programme for post-emergency assistance for displaced populations and receptor communities. Within the framework of this programme, activities will be developed for displacement prevention targeting 3,000 at-risk families. The funding required for 2004 is USD 2,500,000.

**Awareness campaign on prevention of forced recruitment of minors**

Taking into account the important increase in the demobilization of children from armed conflict and further potential demobilization of some illegal armed groups, IOM will continue to search for ways to increase coverage of

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR COLOMBIA  
USD 9,500,000

ECUADOR

**Migration issues**

As a result of the economic crisis in Ecuador, thousands of its citizens emigrate to Europe and the United States every year. For example, it is estimated that some 350,000 Ecuadorians have migrated to Spain in the last few years. Combining this with estimates for the United States and other European destinations, nearly 20 percent of the Ecuadorian population has emigrated, many through irregular channels. In addition to this concern, Ecuador seeks to continually improve its migration management systems. For example, key issues being addressed include improvements to the passport issuance system.

**Priorities and planned activities in 2004**

- to strengthen the capacity of the government and civil society to manage migration;
- to provide assistance for returning migrants;
- to assist labour migrants in their orderly migration;
- to combat irregular migration and smuggling of migrants;
- to contribute to the rehabilitation of targeted migrants originating communities for their retention; and
- to assist local communities in northern Ecuador to cope with migrant flows from Colombia.

**Project activities**

**Support to the Ecuadorian migrant workers selection unit**

Under the umbrella of the agreement between Ecuador and Spain for the regulation of migration flows, the project will assist in the selection, recruitment and travel to Spain of Ecuadorian migrant workers, carry out research on international migration with special emphasis on the regulation of migratory flows, and elaborate technical proposals in support of international negotiations carried out by Ecuador with other countries or regions. The funding required for 2004 is USD 500,000.

**Creation of a database of Ecuadorian migrants in Spain**

The project aims to receive, register and maintain updated information on Ecuadorians living in Spain, in support of the Ecuadorian Ministry of Foreign Affairs' plan and in support of its nationals. The funding required for 2004 is USD 50,000.

#### Establishment of a migratory research unit

The project will carry out research on Ecuadorian internal and external migration, gather objective information and study the causes and consequences of migration, and produce migration statistics. The funding required for 2004 is USD 50,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ECUADOR  
USD 600,000

## 1.3 Central America and Mexico

### Migration issues

As a result of more than two decades of significant intra- and extra-regional migration and divergent migration patterns, issues relating to the transnational movement of people continue to gain importance in the Central American region. This is evidenced by the level and scope of dialogue and consultations at the RCM, the consolidation of the OCAM and the actions mandated on migration issues arising from the Presidential Summits of the Americas (SOA). These are all clear indications of government commitment towards achieving an integrated approach to migration issues in the region.

Current themes warranting further discussion include the modernisation of migration management systems and structures, intra- and extra-regional irregular migration, assisted voluntary return mechanisms, counter-trafficking in women and children, human and labour rights of migrants and their families, and links between development and migration (i.e., the use of remittances) including an alliance with income generating sectors such as tourism. For the latter, IOM has recently been requested to co-chair the Technical Secretariat of the Commission for Migratory Facilitation on Tourism (COFAMIT). These issues are reflected in the RCM and OCAM plans of action as well as that emerging from the Quebec City Summit of the Americas (2001).

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to further enhance and support the regional dialogue process and assist governments in their migration management activities, strengthen information systems, training and advice on migration management; and
- to support governments and other stakeholders in linking migration to sustained development patterns, implement regional and national projects to improve conditions of migrants as they relate to health, human rights, education, integration and social reinsertion.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### Statistical information system on migration in mesoamerica (SIEMCA/SIEMMES)

The project, implemented in cooperation with the Latin American and Caribbean Centre for Demography, will set up a statistical information system to establish and monitor the magnitude and characteristics of population movements taking place not only within Central American countries and Mexico, but also outwards from the region, mainly to the United States and Canada. This includes the generation of tourism-related information adequate to support the efforts realised within the framework of COFAMIT. The project will produce inputs that are useful for designing migration-related policies and actions in an expeditious, timely and appropriate fashion within the context of Central American integration and the Puebla-Panama Plan (PPP). The total budget for this three-year project is USD 1,684,848. The funding required for 2004 is USD 888,302.

### Harmonisation of the legislation on trafficking in persons in the Central American region

This project is designed to integrate and complement those existing regional initiatives that focus on adult populations, yet plans to expand the scope not

only to trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation, but also to other forms of exploitation as described in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. The initiative will be implemented by IOM in close collaboration with the Inter-American Commission of Women of Organization of American States and Covenant House (Casa Alianza). The total budget for this three-year project is USD 996,346. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000.

### Regulated labour migration programme

This project will assist Central American countries, particularly Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in the promotion of orderly labour migration especially in the agricultural and service sectors. The project 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, trafficking in human beings and violation of human rights. The project will be implemented by IOM in close coordination with the General Migration Directorates (GMDs), Ministries of Labour and those institutions directly involved in labour migration in the region. The budget for this two-year project is USD 400,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 200,000.

### Modernisation of migration management—establishment of unified controls in Central America

The project's main objective is to establish unified controls at numerous land border crossings throughout Central America, utilising optimised procedures for registration and control of migration flows. Technical assistance will be provided to governments in the region to implement these controls by co-locating the institutions of participant countries in one location under the scheme. The budget for this two-year project is USD 400,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 200,000.

### Information campaign on irregular migration in Central America

This project aims to contribute to a reduction in irregular migration and migrant trafficking in the region and provides a bridge towards an integral programme for prevention and assistance for victims. The campaign will involve the cooperation of RCM governments, civil society organizations and society at large. Information will be compiled from case studies drafted by IOM with financial support from the Government of Canada on migrant trafficking in Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic. IOM will coordinate with governments of sending, transit and receiving countries, which in turn will provide human resources, infrastructure and logistical support. Active involvement of NGOs will also be decisive for the project's sustainability. The budget for this two-year project is USD 1,666,223. The funding required for 2004 is USD 800,000.

### Programme for the dignified, safe and orderly return of Central American migrants by land

This project will contribute to the dignified, safe and orderly return of Central American migrants, particularly vulnerable women and children, by land after deportation from Mexico to Guatemala or detained in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Activities will be carried out in coordination with the respective GMDs and civil society organizations in each country, strengthening the GMDs so that they may

provide services in an effective and sustainable manner. An information system to process statistical data collected through the project will also be created. The budget for this three-year project is USD 4,114,110. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,200,000.

**Voluntary return and social reinsertion of street children and child victims of trafficking**

This two-year ongoing project targets some 1,500 children and will be implemented in collaboration with Casa Alianza, an international NGO with broad experience in working with street children in Latin America. The project includes four main components: research; voluntary return and social reintegration; family reintegration; and prevention. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,200,000.

**Support for citizenship mechanisms in Honduras/El Salvador border communities**

Honduras and El Salvador experienced a border dispute for decades until 1992 when an International Court of Justice ruling clearly defined the border between the two countries. After the ruling, thousands of Salvadorans, many of whom had fled the civil war that raged in El Salvador during the 1980s, found themselves living in communities adjudicated to Honduras. Most of the affected individuals live in remote regions, with little capacity to undertake the investments in money and time that the citizenship procedure entails. A bi-national Honduras/El Salvador team, including legal advisers and field personnel, will reach the remote communities, inform them of citizenship options, assist them in the citizenship procedures and provide follow-up to their petitions. The project also incorporates sustainable local development initiatives, as these communities are the most impoverished municipalities in both countries. During 2001 and 2002, negotiations between countries allowed a consensus on project execution which is expected by 2004. The funding required for 2004 is USD 700,000.

**COSTA RICA**

**Migration issues**

Key migration challenges facing the government include the social insertion of migrant populations, particularly from Nicaragua and Colombia, and the modernisation of migration management, in particular for problems associated with irregular migration.

**Priorities and planned activities in 2004**

- to support the Government of Costa Rica's participation in the national and regional dialogue on migration (e.g., RCM and OCAM); and
- to strengthen the management of irregular migration, particularly on the border with Nicaragua, and the social integration and protection of the rights of migrants in Costa Rica.

**Project activities**

**Programme of shelter and assistance for the return of migrants in San Carlos, Costa Rica**

The project will provide humanitarian assistance to undocumented migrants particularly in the northern region by facilitating return to their countries of origin in a safe and dignified manner. The project will also help in constructing and equipping a shelter for those migrants. IOM will manage the project while the Pastoral Social Caritas of San Carlos will act as its executing agency. The funding required for 2004 is USD 335,060.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR COSTA RICA  
USD 335,060

**EL SALVADOR**

**Migration issues**

According to unofficial estimates, approximately 1.2 million Salvadorans live in the United States, 500,000 of them illegally. The remittances they send home contribute more than USD 1 billion to the Salvadoran economy. El Salvador is

still in a reconstruction phase as a consequence of the earthquakes of early 2001. This, plus the drought that seriously affected the west 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 during this period, 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 historically "centrifugal" tendency of the Salvadoran population. Social sectors that historically have been stable from a migration perspective (e.g., the urban middle class), are now 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:

- increased trafficking and smuggling of Salvadoran migrants to the United States;
- family reunification in the United States, often through irregular means that involve trafficking and smuggling of children;
- the detention of undocumented foreigners in El Salvador from Latin America and other regions;
- an increasing vulnerability of migrants to HIV/AIDS and other STIs; and
- dependency of the Salvadoran economy on remittances, which already represent around 17 percent of its gross national product.

El Salvador is an active member of all regional initiatives on migration, particularly the RCM, OCAM and PPP.

**Priorities and planned activities in 2004**

- to continue cooperation with the Government of El Salvador for alleviating the earthquake's effects as well as any other natural disasters to which the country is exposed;
- to assist El Salvador in building its capacity to manage migration; and
- to provide technical assistance to government entities and to civil society in order to confront the challenges of ever-increasing migratory pressures in the country.

**Project activities**

**Information campaign on risks and consequences of trafficking in minors in El Salvador**

Salvadoran children are vulnerable and at high risk to become victims of migrant trafficking especially to the United States via Mexico. Victims' families often claim not to be aware of the dangers of resorting to migrant trafficking networks. This project will contribute to the reduction of trafficking in Salvadorian children through the design, production and dissemination of information on the risks of trafficking. The campaign will target potential migrant girls and boys, especially those coming from rural communities. The funding required for 2004 is USD 60,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR EL SALVADOR  
USD 60,000

**GUATEMALA**

**Migration issues**

The increase in unemployment and poverty in Central America in general and in Guatemala in particular, has considerably raised the levels of migration from rural areas towards cities. Irregular migration pressures from the south towards the north have grown exponentially. The Central American economies are being severely stricken by the coffee crisis and its effect on employment. In Guatemala, the results of a recent investigation carried out by IOM indicate that for 2003, a loss of more than 500,000 jobs is estimated and alarming levels of underemployment are foreseen.

Guatemala has a complex agenda of institutional and budgetary priorities for its nationals, both those who live abroad as well as those who return when deported, and persons of other nationalities. Furthermore, there are other significant issues of local development and the prevention of irregular migration.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to collaborate in achieving the social components of the Peace Accords;
- to collaborate in the implementation of international agreements on migration issues;
- to provide technical assistance to help build national migration management capacities; and
- to support the Ministry of Labour in fostering attention to the needs of Guatemalan temporary migrant labourers.

### Project activities

#### Guatemalan temporary migrant workers in the south of Mexico

Together with the Ministry of Labour, the project will define a policy to assist Guatemalan temporary migrant workers. This will encompass decentralisation of border programmes, creation of an information system on the flow of migrant workers, implementation of an electronic system on labour migration flows in border areas, development of an identification document for the migrant worker, implementation of workshops and seminars to promote the awareness of employers and migrant workers regarding respect and compliance with bilateral (Guatemala-Mexico) agreements on labour issues and human rights of migrants, promotion of the implementation of the labour market observatory in border areas, and strengthening the capacity of the Guatemalan consulates in the south of Mexico to provide support for migrant workers. The funding required for 2004 is USD 424,000.

#### National community funds programme for Guatemala: joint investment system between local villagers and migrants

The programme aims to assist in the creation of community funds in order to confer the potential benefits of migration on development in the community of origin. The project will promote the efficient management of the communities' own resources and of the remittances received from abroad, as well as increasing the joint capacity for savings and investment. Communities will receive technical assistance enabling them to uncover and develop these funds, to improve basic infrastructure and access to education and training, including information technology for direct connection with national and international markets. The funding required for 2004 is USD 180,000.

#### Information campaign on the risks and consequences of irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons

This project aims to inform potential migrants on the risks and consequences of irregular migration and smuggling of persons, reinforcing the government's administrative measures in relation to this issue, and provides a bridge towards an integral programme for prevention and assistance to victims. The government will contribute with human, financial, infrastructure and logistical resources. This pilot campaign is based on IOM's worldwide dissemination activities and specifically draws upon the language and cultural similarities with the campaign in the Andean nations. The funding required for 2004 is USD 57,700.

#### Protection and defense of the human rights of migrants

The project creates assistance offices for migrants which are organized to: assist the migrant population by providing guidance, mediation, verification and support; receive and follow up on complaints on alleged violations of human rights; verify the conditions in which the migrants expelled from Mexico are when they enter the country; and inform the migrant about his/her rights and obligations. In addition, the project will promote the dissemination of general human rights information to the migrant population and coordinate actions with the Defense Office for Uprooted and Migrant Population of the Ombudsman, as well as with other government and civil society institutions. The funding required for 2004 is USD 65,000.

#### Capacity building of the General Directorate of Migration

This project aims to contribute to the modernisation of the migration management system of the General Directorate of Migration, including staff training and support for migration programmes. The budget for this two-year project is USD 865,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 628,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR GUATEMALA  
USD 1,354,700

## HONDURAS

### Migration issues

Due to its high emigration rate and strategic geographic location, Honduras continues to face many challenges related to migration and border management. The country is still making efforts to overcome the economic and social effects of the devastation caused by Hurricane Mitch, which stimulated high emigration rates. Due to the large number of Honduran migrants living in the United States, remittances constitute a vital element of the country's economy. An increasing number of Honduran migrants are being returned from the United States every year and the government's capacity to reabsorb in a sustainable way these persons remains limited.

There is a need to improve border and migration management along the southern and eastern borders as migrants cross into Honduras on their way to other destinations. The development of operational and capacity-building measures, with specific emphasis on enhanced control of irregular migration is necessary, especially as the number of irregular migrants in transit has increased.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to enhance the Government of Honduras' capacity to manage migration with a focus on preventing migrant smuggling and trafficking of persons; and
- to develop local capacity to manage remittances from Honduran citizens abroad as a contribution to national development.

### Project activities

#### Direct assistance to trafficked victims in southern Honduras

In line with the objectives of the RCM plan of action, the project aims to assist South American victims of trafficking in southern Honduras. Current facilities and procedures are often inadequate to provide acceptable support, therefore a shelter in Choluteca in southern Honduras will be constructed to provide trafficked victims with health assistance including treatment and counselling, shelter, transport arrangements and documentation, as well as reintegration and counselling assistance upon return to the country of origin. The funding required for 2004 is USD 160,000.

#### Comprehensive project for the modernisation of passport issuance procedures in Honduras

The project's will redesign and technically update passport issuance procedures in the main consulates of the Republic of Honduras resulting in greater security for issuance procedures, the use of digital images and bar codes, technology to prevent possible forgery, time reduction in the issuance and renewal of documents, the incorporation of an identity card in the process, and improved access to the applicant's file to verify prior applications. The project will be carried out in two phases; the first, currently being executed, covers passport issuance in Honduras while the second phase includes the main consulates overseas. The funding required for 2004 is USD 450,000.

#### Training leaders in community risk management

The project will provide a six-month training for community leaders in different topics related to risk management emphasizing prevention, mitigation and preparation. This will enable the migrant population settled in high-risk areas to have the basic tools necessary in disaster prevention and mitigation, as well as to identify safe places for their final settlement. Topics are covered from both a theoretical and practical (based on community and municipal experience) viewpoint and relate to the participants' daily and permanent life. The funding required for 2004 is USD 80,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR HONDURAS  
USD 690,000



## NICARAGUA

### Migration issues

Consistent with political and economic developments in the region, the Government of Nicaragua continues to face many challenges related to migration, refugees and border management. In this context, Nicaragua maintains a strong commitment to the RCM and its plan of action.

The problem of irregular border crossing, particularly along the southern frontier of the country, is growing and reflects the active migration dynamics with neighboring Costa Rica. The government acknowledges the need to develop an operational framework and the capacity to enhance control of irregular migration.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to support the government's participation in national and regional fora on migration; and
- to strengthen control of irregular migration particularly on the border with Costa Rica, focusing on preventing migrant smuggling and trafficking of persons, protecting migrants rights and highlighting health issues.

### Project activities

#### Mass information campaign on trafficking in migrants

The trafficking of human beings especially children, from and through Nicaragua is increasing. In line with RCM priorities, IOM, together with human rights' organizations, will conduct an information campaign on the risks of trafficking in human beings. The funding required for 2004 is USD 60,000.

#### HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention in mobile populations

Within the framework of the UNAIDS thematic country group, this project is part of a regional prevention initiative aimed at mobile populations. The objective is to provide a foundation for a long-term regional approach to fighting the HIV/AIDS epidemic through consensus-building strategies and plans around common priorities. On the national level, the project will address two mobile populations: the first in Bluefields on the Atlantic Coast; and the second among truck drivers. The funding required for 2004 is USD 700,000.

#### Vocational training for youths and adolescents to motivate their retention and insertion in the local labour market

Nicaragua is facing the increasing migration of its youth, particularly adolescents of both sexes from rural areas, who are seeking better opportunities for themselves or their families outside their places of origin. This project aims to help in the generation of adequate conditions for youth and adolescents in their homeland, allowing them to achieve a minimum quality of life. This initiative will generate new employment opportunities through a scholarship programme for labour training. Private enterprises will play an important role in the retention and absorption of the newly-trained labour force. The funding required for 2004 is USD 319,867.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR NICARAGUA  
USD 1,079,867

## 1.4 The Caribbean

### Migration issues

Successful migration management has always been an economic, political and social challenge in the Caribbean and globalisation has increased the impact of migration in the countries of the hemisphere. Improvement of migration management systems with an emphasis on migration policy and law, remittances and economic development, trafficking in persons, and mobile populations, health workers and HIV/AIDS are only some of the most compelling topics for governments as well as for 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. A migration dialogue has been fostered since 2000 through an initial regional Caribbean and North American seminar (December 2000), followed by two International Migration Policy/IOM seminars, coupled with an IOM/government programme planning working session in May 2001 and October 2002. In late 2003, a regional seminar co-hosted by IOM/UNHCR on contingency planning is foreseen. The goal is to strengthen regional migration management and build capacities to address regional mass outflows, asylum processes and border security.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to significantly contribute to the development of Caribbean countries' capability to manage migration in an efficient, responsive and regionally-coordinated manner, paying special attention to information needs, legal and policy frameworks, capacity building, and the migration and development link;
- to raise awareness on trafficking in persons as a trans-national criminal activity and increase capacities for the prevention, protection and prosecution of its victims;
- to facilitate interregional dialogue and consultation on migration management;
- to implement appropriate HIV/AIDS prevention activities and intervention strategies with migrants, potential migrants and other mobile populations, in cooperation with relevant partners; and

- to strengthen and operationalise the emerging partnership with PAHO for expanding joint activities in the Caribbean region, with a focus on health worker migration issues, access to care among irregular migrants (including trafficked persons) and other priorities established by national or international partners.

### REGIONAL PROJECTS

#### Technical cooperation network (TCNet)

The geographic and cultural particularities of the Caribbean call for a dynamic approach that would allow IOM to reach out effectively and respond to capacity building needs for migration if problems relating to irregular migration are to be tackled in a concerted manner. The aim of the TCNet will be to form links with key institutions within and outside the region to provide training and technical assistance services to Caribbean governments, civil society organizations and communities. TCNet members will be recruited from government and key civil society organizations, and will act as multipliers by providing ongoing institutional strengthening within their respective organizations. The format of the TCNet allows for representatives to be situated throughout the region within existing organizations, making it both efficient in terms of timely and relevant delivery of support, and cost effective. The funding required for 2004 is USD 178,200.

#### Radio soap opera on disaster reduction and migration management for the Caribbean region

This project will provide disaster prone communities in the English-speaking Caribbean with an innovative educational tool, a so-called radio soap opera, to raise public awareness on disaster reduction and thereby mitigate emergency outflows. The stories recounted in the radio soap opera will include risks, disasters, emergencies and community participation, and organization for disaster preparedness. The topics will also include irregular migration and its risks, the related uprooting and

psychosocial problems, and the impact on gender relations among rural and poor populations. The funding required for 2004 is USD 45,000.

## CUBA

### Migration issues

In recent years, Cuba has been increasingly faced with irregular immigration flows from Haiti and other countries. In order to tackle this humanitarian problem in a constructive and coordinated manner, IOM signed a tripartite agreement with the governments of Cuba and Haiti in February 2002. Under the agreement, IOM coordinates the logistics and transfer of those Haitians returning to their country as well as the mobilization of resources to support these voluntary returns.

The Government of Cuba is also interested in working with IOM to access its wealth of public health and educational human resources to facilitate selective migration for development purposes. Activities are also under way to determine how Cuban experts may be used for short- and long-term training opportunities in countries in Africa and South America.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to assist in addressing current migration management needs; and
- to facilitate the government's dialogue with neighbouring countries on migration-related issues.

### Project activities

#### Return of Haitian migrants from Cuba

As part of the tripartite agreement signed with Cuba and Haiti, IOM is preparing for the orderly and dignified return of some 500 Haitian migrants who arrive by boat. In the past, these migrants have been accommodated in Punta Maisi transit camps where the Cuban Red Cross provided them with clothing, sanitation kits, recreational possibilities and psychological support. As a drawn-out transit situation endangers the physical security and emotional stability of all the migrants, but especially women and children living in the camps, it is important to keep the transit time in the camps to a minimum and provide assisted voluntary return in a timely and effective manner. The funding required for 2004 is USD 85,000.

#### Strengthening regional migration management

In concert with PLACMI/SEPOMI and co-hosted by Cuban institutions, the project will strengthen regional migration management by fostering understanding of the consequences of weak coordination mechanisms. As an information exchange on data, policies and legislation will further enhance discussions, a workshop will be held in Havana. The funding required for 2004 is USD 40,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CUBA  
USD 125,000

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND HAITI

### Migration issues

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

Haitian irregular migration to the Dominican Republic remains a major challenge faced by the two countries of the island. In addition, there are significant irregular outflows from Haiti to several Caribbean islands and the United States. The prevalence of STIs and HIV/AIDS in both countries, but especially in Haiti, the direct link between communicable disease and migration flows, and decreasing access to health care for Haitian cross-border migrants living in the Dominican Republic, are all causes for concern in both countries.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to assist the Governments of the Dominican Republic and Haiti, and civil society institutions, to improve migration management capabilities with emphasis on a bi-national approach and protection of migrants' rights;
- to provide assistance to women, minors and children who are victims of internal and international trafficking both in Haiti and the Dominican Republic, in coordination with civil society institutions; and
- to assess, design and implement health interventions with mobile and host communities in the border areas of both countries, including but not limited to HIV/AIDS prevention activities.

### Project activities

#### Capacity building in migration management programme (CBMMP)

In coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Direction of Migration and other public institutions in the Dominican Republic, this programme focuses on the development of policy and procedures regarding temporary workers, the regularisation of migrants in an irregular situation, the promotion of orderly migration as well as the strengthening of administrative structures to ensure effective implementation. Technical assistance to the bilateral technical committee on migration matters will also be provided. The budget for this three-year project is USD 1,250,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 450,000.

#### Preventing and combating trafficking in women and children in the Dominican Republic (Phase III)

The project, initiated in October 2001, will continue in a proposed Phase III to implement an information campaign through the dissemination of information to target audiences and the provision of counselling in targeted local communities with the assistance of NGO partners. Following the approval in 2003 of an anti-trafficking bill, training for the Public Ministry and the police will be a high priority. The project will also support the establishment of local structures and programmes to provide reintegration and counselling assistance to victims. The funding required for 2004 is USD 284,730.

#### Information campaign or awareness raising on trafficking of Haitian children and assistance to victims

The project, working in coordination with Haitian NGOs and implementing a series of information and education activities, intends to raise public awareness among target audiences of trafficking and the widespread practice of child domestic labour. It will also provide assistance to children who escape from domestic slavery and, when feasible, assist in family reunification. Funding required for 2004 is USD 150,000.

#### Support to cross-border local initiatives

Following activities initiated in 2001, the programme will engage local governmental and non-governmental actors in 10 border municipalities of the Dominican Republic and Haiti in enhancing cross-border dialogue and establishing a permanent network for migrant assistance, information and protection. The programme aims to combat poverty and strengthen democratisation and decentralisation in this extremely poor area in both countries with assistance from civil society and other international organizations. The funding required for 2004 is USD 425,000.

#### Prevention of HIV/AIDS among women at border markets

The 350 kilometre-long porous border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic facilitates a permanent flow of irregular migrants who cross over by themselves or with the aid of traffickers. Furthermore, 15 bi-weekly markets in border locations attract around 100,000 persons each including producers, intermediaries, vendors, buyers, truckers, drivers, moneychangers, providers of food and other services, child workers, sex workers, beggars, local government agents, police and military personnel. Over 60 percent of this mobile population is women, mainly of peasant origin, and with low levels of education. Both Haitian and Dominican health authorities agree that information on HIV/AIDS and education on safe practices should be an important tool for prevention but to date no formal programme exists.

Working with civil society, especially youth, and in close coordination with health authorities, IOM will implement a prevention programme that provides women with the tools to protect themselves through outreach and information by peer educators. The project also aims to improve access to

health care through training of health promoters and by encouraging women to attend health care centres. The funding required for 2004 is USD 250,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND HAITI USD 1,559,730**

**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 labour and public health issues.

In spring 2003, a CBMMP was initiated to strengthen the Jamaican migration management system, modernise the current technical infrastructure and build capacity for migration management among government officials. Its two main components are institutional strengthening through training and technical cooperation assistance, and the improvement of border management systems.

**Priorities and planned activities in 2004**

- to support the government to meet its migration management goals and future challenges including participation in labour migration and health programmes; and

- to assess the scope of migrant trafficking and design a response strategy.

**Project activities**

**HIV/AIDS and Jamaican health care worker migration**

The high rate of HIV/AIDS in Jamaica is one of the primary “push factors” for health care worker migration, which affects the country in a significant number of ways. Emigration of skilled workers leads to a brain drain effect that has consequences for both the health care sector specifically and the social and economic climate as a whole. In addition, gender considerations come into play, as the health care system is dominated by female nurses and midwives. Consequences in the health care system also affect women who remain in their home country in terms of access to care and increased need for women to fill the void left by departing health care workers. Comprehensive research and documentation of the links between HIV/AIDS and health care worker migration is needed in order to develop strategies for dealing with the realities of health care worker migration in Jamaica. Under the project, IOM will undertake a study of these links in conjunction with the Government of Jamaica and PAHO as a basis from which to develop policies and practices. The funding required for 2004 is USD 60,600.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR JAMAICA USD 60,600**



# Asia

## 1.1 SOUTH WEST AND SOUTH ASIA

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

## 1.2 EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

### Regional projects

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

## 1.3 CENTRAL ASIA

### Regional projects

Kazakhstan  
Kyrgyzstan  
Tajikistan  
Turkmenistan

# 1.1 South West and South Asia

## Migration issues

Migration patterns in the region are complex. Historically, there have always been significant population movements across the region and this continues today for similar reasons: economic difficulties; natural disasters; war; civil unrest; and religious or ethnic conflicts. In addition, migration in South Asia reflects the historical ties linking various populations across borders. While India attracts most migrant workers due to its relative prosperity, the twin issues of population growth and land scarcity are contributing to an increase in internal migration and migration abroad. Migration is increasingly being recognised as a livelihood strategy and as a result is envisaged as a possible tool to promote development and reduce poverty in the region.

All forms of migration are present in the region but little reliable data exists. Estimates apply mostly to the refugee population, which represents only a small part of total mobile populations. Irregular migration and trafficking appear to account for increasing numbers but are not yet included in comprehensive registration or data collection since the patterns are difficult to quantify.

Regional cooperation on migration issues is not yet a priority among South Asian governments. Until now, these migration issues have been treated as internal affairs or, at most, discussed at the bilateral level. This is changing since the adoption by the seven members of the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) of a January 2002 convention on preventing and combating trafficking in women and children for prostitution.

## Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to develop national and regional policies and activities, especially in labour migration management and prevention of irregular migration including smuggling and trafficking;
- to strengthen regional dialogue on migration issues, especially in the context of the SAARC, the inter-governmental Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees and Displaced Persons (APC) and the Bali Process follow-up; and
- to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS/STIs and other communicable diseases such as tuberculosis (TB) and basic primary health care needs among mobile populations.

## AFGHANISTAN

## Migration issues

Afghanistan, under the leadership of the Islamic Transitional Administration of Afghanistan (ITAA), is attempting to manage the after-effects of more than two decades of mass displacement, both internal and external, caused by conflict and drought. Within the context of political transition and economic deprivation, the ITAA is coordinating assistance to more than 2.5 million people who have returned home in 2002 and 2003. Many more intend to return home. From among the 220,000 displaced internally and the 4 million Afghans in neighbouring Pakistan and Iran, upwards of 1 million are expected to be returning home in 2004.

Other migration issues are also central to Afghanistan's most important challenges such as trafficking in human beings. Border control is necessary for improved migration management but also in order to strengthen the central authorities in revenue collection and security. Rural infrastructure and employment are critical to preventing further population displacements, as people are tempted to leave rural communities for employment opportunities in major urban centres.

The ITAA, with the strong support of the international donor community and the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) has assumed primary responsibility for prioritising management of Afghanistan's humanitarian, reconstruction and development needs. IOM will continue to collaborate closely with partner ministries and the consultative group mechanism to situate its programming within the national development programme and national development budget adopted by the ITAA.

## Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to provide return and reintegration assistance to vulnerable IDP returnee communities including displaced Kuchis (nomads) in the south and enhanced reintegration mechanisms for all returning Afghan migrants;
- to strengthen the capacity of the ITAA to manage migration on all levels;
- to provide highly qualified Afghans living abroad with an opportunity to contribute their skills to the reconstruction of Afghanistan; and
- to provide reintegration support to former combatants within the framework of the ITAA's Afghanistan New Beginnings Programme (ANBP).

## Project activities

### Return and reintegration assistance to IDPs in Afghanistan

IOM has returned 420,000 IDPs to their homes in 2002 and 2003. The number of remaining IDPs in Afghanistan is estimated at approximately 220,000. The ITAA, in consultation with programme partners, expects 70,000 of these IDPs to require return assistance in 2004, for which IOM will need to maintain a reduced capacity of heavy off-road trucks and transit centres providing shelter, food, and basic medical assistance to returnees travelling long distances. Increasingly, the focus of IOM programming will shift to providing reintegration assistance, under the direction of the ITAA, to vulnerable returnee communities as a means of further supporting return decision making and other durable solutions for the problems of displacement. Targeting one of the largest and most vulnerable displaced groups, IOM will lead a multi-agency effort aimed at rehabilitating pastoralist livelihoods through a study of grazing capacities, and the provision of livestock and livelihoods training to migratory Afghan Kuchi populations. The estimated funding required for 2004 is USD 13,500,000.

### Return of qualified Afghans (ROA)

Mobilising diaspora expertise is an identified priority of the ITAA, which has established the Ministry of Diaspora and Experts to facilitate expert returns. This project will facilitate the return of 300 highly-qualified Afghans and their families mainly from neighbouring countries and provide reintegration support upon their return. These experts will be placed in vacant positions identified through a coordinated process between IOM and the ITAA. Monthly financial salary supplements will be paid to the returnees for one year. The funding required in 2004 is 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

In March 2003, IOM began implementing two projects over an 18-month period (one targeting the public sector and one targeting the private sector) for skilled, qualified and highly-qualified Afghan nationals currently residing in EU Member States and willing to return to Afghanistan on a temporary or permanent basis to participate in the reconstruction, capacity building and development process of their home country. These projects, financed by the European Union, will aim at contributing to the reconstruction of Afghanistan through the restoration and development of essential public infrastructure and social services, such as agriculture, construction, transport, education and health, as well as administration and institutional capacities such as the judicial system. The co-financing required for 2004 is USD 275,499 (€ 254,010). Please see also section on EU/HLWG co-financing.

### Return, reception and reintegration of Afghan nationals to Afghanistan (RANA)

Within the framework of the ongoing EU Return Plan to Afghanistan, IOM provides reception and reintegration assistance for up to 5,000 Afghan nationals returning to their country. Returnees are assisted upon arrival at the airport in Kabul, provided with onward transportation, and counselled on available training and employment opportunities in the areas of return. They are also offered the opportunity to attend three-month vocational training courses (offer available for 1,500 returnees and 1,500 local residents). By offering training opportunities to both returnees and local residents, IOM also aims to support these local communities, limiting the scope for possible tensions over perceived bias in the distribution of benefits between returnees and the local population in the communities of

reintegration. The co-financing required is USD 1,104,829 (€1,018,653). Please see also section on EU/ HLWG co-financing.

#### Overseas returnees reintegration survey

A survey of overseas returnees will be conducted to determine their motivations for return and their experience with reintegration. Survey results will allow enhanced pre-departure information dissemination and counselling and more effective reintegration support. The funding required in 2004 is USD 250,000.

#### Reintegration of Afghan minor labour migrants

IOM and other organizations have identified a significant problem with Afghan minors travelling illegally to Iran for economic purposes. Because of their youth, they are particularly vulnerable to exploitation. Based on the results of a detailed survey and assessment undertaken in autumn 2003, IOM has developed a series of pilot activities focused on Herat and Takhar provinces in the areas of education and income generation with the aim of giving the beneficiaries a viable alternative to going abroad. The estimated funding required for 2004 is USD 200,000.

#### Capacity building in migration management programme (CBMMP)

Security and revenue collection issues have made the ITAA increasingly aware of the need for strong border control capabilities, which has led to an increased interest in migration management initiatives. CBMMP will enhance the human and technical resource capabilities of counterpart agencies. For mid-level and senior staff, capacity-building activities will focus on migration policy, law and operational management, and the integration of key staff into international networks for discussion/resolution of migration management matters. Technical support will be provided through provision of model laws, policies and operational procedures in local languages. Operational improvements include providing key equipment and enhancing the Ministry of Interior's border checkpoint at Kabul airport through improved data systems and staff training. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,400,000.

#### Counter-trafficking in human beings

In addition to IOM's on-going capacity building project on human trafficking, IOM will establish a pilot programme, tailored to the Afghan context and designed for maximum flexibility, to assist 100 victims of trafficking. The fund should be made available to any individual trafficked within and from Afghanistan for whom no other viable assistance for quick, safe and voluntarily return exists. The funding required for 2004 is USD 130,000.

#### Sustainable reintegration of former combatants into civilian life

IOM will assist the ANBP and the ITAA/UNAMA's disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme with reintegration implementation. Using IOM's proven reintegration methodology for former combatants, IOM will provide a "one-stop shop" service to place up to 30,000 former combatants in business start-ups, vocational and on-the-job training, agricultural activities and wage labour. The budget for this programme is USD 25.5 million of which 50 percent is expected to be funded by ANBP. The co-funding required is USD 12.75 million.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR AFGHANISTAN  
USD 31,710,328

## BANGLADESH

#### Migration issues

Since its independence in 1971, Bangladesh has promoted labour migration as a strategy for creating employment opportunities. The simultaneous gains of reduced unemployment and underemployment, coupled with the economic impact of workers' remittances, have been significant in this resource-scarce country. Having promoted labour migration, the government is continually confronted with the challenge of protecting migrant workers abroad.

The government is keen to develop a migration policy. Guidelines for developing an action plan for Bangladesh to manage labour migration, elaborated in November 2002, are now under active consideration by the government.

A large number of Bangladeshis are now living abroad permanently either as citizens of host countries or as permanent residents. The Bangladeshi diaspora also contributes to development in Bangladesh although not in an organized or planned manner. The government created the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment in 2001 to ensure the well-being of overseas Bangladeshis as well as to engage them in development activities. The government has also initiated programmes to institutionalise linkages with the diaspora abroad.

Targeted information on legal channels for emigration and conditions of living abroad, as well as awareness raising on the risks of irregular migration, are imperative for prospective migrant workers. Lack of information can lead migrants to irregular migration.

Trafficking in women and children has become an acute problem in Bangladesh. Although the government is committed to addressing this problem, its capacity to do so is lacking. Poverty, ignorance and discrimination against women further compound the problem. Despite the government's ban on female migration, thousands of women risk the assistance of traffickers and smugglers to find employment abroad. Exploitation of these trafficked women, combined with the poor means to deal with the caseload once apprehended, requires urgent attention.

Bangladesh also has identified improvement of various migration management structures and functions as a priority, with urgent attention needed to improve the national passport and its issuance process. Technical and financial assistance is needed for the government to achieve its objectives in this sector.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to build capacity of the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment;
- to build capacity of immigration officials and law enforcement agencies to combat irregular migration including trafficking of women and children;
- to support NGOs to facilitate orderly and human migration to prevent trafficking in women and children; and
- to raise awareness of vulnerable mobile populations on HIV/AIDS issues and other health risks.

#### Project activities

##### Capacity development of Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment in Bangladesh

The newly-established Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment came into existence with limited financial and human resources to accomplish its role and responsibilities in establishing an effective and efficient mechanism to manage migration. This project will assist with capacity development at the Ministry, through training of government officials and providing equipment, to support the rights of migrant workers abroad and also institutionalising the relationship between the diaspora and development in Bangladesh. The funding required for 2004 is USD 200,000.

##### Capacity building towards pre-departure orientation for migrant workers

This two-year project aims to develop the capacity of the government to conduct pre-departure orientation to prepare the migrant workers for overseas employment. These labour migrants are primarily unskilled and semi-skilled workers, and are often ill-informed and ill-prepared for what awaits them in the receiving countries. This project will equip the 250,000 migrant workers per year registered with the government to work abroad. The funding required for 2004 is USD 75,000.

##### Upgrading English-language training for migrant workers in Bangladesh

Overseas labour migrants often find it difficult to integrate and communicate in destination countries. In response, the Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training is running an English training centre to enhance English language skills prior to departure. This project will upgrade the curriculum used at the centre to better reflect the migration experience and conduct training of trainees. The funding required for 2004 is USD 50,000.

##### Capacity building of NGOs working for the welfare of migrant workers

This two-year project will strengthen two migrant workers associations in Bangladesh to identify and appropriately address the specific needs of migrant workers (both male and female). The project aims to develop the capacity of the organizations to ensure safe and orderly migration, ensure the welfare of repatriated migrant workers, protect the rights of migrant workers and their

families, and raise awareness about health risks and migration. The project's activities will support pre-employment orientation for prospective migrants as well as skills development training for repatriated migrant workers. The funding required for 2004 is USD 100,000.

#### **Pre-departure health orientation for labour migrants**

This project assists the government in developing its training capacity to conduct pre-departure health orientation with out-going labour migrants from Bangladesh. This will enhance the migrants' preventive knowledge about STIs/HIV/AIDS and other health risks, as this population is especially vulnerable during their stay overseas. The pilot phase of the project presently being implemented is developing a training curriculum and materials, training of trainers and is partnered by UNAIDS. The funding required for 2004 is USD 50,000.

#### **Integrated approach to reduce sexual health vulnerability of migrant workers and their families**

The project aims at improving the health conditions of migrant workers and their families in order to reduce their sexual health vulnerability particularly in the area of HIV/AIDS and STIs. In partnership with a local NGO, the project will raise awareness through special outreach programmes, media campaigns and operational research on issues contributing to a better understanding of effective interventions. The budget for this two-year project is USD 150,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 90,000.

#### **Capacity building of NGOs to strengthen the psycho-social and mental well-being of migrants**

This two-year project will enhance the ability of NGOs working with migrants or trafficked persons to provide counselling, appropriate referral and support. The project will raise awareness on the implications of migration processes on the mental well-being of migrants in order to improve the quality of service delivery to migrants in need of support. This project will be implemented in Nepal. The funding required for 2004 is USD 80,000.

#### **Sexual and reproductive health intervention for internal migrants**

The project aims to target migrant factory workers in Bangladesh through a comprehensive strategy to increase awareness and knowledge of HIV/AIDS and STIs, increase sexual negotiation skills and proper condom use. A combination of workplace management capacity building, training for workplace counsellors and human resource personnel, and peer education will be the principal mechanisms to deliver such changes. Initially, participating factories will be identified through a baseline survey that will also contribute to better socio-economic understanding of this rapidly growing population group of young independent workers. The funding required in 2004 is USD 75,000.

#### **Road March: campaign to raise awareness to stop violence against women and girls**

This two-year project aims to establish respect for the rights of and empowerment of women and girls against all forms of trafficking, sexual exploitation, violence, discrimination and injustice. The project will provide legal aid and psycho-social counselling support for victims and organize a Road March public information campaign and event for 20 districts of Bangladesh. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000.

#### **Pilot project to rescue, repatriate and reintegrate Bangladeshi children working as camel jockeys in the United Arab Emirates**

The objective of the project is social and economic integration for 50 Bangladeshi child survivors working as camel jockeys in the United Arab Emirates. A recent ban therein on camel jockeys under the age of 15 calls for an intervention to identify, rescue and repatriate these children. A survey, in collaboration with the UAE authorities, will be conducted and safe departure arranged to Bangladesh where support services will be provided based on the specific needs of the child. The budget for this two-year project is USD 750,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 375,000.

#### **Mobilizing community leaders in border districts for the prevention of trafficking in women and children**

The project is based on the experience and lessons learned from a recently-completed two-year pilot project for the capacity building of elected local government members/representatives to combat trafficking

in women and children in Bangladesh. The project will expand the involvement of community leaders to prevent human trafficking, to intercept the victims of trafficking and to socially and economically integrate the survivors of trafficking. The four-year project will be implemented in six northern districts. A prevention campaign, a rescue and repatriation process, and recovery and integration activities will be carried. The funding required for 2004 is USD 150,000.

#### **Strengthening South Asian regional cooperation on counter-trafficking**

This three-year project will develop counter-trafficking stakeholder capacity to carry out an advocacy campaign for the SAARC convention on preventing and combating trafficking in women and children for prostitution to broaden its scope to include "trafficking in women and children for any purpose". The project aims to formulate a bilateral model treaty between source and destination countries. A network of NGOs will be supported to mobilize the public to put forward a demand to the SAARC Secretariat through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to revisit the signed SAARC convention and to formulate the treaty. The funding required for 2004 is USD 100,000.

#### **Social and economic integration of trafficked survivors in Bangladesh**

Experience and lessons learned from projects to assist returnee trafficked survivors has shown that long-term support assistance is needed to develop systems for appropriate social and economic integration of trafficked survivors. The project will establish safe and friendly shelter support along with the provision of basic needs and capacity for 50 shelter beds. Returnees without accommodations will be provided economic support to integrate in society and a system for a welfare fund will be developed. This project will be implemented over five years. The funding required for 2004 is USD 200,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BANGLADESH  
USD 1,845,000

## INDIA

### **Migration issues**

India is an origin, destination and transit point for migrants. Migration in India can be broadly classified into cross-border and inter- and intra-state migration. Over 400,000 Indians annually join their 20 million compatriots abroad, who are professionally-qualified, semi-skilled or unskilled workers. The widely-reported financial success of Indian migrants has spawned a breed of aspiring migrants.

In a vast and diverse country like India, the huge number of inter- and intra-state migrants, estimated at 32 to 35 million, is a phenomenon that merits special attention. Migrating is normally a livelihood strategy as the majority of people move with their families. Most face exploitation and poor living conditions in destination communities and this puts them at greater risk for communicable diseases including STIs and HIV/AIDS.

India also faces the problem of trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, and is a source, destination as well as a transit point for the phenomenon. There is a serious concern in both the government and civil society about the condition of these people. India as a signatory to the SAARC convention on preventing and combating trafficking in women and children for prostitution is determined to address the issue.

### **Priorities and planned activities in 2004**

- to educate potential migrants through orientation trainings and dissemination of information of the risks of irregular migration and enabling them to make informed decisions;
- to enhance the capacity of civil society in dealing with migration-related issues, specifically in the context of counter-trafficking;
- to facilitate sustainable rehabilitation and reintegration for victims of trafficking;
- to educate migrant workers on the health risks associated with their particular pattern of living and mobility;

- to promote community-based organizations to enhance the capacity of migrant workers; and
- to conduct research on migration issues and migrant populations.

### Project activities

Possible programme activities in 2004 are subject to endorsement by the relevant agencies of the Indian government. Consequently, implementation of the below initiatives will be subject to the outcome of current discussions on the necessary administrative and operational provisions for IOM's presence and projects in India.

#### Migration resource centre

In collaboration with relevant government agencies, IOM proposes to set up migration resource centres to provide information to potential migrants on the situation and opportunities in destination countries, legal requirements, immigration formalities and other relevant details. These centres will also organize periodic cultural orientation training for a minimum of 5,000 potential migrants. The budget for this two-year project is USD 600,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000.

#### Counter-trafficking resource centre

The proposed centre will evolve as a nodal agency to consolidate learning of various institutions, facilitate and build the capacities of various stakeholders involved in counter-trafficking, identify trafficked victims, and provide rescue, counselling and rehabilitation services to victims. The centre will position itself as one of research and policy advocacy on counter-trafficking related issues and will also document current interventions, review literature and legal provisions, and facilitate information-sharing workshops. The budget for this two-year project is USD 781,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 400,000.

#### Economic rehabilitation of survivors of trafficking in high supply states

A pilot project for this activity is currently being implemented with the objective of the successful reintegration of 500 victims of trafficking, enabling them to be economically self-sufficient through business counselling and micro-credit loans. IOM proposes to extend this activity to the south Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, where economic factors increase the risk for trafficking. The funding required for 2004 is USD 333,000.

#### Health education for inter-state migrant workers

Inter-state workers from Orissa and Rajasthan usually move without their families to industrial centres of Gujarat, such as Surat and Alang. Poor living conditions, a stressful working environment and lack of adequate recreational facilities are among factors responsible for unsafe sexual behaviour among such migrants. IOM proposes to work with the government and national technical agencies to provide health education and awareness materials on STIs and HIV/AIDS, in addition to TB and malaria. The funding required for 2004 is USD 197,000.

#### Promotion of cooperatives of migrant workers in Orissa and Rajasthan

Orissa and Rajasthan are two states of India with a high incidence of seasonal migration. This project will promote the organization of cooperatives of migrant workers, enabling them to negotiate terms of employment with primary employers. It will also build the capacity of these cooperatives and establish links between origin and destination communities. Micro-credit will be made available to the migrants as supplementary income. The budget for this two-year project is USD 984,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 500,000.

#### Disaster preparedness programme for migrant workers

IOM is currently implementing a rehabilitation project for migrant workers affected by the massive earthquake in Gujarat of January 2001. Through its interactions with the migrant community most affected by the earthquake, and the findings of research studying the vulnerability of migrants at times of disaster, IOM identified migrant workers as one of the most vulnerable groups. Consequently, IOM will undertake a disaster preparedness programme to build the capacity of migrant communities to understand the various types and aspects of disaster, and to help them create contingency plans and coping mechanisms specific to their needs and situation. Focusing on the source states of Orissa and Rajasthan, as well as

destination points in various districts of Gujarat, the programme will also map migration flows and target 2,000 migrant workers and their families. The funding required for 2004 is USD 490,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR INDIA  
USD 2,220,000

## IRAN (THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

### Migration issues

Several migration challenges have been identified in discussions with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: these include capacity building of Iranian officials working on migration issues, resettlement of refugees, employment possibilities abroad for skilled Iranian nationals, and return of qualified Iranian nationals in the diaspora.

Iran remains one of the largest refugee-hosting countries in the world, given its geographic location and the political, social and economic upheaval in some of its neighbouring countries, most recently Iraq and Afghanistan. The country also remains vulnerable to other irregular migration flows through its 12 land borders. The establishment of a technical information and research centre will contribute to better informing the government on the range of appropriate responses to such migration challenges, both at the national and regional levels. As such, the government will require continued assistance on sustainable voluntary return approaches and on improved border management.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to assist the government in building its human resource and technical capacities for migration management, including elements of policy and law formulation, and improvement of technical systems;
- to assist the government in addressing the challenges posed by large influx of migrant and refugee populations, either through existing resettlement programmes or through measures in support of voluntary return;
- to assess the feasibility of addressing the country's human resource gaps through a return of qualified expatriate Iranian nationals approach; and
- to develop short- and medium-term labour arrangements for Iranian workers in other countries.

### Project activities

#### Academy for migration and refugee studies

This project will support the efforts of the government to establish an independent self-sustaining academy for migration and refugee studies. The academy will provide training and research services to various government entities with functions related to the management of migration matters, and will be the central point for staff development for these entities. Additionally, the academy will promote national and regional dialogue on migration matters through various workshops, seminars and consultation activities. Financial support provided through the 1035 Facility and through initial basic budgetary and in-kind government support, will seed initial curriculum development activities and cover the costs of training workshops. The budget for this multi-year initiative is USD 1,500,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 350,000.

#### Migration management assistance: repatriation, return, resettlement

The project will provide assistance to the government in managing the continuing challenges posed by the large influx of migrant and refugee populations, mostly Afghans and Iraqis, but also for those from Asia. This will be possible either through existing resettlement programmes or through measures in support of voluntary return and repatriation initiatives. Activities will be implemented in coordination with relevant national and international partners, and will include outreach and counselling of migrants on their migration options, with particular attention to voluntary return and reintegration opportunities. These will be assessed in the light of existing refugee and migrant return experiences. The funding required for 2004 is USD 230,000.



**Feasibility assessment for the return and reintegration of qualified nationals**  
 This project will identify and compile human resource gaps, shortages and upgrading needs in the country's public and private sectors. It will also assess the feasibility of addressing these through the short- and medium-term return and professional placement of qualified expatriate nationals, by compiling the professional profiles of those qualified Iranians residing abroad who would consider returning for professional engagement in their country of origin. This feasibility study would define appropriate implementation modalities, financial requirements and relevant project partners required for follow-up implementation of a return and reintegration programme for qualified Iranian nationals. The funding required for 2004 is USD 120,000.

**Capacity building in labour migration management**

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has requested the assistance of IOM in promoting legal and managed overseas employment of its nationals. The project will include: a training workshop for private and public placement services on labour migration opportunities abroad, placement services, and good practices and standards for the protection of migrant workers; a national seminar for government officials on regulation of recruitment agencies, protection of labour migrants and availing of overseas employment opportunities; pre-departure orientation courses for migrants; and language courses for officials of public and private recruitment agencies and migrants. The funding required for 2004 is USD 150,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR IRAN  
 (THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) USD 850,000**

**PAKISTAN**

**Migration issues**

The Government of Pakistan is facing a multitude of migration challenges ranging from the reception and integration of refugees to labour migration, irregular migration, smuggling and trafficking. The government wishes to address these issues in a comprehensive and effective manner in line with international practices. In addition to institutional capacity building, there is a need to consolidate and update the legal and legislative instruments related to migration, facilitate the implementation of the new ordinance against trafficking and smuggling and, more importantly, address the need of the irregular migrant population and the victims of trafficking in the country.

At the regional level, the situation in both Pakistan and Iran remains very much linked to the Afghan refugee problem since these two countries still host large numbers of Afghan populations. Dependent on the pace and success of the reconstruction programmes in Afghanistan, the issue of integration of Afghan populations remaining in Iran and Pakistan needs to be addressed in line with the tripartite repatriation agreements these countries have signed with UNHCR.

Due to its particular geographic location and irregular migration patterns, Pakistan is also participating in regional processes taking place in the Asia-Pacific region (e.g., APC, Bali Process).

**Priorities and planned activities in 2004**

- to assist in refugee resettlement, provide migrant assistance activities and information services;
- to provide services for victims of trafficking including return and repatriation to countries of origin and/or integration;
- to contribute to the Government of Pakistan's effort to prevent of irregular migration, smuggling and trafficking;
- to improve the labour migration process to meet international labour demands; and
- to upgrade the capacity and knowledge of labour migrants, provide relevant pre-departure information, and post-arrival and reintegration assistance projects.

**Project activities**

**Migration information centre**

In collaboration with relevant government institutions, a migration information centre will be created to provide information to potential

migrants on the situation and opportunities in destination countries, legal requirements, immigration formalities and other relevant details. This centre will also organize periodic cultural orientation trainings for a minimum of 5,000 potential migrants. The funding required for 2004 is USD 100,000.

**Assisted voluntary return of stranded migrants and unsuccessful asylum seekers**

This project will assist around 900 persons from various countries who are stranded in Pakistan. Project activities will range from information dissemination, registration, assistance with travel documentation and other pre-departure assistance, to return transportation arrangements by air and onward transportation as needed, as well as reintegration assistance where possible. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,190,000.

**Assistance to victims of trafficking**

In close collaboration with the government, this project will create a referral mechanism for 100 victims of trafficking and, once they have received the care they require, will provide either repatriation assistance to countries of origin or integration alternatives. The funding required for 2004 is USD 180,000.

**Capacity building of the labour migration process in Pakistan**

This project will be implemented on three levels. First, it will provide institutional capacity building of the Ministry of Labour and other relevant institutions for upgrading and modernising the labour migration process to meet international standards and to better answer the needs of the developed countries for skilled and semi-skilled external labour. Second, the project will develop labour migrants' capacities and skills to adapt to new markets and increase the level of their remittances. Finally, an information and referral services for returning migrants will be created to facilitate their socio-economic reinsertion, to harness their newly-acquired skills and experience, and to inform them of investment opportunities for their savings. The funding required for 2004 is USD 250,000.

**Reducing the vulnerability of children, truck drivers' assistants to HIV/AIDS and STIs**

This project will address the vulnerability of truck drivers' assistants and children at truck stops to HIV/AIDS and STIs. These individuals make up part of the population identified as high-risk by a mapping exercise carried out by the Pakistani government's National AIDS Control Programme (NACP). To date, interventions to address this high-risk group have not taken place and this project will address their needs and complement other interventions being carried out by NACP to address other high-risk groups. The project, which will be implemented over a five-year period, will result in increased awareness of HIV/AIDS and STIs among truck drivers and their assistants, and in the communities in which they live and through which they pass. Furthermore, there will be increased awareness of the effects of sexual relations with children and as such, a resulting decrease in such behaviours. The project will also provide access to information, counselling, voluntary testing and referral services for the high-risk group. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,000,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR PAKISTAN  
 USD 2,720,000**

**SRI LANKA**

**Migration issues**

Sri Lanka is slowly emerging from two decades of an active internal armed conflict in the north and east of the country. On 22 February 2002, the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE) signed a memorandum of understanding seeking a peaceful and durable solution to the 19-year armed conflict. This breakthrough has resulted in the large-scale return of displaced people to their original homes. An estimated 800,000 Sri Lankans were forced to abandon their residences for safer locations within and outside the country as a consequence of the conflict.

These massive displacements caused numerous social conflicts between the displaced persons and the host communities. The current political environment brought on by the peace negotiations has resulted in mass returns of the displaced. There have been more than 281,600 spontaneous returns since February 2002 and further movements are continuing. Both parties have agreed to a speedy resettlement programme, allowing the free movement of returnees. Many of the IDPs now living in camps or group temporary housing, some with minimal services, are eagerly waiting to return to their communities. An increasing number of failed asylum seekers are also returning to the country.

Though there are more than 1 million Sri Lankans registered as migrant workers abroad, the number of additional unregistered and irregular Sri Lankan migrants is also quite high. A number of reported cases of both Sri Lankans and other Asians smuggled to Europe shows that Sri Lanka is becoming a hub of irregular migration from and through its borders, mainly to European countries. This is an issue of great concern to both host and transit countries, as well as to the Government of Sri Lanka.

#### **Priorities and planned activities in 2004**

- to assist in selective return of qualified Sri Lankan nationals to promote capacity building and rehabilitation of local and grass root communities;
- to build capacity for counter-trafficking through such measures as information campaigns;
- to provide assistance for sustainable return for all categories of migrants and displaced people in Sri Lanka;
- to provide measures to address communicable and sexually transmissible diseases, mental health and psycho-social disorders; and
- to ensure sustainable reintegration of former combatants as they transition from military to civilian life.

#### **Project activities**

##### **Capacity building of the Sri Lankan Department of Immigration and Emigration (IED) and other structures involved with countering illegal migration, to reduce irregular migration into and through Sri Lanka**

IOM is currently implementing the second phase of this project, which concentrates on training of departmental personnel to detect irregular migration, raising awareness of migration issues among senior officers and equipping the department for detection of fraudulent documents. Project activities will include periodic review and upgrade of the policies, operational manuals and staff appraisal systems of IED, and provision of training to officers for enabling them to collect, analyse and disseminate migration intelligence. Assistance includes: programme and policy intervention in the field of law enforcement; design, development and delivery of training in surveillance; investigation and prosecution of new offences in draft immigration legislation and case targeting; creation of data link between the IED and police; and design, development and delivery of training on draft immigration legislation including training of trainers. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000.

##### **Capacity building of the Sri Lankan Bureau of Foreign Employment (SLBFE)**

The project will continue to support the current English-language programmes of the SLBFE for non-Middle East and Middle East-bound unskilled female workers, care givers and semi skilled males seeking jobs overseas. IOM will also work with SLBFE in improving its information technology and data systems to compile and update lists of Sri Lankan workers abroad for better monitoring of status and service needs. As pre-employment, pre-departure, post-arrival and reintegration are interrelated, and realities in one environment have serious repercussions for any of the other, an information campaign targeting potential overseas workers, their families and communities of origin will be conducted. This will empower migrants from the decision-making stage and protect them from exploitation during the recruitment process and while abroad. The funding required for 2004 is USD 350,000.

##### **Information campaign to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration and trafficking**

This project will contribute to the efforts of the Government of Sri Lanka and interested destination countries to counter irregular migration by raising public awareness on irregular migration, trafficking, human

smuggling, and migrants' rights. Information on the opportunities and benefits of regular migration will be disseminated to potential migrants and cooperation mechanisms among local authorities, international organizations and NGOs will be established during the campaign. The research component of the project will provide a comprehensive picture of irregular migration, including trafficking and human smuggling in the country and will be used as the basis for the campaign. The funding required for 2004 is USD 155,000.

##### **Programmes to reintegrate returning migrant workers and to strengthen their empowerment through the utilisation of remittances**

As an alternative to re-migration, reintegration programmes for returnee migrant workers will be undertaken. On behalf of the SLBFE and the Ministry of Employment and Labour, assistance will be provided to these returnees for finding investment and employment schemes to fit their needs. In addition to the returning migrant desk manned by the SLBFE at the airport, a migrant counter/desk will be opened at the Divisional Secretariats, at least in high migration regions. There will be a capacity-building component of the programmes for governmental structures. A list of money transfer agencies and avenues will be maintained and provided to those persons who intend to re-migrate so that remittances could be returned through proper channels. A job-bank manned by the SLBFE will assist returnees to find suitable employment locally. An information campaign will be undertaken and existing programmes for enhancing self-employment will be introduced as well as trade/skill programmes. The funding required for 2004 is USD 220,000.

##### **Assistance for the return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs**

As IDP families living in welfare centres encounter problems such as overcrowding, poor housing, high rates of delinquency, a disproportionate number of single-parent households, and feelings of social and economic alienation, such poor standards of living, combined with the current political situation, have created an environment conducive for the resettlement. This project will resettle and reintegrate approximately 15-20,000 IDPs in a sustainable manner with their participation and that of their local communities through close cooperation with government institutions. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,125,000.

##### **Programmes to address the problems of communicable and sexually transmissible diseases, mental health and psycho-social disorders among migrant workers, returning refugees and IDPs**

Since Sri Lanka has a large mobile population, the incidence of communicable and infectious diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, acute respiratory tract infections, and diarrhoeal diseases are expected to be higher, with the risk of increase in HIV/AIDS. IOM will provide technical assistance in basic curative, preventive and referral services, and first-aid treatment. Activities will include setting up TB laboratory services, improving compliance/treatment of TB among IDPs, preventive HIV/AIDS interventions such as assessment, health education, voluntary counselling/testing establishment. 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. The funding required for 2004 is USD 400,000.

##### **Capacity building and rehabilitation of local, grass roots communities through the selective return of qualified Sri Lankan nationals (a return of qualified nationals programme)**

Based on a feasibility study in 2003, the return of qualified nationals Sri Lanka (RQN-SL) programme will invite qualified Sri Lankan expatriates living around the world to come to Sri Lanka for a three to six month period to work for organizations in priority development sectors throughout the island. RQN-SL will provide participants with travel, housing and a small stipend. Eligible local employers will also be provided with basic equipment necessary to help absorb the qualified national. The RQN-SL will contribute to reconstruction in war-affected areas, and development throughout the island by facilitating the transfer of knowledge, skills and expertise of qualified persons from the Sri Lankan expatriate community. Funding required for 2004 is USD 1,000,000.

**Pilot project on information counselling and referral services/reintegration fund to support the sustainable reintegration of former combatants (ICRS/RF)**

The ICRS/RF project was designed at the request of the Government of Sri Lanka and LTTE and in support of the consolidation of peace agreement. The project will facilitate the dignified return to civilian life of former combatants after many years of conflict through the creation of sustainable gainful employment. The ICRS/RF 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 employment. The reintegration fund is used to stimulate sustainable small-scale income-generating projects at the community level. With initial donor funding, IOM initiated the first phase of ICRS/RF immediately, for war widows and disabled former combatants and their dependents, on both sides of the conflict. The pilot project will support the sustainable reintegration of 2,500 former combatants and child soldiers. Funding required for 2004 is USD 1,828,000.

**Capacity building in migration management and sustainable return and reintegration in Sri Lanka**

Building on activities undertaken with funding in 2001, this follow-on project focuses on pre-frontier activities: training of officials, establishment of capacity for document analysis and an analytical centre and creation of migration management system for border entry/exit posts. Also working with the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment, labour attachés and welfare officers posted to embassies and consulates abroad would be provided with training in examinations and on documents. This should assist in shortening the time necessary for the issuance of travel documents for Sri Lanka citizens and putting into effect a more streamlined procedure. The co-

financing required for 2004 is USD 137,744 (€ 127,000). Please see also section on EU/ HLWG on co-financing.

**Technical capacity building in Sri Lanka with emphasis on migration management and assistance to returning labour migrants**

Building on activities undertaken since 2001, IOM proposes to implement a programme designed to enhance the capacity of the government to manage migration. Under the first component, the programme will continue ongoing capacity-building efforts mainly with staff from the Immigration and Emigration Department, the Criminal Investigation Department, the Attorney General's Office. Working with the Census and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Interior, data on migration and returning migrants will be collected, compiled and analysed, and research conducted to better inform policy formulation in collaboration with SLBFE. The second component, to be implemented with the SLBFE, seeks to facilitate the reintegration of returning migrants, thereby improving the economic impact of their remittances and reducing their need to return overseas for employment. The third component will consist of organizing activities to facilitate the implementation of the UN protocol against the smuggling of migrants and the trafficking of persons. The total budget for this 18-month project is USD 1,280,995 (€ 1,181,078) The budget requested from the EC is USD 1,024,796 (€ 944,862). Pending approval by the EU, the co-financing required for 2004 is USD 256,199 (€ 236,216) Please see also section on EU/ HLWG co-financing.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SRI LANKA  
USD 5,771,943**



## 1.2 East and South East Asia

### Migration issues

The East and South East Asian region hosts some of the largest cross-border movements of people in the world, much of which is irregular in nature. While the forces of irregular migration are generally observed to be causally linked to issues of economic and developmental disparity and political uncertainty, the development of appropriate responses is less clear.

The challenge facing governments is how to preserve the principal benefits of managed and orderly migration and, at the same time, address those factors that undermine migration regimes and threaten the safety and rights of migrants. Migrant smuggling and trafficking as well as irregular labour migration continues to pose serious challenges to the region, with some countries being points of origin, transit and destination. Growing numbers of stranded smuggled and trafficked persons and irregular migrant workers are routinely brought to IOM's attention, particularly as some countries of transit and destination do not have the ready capacities and mechanisms to deal with these persons and their safe return home.

In addition, internal displacement continues to be a major problem in Indonesia and, to a lesser extent, in the Philippines. These situations are a considerable drain on government resources and necessitate external support in the form of humanitarian assistance. Equally important is the need to support governments in strengthening disaster management capacity and establishing early warning systems to assist in containing cycles of conflict.

IOM programming in the region, therefore, aims to inform and assist governments in addressing these challenges with a view to enhancing orderly migration and mitigating irregular migration and its negative effects. Among the services IOM provides is the contribution to national and regional dialogue on migration issues, technical assistance for capacity building in key areas and direct services to migrants in special circumstances.

IOM continues to play an important role in support of Regional Ministerial Conferences on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (the Bali Process). With some 39 participating governments from the Asia Pacific region the Bali Process provides a strong foundation for coordinated regional action to improve policy responses, regulatory frameworks and information sharing networks to address the challenges presented by unregulated migration and the impact that it has on society. IOM is also working with governments to address the principles outlined in the Bangkok Declaration on irregular and undocumented migration, the issues addressed in the APC on refugees, IDPs and migrants, and other regional fora.

IOM also has an integral part in a regional cooperative model against people smuggling, which has been jointly supported and implemented with Australia and Indonesia.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to enhance sub-regional cross-border cooperation on return and reintegration of migrants;
- to provide technical and administrative support to regional processes to reduce irregular migration and to combat smuggling and trafficking;
- to facilitate regional dialogue on labour migration and other strategies as viable alternatives to irregular migration; and
- to provide health care and other support to displaced migrants, victims of trafficking and smuggling.

### REGIONAL PROJECTS

#### Bali regional ministerial conference on people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crime (Bali Process) follow-up

This project will continue providing technical and logistical support to facilitate the ongoing work of the two ad-hoc experts' groups that were established through the Bali Process to strengthen regional cooperation in combating human trafficking and smuggling through the sharing of information, developing policy and legislation, and enhancing law enforcement efforts. The funding required for 2004 is USD 850,000.

#### School education campaign to raise awareness of risks and consequences of trafficking among vulnerable adolescents

This project provides for the promotion of the educational video "Shattered Dreams" through the government school system of Thailand, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Cambodia and Viet Nam. This video, produced by IOM in 2003 in cartoon format for the Mekong sub-region, has been carefully developed to highlight a range of issues particularly the risks and consequences that many adolescents face once entangled in irregular migration and trafficking. The video, together with an interactive learning support module, will provide a mechanism for students and other adolescents to discuss irregular migration risks. The funding required for 2004 is USD 194,000.

### CAMBODIA

### Migration issues

While still grappling with post-conflict rehabilitation, Cambodia's positive stance on migration challenges continues. The country's geographic location, porous borders, undeveloped infrastructure and poverty make it susceptible to being a point of origin, destination and transit for migrants. Cambodia continues to strengthen its political, social and economic structures and has a strong commitment to the establishment of effective migration management by being active regionally and internationally. Cambodia supported the adoption of the Bangkok Declaration on irregular/undocumented migration in April 1999 and is an active participant in the Bali Process. As a member of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Cambodia also actively engages in migration dialogue at the regular summits.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to strengthen the institutional capacity of the government for effective migration management;
- to prevent trafficking and to provide return/reintegration assistance for the victims of trafficking, especially women and children;
- to assist in mental health training and care;
- to provide direct assistance for migrants; and
- to raise awareness of the risks involved in irregular migration.

### Project activities

#### Strengthening border control

This project is intended to further the objectives of an ongoing project (Enhanced Migration Management Programme) by consolidating Cambodia's migration management capacity with particular reference to combating terrorism and cross-border crime. It will explicitly address the prevention of migration-related crime through information analysis and intelligence-led law enforcement and transfer of targeted expertise in the area of detecting document fraud thereby increasing the security of Cambodian documents. It will also address the capacity-building needs of bilateral and regional border checkpoints, which remain porous and compromise professional migration management. As combating trans-border crime cannot effectively be achieved unilaterally or bilaterally, the project will boost cross-border cooperation, including information sharing, among countries in the Australasian region. The funding required for 2004 is USD 650,000.

#### Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in Cambodia

This pilot project will assist the voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in Cambodia. An increasing number of irregular migrants are apprehended when attempting to cross the Cambodian border illegally into neighbouring countries. There is strong circumstantial evidence that many are the victims of human smuggling networks in South East Asia. Prospective returnees will be provided with transport to their home country and assistance prior to departure. If required, they will also be provided with assistance during transit and upon arrival. In addition, this project will contribute to Cambodia's

administrative and operational capacity to deal with stranded irregular migrants. This project also includes a research component in order to gain better understanding and trends of irregular migration into and through Cambodia. The funding required for 2004 is USD 170,000.

**Protection and prosecution: counter-trafficking**

This project will support Cambodia's enforcement of human rights norms for trafficked women and children, and develop mechanisms that advance systematic prosecution of traffickers. Activities will help to build the capacity of the police to monitor, investigate, rescue and refer victims, arrest offenders, prepare cases for prosecution and protect witnesses. Capacity-building measures will strengthen partner NGOs to deliver appropriate legal assistance to victims of trafficking housed at their premises. The project will facilitate the pursuit by the Cambodian government and NGOs of a victim-sensitive legal process, which promotes and protects the rights and welfare of trafficked victims. The funding required for 2004 is USD 600,000.

**Law enforcement against sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking of children (LEASEC)**

With project partners of Ministries of Interior and Education, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Vision and UNHCR, this project aims to sensitise 12-15 year-old students on the risk of exploitation and/or trafficking including sexual abuse. The project will provide the target group with information on how to protect themselves, what to do in case of danger, where to get assistance and where to report information or complain. Priority will be given to the locations of Phnom Penh and Siem Reap, and the target group involves 33,600 children. The funding required for 2004 is USD 78,981.

**Human rights protection of victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation through capacity building and legal support: a technical assistance initiative**

This pilot project is designed to provide specialised assistance in counter-trafficking activities in Cambodia, in close coordination with existing projects, especially the LEASEC programme. The provinces chosen as pilot sites for this project have been coordinated with LEASEC and during implementation there will be consistent mutual support between projects, aimed at increasing effectiveness and reducing duplication. The budget for this two-year project is USD 568,840. The funding required for 2004 is USD 284,420.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CAMBODIA  
USD 1,783,401**

**TIMOR-LESTE**

**Migration issues**

Following the referendum on autonomy and resulting crisis in 1999, 250,000 people fled Timor-Leste to seek refuge in Indonesia, Australia and various Lusophone countries. Since that time, although 172,000 refugees have returned with IOM assistance and approximately 40,000 returned spontaneously, an additional 28,000 East Timorese currently remain in West Timor. This relatively large number, many of whom live near the border, threatens the stability of the area and constitutes a concern for the governments of Timor-Leste and Indonesia. IOM continues to work closely with all stakeholders in a search for a durable solution to the remaining caseload and will continue to support and facilitate the return process.

The joy experienced during Timor-Leste's official independence celebration on 20 May 2002 has since been counterbalanced by social tensions arising from the difficult economic conditions in the country. In light of the existing socio-economic challenges, the successful reintegration of recent returnees, youths and other disenfranchised groups is imperative for long-term stability and development. As 70 percent of the country's population is composed of subsistence farmers with few formal employment prospects, it is imperative that the conditions in rural communities are improved so that a destabilising large-scale rural-urban migration can be avoided in the near future. IOM will continue to support rural community engagement in activities resulting in tangible improvements

in living conditions and thus decreasing the pull of urban centres. As Timor-Leste struggles to integrate into regional and international fora and arrangements, and seeks to develop a regional security approach, issues related to the trafficking of persons, arms, drugs and migration management will assume priority in policy formulation. Border and migration management issues are also considered a priority by the United Nations Mission in Support of East Timor (UNMISSET), charged with guaranteeing the internal and external security of the country.

**Priorities and planned activities in 2004**

- to support and implement newly-approved immigration legislation and regulations including improvements of operational systems;
- to facilitate the management of rural-urban migration and reintegration of returnees through infrastructure reconstruction and increased training, employment and entrepreneurial opportunities;
- to provide technical support for combating smuggling of migrants and human trafficking, and other transnational crimes; and
- to provide response to emerging/existing threats related to human trafficking and other regional migration issues.

**Project activities**

**Assistance to community stabilisation in Timor-Leste**

The project will empower rural communities, community groups, local NGOs and local government to improve the overall living conditions in the districts in order to minimise rural migration to population centres and to reduce instability arising from unfulfilled post-independence expectations among the disenfranchised. IOM institutional support will contribute to the creation of sustainable community assets that can further enhance community stability and development in the long term. The project will target communities in the eastern sector with a high proportion of unemployed and politically-active citizens, whose participation in national development is critically important to the long-term stability of the country. The budget for this two-year project is USD 2,945,770. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,472,885.

**Rural vocational training and small enterprise development programme**

The project is a long-term employment initiative that will facilitate the engagement of the rural unemployed in sustainable income-generating activities to promote the stabilisation of rural populations and contribute to the reduction of rural-urban migration. The project will provide direct vocational training for people from the rural areas and subsequently support them in delivering further community training in the districts. The project will also support the engagement of participants in small enterprise development or linkages into existing employment opportunities. The project will target disenfranchised youth and those involved in resistance activities for whom finding gainful employment has thus far been beyond reach. The budget for this two-year project is USD 1,948,379. The funding required for 2004 is USD 974,189.

**Enhanced migration management in Timor-Leste**

The project will assist Timor-Leste's nascent state apparatus to strengthen the administrative structures of the agencies involved in migration management issues. The project will provide direct technical assistance to the national police, the body charged directly with border management, and other pertinent actors such as the judiciary, foreign ministry officials and non-governmental actors. IOM will ensure familiarity of all parties with the new immigration law and its regulations while deepening the general understanding of government officials relative to more general migration management issues such as the rights of migrants and victims of trafficking, labour migration, and the pertinent international legal framework. The budget for this two-year project is USD 1,113,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 556,500.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR TIMOR-LESTE  
USD 3,003,574**

### Migration issues

The major challenges in 2004 continue to be smuggling and trafficking in persons, the search for durable solutions for IDPs and labour migration, both legal and irregular. In addition, capacity building in migration management has recently emerged as a priority area of interest to the Government of Indonesia in the context of the Bali Process.

Indonesia's vulnerability to illegal entry through various entry points and transport modes has been highlighted by an IOM-commissioned assessment study conducted in February/March 2003. The gaps in immigration policies and legislation, constraints in human and material resources, and limited institutional capacity to identify and implement responses to migration management issues have been identified, and mutually-agreed strategies to address these deficiencies have been developed. The country's geographic location coupled with its passive border control systems raises significant border security concerns and makes it vulnerable to illegal transit activities for migrants in irregular situations destined mainly to Australia and other developed countries.

Official IDP figures have decreased as a result of intensified efforts to resettle and reintegrate the displaced. However, in a number of provinces, reverse movement of IDP populations continues to be a possibility despite precarious security situations in places of origin due to IDPs' limited access to sustainable livelihood at the resettlement sites. External support to ensure sustainability of resettlement processes and reconciliation efforts is critical. The unstable situation in Aceh continues to pose formidable challenges to the delivery of assistance to conflict-affected communities, particularly the IDPs. The establishment of reliable and accurate IDP data is a priority to enable the comprehensive assessment of the situation and identification of assistance mechanisms responsive to the needs on the ground.

Furthermore, as Indonesia is a traditional labour-exporting country, the challenge is to increase its capacity to encourage labour migration through legal channels while providing protection to its nationals abroad.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to facilitate the regulation and protection of Indonesian overseas workers through information, education and capacity-building measures;
- to provide continued support for care, maintenance, assisted voluntary return and resettlement for migrants in an irregular situation and asylum seekers within a regional cooperation model framework;
- to enhance the capacity of the government to manage migration, including policy, legal framework and operational system elements;
- to expand the "Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement" dissemination activities;
- to strengthen of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights' capacity for protection monitoring as well as direct support to IDP resettlement efforts;
- to provide support for conflict-affected people in Aceh; and
- to support local resettlement of East Timorese refugees who have opted to remain in Indonesia.

### Project activities

#### Migration management and training

This project will strengthen and enhance Indonesia's migration management capacity to handle regular and irregular migrant flows. The project is designed to address needs of an immigration service with respect to information systems based technologies to support immigration processing. The funding required for 2004 is USD 454,822.

#### Immigration investigation and analysis unit project

This project will work towards strengthening and enhancing Indonesia's migration management capacity to handle regular and irregular migrant flows through the establishment, resourcing and training of an investigation and analysis unit. The unit will be capable of: 1) collecting, collating and analysing relevant migration data including those that relate to the use of fraudulent documents and illegal migration trends; 2) recording and managing information in a dedicated database; 3) preparing and disseminating reports and alerts for use by colleagues in the Directorate General of Immigration (Imigrasi) and other Indonesian enforcement and related agencies; and 4)

conducting international liaison and exchanges with other foreign immigration and related agencies. The funding required for 2004 is USD 895,300.

#### Management and care of illegal migrants

The project is aimed at strengthening and enhancing Indonesia's capacity to manage intercepted illegal migrants. Project modules will seek to: 1) provide for improved quarantine facilities in Tanjung Pinang and Jakarta for intercepted illegal migrants taken into custody by Imigrasi; 2) develop guidelines together with associated training for the management and care of such persons in accordance with international human rights standards and relevant international obligations; and 3) train and resource a dedicated removals unit to facilitate the expeditious voluntary return of intercepted illegal migrants who have stated their intention to return to their country of origin. The funding required for 2004 is USD 850,500.

#### Border management information systems

The objective of this, the first phase of the project, is to provide the Imigrasi with an expert consultant to undertake a systems design study on the department's information technology needs. As requested by Imigrasi, the consultant will provide a costed design for the delivery of required information technology and equipment for the introduction of an integrated movement alert list database, with on-line access to major international border checkpoints. Subject to support for the costed design, the project will move to a second phase, which will see both technical and project support being provided through IOM for the development and implementation of the integrated alert list system. Other areas for systems development will then be developed in a modular approach as resources allow. The funding required for 2004 is USD 127,293.

#### Reintegration support to demilitarized combatants, their dependents and their conflict-affected communities through the information counselling and referral service with reintegration fund (ICRS/RF)

In support of overall on-going efforts to restore lasting peace in Aceh, IOM will assist in identifying and resolving reintegration problems demilitarised combatants, their dependents and the communities of absorption face at the community level. Implementation strategies include networking with reintegration and employment service providers, identifying and mapping opportunities and channelling identified beneficiaries towards these opportunities through a process of socio-economic profiling. These will be complemented by the injection of programme resources through a reintegration fund that will stimulate sustainable income-generating opportunities in neglected and unattended areas. A reintegration database will be established and made available to all relevant humanitarian stakeholders to facilitate the most efficient linkages between the needs and concerns of the direct beneficiaries and the available or potential reintegration opportunities. The funding required for 2004 is USD 7,079,715.

#### Field assessment of IDP situation in Aceh CAP

As part of the CAP for Indonesia, the project will conduct a comprehensive assessment of IDP situation in Aceh based on accurate and unbiased information on the ground. The funding required for 2004 is USD 268,800 (for further details see CAP section).

#### Credit for co-existence in West Kalimantan CAP

As part of the CAP for Indonesia, this project will provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to IDP and surrounding community households in West Kalimantan and to establish longer-term revolving funds in partnership with local communities. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000 (for further details, see CAP section).

#### Strengthening humanitarian protection and reconciliation through institution building CAP

As part of the CAP for Indonesia, this project will contribute to addressing protection needs and promoting reconciliation through strengthening the Department of Justice and Human Rights' capacity and role in protection assessment and monitoring. The funding required for 2004 is USD 313,000 (for further details, see CAP section).

#### Refugee identification, matching and referral information system, Phase II (RIMRIS) CAP

As part of the CAP for Indonesia, the project will contribute to the successful integration of East Timor refugees into receiving communities

through active management of information on refugees, communities, opportunities and services. The funding required for 2004 is USD 105,000 (for further details, see CAP section).

#### Voluntary repatriation of East Timorese refugees **CAP**

As part of the CAP for Indonesia, the project will provide safe and orderly repatriation for East Timorese refugees. The funding required for 2004 is USD 530,000 (for further details, see CAP section).

#### Transportation assistance for settlement within Indonesia **CAP**

As part of the CAP for Indonesia, the project will provide safe and orderly transportation for former East Timorese refugees to local settlement sites within Indonesia. The funding required for 2004 is USD 127,425 (for further details, see CAP section).

## FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR INDONESIA USD 11,051,855

### THAILAND

#### Migration issues

The key migration challenge for the governments of the greater Mekong sub-region is irregular migration and its impact on the labour market, public health and human rights. In Thailand, a clear need for unskilled and semi-skilled labour creates a pull factor for migrants predominantly from neighbouring countries and gives rise to a host of related migration challenges for the countries concerned. Most pressing among these concerns are health issues, the rights of migrants and the socio-economic impact that these flows have on the countries of origin and destination.

Migration issues that are gaining priority include the trafficking and smuggling of migrants, irregular migration influences on labour market supply and demand, migrant health care and exploitation of migrant groups. The Royal Thai Government has in recent years taken a very proactive approach in its response to trafficking through several key initiatives including the development and implementation of a national policy and plan of action for the prevention and eradication of commercial sexual exploitation of children and the establishment of a national sub-committee to combat trafficking. In addition, they have recently signed a bilateral agreement with Cambodia on cooperation for eliminating trafficking in children and women and assisting victims of trafficking. Development of a similar bilateral agreement is now under discussion with the Lao PDR government.

The Bangkok Declaration on irregular migration also draws attention to these areas and provides a platform from which to develop cooperation among key stakeholders, both from within the sub-region and beyond. Similarly, the Bali Process further reinforces efforts to combat smuggling and trafficking in persons and related transnational crime.

The Lao PDR is geographically central to key South East Asian trade and migratory routes as the country shares borders with China, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar. Lao PDR is primarily a source country for trafficking and other forms of irregular migration. In late 2002, the Lao PDR government signed a memorandum of understanding with the Thai government on labour migration. Implementation of this agreement will provide an opportunity for some Lao PDR nationals to live and work in Thailand through lawful channels.

With its population of 49 million, Myanmar has large, dynamic internal and cross-border mobile populations vulnerable to human trafficking and the spread of communicable diseases, including TB and HIV/AIDS. The number of Myanmar nationals residing irregularly in Thailand has been estimated to be as high as 2 million. Many of these people find themselves in vulnerable and exploitative situations.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to implement objectives of the national plan of action for the fight against trafficking;
- to improve access of migrants and their host communities to friendly basic health care and referral services;
- to establish structures and mechanisms for the humane and safe return of trafficking victims and their reintegration in countries of origin; and

- to facilitate the work of the Bali Process working groups to address the smuggling and trafficking in persons and related transnational crime.

In Lao PDR, IOM will jointly address and develop national capacity to more effectively manage and respond to irregular migration challenges.

In Myanmar, IOM will address the health issues of mobile populations, particularly HIV/AIDS and TB.

#### Project activities

##### Return and integration of trafficked women and children between selected countries in the Mekong region, Phase II

Drawing from the experience gained since the September 2000 inception of IOM's regional return and reintegration project, this project will continue to develop sustainable support mechanisms and structures for the identification, return, recovery and integration of victims of trafficking among government and NGO agencies in and between countries of the Mekong region (i.e., Thailand, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Lao PDR and China). Particular focus will be given on the formalisation and institutionalisation of cross-border agreements and national standard operating return procedures. The budget for this three-year project is USD 2,943,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 996,000.

##### Pre-return psycho-social assistance/life skills development project, Phase II

This project targets capacity-building assistance to social welfare department staff to deliver immediate psycho-social assistance and life skills development to women and children victims of trafficking prior to their return to their respective home countries. The project is developed as a subcomponent of IOM's programme described above "Return and integration of trafficked and other vulnerable women and children between selected countries in the Mekong region". The funding required for 2004 is USD 142,000.

##### Capacity building in labour migration management

The project aims to improve the management of labour migration issues. This two-year project is conceptualised as five separate but interrelated components for capacity building to: (1) enhance coordination between relevant ministries, agencies and sectors; (2) improve the migrant registration process; (3) strengthen the labour inspection system for migrant workers; (4) conduct labour migration research; and (5) consolidate the labour migration database. The funding required for 2004 is USD 497,625.

##### Training and cross-border cooperation to support the planned bilateral agreement between the Kingdom of Cambodia and Kingdom of Thailand on the return and reintegration of children and women victims of trafficking

This project will develop operational capacities to support the recently signed bilateral memorandum of understanding between Thailand and Cambodia on the return and reintegration of children and women victims of trafficking. The project will focus on training of government and NGO officers on the importance of the agreement and the obligations that flow from the agreement with respect to the return and reintegration of victims of trafficking. The project will also foster direct cross-border cooperation at the provincial level through the development of trained provincial level "task teams" to operate in border provinces of both countries. The funding required for 2004 is USD 248,853.

#### LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (PDR)

##### Enhanced migration management

This project aims at strengthening and enhancing Lao PDR's migration management capacity for handling regular and irregular migration flows. The project will highlight principles of good governance and will allow Lao PDR authorities to combat illegal migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons in a more effective manner. The budget for this three-year project is USD 1,374,785. The funding required for 2004 is USD 480,000.

#### MYANMAR

##### Support of the Myanmar Ministry of Health (national AIDS programme) under the UN joint programme in response to HIV/AIDS in reducing vulnerability to HIV/AIDS among mobile populations in Yangon and Mandalay divisions

The proposed 15-month pilot project is organized in coordination with the national AIDS programme and the UN theme group on HIV/AIDS—"Joint

Programme 2003-2004". The project will clearly define target populations while developing effective intervention strategies through an action research approach that emphasises information gathering. The first half of the pilot will focus on baseline activities including rapid situation assessments. During the second half of the project, IOM staff will undertake community outreach activities, following a participatory learning and action model to implement community self-assessments, educate mobile populations on HIV/AIDS, support safe-sex behaviour and reduce vulnerability of migrants to HIV infection. This will also include support of the referral system, capacity building of the national programme and HIV-related counselling. The funding required for 2004 is USD 558,200.

#### Enhanced tuberculosis (TB) laboratory capacity and improved case management for select mobile populations in Yangon division, Union of Myanmar

This 18-month pilot project will contribute to the reduction of the spread of TB in selected migrant communities in Yangon division. One of a few handful projects in Myanmar specifically addressing TB among vulnerable mobile populations, it will employ a strategy that focuses upon: 1) the capacity of the national tuberculosis programme (NTP); 2) the capacity of health care providers who offer TB-related health care to mobile populations and host communities; and 3) appropriate case management, including the proper use of sputum smear diagnosis as a vital diagnostic and treatment resource. It is anticipated that this pilot will enable the NTP and IOM to identify further capacity building needs in TB control, while learning sufficient lessons for the scaling up of the project. The funding required for 2004 is USD 351,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THAILAND  
USD 1,884,478

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR LAO PDR  
USD 480,000

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MYANMAR  
USD 909,200

## PHILIPPINES

### Migration issues

The Philippines is one of the largest and most organized migrant labour source countries in the world. The evolving need for appropriate orientation and preparation services is steady. The country is also a significant source of irregular and trafficked migrants. Educating the public and intervening in the activity continues as a preoccupation. Very large numbers of Philippine nationals regularly resettle abroad as permanent residents. Their adequate preparation for this experience is a concern to both sending and receiving countries. Accordingly, the government is quite proactive in looking for ways to improve management on this extremely dynamic set of migration activities. Its priorities are in promoting better understanding of the migration phenomena, better monitoring of actual migration activity and interdiction and correction where the system does not function adequately.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to raise awareness of the dangers of migrant trafficking as well as of migrant worker's rights including personal security, health and access to legal assistance;
- to support counter-trafficking measures;
- to provide return and reintegration assistance for migrants;
- to facilitate training of government officials in appropriate migration management techniques and use of materials including training of trainers; and
- strengthening of migration data collection, analysis and reporting systems.

### Project activities

#### Philippines counter-trafficking initiative

In collaboration with the Departments of Interior and Foreign Affairs and local government, this project will research existing available local counter-trafficking information, develop specific training and guidance materials for officials, and generate a more functional database to facilitate official response. The two-year project offers sequential products for use even as additional materials and training are being developed. The funding required for 2004 is USD 200,000.

#### Migrant training video series

Building on the successful first two films produced jointly by IOM and the Department of Labour and Employment's Overseas Workers Welfare Administration, the government and IOM have agreed to continue collaboration on other priority migration information topics. Whilst the first series emphasised the themes of self-awareness and protection in security and health areas, the next themes are expected to include legal documentation, diaspora relations, and return and reintegration. Detailed users guides accompany each film to facilitate government and social service presenter impact and adaptation of the film messages to the local audiences. The film and training materials form an important tool to build appropriate migration management mechanisms at the user's level. The films are available in English, Tagalog (the official Philippine language), French and Spanish. The funding required for 2004 is USD 180,000.

#### Seafarers health education counselling (SHEC)

Twenty percent of the 1.2 million seafarers worldwide are from the Philippines. Government statistics show confirmed HIV-positive cases and other communicable health risks are of particular concern for this special migrant population. IOM, in coordination with the Department of Health and WHO, agrees there remains a need for more effective health education with seafarers. This project, in coordination with on-going efforts, will develop appropriate training modules/materials and will deliver actual training to diagnostic clinics (i.e., training of trainers) to ensure that seafarers are better informed in the pre-embarkation stage of their work. The funding required for 2004 is USD 140,000.

#### Filipino migrant family (impact of migration) research study

The Department of Labour and Employment Overseas Workers Welfare Administration has requested IOM assistance in researching social impact of long-term family division due to migrant labour abroad. While studies exist on remittances, finance and employment, there is a need to better understand social coping mechanisms employed by split families at home, abroad and in consideration of successful migration. The key research instruments are surveys and focus group discussions to be conducted in the Philippines as well as on job sites. Through this research method, the impact of migration can be analysed and verified from both ends. The findings will facilitate the development of migrant services to best cope with the negative impact of the separation effect of migration. A six-month pilot phase of the research is currently underway in Italy. The funding required for 2004 is USD 130,000.

#### Southern return and reintegration

In consultation with concerned Philippine government departments and the Government of Malaysia, IOM is prepared to assist in the orderly return and reintegration of irregular Filipino migrants returning from Malaysia. The caseload, leaving Sabah, face significant challenges to establish and resume productive lives upon return. IOM will employ its tested ICRS—a database guiding individuals towards the most appropriate return and reintegration service options. Profiling individual strengths and weaknesses allows significantly better association with services and support for both the returnees and the affected communities. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PHILIPPINES  
USD 950,000



## 1.3 Central Asia

### Migration issues

In Central Asia, a regional approach is emerging with respect to migration and security matters. Four of the five countries are members of the Shanghai Security Organization. Three are members of the Eurasian Economic Community (EURASEC)—an international organization based in Moscow and Almaty working for a common space for the free movement of goods, capital, services and people. IOM has been requested by EURASEC to contribute its expertise for an agreement on labour migration among EURASEC's member states (i.e., Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan). All countries have been participating in thematic meetings organized by the Bishkek-based Regional Centre for Migration and Refugees Issues, a centre that has been supported by IOM since its creation.

The fight against terrorism and organized crime require effective border management systems, including for document security. Similar to other regions, irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons constitute essential elements of the migration agenda. Other issues include the regulation of labour migration and ethnic migration, the integration of immigrants and advocacy for migrants' rights.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to develop capacity building in migration and border management and counter smuggling and trafficking, including prevention, protection and prosecution/legislation, within the framework of the Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference;
- to strengthen institutional capacity to manage regular labour migration;
- to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS and other STI risks;
- to provide assistance for NGO migration sector development; and
- to strengthen regional outreach of the regional centre for migration and refugee issues.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### Enhancing immigration inspection and border control in Kazakhstan and Central Asia

IOM will assist border services and police with the aim of strengthening immigration inspection and border control in Kazakhstan and Central Asia as a whole, thereby contributing to combating irregular migration, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in human beings and drug trafficking. The first stage will involve carrying out a detailed needs assessment for Kazakhstan's southern land border and elsewhere in the region. IOM will define needed technical assistance and other measures, and deliver technical equipment. This will be complemented by technical support to border services in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and, eventually, Uzbekistan, and assistance to the Kyrgyz government in issuing safe travel documents. IOM will also organize training activities for Central Asian border services, support training facilities and promote inter-agency and inter-state information sharing and cooperation. On the basis of this model, IOM will extend the project to other relevant land borders as well as to the many airports in the region that handle international flights. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,300,000.

### Capacity building in labour migration

The project aims to improve the identification and management of regional labour migration issues, thereby contributing to better employment opportunities and equity for registered labour migrations in Central Asia and primary destination countries, including the Russian Federation. The project will aim to conduct labour migration research, review data collection on labour flows, and enhance coordination between relevant ministries, agencies and sectors, by organizing workshops and establishing *ad hoc* working groups on labour migration. The funding required for 2004 is USD 200,000.

### Regional centre for migration and refugee issues (RCMRI – formerly BMMC)

In order to facilitate greater understanding of and dialogue on migration and refugee issues, the centre will coordinate the collection and dissemination of information on migrants and refugees in the Central Asian region. It will thus promote a greater understanding of migration and refugee issues among policymakers and the general public. The funding required for 2004 is USD 100,000.

## KAZAKHSTAN

### Migration issues

Two major issues have dominated Kazakhstan's migration agenda since independence, namely the massive emigration of ethnic Russians, Germans and others, and the officially-promoted immigration of over 260,000 ethnic Kazakhs. Many of the returnees have not been included in the official quota and have experienced difficulties to gaining citizenship and access to housing, land or employment. A rise in per capita income, has been attracting an increasing number of labour migrants, mostly from other Central Asian countries, though the current legal framework does not fully allow for their legal employment. In addition, migrants in an irregular situation, particularly those entering through the southern border, are a growing concern.

Following IOM's recommendation, the inter-ministerial working group was created in 2002 and developed a ten-year plan of action. The plan aims to improve the integration of immigrants, attract former emigrants back to Kazakhstan, improve regulation of labour migration from and into Kazakhstan, and develop migration legislation in accordance with international standards and practices.

Trafficking in persons, especially women, has come to the attention of the government, particularly after Kazakhstan was ranked as a Tier 3 country in the latest U.S. Trafficking in Persons report. IOM has been working with NGO partners to raise the awareness of potential victims of trafficking in a nationwide information campaign and has been proposing changes in the national legislation in accordance with the UN convention against transnational organized crime and its additional protocols.

Due to legislative inconsistencies, the legal situation of migrants is often precarious and makes them vulnerable to abuse. IOM, in cooperation with a local human rights NGO, provides free legal advice and assistance and will prepare a set of recommendations for amending laws and regulations, disseminating information to migrants about their rights and obligations, and training law enforcement officials.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to promote inter-ministerial coordination and cooperation through support for and participation in the inter-ministerial working group;
- to support legislative and procedural reform in compliance with international and constitutional standards in the area of registration of foreigners at the border;
- to provide legal advice and assistance to migrants; and
- to provide information for potential victims of trafficking.

### Project activities

#### Capacity building in migration management programme (CBMMP)

CBMMP activities will focus on research on the socio-economic integration of immigrants, labour migration and its economic aspects, promotion of a labour migration policy that corresponds to the economic needs of the country and discussion of cooperative regional solutions. Furthermore, awareness raising activities will be undertaken for foreign citizens about their rights and obligations in Kazakhstan through the wide distribution of informational brochures via Kazakh consular offices of abroad, consular offices of foreign countries in Kazakhstan, migration



police offices, in airports and on land borders. IOM also plans to assist in improving migration legislation with the aim of bridging gaps that exist in the issuance of residence permits, providing legal guarantees to different categories of foreign citizens and reviewing the quota system for Kazakh immigrants. Following improvements in migration legislation, IOM will organize study tours for decision makers to the Philippines, South Korea, Germany, Canada and/or the United States to familiarise them with labour migration regulations, immigration and integration issues. Training for migration police on migration issues, human rights and legal standards will also be continued. The funding required for 2004 is USD 550,000.

#### Integration of immigrants

Through this project, assistance will be provided to immigrants, including ethnic Kazakhs with "oral man" status but excluded from the quota system as well as former emigrants returning to Kazakhstan, to overcome difficulties associated with their socio-economic integration in Kazakhstan. The project will cooperate with NGO partners to train immigrants and to assist immigrant women in particular to establish community centres, open small production workshops and start small businesses. The project includes support for an immigrant settlement on the outskirts of Almaty, in a workshop that will be built out to accommodate 37 vulnerable families. Through this project, immigrants will be encouraged and assisted to self-organize, obtain citizenship, and seek legal assistance where needed. The funding required for 2004 is USD 450,000.

#### Legal assistance to migrants

The project seeks to improve the legal situation of different categories of migrants in Kazakhstan. Working through the NGO, Kazakhstan Bureau for Human Rights and the Rule of Law, IOM currently provides free legal

advice and assistance in nine major cities. As part of the project, IOM informs migrants and ethnic migrant communities about their rights and obligations in Kazakhstan and, in certain cases, defends the interests of migrants by informing law enforcement officials or prosecutors, or by advising migrants to appeal against administrative and court decisions. Insights gained in the project and an analysis of current practices in migration law enforcement also provide the basis for recommendations on improving and implementing legislation. The funding required for 2004 is USD 100,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR KAZAKHSTAN  
USD 1,100,000

#### KYRGYZSTAN

#### Migration issues

Modernisation of migration management as part of public sector reform remains a substantial issue and has acquired increased significance in the wake of 11 September 2001. International attention, including the presence of foreign troops, has allowed the government to showcase its commitment to migration issues and border management. Significant decisions were taken, such as the creation of an independent border service and the introduction of a new issuance system of protected passports and visas, which will allow the government to better manage and regulate migration, as well as combat irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. In addition to the presidential decree on counter-trafficking, the UN convention

against transnational organized crime and its two supplementing protocols came into force in Kyrgyzstan on 15 April 2003. Despite these positive developments, irregular migration; including human smuggling, illegal transit, and trafficking in persons; remain major issues to be resolved. According to official estimates, up to 500,000 Kyrgyz are working abroad suggesting that the current labour migration regime, illustrated by a recent agreement between Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan on protection of labour migrants, needs to be further strengthened. The return of increasing numbers of ethnic Kyrgyz from other countries in the region represents a further challenge to developing policy, legislation and projects to ease their integration.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to promote data sharing among agencies and other countries;
- to enhance the capacity of the government to manage its borders according to international standards;
- to provide legal and policy support as well as integration assistance to returning ethnic Kyrgyz;
- to provide technical assistance to relevant state authorities and non-governmental actors in combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants; and
- to provide protection of migrant communities against HIV/AIDS through targeted information campaigns.

#### Project activities

##### Capacity building in migration management programme (CBMMP)

Border management has come to the forefront of the Kyrgyz government's policy in the new post- 11 September 2001 security environment. A new independent border service, which now assumes the border management functions of the National Security Service and the Ministry of Defense, has been created and is seeking additional training assistance. A training centre to ensure the varied training needs of agencies dealing with border and migration management is needed to institutionalise future government interventions. The planned inter-agency centre will provide training consistent with best international practices. The extension of the IOM-developed computerised inter-agency migration information system (IAMIS) to the Kyrgyz borders with Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan is also planned in addition to improvements to IAMIS software, new interfaces with other databases (e.g., passport and visa databases) in order to make data more accessible to relevant ministries. The funding required for 2004 is USD 400,000.

##### Development and enhancement of migration data structures in Kyrgyzstan

The strengthening of a national data-sharing mechanism for migration-related data will improve migration management in the country and form a solid basis for developing and harmonising common policy actions on the regional level. The project's main goals are to develop a national approach to data collection, processing, and sharing with and for the government. Working in tandem with a regional programme, which is developing a mechanism for the systematic collection and sharing of migration-related data at the regional level (the data sharing mechanism), the project will facilitate the formation of an inter-ministerial working group on data collection, select and test case a minimum set of external migration-related statistics, streamline the means of their collection, provide training to a core of Kyrgyz data-experts, and facilitate the formation of statistical reports and model formats for regional exchange. The project will also evaluate and enable a platform for the data sharing mechanism based on users' needs, and provide training and study-visit opportunities for the target group. The funding required for 2004 is USD 400,000.

##### Counter-trafficking programme in Kyrgyzstan

Lack of economic opportunities coupled with misleading information about work abroad push the Kyrgyz to search for employment in precarious situations. In cooperation with the government, IOM seeks solutions to the problem of trafficking in persons through legislative reform, training of relevant state authorities, public information and direct assistance to victims of trafficking. This entails increasing accountability within government structures, improving the legal environment for prosecution and witness protection, training law enforcement officials, assisting in the return of trafficked persons from abroad and establishing social and integration services for the returnees, including NGO-supported psychological counselling and vocational training.

The project also will promote regional harmonisation of legislation. The funding required for 2004 is USD 350,000.

##### Return of ethnic Kyrgyz

There are currently some 600,000 Kyrgyz living abroad, mainly in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, but also in Turkey, China, Russia and other countries. In response to growing discrimination in their host countries and encouraged by a recent presidential decree inviting them back to their homeland, many Kyrgyz have expressed their desire to return within the next couple of years. This project will assist the government in implementing mechanisms and simplified procedures for returnees to obtain citizenship, access to social services and language training. IOM will also advise a working group, established under the chairmanship of the Kyrgyz Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, on normative and legal options for further assistance to returnees. The funding required for 2004 is USD 180,000.

##### Capacity building in labour migration management and dissemination of information to potential migrants

In response to a request from the Kyrgyz government, IOM has embarked upon a research and legislative reform project concerning Kyrgyz labour migration to countries in the region. Preliminary results indicate that each labour migrant supports at least three citizens at home. A significant number of Kyrgyz nationals are labour migrants in the Russian Federation, and while some important bilateral agreements have been signed between Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, much work remains to be done to create a mutually-beneficial and regulated environment in favour of migrant labour. The project will provide support for policy and legislative developments and reliable public information to potential labour migrants about conditions, risks and rights. The government has further requested IOM's assistance in pursuing bilateral agreements with traditional migrant-receiving countries. The funding required for 2004 is USD 150,000.

##### Legal assistance to migrants in border areas of the Ferghana Valley: NGO capacity building

Border and ethnic tensions in the Ferghana Valley have led the government to request IOM to expand its activities in southern Kyrgyzstan. The project will facilitate the protection of human rights and freedom of movement of migrants, by building the capacity of NGOs and promoting cooperation with local authorities, thereby contributing to a reduction of tension in border communities. This will also contribute to the goals of IOM's strategic partnership with the Secretariat for the Peace and Stability Fund of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which works to advance human rights in the region. In 2003, an NGO network, which includes two NGO resource centres, was created in the region. The centres will conduct an information campaign to increase the legal literacy of the local population, i.e., on national legislation, international and regional agreements on migration, rights authorities, and functions of the customs and border services. NGOs will participate in a small grants programme designed to mitigate major migration pressures in particular communities. A programme to motivate local administrations to negotiate and take concrete measures with their cross-border community counterparts in Uzbekistan in order to facilitate local border crossings will also be launched. The funding required for 2004 is USD 120,000.

##### Information campaign: mobile populations and HIV/AIDS

As a member of the UN theme group, IOM has joined efforts with the inter-agency action group to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS in the country. As migrant communities are, in general, especially vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, the large number of Kyrgyz labour migrants abroad who remain separated from their families for long periods of time are exposed to the risks of contracting STIs. This is also true for those migrants using Kyrgyzstan as a transit and destination country. For the inter-agency action group, IOM is charged with information dissemination among these migrant communities in order to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. The funding required for 2004 is USD 60,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR KYRGYZSTAN  
USD 1,660,000

## TAJIKISTAN

### Migration issues

As a poor landlocked country in economic transition, neighbored by fragile peace in Afghanistan and more affluent but protectionist neighbours, a significant portion of Tajikistan's active population seasonally migrates to the Russian Federation in search of informal income opportunities to sustain their vulnerable relatives back home. The government attempts to manage migration humanely and effectively. Transit and destination countries' regulatory reactions are becoming ever more complex and uninformed Tajik migrants are becoming more vulnerable to the risks of irregular migration including trafficking in persons, smuggling networks, loss of labour incomes, and other associated risks such as HIV/AIDS.

At the same time, the need to contain possible triggers of forced displacement, enhanced irregular emigration and instability among rural communities in Tajikistan remains crucial in fostering an environment conducive to participatory development. Particular attention is needed to promote small business development on the basis of labour migrant remittances. IOM will work to strengthen the capacity of government authorities to effectively and humanely manage migration, while stemming irregular migration trends including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and forced migration.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to enhance migration management through a framework of capacity building and operational measures;
- to raise awareness by promoting regular and informed labour migration;
- to enhance the capacity and impact of regular labour migrant remittances; and
- to provide reintegration assistance to former combatants, returnees and released detainees.

### Project activities

#### Capacity building for migration management programme (CBMMP)

The programme will promote the leveraging of institutional and legal reform in migration governance with incremental conditioned provision of technical assistance based on assessment recommendations and coordinated government requests. While taking into account the importance of labour migration flows, particular attention will be focused on reviewing agency mandates and associated legislation, establishing coordinated data collection and sharing mechanisms, changing border inspection processes to make them more humane and effective at the airport, enhancing document security features and procedures, and development of associated training activities. The funding required for 2004 is USD 450,000.

#### Information resource centre for labour migrants

The replication into three different regions and prolongation of an information resource centre for labour migrants as part of the state migration service's information centre will be instrumental in enhancing the awareness level of labour migrants who choose to go abroad for employment. Qualitative information related to labour migration and the legal, social, economic and cultural realities of transit and destination areas, as well as documentation on the risks of irregular migration, will be made available through trained resource persons, service-oriented consultations and communication facilities. The funding required for 2004 is USD 190,000.

#### Developing employable skills for labour migrants CAP (TJK-04/ER/105)

As part of the CAP for Tajikistan, the project will raise the understanding and capacity of migrants to obtain employable skills that allow them to seek out regular and better-protected jobs abroad. The funding required for 2004 is USD 246,000 (for further details, please see CAP section).

#### Micro-entrepreneurship development with labour migrant remittances for vulnerable migrant households CAP (TJK-04/ER/104)

As part of the CAP for Tajikistan, the project will enhance target communities'

capacity to capitalise on regular labour migration through provision of remittance investment incentives to develop small businesses. The funding required for 2004 is USD 214,614 (for further details please see CAP section).

#### Combating trafficking and smuggling in migrants: prevention, prosecution and protection

As Tajik migrants leave the country in search of better incomes abroad, increasing evidence shows that these economic migrants lack the knowledge to make well-informed migration and employment choices and easily fall prey to cross-border trafficking and smuggling networks. While building on successful past initiatives, this programme will promote regular economic migration while stemming the key causes of irregular migration. An information campaign among economic migrants will be conducted based on a jointly-designed communication strategy involving public service announcements and special reports on TV and radio, NGO dissemination of brochures at transportation hubs, combined with telephone hotline assistance and field seminars among district migration, employment and education authorities, the local media, NGOs and mahalla leaders. The programme will develop a training framework for law enforcement officials and undertake a pilot rehabilitation project establishing referral mechanisms and offering outreach interventions to victims of trafficking. The funding required for 2004 is USD 200,000.

#### Tackling HIV together (joint IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, WFP, UNHCR, UNODC) CAP (TJK-04/MS01)

As part of the CAP for Tajikistan, this joint project will improve the impact and coordination of UN programmes on HIV/ AIDS. The funding required for 2004 is USD 35,000 (for further details, please see CAP section).

#### Incorporation of earthquake-safe construction practices CAP (TJK-04/ER/103)

As part of the CAP for Tajikistan, the project will provide training to local masons and builders on earthquake-safe construction practices, conducting structural mitigation in communities, encouraging individuals to take responsibility for earthquake preparedness. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000 (for further details, please see CAP section).

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR TAJIKISTAN  
USD 1,635,614

## TURKMENISTAN

### Migration issues

The on-going process of nation and state building, together with internal and external security and stability concerns, has added to tightened border regimes and additional control mechanisms and obstacles to the free movement of people. New migration structures are being established, the old ones redefined, while elements of a future migration policy are being discussed. The international community is trying to assist with overall development of professional migration and border management. In this context, IOM is finalising its preliminary assessment of migration and border management in Turkmenistan, aimed at providing the basis for further capacity building and technical cooperation efforts.

It should be noted that migration processes within the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) have resulted in a number of stranded migrants. In Turkmenistan, some of them are irregular migrants; for example, Armenian migrants currently in Turkmenistan, or elderly persons who would like to return to their countries of origin but lack the financial means to do so.

While less significant than in other countries, trafficking in persons has emerged as an issue calling for a government response both at national and regional levels.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to strengthen the migration and border management capacity of the government, both at the legislative and administrative levels, through concrete assistance to relevant operative government institutions;

- to work in counter trafficking on capacity building with government institutions and the NGO community, and on awareness raising with potential victims;
- to foster dialogue across borders and raise the overall public awareness of migration and migrants' rights issues; and
- to assist voluntary return of stranded Armenian migrants from Turkmenistan to Armenia, as well as other stranded migrants.

### Project activities

#### Strengthening border management capacity

This project will build upon the current border management project covering the Turkmen/Kazakh border. Assessment of selected additional border points will be performed and adequate technical assistance and training programmes will be developed and implemented. Specific cross-border issues and opportunities for further bilateral cooperation will be discussed with Turkmen government institutions and representatives of neighbouring countries. Special attention will be paid to strengthening border control at the Ashgabat airport, Turkmenbashi port, as well as select border check points at the Iranian and Afghan borders. The funding required for 2004 is USD 650,000.

#### Counter-trafficking programme in Turkmenistan

In the initial stage this programme will focus on bringing in outside experts and raising awareness of the counter-trafficking issue with relevant Turkmen government institutions, the NGO community as well as potential victims. The programme will also assist the government in assessing the current legislative framework and proposing adequate changes. A counter-trafficking awareness project will be implemented in select areas of the Dashoguz region, while possibilities for further activities will be discussed with relevant government institutions. Return and reintegration aspects will also be discussed, agreed

upon and implemented as necessary. Research will be conducted parallel to other activities. Small-scale economic activities, as well as various community-development support activities, are also planned to complement the awareness raising. The funding required for 2004 is USD 450,000.

#### Capacity building in migration management programme (CBMMP)

In partnership with relevant government institutions, CBMMP activities help develop operational capacity for managing migration processes and flows. The programme focuses on development of policy, legislation, data collection and data sharing, and on strengthening overall capacity of various administrative structures to ensure effective implementation. IOM will finalise preliminary migration and border management assessments that will provide the basis for further technical cooperation activities. The funding required for 2004 is USD 520,000.

#### Return and reintegration assistance for stranded Armenian migrants and other assisted voluntary return projects

A pilot phase of this project is currently funded by Norway to assist the return of 100-120 persons to Armenia. The overall estimate of the number of target beneficiaries for 2004 is 250 persons requiring assistance for return transportation and reintegration. An additional 100 stranded migrants will be assisted to return to their homes. Most of these will be humanitarian returns of stranded migrants to other CIS countries. The funding required for 2004 is USD 220,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR TURKMENISTAN  
USD 1,840,000



e u r o p e  
E u r o p e

1.1 SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

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Regional projects

Albania  
Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)  
Croatia  
Serbia and Montenegro  
Kosovo  
The former Yugoslav Republic of  
Macedonia

1.2 EASTERN EUROPE

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Regional projects

Belarus  
Russian Federation  
Republic of Moldova  
Ukraine  
Turkey

1.3 SOUTH CAUCASUS

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Regional projects

Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Georgia

1.4 CENTRAL EUROPE

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Regional projects

Bulgaria  
Czech Republic  
Hungary  
Poland  
Romania  
Slovakia  
Slovenia

1.5 NORDIC AND BALTIC  
COUNTRIES

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Regional projects

Estonia  
Latvia  
Lithuania

1.6 EUROPEAN UNION

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# 1.1 South Eastern Europe

## Migration issues

Cooperation in justice and home affairs (JHA) and other related areas is a priority area in European Union (EU)–South Eastern Europe (SEE) relations. IOM's primary objective for 2004 is to act in full partnership with the European Union and the countries of the region to build the capacity of the SEE countries to fulfil responsibilities in all key JHA areas of the EU *acquis communautaire*. IOM is determined to ensure that national and regional capacities to manage migration at the policy, legal/regulatory and operational levels, including activities such as return and reintegration of irregular and stranded migrants, are significantly strengthened, particularly in the framework of the Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Democratisation and Stabilisation (CARDS) programme.

Numerous policy, legislative and procedural gaps in JHA areas exist across all five countries in the region, and the capacity of governments to address these shortcomings is limited. The smuggling of migrants through the region, usually destined for the European Union, has been a problem since the mid-1990s. While it has proven to be a lucrative business for local smugglers, many migrants have been misled, abused, and some have even lost their lives in several high-profile incidents over the last few years.

A related but distinct problem that plagues the region, also controlled and operated by organized crime groups, is that of trafficking in human beings. Thousands of women and children, mainly from countries in Eastern Europe, have been trafficked into and through the Balkans in the recent past, primarily for the purpose of sexual exploitation. These women routinely face violence, sexual abuse, beatings, torture, starvation, physical exhaustion, isolation, control and deception, in a cruel cycle of physical and psychological abuse. There is a strong need to address both smuggling and trafficking more intensively at the law enforcement level, consistent with the Palermo Protocols, and to provide more capacity-building and technical assistance to the SEE governments toward this end.

In addition to these issues, the effects of the conflicts of the 1990s are still felt across the region. Permanent solutions have been found for 1.5 million refugees and other externally and IDPs since 1996. However, more than one million persons remain displaced. If long-term stability is to be maintained, and the countries of the region are to move closer to EU integration, permanent solutions for all remaining refugees and IDPs will have to be found.

## Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to foster regional dialogue and contribute substantively to the development of complementary regional policies, laws and operational practices on migration and asylum in line with European standards, including practices towards reduction of irregular migration, return of irregular migrants, improvement of border and interior management and assisted voluntary returns;
- to continue activities on countering the trafficking of women and children through assistance and protection to victims, enabling more effective prevention, building capacity for more effective prosecution of perpetrators and raising awareness of the health concerns related to trafficking; and
- to assist the countries of the region in building capacities to combat criminal smuggling and trafficking networks in a manner consistent with the Palermo Protocols.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

**Support to the development of regional and national strategies in view of the establishment of EU-compatible legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks in the fields of asylum, migration and visa policies**

The project will support the ongoing process of legal, institutional and administrative reform in the fields of asylum, legal migration and visa policies in South Eastern Europe. The project seeks to contribute to this process by raising awareness and understanding of all concerned civil servants and

officials within the beneficiary Ministries of Justice and Interior (or Internal Affairs or Public Order), as well as their colleagues in all concerned law enforcement bodies. The funding required for 2004 is USD 3,253,796.

**Support to civil society to help reduce cross border crime, including regional actions to help fight trafficking in human beings and anti-corruption initiatives**

Trafficking in human beings is currently one of the most urgent and complex human rights issues with broad implications for stability, democratisation and the rule of law in the Balkan region. This project will focus on national and regional counter-trafficking strategies covering prevention and public awareness campaigns, providing the right instruments for detecting and prosecuting traffickers and offering victims protection and the chance to rejoin society. Priority areas for intervention will include prevention, victim protection and assistance, police and judicial cooperation, and ensuring regional coordination and exchange of information with a particular emphasis on direct contact between competent authorities. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,626,898.

**Regional clearing point for national networks on protection and assistance to victims of trafficking**

This programme aims to provide capacity building in the region through assistance in developing national referral mechanisms, the elaboration of minimum standards and best practices in victims' protection and assistance. In partnership with the International Catholic Migration Committee, this programme covers Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The funding required for 2004 is USD 100,000.

**Promoting regular migration in the Western Balkans through the establishment of regional migrant service centres providing information and migration-related services**

This regional project aims to promote orderly migration flows and related awareness raising through the creation of the first regional network of migrant service centres in countries and entities of the Western Balkans, notably Albania, Kosovo, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Croatia and BiH. This project will also provide governments and other relevant governmental institutions with information, data, and statistics on migration from, in and through the Western Balkans and assist consular posts in offering services to migrants. Migrants wishing to work, study, or visit EU states will be provided information about legal opportunities and channels in order to prevent recourse to irregular migration. It will provide information and other services to returning migrants both from EU states and from within the region on reintegration possibilities and referral services to irregular and labour migrants in and transiting through South Eastern Europe. Six centres in total will be established with standardised yet flexible services. Pending approval by the EU, the co-financing required for 2004 is USD 178,455.66 (€ 164,375). Please see also section on EU/ HLWG co-financing.

**Capacity building and institutional support for the development of European standards of migration management in the Western Balkans**

This project will provide regional and country-specific migration-related technical assistance to Albania, BiH, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Kosovo. The overall goal is to enhance the capacity of the locales to develop national initiatives and participate in bilateral, sub-regional and EC/EU initiatives focused on JHA improvements relevant to migration management. IOM will enhance or establish the functions of migration management support units (MMSUs). The MMSUs will provide support to the governments/administrations for their participation in national, bilateral, sub-regional and EU/EC processes and activities geared toward improvements in the migration sector of governance. The funding required for 2004 is USD 850,000.

## Fostering sustainable reintegration in Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia through reinforcing local NGO capacities in offering services to return migrants

The project will establish new and develop existing mechanisms to promote the reintegration of irregular migrants of Albanian ethnicity through fostering service provision and counselling capacities of local NGOs in Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia. Focus will be made on assisting, training, advising, and coaching the NGOs in cooperation with national and local authorities. The result will be the creation of an effective regional reintegration support network for returning ethnic Albanians. The co-financing required is USD 157,663 (€ 145,365). Please see also section on EU/ HLWG co-financing.

## ALBANIA

### Migration issues

During 2003, the flow of irregular migrants apprehended in Albania dropped dramatically due to a combination of factors including the government's implementation of more vigorous prevention measures. There have been a small but ever-increasing number of voluntary returns of Albanian citizens, due to improved cooperation with destination countries, resulting in negotiation and conclusion of several key readmission agreements. Despite these improvements, factors linking migration to issues of development, corruption, or rule of law have yet to be fully addressed in Albania.

In this context, international efforts should be directed towards increasing local institutional capacity, improving both human and physical resources, and addressing the lack of political reform to address migration in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

However, in contrast with previous years, a keen interest in maximising the potential of migration in Albania has been demonstrated including indications of a greater willingness and ability to initiate and consolidate long-term planning and evolved forms of international and financial partnership. Long-term funding solutions remain essential to maintain this interest and to build upon established interventions.

Thus, the creation of a fully-functional migration management system to parallel that of the asylum system still remains a major priority in Albania. IOM's strategy focuses on long-term interventions with multi-year frameworks that are elaborated with the Albanian government and in cooperation with project partners.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to continue to assist the government in building capacity for migration management;
- to assist the government in the handling of irregular migrants, in particular in implementation of the EU readmission agreement and the negotiation of readmission agreements with third countries;
- to support the government in the return of migrants in an irregular situation to their home countries; and
- to provide long-term tools for harnessing the positive impact of migration including return of human capital, channelling remittances and consolidating links between migration and development.

### Project activities

#### Reintegration of Albanian victims of trafficking into Albanian society

A rehabilitation centre set up in 2002 provides a range of services to victims of trafficking. In 2004, with the handover of initial reception facilities to government authorities, focus will be placed on capacity building of local actors to sustain the provision of services for the reintegration of trafficking victims. The funding required for 2004 is USD 433,839.

#### Trafficking prevention through educational and informational outreach

During 2003, 23 pilot schools implemented a curriculum pioneered by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with IOM. A counter-trafficking information manual, developed in cooperation with the Institute of Pedagogical Studies, with curricular, cross-curricular and extra-curricular activities for children from 10-16 years old, will be introduced in schools

in late 2003. This project will support the teaching of the curriculum in all schools throughout Albania and will expand informational activities to target those particularly vulnerable to trafficking including potential traffickers. The funding required for 2004 is USD 325,379.

#### Albanian migration research and policy programme (AMRPP)

This project, operational since the beginning of 2003, builds the migration research capacity of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. In 2004, this will expand to cover other relevant ministries in the migratory process. Further capacity building is envisioned through training and exchange visits as well as the creation of research publications. The funding required for 2004 is USD 271,149.

#### Migration management support unit (MMSU)

In the overall context of governments' endeavours to establish national migration policies and practices consistent with international and EU-specific norms, the MMSU provides support to government authorities for their participation in various national, bilateral and multilateral initiatives in the migration sector. To-date, the MMSU has been active in the procurement and translation of various documents including migration legislation, agreements and treaties, training materials and project proposals. Other activities have also included meeting support, facilitation of government officials' participation in various regional migration processes and in developing appropriate strategic responses. In 2004, the project will promote regional training, exchange and cooperation, and enhance the government's capacity for playing an active role in national, bilateral, sub-regional and EC-initiated migration management processes. The funding required for 2004 is USD 50,000.

#### International migration and stability: remittances in the Balkans

The project will establish effective individual-, household- and community-level data and research on both the micro- and macro-economic dimensions of migrant remittances. The project will result in the establishment of an integrated migrant remittance information system and thus strengthens local operational capacity on migration. The project will also target the dissemination of information to policy and decision makers, and agencies and entities dealing with migration. A professional survey research unit will be created and staffed locally. The funding required for 2004 is USD 835,140.

#### CARDS 2001–National strategy on migration: development of a migration management system in Albania

This project will address the creation of a national strategy on migration including reforms in both the fields of immigration and emigration. This project will create the necessary legal and institutional mechanisms for the drafting of the national strategy. The necessary structures and mechanisms for implementation of the strategy will be put into place, in particular within the relevant ministries. The overall budget for this project is USD 1,355,727 (€ 1,249,980). The co-financing required for 2004 is USD 140,998 (€ 130,000). Please also see section on EU/ HLWG co-financing.

#### CARDS 2003–Pre-screening system for irregular migrants through Albania

This project will address the need for sustainable measures to combat irregular migration in Albania including capacity building of government actors through extensive inter-agency collaboration with UNHCR and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Within the framework of this project, the existing pre-screening mechanism will be extended to the borders, training and capacity building will be undertaken, and a gradual handover of referral and reception facilities for victims of trafficking, irregular migrants and asylum seekers will be undertaken. The overall budget for this project is USD 867,662 (€ 799,984). The co-financing required for 2004 is USD 162,690 (€ 150,000). Please see also section on EU/ HLWG co-financing.

#### Combating irregular migration in Albania and the region: targeted support for capacity building within the framework of readmission support to Albania

This project will support the Government of Albania to fully implement its obligations under the soon-to-be concluded readmission agreement with the



European Community, including the provisions for the return of TCNs. It will do so through a range of interventions including research, capacity building initiatives, support to the Ministry of Public Order for the creation of a closed reception centre for repatriated TCNs, the training of appropriate staff, as well as institutional support for enhancing reintegration of Albanian nationals who have been repatriated. Finally, the project will foster the capacity of Albania to negotiate and implement readmission agreements with third countries through improved knowledge and expertise of readmission negotiations. The budget for this 18-month project is USD 967,710 (€ 892,228). The budget requested from EC is USD 774,168 (€ 713,782.63). Pending approval by the EU, the co-financing required for 2004 is USD 193,542 (€ 178,446). Please see also section on EU/HLWG co-financing.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ALBANIA  
USD 2,412,737**

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (BiH)

### Migration issues

Migration issues continue to be critical to BiH's long-term national security, located as it is at the crossroads of major European migration streams. Major issues that emerge are the sustainable return and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons to BiH, and from BiH to other countries of the former Yugoslavia, irregular migration and the proliferation of trafficking and smuggling activities. In addition, there is increasing pressure on BiH from neighbouring and donor countries to strengthen its capacity to manage migration and deal with migration matters for the security and stability of the region.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to contribute to the government's goal of ensuring the sustainability of the peace process through the return of refugees, IDPs and other initiatives aimed at stability and development;
- to jointly address and develop national capacity to effectively deal with migration issues in line with internationally-accepted standards and best practices;
- build the capacity of state and entity-level government structures to effectively and humanely deal with all aspects of migration management and counter-trafficking activities; and
- facilitate the return and reintegration of qualified BiH nationals.

### Project activities

#### Transitional training for soldiers discharged from the armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina

In 2002, the armed forces of BiH discharged over 13,000 soldiers. It is expected that an additional 7,500 will be discharged in 2003 and 2004. This project will provide reintegration assistance to discharged soldiers leading to opportunities for gainful employment in the civilian sector. In addition, it will pay for education and vocational training for those who wish to acquire new or update existing skills and provide tool kits as necessary in sustainable employment. The funding required for 2004 is USD 8,000,000.

#### Cross-border return to Serbia and Montenegro and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

This programme supports voluntary, orderly, and sustainable return of refugees in BiH displaced by conflict in the former Yugoslavia. The project targets refugees originally from Serbia and Montenegro residing at UNHCR camps in BiH who wish to return permanently to their pre-war communities. This will contribute to the post-conflict normalisation process by assisting and ensuring a sustainable return. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000.

#### Migration management support unit (MMSU)

In the overall context of endeavours to establish national migration policies and practices consistent with international and EU norms, the MMSU will provide support to the authorities for participation in various national,

bilateral and multilateral initiatives in the migration sector. The MMSU will provide procurement and translation of various documents including migration legislation, agreements and treaties, training materials and project proposals. Other activities will include meeting support, facilitation of the officials' participation in various regional migration processes and in developing appropriate strategic responses. In 2004, the project will promote regional training, exchange and cooperation, and enhance the government's capacity for playing an active role in national, bilateral, sub-regional and EC-initiated migration management processes. The funding required for 2004 is USD 50,000.

#### Assisted voluntary return of stranded migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina

This programme provides return assistance to stranded migrants in BiH including shelter, food, travel documents and all other necessary arrangements for safe return. 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. IOM also advises the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees in BiH on amendments to the law on immigration and asylum and other migration management initiatives. The funding required for 2004 is USD 350,000.

#### Return and reintegration of minority police officers

This project will be undertaken in collaboration with the European Union Police Mission (EUPM), Ministries of Interior of the Federation of BiH, Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Srpska (RS), and in Brcko District. The project is designed to support the return and professional reintegration of 50 displaced officers in BiH, thereby contributing to the restructuring of the police forces in the Federation of BiH in RS and in the Brcko District. Financial support in the form of reconstruction of pre-war properties will be provided to active police officers returning across the inter-entity boundary line or across cantons in the Federation of BiH to serve as minority police officers in their pre-war communities. Because of its broad migration mandate and its well-established track record in BiH human resources capacity building, IOM has the necessary expertise to manage all aspects of the project. The EUPM will facilitate the voluntary redeployment of active police officers that have stated their interest in returning to their pre-war municipalities to serve as minority police officers. This will enable members of all ethnic groups to play a vital confidence-building role in local BiH police forces. The funding required for 2004 is USD 637,462.

#### Return of minority judges and prosecutors in BiH

This programme has already assisted 35 judges and prosecutors to return to minority areas in BiH in support of the sustainable return of legal experts and the capacity building of judicial institutions. Through the return and placement of minority legal experts, the programme strengthens the institutional infrastructure of the legal system and makes it more representative, thereby laying the foundation for further large-scale minority return. Through an open and competitive process, judges and prosecutors who are internally displaced or residing abroad are invited to apply to return to work in their field of expertise. In a process monitored by the Independent Judicial Commission, the BiH authorities select qualified judges and prosecutors based on individual qualifications rather than ethnicity. Once chosen, IOM assists those who most need support and assistance in assuming their appointed positions. The project could be extended to assist an additional 200 minority judges and prosecutors. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,500,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BOSNIA AND  
HERZEGOVINA USD 10,837,462**

## CROATIA

### Migration issues

By submitting an application for EU membership in February 2003, Croatia signified its formal intent to undertaking the necessary migration-related

reforms embodied in the EU's policy of creating an area of "freedom, security and justice". In effect, this step has resulted in a much closer collaboration between IOM and the Croatian government, particularly with respect to policy, legislative and operational adjustments to the migration acquis. In light of this intensified working partnership and in view of renewed EU demands for faster and more comprehensive reforms, IOM programming emphasis for 2004 will be placed on migration health, trafficking in human beings, irregular migration, and re-training and reintegration.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to strengthen the administrative, judicial and institutional capacity of the Croatian government in migration management with particular focus on irregular migration and trafficking in human beings.

#### Project activities

##### Health care for irregular migrants

This project aims to improve the health and well-being of migrants, unsuccessful asylum seekers and staff at the Jezevo reception centre for irregular migrants. It will seek to increase the access of migrants to health care services, especially preventive services, and to upgrade both the institutional and operational capacity of local health care providers. This project reinforces the importance of the right for access to health care as a basic human right. Funding required for 2004 is USD 199,856.

##### Assisted voluntary returns (AVR)

The project will strengthen collaboration with the government and is a mechanism for the voluntary, humane and orderly return of 200 stranded migrants and unsuccessful asylum seekers from Croatia to their countries of origin. Migrants will be provided with counselling, pre-embarkation medical screening, transportation to and reception in their countries of origin, as well as reintegration services where possible. The funding required for 2004 is USD 245,676.

##### Migration management support unit (MMSU)

In the overall context of endeavours to establish national migration policies and practices consistent with international and EU norms, the MMSU provides support to the authorities for their participation in various national, bilateral and multilateral initiatives in the migration sector. To-date, the MMSU has been active in the procurement and translation of various documents including migration legislation, agreements and treaties, training materials and project proposals. Other activities have included meeting support, facilitation of officials' participation in various regional migration processes and in developing appropriate strategic responses. In 2004, the project will promote regional training, exchange and cooperation, and enhance the government's capacity for playing an active role in national, bilateral, sub-regional and EC-initiated migration management processes. The funding required for 2004 is USD 50,000.

##### Labour migration research

This initiative aims to improve understanding of the dynamics affecting labour migration flows from Croatia to Italy in the shipbuilding sector, particularly as related to remittances, lost skills and the gap-filling arrival of cheaper though illegal labour. The funding required in 2004 is USD 85,000.

##### Croatian migration policy development

At the request of the Croatian government, the project will provide technical expertise to the migration policy inter-ministerial committee in order to shape and frame an EU-oriented migration policy for Croatia. IOM will provide the committee with a range of approach processes that is consistent with Croatia's particular migration vision and EU aspirations. The funding required in 2004 is USD 185,000.

##### Consular and embassy staff training on counter-trafficking

In light of the many abusive schemes traffickers use to cross national borders and secure visas, the project will organize a series of trainings and a study tour for consular and embassy staff in Zagreb aimed at better understanding trafficking in Croatia and within the Balkan context, including fraudulent document detection for visas and/or permits, and information on relevant international practices. The funding required for 2004 is USD 230,000.

##### Reintegration support to separated Ministry of Defense personnel

This project aims to provide the Croatian Ministry of Defense counselling,

training and referral services for some 3,000 military and civilian defense personnel originating from areas of special state concern. The budget for this three-year project is USD 4,296,644. Funding required for 2004 is USD 1,501,598.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CROATIA  
USD 2,497,130

## SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Nearly three years into the post-Milosevic era, Serbia and Montenegro is still facing significant challenges on its path to democratic transition and towards European integration. The ongoing political and economic transformation and the still-fragile peace process within and around Kosovo remain prime concerns for the international community. The presence of 330,776 refugees from the former Yugoslavia, as well as 233,938 IDPs from Kosovo, exerts additional pressure on the country's strained economy and frail welfare system. With neighbouring Hungary slated for accession to the European Union, the borders of Serbia and Montenegro will be brought one geographical step closer to the Schengen group.

#### Migration issues

Processes initiated under the SEE Stability Pact's Task Force on Trafficking, the London Conference on Organized Crime and conclusions of the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative's (SECI) Working Group, are particularly noteworthy in their recognition of transnational dimensions and the social, economic, and security implications of migrant smuggling and trafficking and for their fostering of regional and inter-state cooperation in developing strategies to address them.

In the spring of 2003, the Assembly of Serbia passed amendments to the criminal code introducing, as a precedent, trafficking in human beings as a specific criminal offence. The Republic of Montenegro passed similar legislation in June 2002. Additionally, the Government of Serbia and Montenegro signed in December 2002, the Tirana Statement on Commitments calling for the non-criminalisation of trafficked victims and their protection.

Though the government has sanctioned significant international commitments and has participated in various regional initiatives aimed at streamlining its migration policies and practices, there remains a need to strengthen institutions and structures regulating migration in and through its territory. In close collaboration with EU partners, efforts are being made to modernise procedures and instil European standards. Yet, the need to balance smooth border flows with controls for border access, the introduction of a relaxed visa regime with the porous nature of borders, creates enormous challenges and potentially results in irregular migration, smuggling and trafficking.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to assist the government to effectively manage migration, address irregular migration and tackle the complexities of human smuggling and trafficking;
- to support national authorities in their participation in various bilateral, multilateral and regional initiatives in the field of migration;
- in coordination with the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking, implement victim protection and assistance programmes, provide guidance, give recommendations, compile, analyse and share data on best practices and innovative approaches among partners in the region;
- in close collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior, OSCE and relevant actors, assist the police reform process through the development and delivery of specific training modules for border guard units and complimentary actions; and
- to continue to assist the government in seeking long-term solutions for refugees and IDPs presently in Serbia and Montenegro.

#### Project activities

##### Capacity building in migration management programme (CBMMP)

Building on the pilot project carried out in 2003, CBMMP will enhance border security and establish structures to enable effective cross-border

movements of persons, combining and channelling activities in human resource development, policy and legal framework improvements, operational systems enhancement, and strengthening of regional collaboration mechanisms. CBMMP actions focus on staff training and installation of basic hardware and document verification equipment at selected border crossings in both Serbia and Montenegro. The project will also evaluate and aim to enhance the current internal operating procedures used by the two republics for reporting and communicating border management procedures consistent with the EU harmonisation process. Twelve of 86 border crossings in Serbia-Montenegro were covered by the initial project and additional resources will be dedicated to the remaining border crossings. The funding required for 2004 is USD 400,000.

#### **Migration management support unit (MMSU)**

In the overall context of endeavours to establish national migration policies and practices consistent with international and EU norms, the MMSU provides support to the authorities for their participation in various national, bilateral and multilateral initiatives in the migration sector. Established in February 2002, the MMSU has been active in the procurement and translation of various documents including migration legislation, agreements and treaties, training materials and project proposals. Other activities have included meeting support, facilitation of officials' participation in various regional migration processes and in developing appropriate strategic responses. In 2004, the project will promote regional training, exchange and cooperation, and enhance the government's capacity for playing an active role in national, bilateral, sub-regional and EC-initiated migration management processes. The funding required for 2004 is USD 50,000.

#### **Integrated counter-trafficking programme for Serbia and Montenegro**

Following the break-up of the former Yugoslavia and the establishment of new states, the porous nature of borders and the social environment, the country was left without adequate structures in border control or specific legislation to deal immediately and effectively with such new and complex migration issues. Continued and coherent efforts are needed to assist relevant authorities in developing appropriate responses to perpetrators of trafficking through capacity building for judicial and law enforcement officials. As such, the project will strengthen local authorities and help establish modalities for witness protection and initiate a regional programme in the Western Balkans to issue temporary residence permits to trafficking victims. IOM will promote long-term integration for repatriated national victims of trafficking by building a national reintegration support network and strengthen return and reintegration activities for repatriated and internally trafficked national victims by providing counselling, medical and psychological support as well as assistance in travel. The funding required for 2004 is USD 800,000.

#### **Counter-trafficking awareness training for border authorities in Montenegro**

This project will plan and implement counter-trafficking awareness-raising training courses for border officials in Montenegro thereby assisting them in identifying situations involving trafficked victims and the appropriate referral mechanisms to be used. This initiative builds on the knowledge acquired from two previous awareness campaigns. In collaboration with project partners, IOM's role will consist of the design, publication and distribution of the training curriculum and participation in the training of an estimated 200 border officials stationed in 21 border crossing points in Montenegro. The funding required for 2004 is USD 100,000.

#### **Training for judges and prosecutors in Montenegro**

The purpose of this project is to build counter-trafficking capacity of Montenegrin judges and prosecutors through targeted training workshops including the development of a training curriculum and accompanying printed materials. The training is expected to assist Montenegrin judges and prosecutors in properly investigating and prosecuting cases involving trafficking in human beings, which should lead to more convictions of traffickers and better assistance and protection for victims. A total of 250 judges and prosecutors across seven municipalities in Montenegro will

participate and a mini-conference is planned for the end of the project for all of the trainees to reinforce lessons learned and discuss strategies in the region. The funding required for 2004 is USD 200,000.

#### **Information campaign for counter-trafficking in Montenegro**

The project will carry out a targeted information campaign to alert about the pitfalls and consequences of human trafficking as well as to inform about existing protection and assistance mechanisms. Campaign slogans, print materials and visuals will be pre-tested for feedback, and media carefully chosen, to ensure an effective outreach. Additionally, lectures and seminars will be organized at schools and other institutions dealing with young people. The funding required for 2004 is USD 100,000.

#### **Information campaign for the prevention of irregular migration to the European Union**

This programme will raise awareness among potential migrants from Serbia and Montenegro about the risks and realities of irregular migration to Western Europe. The campaign will also strengthen the ability of the relevant authorities and civil society to deal with irregular migration and trafficking in an appropriate and comprehensive manner. The funding required for 2004 is USD 250,000.

#### **Assisted voluntary return (AVR) of stranded migrants in Serbia and Montenegro**

The project will strengthen the mechanism established in the past year to provide assistance to irregular migrants stranded in Serbia and Montenegro, and continue to assist some 200 irregular migrants to return to their countries of origin with pre-departure counselling, pre-embarkation medical screening, transportation to countries of origin, reception in countries of origin and further services as necessary and where possible. In turn, this will reduce the burden the presence of stranded migrants poses for countries of transit and destination and reduce future outflows of this nature. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000.

#### **Migrant transit centre (MTC)**

This project will provide temporary accommodation and basic assistance to vulnerable nationals returning to Serbia and Montenegro. The target group is Serbian nationals returning from European countries on the basis of readmission agreements. Basic services available to the migrants lodged in this facility will include food, accommodation and transfer from Belgrade Airport on arrival. During their stay in the centre, migrants will have access to basic medical care, psycho-social counselling, information and referral to government agencies, local non-governmental and international organizations for assistance with their most immediate housing issues, medical and other needs. The funding required for 2004 is USD 250,000.

#### **Roma internet centre**

This pilot project will promote integration of the Roma population through education in information technology and facilitated access to the internet. IOM, in close collaboration with a local Roma NGO, will establish computer centres and provide courses to familiarise beneficiaries (adults, particularly women, and children) with the use of basic software applications. The funding required for 2004 is USD 20,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO USD 2,470,000**

### Kosovo

#### **Migration issues**

Since most of the majority population have returned to Kosovo four years after the war, the focus remains on increased returns of members of ethnic minority communities. A number of donors have provided funding for measures that provide incentives and support for minority returns, and many international organizations,

international and local NGOs, and others are involved in the process. At the same time, the stabilisation of the population as a whole is still insufficiently supported, whereby the greatest obstacle to achieve higher levels of productive reinsertion and reintegration remains the lack of investments into productive structures. There is also an urgent need for improving public health and related education standards in Kosovo as a means to prevent the migration-related spread of TB and STIs beyond its boundaries.

Concerning the fight against trafficking in human beings, 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.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to address migration issues in collaboration with local democratic structures, the UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and the international community;
- to improve the conditions for return and retention of ethnic minorities through targeted interventions in the field of income generation support to resident minority communities;
- to build local capacity to address the most pressing problems such as labour needs and adequately skilled human resources;
- to offer and implement projects that target the identification and assessment of public health concerns, including TB and HIV/AIDS, and to raise awareness among the general population and the local administration; and
- to support the return and reintegration of victims of trafficking as well as awareness raising and other preventive measures, including the provision of information on regular migration possibilities to the highly mobile Kosovar population.

#### Project activities

##### Return-related rehabilitation of infrastructure at the municipal level

This project will actively support the return, reintegration and retention of all segments of the Kosovar population. It will complement ongoing income generation efforts to promote minority return and reintegration through the execution of selected infrastructure projects and targeted capacity building ("help for self-help") of the municipal administrations. A conflict resolution and confidence-building fund will be established to initiate and assist projects supporting an accelerated process of interethnic reconciliation, which is an indispensable condition for a sustainable minority return and reintegration process in Kosovo and beyond. The budget for this 18-month project is USD 2,500,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,666,667.

##### Border management project

This project will establish a modern, viable system to manage cross-border migration processes and coordinate migration activities between agencies, particularly border management systems. The project also aims to design and implement border operational and capacity-building measures with a specific emphasis on enhancing control over irregular migration, on facilitating and supporting a national migration management strategy and programme, and on fostering regional cross-border cooperation on migration issues. The budget for this 18-month project is USD 700,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 466,667.

##### Temporary labour migration from Kosovo

Following the model of the pilot project between Albania and Italy, this project will facilitate controlled temporary labour migration from Kosovo and the neighbouring region to Western Europe. In this framework, IOM will offer technical assistance to relevant governments and set up a mechanism to select and register approximately 5,000 eligible individuals on the basis of existing data on Kosovars and neighbouring citizens formerly residing in the projected countries of destination. This will facilitate their temporary insertion into the Western European labour markets, in particular for seasonal labour, and/or for training purposes. The funding required for 2004 is USD 500,000.

##### Tuberculosis survey/tuberculosis testing for Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) members

This pilot survey among members of the KPC intends to assess the epidemiological state of TB in Kosovo, while enabling local health services

to launch a comprehensive anti-TB campaign in support of the corresponding WHO "DOT" strategy for TB control. The project will build capacity at the local level through the provision of laboratory supplies and materials, upgrading the training of local health personnel in laboratory diagnostic techniques, standardised reporting and recording, and diagnosis and treatment. In synergy with HIV/AIDS awareness promotion, this project will also include a health information campaign to raise the level of public attentiveness to both TB and HIV/AIDS as public health problems in Kosovo. The funding required for 2004 is USD 100,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR KOSOVO  
USD 2,733,334

## THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

#### Migration issues

The overall situation of the Balkans continues to render the region vulnerable to irregular migration, including migrant smuggling and trafficking. The implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) between the European Union and Macedonia as well as the implementation of the Ohrid Framework Peace Agreement continue to guide migration-related efforts by the government and the international community.

Despite the numerous and visible improvements since 2001, assistance is still needed regarding the stabilisation of the country's economy and society, including measures contributing to building confidence among the different ethnic groups and actions enhancing local governance.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to focus efforts on longer-term national and regional confidence building and rehabilitation in line with the objectives of the Stability Pact for SEE;
- to address displacement and refugees issues as well as job creation, training, capacity building and direct assistance to migrants, returnees, and victims of trafficking;
- to assist in stabilising the country's population through support to economic recovery and reintegration of vulnerable groups as productive citizens in civil society;
- to raise awareness on migration issues through the provision of timely, unbiased and extensive information through the ongoing counter-trafficking programmes;
- to assist the government through capacity building and technical cooperation activities designed to strengthen migration management capabilities in line with Stability Pact, SAA and Framework Agreement provisions; and
- to assist the government in meeting migration health-related challenges including the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS and TB.

#### Project activities

##### Employment assistance project (EAP)

The overall objective of the EAP is to improve the match between labour market conditions and the skills set of job seekers. IOM bases its employment assistance concept on the targeted development of unexplored capacities that exist within the vast reservoir of unemployed and underemployed people in Macedonia, through the promotion of operational and organizational potential and models for small enterprise development in the country. The project will establish a recruitment agency and small business support fund for the promotion, presentation and improvement of the potential that exists within the unemployed work force. This includes knowledge and skills upgrading, and a promotional centre for small enterprises to work with the business community, the government, troubled companies and the general public in developing business ideas and concepts. The budget for this three-year project is USD 1,000,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 330,000.

### **Master of Arts (M.A.) in counter-trafficking**

This project aims at supporting the development of a qualified approach to advocacy and counselling for victims of trafficking through the establishment of a one-year, full-time specialisation course within the curricula for post-graduate studies, faculty of Philosophy/Institute of Social Work, University of Skopje. The course, open to 30 graduate students of law, psychology, social work and pedagogy, will consist of six teaching modules followed by classroom and field work. After two introductory modules, including basic knowledge of legislative and administrative issues both in Macedonia and in countries of origin, human rights perspective and best practices in Europe, five modules of practical psycho-social interventions with trafficking victims will follow (i.e., psycho-social approach, post trauma interventions, non-verbal expression, social communication for prevention). The funding required in 2004 is USD 200,000.

### **Counter-trafficking training for lawyers and other members of the judiciary**

This project will provide training for a group of select lawyers in Macedonia on aspects of counter-trafficking activities as part of a broader approach advocated by IOM. This project is intended to be part of a longer-term process aimed at building the capacity of the main local players involved in different stages of relevant judicial proceedings (i.e., lawyers, investigative judges and public prosecutors). In a second phase, lawyers shall be provided with case management training for improving the handling of and identifying the shortcomings for trafficking cases pursuant to domestic and European laws. The funding required for 2004 is USD 75,000.

### **Migration management support unit (MMSU)**

In the overall context of endeavours to establish national migration policies and practices consistent with international and EU norms, the MMSU provides support to the authorities for their participation in various national, bilateral and multilateral initiatives in the migration sector. The MMSU has been active in the procurement and translation of various documents including migration legislation, agreements and treaties, training materials and project proposals. Other activities have included meeting support, facilitation of officials' participation in various regional migration processes and in developing appropriate strategic responses. In

2004, the project will promote regional training, exchange and cooperation, and enhance the government's capacity for playing an active role in national, bilateral, sub-regional and EC-initiated migration management processes. The funding required for 2004 is USD 50,000.

### **Tuberculosis surveillance project in two pilot areas of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

The project, in cooperation with WHO and the national TB control programme, will assist and facilitate the fulfillment of the national strategy in those areas of Macedonia that are exposed to high population mobility caused by recent conflict in the region and where health services have been seriously affected. To date, the epidemiology of TB have not been systematically analysed in the target area because of damage to and/or low capacity of the existing surveillance system. The project will include implementation of a health promotion and information campaign to raise the level of public awareness of TB and HIV/AIDS. The funding required for 2004 is USD 390,000.

### **HIV/AIDS national capacity-building and awareness-raising activities in Macedonia and Kosovo**

The project will support the implementation of the component of the 2003/2005 national strategy on HIV/AIDS which targets mobile populations in Macedonia. The project is designed with a participatory approach involving local and international actors in the field of HIV/AIDS assessment, prevention and response including institutions, health care providers, civil society and mass media professionals that can be important allies in supporting an HIV/AIDS communication strategy. Qualitative research will assess mobile groups' needs and perceptions and evaluate how to reach selected targets with HIV/AIDS messages. Activities to prevent HIV/AIDS in Macedonia will be developed as a result, increasing the capacity of local actors to deal with HIV/AIDS vulnerability and care among mobile population. The funding required for 2004 is USD 192,400.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FORMER  
YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA  
USD 1,237,400

## 1.2 Eastern Europe

### Migration issues

The migration agenda of most countries in the region is defined by the need to further modernise policy, legislation and administration, address the effects of ever-increasing irregular migration and migrant smuggling on countries of transit and destination, face long-term issues of demographic decline, and, in response to economic transition pressures, facilitate orderly labour migration, either by drawing on established networks within the region or by promoting orderly migration to Western Europe.

Specific sub-regional initiatives or approaches are gaining importance as this region begins to reformulate itself along multiple political and economic axes. The Söderköping Process (or Cross-Border Cooperation Process), which currently aims to engage seven Central European and Baltic countries (i.e., Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Romania and Slovakia) with Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, has particular value for bringing together countries on different sides of the EU's future eastern border and promoting cross-border and sub-regional cooperation. IOM actively participates in this process.

IOM's programme response continues to be guided by the follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference on the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Migration and Asylum Issues, its programme of action and its thematic workplan. IOM was invited to take the lead on issues of irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, capacity building in migration management and legislative reform, as well as to participate in NGO development and direct assistance to groups of concern. Even as sub-regional aspects, such as the Söderköping Process, tend to become more focused, the broad concepts of the 1996 Geneva conference and its programme of action will remain relevant for some time to come.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to enhance the capacity of governments in the region to manage migration, formulate policy, reform legislation, address irregular migration, improve border management, protect migrants' rights, facilitate legal labour migration, and combat smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons;
- to contribute to the development of a regional approach, specific sub-regional approaches (such as the Söderköping Process) and inter-state cooperation and country strategies for migration management;
- to establish or enhance programmes for national capacity building and inter-state cooperation in migration management within the framework of the follow-up to the 1996 Geneva conference;
- to prevent trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants through information campaigns, protect victims of trafficking and enhance prevention and prosecution;
- to promote inter-state cooperation on data management;
- to promote legal labour mobility and its benefits to migrants, governments and society through capacity building, cooperation and labour agreements among sending/receiving states, and direct assistance to labour migrants;
- to promote research on migration issues in the region; and
- to promote NGO migration sector development.

### REGIONAL PROJECTS

#### Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva conference (FGC)

The July 2000 steering group recommendations for the FGC endorse the establishment of thematic expert working groups and call for a follow-up meeting in 2004. Workshops on legislative developments and data management were organized in 2001 and 2002. Three technical workshops in the area of data management, targeted sub-regional training and curriculum development are planned, as well as a regional workshop on trafficking in persons with emphasis on law enforcement and inter-state cooperation. The funding required for 2004 is USD 190,000.

#### Technical cooperation centre (TCC)

The TCC, located in Vienna, provides expertise, programme design and implementation support for the CBMMP in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. This includes the gathering and dissemination of resources on best international practices in migration management, as well as providing a mechanism for cross-fertilisation between IOM missions thereby enhancing the knowledge base. The TCC, together with the Vienna-based regional coordinator, serves as the focal point for the FGC, coordinating activities with UNHCR, OSCE and the Council of Europe. The funding required for 2004 is USD 120,000.

#### Creation of a general model for the collection, application and sharing of migration-related data

The project will coordinate the creation of a general model for the collection, application and sharing of migration-related data among Eastern European and Central Asian countries. Co-implemented by the Danish Immigration Service, TCC, the OSCE/Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, and the Inter-governmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies in Europe, North America and Australia, the project 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 in the production and sharing of migration-related statistical indicators include: users' needs; conceptual measurements of data; possible sources of data error(s); data validation/quality assurance; the use of information technology systems/registers; and best practices with regard to the collection, application and sharing of data at both national and regional levels. Data collected within 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. The funding required for 2004 is USD 639,000.

#### Enhancing migration management and combating illegal migration into and through Ukraine with complementing actions in Belarus and Moldova

This project will further enhance migration management capacity of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine to manage and reducing irregular transit migration and combat irregular migration, smuggling and trafficking. A complementing area of emphasis focuses on building capacity for establishing and managing regular labour migration programmes. All actions are to be carried out in cooperation with EU member, accession and candidate countries. The project will also conduct research, raise awareness on the health risks and consequences of irregular migration, and facilitate the voluntary return of stranded migrants. A core activity will include health promotion and awareness (HIV/AIDS awareness) and provision of basic health interventions among trafficked persons and irregular migrants as well as for key government counterparts at the detention, reception and border centers. The budget for this 18-month project is USD 1,248,623 (€ 1,151,231). The budget requested from EC is USD 998,899 (€ 920,984). Pending the approval by the EU, the co-financing required for 2004 is USD 249,725 (€ 230,246). Please see also section on EU/HLWG co-financing.

### BELARUS

#### Migration issues

Belarus will be an immediate neighbour of a future expanded European Union. The westward flow of irregular migrants currently meets strengthened eastern borders of EU candidate countries Poland,

Lithuania and Latvia, leaving Belarus with an increasing number of irregular migrants. An essentially open border between Russia and Belarus makes 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 overshadow the fact that Belarus is a key link in irregular east-west migration and that capacity building will ultimately benefit 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.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to contribute to the development of a comprehensive and unified system of migration management, particularly regarding irregular cross-border movements, and to enhance the operational capacities of the relevant government agencies;
- to build government and NGO capacity to combat trafficking in persons;
- to assist in the development of a unified migration management system in Belarus, including modernisation of policy, legislation, administration and border management;
- to implement activities to combat trafficking in persons from and through the country by means of preventive information dissemination activities, enhancing legislation and law enforcement and direct assistance to trafficking victims, particularly in the form of reintegration assistance; and
- to contribute to the regional dialogue in migration management, enhance cross-border cooperation with neighbouring states including the Baltic countries of Poland, Russia and Ukraine, and link with current initiatives such as the Söderköping Process.

#### Project activities

##### Capacity building in migration management programme (CBMMP)

In cooperation with the State Committee for Border Guards, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Department on Migration of the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IOM will assist in the development of a unified system to manage migration processes and associated flows. The programme includes activities in the development of policy and legislation and strengthening the capacity of administrative structures to ensure effective implementation. The CBMMP in Belarus also focuses on the improvement of migration management at specifically vulnerable border sectors to reduce illegal migration flows. The funding required for 2004 is USD 350,000.

##### Combating trafficking in women

The programme addresses three integrated and interrelated aspects for combating trafficking in women from and within Belarus: prevention through the dissemination of information to further increase public awareness; prosecution and criminalisation by supporting law enforcement and judiciary structures to more effectively act against crimes of trafficking in women; and protection and reintegration assistance through support to victims of trafficking who return to Belarus. The funding required for 2004 is USD 500,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BELARUS  
USD 850,000

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

#### Migration issues

In a region often characterised by political instability, social transformation and economic transition, the Government of the Russian Federation continues to face many challenges relating to migration, refugees, IDPs and border management. Official estimates of the number of irregular migrants in Russia range from one to three million. At the same time, significant numbers of Russians are smuggled and trafficked out of the Russian Federation.

There is a need to develop and improve border and migration management as well as to protect the human rights of migrants. Both operational and capacity-building measures are required with specific emphasis on enhanced control of irregular migration. The escalation of trafficking in Russian citizens requires both cross-border/multi-state cooperation and developing a national counter-trafficking strategy to include research, awareness-raising activities, protection of victims and technical cooperation with the government for the criminalisation of trafficking and the prosecution of traffickers.

Governments must be assisted in developing complementary regional strategies on HIV/AIDS prevention and the promotion of positive health practices among migrants and mobile populations. Furthermore, there is also the continuing need for assistance in the return and reintegration of stranded transit migrants and the most vulnerable of some five million additional migrants, primarily Russian speakers, returning from former Soviet republics. Long-term demographic aging and population decline in addition to the desire to develop the potential of remote areas have pushed the issue of legal immigration higher on the Russian migration agenda.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to support the Government of the Russian Federation to build migration management systems, including migration policy, legislation and operational mechanisms;
- to address migrant health, as well as the return and reintegration of migrants in an irregular situation;
- to organize and implement an information campaign on the growing problem of trafficking in women and to create a mechanism for a safe return and successful rehabilitation of trafficking victims, including provision for psychological and medical rehabilitation of victims at established shelters;
- to assist the government and NGOs in providing health care to forced migrants and host communities in the North Caucasus regions, particularly with regard to developing effective responses to TB, HIV/AIDS and other transmissible diseases;
- to initiate sub-regional and cross-border mechanisms and technical capacity development at the political level, assisting in the elaboration of a multi-state plan of action in order to adequately respond to human trafficking and other health risks of mobile populations, and youths in particular;
- to conduct mass awareness-raising and information campaigns on the perils and pitfalls of irregular migration;
- to implement activities to create sustainable employment opportunities for the most vulnerable migrants from the former Soviet republics residing in border regions of the western Russian Federation and support governmental programmes for their integration;
- to shed light on migration processes and policy formulation by conducting research and forum activities through the Moscow Migration Research Programme, focusing on the Russian Federation and the neighboring regions; and
- to conduct research on temporary labour migration and the problems of tolerance and human rights of migrants in the Russian Federation, through the Moscow Migration Research Programme.

#### Project activities

##### Capacity building in migration management programme (CBMMP)

In partnership with relevant government bodies, IOM will complete a demonstration project for managing the common border between the Russian Federation and Ukraine in order to prevent irregular movements across the border and facilitate the flow of legal travellers into and out of the Russian Federation. The demonstration methodology has already been used at another sector of the Russian Federation-Kazakhstan border, a major entry point for illegal migrants both Russia-bound and transiting Russian territory on their way to Western Europe. Activities will include an expert assessment and workplan development for improving the border crossing and initial operational assistance in equipment and training to carry out the first operational improvement phase. The funding required for 2004 is USD 250,000.

### Information system enhancement

The project will upgrade and adjust the Russian information management system to meet international standards, in order to address the need for an effective exchange of migration-related information among governmental agencies at federal and regional levels. The project will link the relevant agencies into an integrated network facilitating decision making, coordination of responses, and development of migration policies. Attention will also be given to restructuring data flows on labour migration to support regular inter-state exchange of information and facilitate the adoption of mutually beneficial policies on labour migration. The funding required for 2004 is USD 180,000.

### Programme of assistance in the protection and reintegration of victims of trafficking

IOM seeks to bridge a major gap in Russia's counter-trafficking policy by establishing a mechanism for the protection and reintegration of victims of trafficking. The programme will establish a model inter-agency referral scheme and a Moscow-based rehabilitation centre offering professional and case-specific services to the victims. The project will bring together the best practices developed by IOM and the complementary capacities of the law enforcement authorities, national social and medical institutions and NGOs. The funding required for 2004 is USD 500,000.

### Combating trafficking in women: prosecution and criminalisation

In line with provisions of the Draft Federal Law on Combating Trafficking in Persons, the project will assist the Russian authorities in consolidating and upgrading their capacity to prosecute traffickers and protect victims. The project will design a comprehensive system of specialised law-enforcement personnel trainings in the various aspects of counter-trafficking interventions, in partnership with the Ministry of Interior, thus supporting the institutionalisation of Russia's response to the trafficking phenomenon and contributing to reinforcing its role in existing inter-governmental counter-trafficking mechanisms. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000.

### Combating trafficking in persons through a cross-border multi-state cooperation mechanism

Through its offices in Austria, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and other European countries, IOM will work to establish a cooperation mechanism to improve jointly-developed anti-trafficking efforts in northwestern Europe by defining an inter-sectoral approach and plan of action on the inter-governmental political level. The project will link relevant sectors of the region into an integrated network to facilitate decision making and coordination with regard to anti-trafficking efforts as a follow up to 2002 EU Brussels Declaration. The funding required for 2004 is USD 562,993.

### Community-based support for infectious disease control for TB/STIs, HIV/AIDS among migrants and resident communities in the Astrakhan region

In close cooperation with the Russian Red Cross and in partnership with WHO, UNAIDS and local authorities, the project will contribute to the national strategy for TB and HIV/AIDS control programmes. The objective is to create a model for effective delivery of community-based health care to mobile and resident populations in the Astrakhan region affected by infectious diseases. Several training sessions for local health and migration service providers and outreach NGO volunteers will be conducted and two roundtable discussions will be organized with a wide representation of IDP community leaders, civil society and local administration. The target population will be assisted in health education and other prevention measures aimed at raising awareness of these health conditions, supporting governmental diagnostic and early detection capacity as well as improving access by these populations to relevant treatment, care/support and counselling services. The funding required for 2004 is USD 465,000.

### Sub-regional partnership strategies to respond to the spread of communicable diseases and trafficking among vulnerable mobile youth in the Baltic states and Kaliningrad region

To reduce the incidents of HIV, STIs, and rates of trafficking among young

mobile populations especially girls and women, this project will improve the availability and access to information, education, health services, counselling and psychological support as well as necessary commodities provision. An initial situation analysis will assist to develop the capacity of local, state, NGO and media responses to HIV, STIs, and counter-trafficking initiatives. The establishment and strengthening of regional youth information centres and youth-friendly clinics, which offer STI treatment, access to preventive interventions, voluntary counselling and testing, will provide mobile youth with better access to appropriate care. The funding required for 2004 is USD 400,000.

### Moscow migration research programme (MMRP)

In 2004, IOM will continue to manage the research and forum activities of the MMRP. A research project "Labour migration to/from Russia in the context of a new state migration policy of Russia: migration management, tolerance problems and rights of migrants" will study the affects of new labour migration legislation on specific regions of central Russia (i.e., Kaliningrad, Orenberg, Perm, Saratov oblasts, Primorskiy and Stavrapopl krajs). The programme will also publish three books in Russian: "Irregular Migration to/through Russia: Factors, Consequences, Search for Solutions", "International Experience in Migration Policy: History and Recent Trends", and "Institutional and Legal Bases for Interstate Labour Migration Management in Russia and Central Asian Countries: Documents and Comments". Open forums on topics such as labour migration, irregular migration and trafficking, tolerance towards migrants and rights of labour migrants in Russia, will continue to be organized by the MMRP. The funding required for 2004 is USD 392,085.

### Direct assistance to migrant enterprises

This project will continue to support income-generating activities of Russian migrants living in selected regions of the western Russian Federation, in order to improve their self-sufficiency and integration prospects as well as to prevent westward migration in search of employment. The project will also extend assistance to the portion of the population affected by the military conflict in Chechnya. Activities will aim at reducing potential causes of conflict and promoting sustainable livelihood conditions for IDPs and host communities in the North Caucasus region. IOM will provide material assistance and support in the form of immediate essentials and "start-up" technology as determined/requested by the community and federal and regional authorities. The funding required for 2004 is USD 200,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE RUSSIAN  
FEDERATION USD 3,250,078

## REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

### Migration issues

The Republic of Moldova remains the major country of origin for trafficked women and children to Europe, including both Western Europe and the Balkans, and to the Middle East. Due to the harsh socio-economic situation, internal conflict and widespread organized crime in the country, smuggling, trafficking and irregular migration continue to pose major problems for the country. IOM has been working in close cooperation with the Moldovan authorities to develop a strategic vision on migration management and to improve capacity in priority areas. An increasingly-important part of this process is IOM's support to the government for its participation with neighboring countries, including the current and future EU countries, in joint planning and operational activities such as through Söderköping Process.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to strengthen the capacity of the government to manage migration and address the challenges of irregular cross-border migration, smuggling and trafficking to, through and from its borders in cooperation with the European Union and neighbouring states;



- to provide specific national assistance in border improvement, legal and regulatory framework upgrading, training and human resource development, and capacities to manage returns to and from Moldova;
- to address the issue of labour migration through research, the establishment of a central information resource centre and by exploring regulatory mechanisms for labour migration as unofficial figures estimate that approximately 600,000 Moldovans are working abroad, many illegally; and
- to combat trafficking in persons from and to the country through direct assistance to victims, particularly in the form of reintegration assistance, prevention initiatives and prosecution of trafficking crimes.

### Project activities

#### Establishing migration management of Moldovan authorities

Based on the assessment of Moldovan migration management structures carried out during the fall of 2003, this project aims to assist the Moldovan migration authorities in enhancing the overall management structure. This will include providing an overview of the legal framework governing migration, establishing standard operating procedures to facilitate inter-departmental and inter-ministerial communication, supplying equipment to meet the present and perceived needs given the proximity to a wider Europe, and to promoting information exchange within and outside of Moldova in order to regulate migration flows. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000.

#### Enforcing migration management

Measures will be instituted to strengthen the ability of the border guards and relevant departments to combat illegal migration. The project will address regional coordination and cross-national needs and fill migration management gaps by providing expertise and equipment. Furthermore, the project envisages strengthening the law enforcement aspect of migration management, which will include the provision of equipment and training for those officers charged with implementing actions in accordance with Moldovan migration law. The funding required for 2004 is USD 400,000.

#### Labour migration management and information dissemination

Migration of the Moldovan population abroad remains high. With an estimated 600,000 Moldovans working abroad, many illegally, combating irregular migration is a priority for Moldovan authorities, not only to safeguard the interests of their citizens, but also to actively implement measure to regulate migration flows. This project involves a baseline study on migration flows within and from/to Moldova to establish migratory patterns and trends. Furthermore, the project foresees a migration information hotline and provides for the establishment of a migration information centre to promote legal migration alternatives and inform target groups of the dangers of irregular migration and trafficking. The centre will be used as a resource to locate the Moldova diaspora abroad, identify vocational preferences and capacity, and provide a logical interface for legitimate employment agencies abroad looking for regular labour. The centre will be a visible tool in combating trafficking and irregular migration and will provide concrete, consistent and transparent information on the realities of migration. Training and seminars for government authorities on how to deal with the management of labour migration will further serve to promote legal alternatives for labour migration, while undermining the ability of criminal organizations to exploit the local population. The funding required for 2004 is USD 200,000.

#### Combating trafficking in persons

The project aims to combat trafficking and to strengthen the capability of the relevant government authorities and civil society in the Republic of Moldova to more effectively fight this phenomenon. Trafficking in persons from Moldova will continue as long as employment opportunities remain low. For this reason, IOM has been actively collaborating for three years with government ministries, local authorities and numerous NGOs to create effective mechanisms to facilitate not only the reintegration process of victims of trafficking but also to include risk groups in income generating projects in order to offer these vulnerable groups an alternative before becoming irregular migrants or victims of trafficking. The project will

provide counselling, health assistance, shelter, legal assistance, vocational training, job reinsertion, transport arrangements, information dissemination, as well as technical assistance to law enforcement authorities. The funding required for 2004 is USD 600,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA USD 1,500,000

## UKRAINE

### Migration issues

Due to its geographical position and difficult socio-economic situation, trafficking, smuggling and irregular migration continue to pose major problems for Ukraine. It remains one of the major countries of origin for trafficking in women for forced prostitution in Western Europe, the Balkans and the Middle East. The Ukrainian authorities have demonstrated their intention to deal with the difficult challenges related to managing migration flows to, through and from the country, by giving these issues priority on the political agenda.

Border management measures, which have been introduced through an IOM pilot project in the Kharkiv oblast and a joint Ukraine/Belarus project, will be used as models and expanded throughout the territory on a national scale. The projects are guided by inter-agency national and oblast-level advisory committees and contribute to government activities related to its 2001-2004 programme for combating illegal migration.

IOM counter-trafficking programmes in Ukraine show that effective and sustainable measures can be successfully introduced to suppress this problem. These programmes are designed to strengthen the capacity of government authorities and civil society to effectively combat trafficking and are supportive of the government's "Comprehensive Programme for Combating Trafficking in Persons for 2002-2005". Ukraine is actively promoting more open and accessible borders and introducing international standards to improve the protection of people seeking asylum as well as effectively deal with threats to national security including the organized crime associated with migrant smuggling and trafficking. An increasingly important element is support for the government's participation with neighboring countries, including current and future EU countries, in joint planning and operational activities such as the Söderköping Process.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to further strengthen the capacity of the government to manage migration, especially to reduce irregular migration, smuggling and trafficking in human beings through and from Ukraine, and linking national activities with regional capacity-building initiatives and development of an assisted voluntary return framework;
- to provide policy, legislative and staff training support to the Ukrainian authorities to enhance its migration management capacity;
- to build upon pilot models for the formation of a regional capacity-building and strategic initiative to strengthen migration management and to link with current initiatives such as the Söderköping Process; and
- to implement activities to combat trafficking in migrants into and out of the country through direct assistance to victims, particularly in the form of reintegration assistance, and through fostering prevention and prosecution.

### Project activities

#### Capacity building in migration management programme (CBMMP)

The project builds on an earlier assessment of migration-related practices and legal provisions established by the government and local authorities. IOM will guide the analysis of a range of issues that need to be further assessed including current work processes and the technology infrastructure used by Ukraine for migration management. Migration experts will produce a report summarising the findings of the assessment process and will provide recommendations/measures to enhance

Ukraine's migration management system. The report will result in a strategic action plan for 2004-2009 that is being developed with the Government of Ukraine to take a systematic, structured approach to enhance its migration management system and to implementing a series of measures designed to stem the flow of illegal migration and trafficking in human beings. The funding required for 2004 is USD 70,000.

#### Developing and enhancing migration data structures in Ukraine

The project will develop a national approach to data collection and processing. Working in tandem with a regional programme (the Data Sharing Mechanism), the project will facilitate the formation of an inter-ministerial working group on data collection, select and test a minimum set of external migration-related statistics, provide training, and facilitate the formation of statistical reports and model formats for regional exchange. The project will also evaluate and enable an information technology platform for the regional programme based on users' needs, and will provide training and study-visit opportunities for the target group. The funding required for 2004 is USD 370,000.

#### Combating trafficking in persons

This comprehensive project will address three integrated and interrelated issues: protection and reintegration through the provision of extensive assistance to returning victims of trafficking; prosecution and criminalisation of the crimes of trafficking by building the capacity of Ukrainian law enforcement and judicial authorities; and prevention through information dissemination to increase public awareness regarding trafficking. Illustrative activities include direct assistance to victims, medical research, micro-enterprise support, training and contact resources for law enforcement officials and networking with countries of transit and destination. A sub-component will address the very significant health risks faced by trafficked human beings. IOM will conduct targeted research to establish best practice guidelines and modify existing practices in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of most common STIs and psycho-social/mental illnesses identified among returning trafficked victims. The funding required for 2004 is USD 600,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR UKRAINE  
USD 1,040,000

## TURKEY

#### Migration issues

Given its location, Turkey links east and west, and as such offers passage for an increasing number of migrants. Many potential migrants to Western Europe in transit through Turkey, become stranded in the country and

remain in an irregular situation. Despite the absence of hard data on these irregular stranded migrants, their growing number places a strain on the limited human, financial and structural resources of the country. The migrants themselves are also negatively affected. The problem of trafficking in women for sexual exploitation is equally an issue of growing concern. Given the fact that Turkey has applied for EU membership, the country is expected to introduce appropriate administrative, legislative and structural reforms, including in the field of migration, to meet the European *acquis*.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to support the efforts of the government in the field of migration management, including development of a framework to provide voluntary return assistance to migrants in an irregular situation; and
- to address the growing problem of trafficking in women through a series of interventions including direct assistance to victims.

#### Project activities

##### Research on trafficking in women in Turkey—Phase II

This research project presents a second phase of data gathering and assessment in order to provide more detail and in-depth geographical coverage, additional interviews and a more detailed analysis of how local authorities should address the issue of trafficking in women. The project will evaluate the magnitude of the phenomenon of foreign prostitution in Turkey and that of trafficking and smuggling. The funding required for 2004 is USD 30,000.

##### National workshop and regional conference on trafficking

Following research on trafficking in Turkey (as described above), a national workshop will be organized to discuss the conclusions and recommendations of the research study and to seek concurrence on priority activities and areas for combating trafficking in women. Subsequently, a regional conference is planned among countries of origin and countries of transit, as a basis for regular assessments and reviews of progress made in the implementation of counter-trafficking measures at the legislative, institutional and administrative level in each respective country and as a region. The funding required in 2004 is USD 130,000.

##### Protection of victims of trafficking

This pilot project, a mirror of IOM's comprehensive approach to victims' protection, will include training of law enforcement and social officials on the identification and treatment of victims of trafficking and relevant referral systems. The project will also provide shelter for trafficked women where counselling and medical assistance will be available as needed. The funding required for 2004 is USD 500,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR TURKEY  
USD 660,000

# 1.3 South Caucasus

## Migration issues

The three countries of the South Caucasus (i.e., Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) share a number of general and region-specific migration challenges. All three remain burdened with mass population displacements in the wake of various conflicts (e.g., Abkhazia, South Ossetia, and Nagorno-Karabakh), which dominate national migration agendas. These challenges are exacerbated by the heritage of soviet legislative and administrative structures incompatible with international standards, which exist in differing degrees in the three countries.

The collapse of the centrally-controlled demand economy and its production capacity has led to large unemployment, from which economic and labour migration is a common escape. Obstacles to sustainable economic development have fuelled substantial emigration. While some percentage of out-bound migration is legal, much of it remains irregular due to gaps in policy and legislation, the thriving smuggling trade, trafficking, and porous borders. In addition, traditional labour migration flows have been disrupted by the introduction of new visa regimes and administrative hurdles. As push factors for external labour opportunities continue to increase, management of labour migration becomes a priority. IOM assists in the review and upgrading of national policies, legal frameworks, and migration management structures in collaboration with concerned governments and other agencies. Programmes consist of providing legislative and administrative models, designing activities to better target labour migration flows, and piloting regional projects to generate economic opportunity domestically through micro-lending and community development.

IOM has been assisting the "cluster" process of strengthening joint management of migration between the South Caucasus and Europe to evolve into more direct negotiations between European and Caucasus partners, and a closer engagement of the European Union in strengthening migration management in the region.

## Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to strengthen the capacity of governments in the South Caucasus to effectively manage migration;
- to support and enhance regional dialogue and cooperation on common migration issues; and
- to galvanise EU support and partnerships for capacity building in the region.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### Evaluation of labour migration in the South Caucasus

IOM's regional response will include 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. IOM will offer its support to NGOs committed to forging links with partners across the South Caucasus and will coordinate regional meetings to bring together the South Caucasus governments and their counterparts from Western Europe to discuss practical cooperation on labour movements, the use of remittances, and migration for development. The funding required for 2004 is USD 100,000.

### Secondary school education in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia against irregular migration and trafficking in persons

The project will enhance the governments' abilities to increase students' awareness of irregular migration and trafficking in 300 secondary schools throughout the region. Activities will include assisting in the development of awareness-raising activities within the curricula and providing teachers, concerned key governmental officials and parents with knowledge and tools required to enhance their involvement and to educate young adolescents (particularly women) on the realities of trafficking, its related

recruitment mechanisms and strategies. Information on self-protection, assistance structures and regular migration opportunities will also be provided. The funding required for 2004 is USD 704,091.

### Management of irregular migration and counter trafficking in the South Caucasus

This programme will build the capacities of the consular, interior, justice and border guard services of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia to manage irregular migration, particularly trafficking of persons, to EU and other destination countries in closer cooperation with those countries. It builds on the joint management approaches of the "cluster" process between the South Caucasus and select Western European partners, particularly for the information campaigns to prevent irregular migration and the technical cooperation in identifying and returning irregular migrants. It will facilitate ratification and implementation of the UN protocols against smuggling and trafficking (which Armenia has already ratified) and the negotiation of readmission agreements between the Caucasus and destination countries. It will expand the current training of officials to focus more on trafficking, help return and reintegrate 210 irregular migrants from select EU and other countries, and strengthen research and information sharing on smuggling and trafficking between the Caucasus and the countries of destination. Pending approval by the EU, the co-financing required for 2004 is USD 311,612 (€ 287,307). Please see also section on EU/ HLWG co-financing.

## ARMENIA

### Migration issues

On-going emigration, integration of displaced persons, reintegration of returned irregular migrants, smuggling and trafficking in persons, and modernisation of migration management structures top Armenia's migration agenda. In view of recent tightening of immigration policies and border control by destination countries, an increased number of potential migrants tend to rely on facilitated illegal migration. Armenia, in this case, is a source country of illegal migrants and a transit route for TCNs. A recent study by IOM concluded that significant numbers of women are trafficked to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Turkey, and large numbers of migrants in general are smuggled to Germany, Greece, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland from and through Armenia. The trends of seeking better job opportunities in the West are unlikely to change unless the socio-economic situation in the country is significantly improved. Sustainable integration of displaced persons and reintegration of returnees is also a key factor in preventing illegal migration.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to strengthen government capacity in migration and border management in keeping with international standards and practices;
- to enhance the self-sufficiency and integration of returnees, victims of trafficking, refugees and IDPs;
- to assist in the establishment of labour migration programmes as an important response to irregular migration;
- to enhance the capacity of national NGOs to address migration issues;
- to assist the government in addressing the growing issue of trafficking and smuggling in the country, including the implementation of an information campaign to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration;
- to promote sustainable population retention and prevention of illegal migration through reintegration assistance for returning migrants, particularly using IOM's expertise in the field of micro-enterprise development;
- to assist in the implementation of regular and labour migration programmes within the framework of combating irregular migration, including trafficking;

- to cooperate with Armenian diaspora organizations to address migration-related issues in Armenia; and
- to contribute to enhanced knowledge of all migration-related issues through applied research and commissioned studies.

### Project activities

#### Capacity building in migration management programme (CBMMP)

Under this project, capacity building for border management staff will include training in document examination, languages, computers, migration and asylum legislation, and human rights. Traveller processing and inspection at Yerevan international airport and land borders will be improved through streamlined inspection procedures, updated operations manual, installment of document examination equipment, and improvements of the traveller flow architecture. The border management information system will be expanded from the airport to the land borders. With the final objective of networking all the ports of entry into one comprehensive information system, the project will provide a major input to the redesign of the system, resulting in centralised data storage, and retrieval and analysis on national and international traveller flows, asylum seekers, illegal migrants, trafficking and unaccompanied minors. The funding required for 2004 is USD 500,000.

#### Counter-trafficking

Based on prior research, the project will carry out awareness-building and information-dissemination activities and enhance the effectiveness of relevant Armenian authorities (e.g. consular officers) in identifying trafficking victims and providing counselling and assistance in transit and receiving countries. A local database on trafficking will be established and will link to IOM's global database facilitating coordinated and informed decisions. At the regional level, the project will develop a counter-trafficking educational module for the students of 300 hundred secondary schools. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000.

#### Reintegration of returnees, unsuccessful asylum seekers and victims of trafficking

This project will assist in the reintegration of 500 returnees and will promote an integrated approach including economic assistance, counselling and information dissemination. The project will be tailored to the needs of specific destination countries and caseloads (i.e., Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland for migrants in an irregular situation; UAE and Turkey for victims of trafficking). Micro-enterprise and community development projects will help make reintegration sustainable and will enhance the self-sufficiency of potential migrants, returnees, refugees and IDPs through the provision of micro-enterprise training, community-initiated infrastructure projects, and business support and micro-credit programmes. Regions with particularly depressed economic conditions and low-income groups are targeted to increase self-sufficiency and employment opportunities, and thereby reduce migratory pressures for potential economic migrants. The required funding for 2004 is USD 500,000.

#### Prevention of irregular migration from Armenia

The project will further contribute to the efforts of the government to counter irregular migration by raising public awareness through information dissemination. Such efforts will positively influence the perceptions of the community on migration realities and will warn about the risks and consequences of irregular migration. The funding required for 2004 is USD 190,000.

#### NGO migration sector development programme (NGO MSDP)

In 2004, the regional resource centres will be further strengthened to provide training and access to information and to promote networking beyond the capital. At the same time, common activities involving the resource centres in the three South Caucasus countries will be undertaken. The funding required for 2004 is USD 120,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ARMENIA  
USD 1,610,000

## AZERBAIJAN

### Migration issues

Due to its location between Asia and Europe, Azerbaijan is faced with increasing migration flows into and across the country and continues to have a sizeable IDP population. The government is committed to harmonising its border management with current international standards. Further development and structural adjustments of the state border service have begun to enhance Azeri capacity to safeguard transparent border procedures. The adoption of a national plan of action against trafficking in persons will also represent a new effort to combat trafficking and secure protection for its victims. The government also places a high priority on regulating labour migration and channelling its resources for development.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to strengthen the capacity of the government to manage migration particularly in the field of border management and the return and reintegration of its nationals;
- to enhance the capacity of national NGOs to address migration issues;
- to contribute to poverty reduction through labour migration and remittance management;
- to assist the government in enhancing the state border service to prevent irregular migration and trafficking; and
- to coordinate information dissemination among potential labour migrants to prevent irregular migration from and through the country.

### Project activities

#### Capacity building in migration management programme (CBMMP)

This programme enhances the government's capacity to develop migration policy and a legislative basis for operational procedures, and strengthens migration management through training and technical support. In 2004, the programme will continue to enhance the skills and capacity of state border service officers with on-the-job training and expanded curricula focusing on communications, processing of persons crossing borders and detecting irregularities, and analysis of migration data. It will also support the development of modern management structures to facilitate improved inter-ministerial cooperation in migration management and combat trafficking in persons. The funding required for 2004 is USD 730,392.

#### Information dissemination for the prevention of irregular migration from Azerbaijan

This information dissemination project emerged from the "cluster" framework and aims to set up an information centre and labour migration database to address the interests of potential migrants, IDPs and returnees, and establish complementary links to the national poverty reduction strategy programme. The programme recommends developing migration management tools and promoting an information campaign to diffuse economic emigration by providing information and counselling for potential labour migrants on economic development opportunities, legal issues, and the risks of irregular migration. The funding required for 2004 is USD 98,204.

#### Counter-trafficking

The project is an integrated element of the government's national action plan to combat trafficking in persons. IOM's role will be to develop institutional capacity for relevant agencies to act on protection, prosecution and prevention of trafficking in persons. This will include provision of training for specialised law enforcement teams; training of national NGOs in standards of conduct and best practices for offering shelter, protection and reintegration to victims of trafficking; and targeted awareness-raising campaigns. The funding required for 2004 is USD 227,000.

#### Community development and micro-credit project in Nakhchivan

The project currently operates in 52 villages and extends credits to over 1,600 beneficiaries in rural areas of Nakhchivan, with a total loan value of USD 1,985,250. To date, the project has resulted in an estimated 86 percent reduction of migration for economic reasons in the project villages. Future priorities are to enable the credit programme to be fully transferred into a limited liability company (LLC) represented by local

community leaders of the credit groups and the staff, with IOM as a backstop during a transition period. The LLC will receive its registration and license from the National Bank of Azerbaijan to allow for limited lending operations and the product range will be extended to cover small and short-term credit for the immediate needs of the communities. IOM will train the community leaders and staff of the LLC. The funding required for 2004 is USD 267,965.

#### Chaheriz renovation project in Nakhchivan

This project is designed to rehabilitate traditional water infrastructure systems (chaheriz) in Nakhchivan in order to contribute to community development and economic preservation and retain potential migrants in rural areas. Agricultural service areas will be established for organic seed production, promotion of organic cultivation techniques, and centres of expertise on small-scale food processing and packaging techniques. Nakhchivan residents will be able to receive "green certification" on their products and learn new agricultural methods, which will help the export-potential of Nakhchivan. This project will also establish a resource centre for water supply mapping, source identification, design alternatives and other technical inputs. The project can be extended to other regions of the country. The funding required for 2004 is USD 142,367.

#### NGO migration sector development programme (NGO MSDP)

The NGO capacity-building programme enabled civil society partners to increase their capacity to address migration issues and contributed to the formation of Forum of Azerbaijani NGOs on Migration, which provides NGO expertise on refugees and IDPs, irregular migration and trafficking in persons, and labour migration. Continued support to the further development of the forum will increase advocacy for integrated efforts to address regional migration challenges. The funding required for 2004 is USD 114,070.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR AZERBAIJAN  
USD 1,579,998

## GEORGIA

### Migration issues

Georgia is part of the Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Moldova (GUUAM) group, an important structure looking at enhancing regional economic cooperation through the development of a Europe-Caucasus-Asia transport corridor. GUUAM has also become a forum for multilateral discussions on various levels of existing security problems, among them enhancing border security to fight terrorism and combating drug smuggling and irregular migration, including trafficking in persons and other types of cross-border criminality.

Capacity building efforts continue to address different aspects of the challenges faced by the government as it addresses these needs. Ongoing activities concentrate on equipping additional border inspection points and training border guard personnel to the standards required to execute different border activities.

Current priorities include the establishment of a country-wide border/migration information system to be based on a reliable communication system for data transfer and exchange between the respective stakeholders in the country and with regional and international fora. Located at a strategic intersection of the Euro-Asian transit corridor, Georgia's government continues to need assistance in restraining irregular migration, smuggling and trafficking in persons from and through the country; establishing legal employment programmes with destination countries; removing pressure for emigration and creating grounds for sustainable return of irregular migrants through activities such as primary/secondary infrastructure development, job counselling and employment placement in regions prone to emigration.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to further strengthen the migration management capacity of the government, with particular emphasis on developing necessary

mechanisms for the administration of migration policy, legislation, and improved border management and maintenance;

- to increase awareness of the risks of trafficking among youth by targeting secondary school students and incorporating an awareness campaign in the curricula of the secondary schools;
- to contribute to the government's efforts to counter trafficking in persons and introduce capacity building activities for government structures mandated to elaborate trafficking data and related enforcement measures; and
- to reduce economically motivated emigration and retain and reintegrate returning irregular migrants and rejected asylum seekers through micro-enterprise and infrastructure development.

### Project activities

#### Capacity building in migration management programme (CBMMP)

IOM will enhance government capacity to collect, share and exchange data at the national and regional level. This will include Georgia's participation in the regional Data Sharing Mechanism, and technical equipment, software design and staff training for migration structures within the government. Activities planned are support for border control and data management system and migration data management capacity and training of Georgian migration structures. Additional capacity-building activities will focus on primary and secondary inspection facilities at additional border crossing points. Through the ongoing job and task analysis activity at the border service, the programme will assist in the identification and development of all necessary training courses. The funding required for 2004 is USD 840,000.

#### Information dissemination for the prevention of trafficking in persons

The activities planned for 2004 will continue to contribute to the efforts of the government and local NGOs to counter trafficking in persons. The already-established telephone hotline service in Tbilisi will be expanded into several regions in the country. New consultation centres in various towns in Georgia will provide updated information on the realities of migration in general and trafficking in persons in particular. The funding required in 2004 will be USD 138,000.

#### Technical assistance in implementing a counter-trafficking policy

This project will contribute to the efforts of the government to counter trafficking in persons through the development of appropriate policy mechanisms, management structures and specific legislation. IOM will work in partnership with government counterparts, as well as the American Bar Association Central Eastern European Law Initiative and OSCE. Activities will include training key government officials to enable them to initiate and monitor the implementation of the national counter-trafficking plan of action, providing assistance in drafting appropriate counter-trafficking legislation to facilitate the prosecution of trafficking and facilitate Georgia's compliance with international counter-trafficking protocols and conventions. The funding required in 2004 is USD 158,000.

#### Economic and infrastructure rehabilitation project (EIRP) in Samtskhe-Javakheti

The project will promote economic development, related secondary infrastructure rehabilitation and the institutionalisation of civil society structures in the Samtskhe-Javakheti region. This initiative is designed to mitigate the root causes of migration by creating an enabling environment for growth, enhancing the capacities of concerned government entities and improving relations between the state and ethnic minorities. Given the political and social volatility of this ethnically-divided target region, this project will contribute to the overall stabilisation of Samtskhe-Javakheti and to the improvement of inter-ethnic and ethnic minority-central government relations. The potential for economically motivated inter-ethnic conflict and outbound migration will also be reduced. Project components include the provision of micro-loans, the rehabilitation of key secondary infrastructure and the training of democratically-elected local community members who will decide on the infrastructure improvements. This programme complements UNDP's five-year strategic framework for the development and integration of the Samtskhe-Javakheti region. The funding required for 2004 is USD 700,000.

### Psycho-social and trauma response in Georgia

The programme will enhance local capacity to respond to the psychological needs of the displaced population. It will significantly contribute to the improvement of mental health services in Georgia, providing expertise, additional facilities and human resources. The programme will consist of three complementary sub-projects: (1) the establishment of psycho-social community centres in seven sites to be identified by the Georgian Ministry of Health; (2) the training of 40 counsellors; and (3) the development of a plan of intervention for psycho-social support to displaced populations from Abkhazia and Ossetia. The approaches guiding this programme include meeting the psycho-social needs of IDPs; linking development transition with capacity building, cultural sensitivity and community-based methods; and integrating the clinics within the local mental health system. The funding required for 2004 will be USD 600,000.

### Building the capacity of Georgia's non-governmental and community-based organizations in running community mobilization and NGO networking initiatives

In view of the parliamentary elections in November 2003, and the 2005 presidential elections in particular, IOM aims to implement a community mobilization plan to enable greater IDP participation in the political process, in cooperation with the U.S.-based International Foundation for Electoral Systems. Activities will include establishing NGO networks within

regions of high IDP density in coordination with local governments and target communities, supporting community mobilization centres, and implementing targeted information campaigns, stakeholder meetings, and advocacy workshops. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000.

### Reintegration assistance for unsuccessful asylum seekers and irregular migrants returning to Georgia

This project aims to contributing to more sustainable returns of rejected asylum seekers to Georgia through provision of reintegration assistance, which in part will help prevent renewed irregular migration. Building on a pilot initiative started in 2003 for migrants returning from the Czech Republic, the project will offer opportunities to these returning migrants to seek economic and social reintegration by means of job placement and referrals to micro-enterprise development and educational opportunities. The principal part of reintegration assistance will consist of individual assessment and counselling directed at job placement by experts in the local labour market and referral to training opportunities. The project will also take into account the communities of the returned migrants by referring them to existing micro-enterprise development programmes in Georgia, among other things. The funding required for 2004 is USD 150,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR GEORGIA  
USD 2,886,000

## 1.4 Central Europe

### Migration issues

Migration has become one of the areas that brings candidate and member states to the same table. Aligning candidate countries within the EU legal framework on migration remains a major challenge. Through technical cooperation and based on its expertise and experience, IOM is committed to this challenge and assists Central European governments in assessing not only the situation in the region, but also the relevant EU legislation and the administrative capacity needed to enforce it.

In relation to migration information, transparency and availability of information remains an area of deep concern and, in this sense, IOM is working on the development of migration information centres throughout Central Europe—one-stop shops for free information and advice on practical matters relating to migration, including emigration/immigration. The governments of the region have recognised the need to address this issue and mitigate the burden that the presence of stranded migrants often represents.

Furthermore, the regional trend of labour migration towards the European Union as well as a foreseeable increase of labour migration towards the candidate countries requires attention. Effectively managing these movements of economically-motivated migrants requires harmonisation of policies at the regional level. IOM promotes, *inter alia*, bilateral labour agreements between governments and acts as implementing partner for pre-selection, departure and return of migrant workers.

Unaccompanied minors continue to pose a pressing issue but their actual situation requires urgent action as more and more are being trafficked or smuggled into EU Member States. The main priority to be addressed in ensuring the best interest of the child is the protection, integration and/or return and reintegration of these children to their countries of origin.

In some of the countries in the region the issue of return of nationals is an issue of growing importance as, for example, the Slovenian and Polish government are trying to establish laws and procedures for the repatriation and reintegration of their nationals returning from abroad. IOM assists with the formulation of such projects as it has been intricately involved in the development and implementation of a wide range of activities linking governments with their diaspora populations for some time.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to build competence in applicable migration policies in the region, in the wider context of EU enlargement;
- to develop specific migration management programmes aimed at preparing individual countries for full membership in the European Union;
- to support the countries in the Central European region in reaching migration management decisions based on research, data collection and reliable background information in the framework of the present and future EU *acquis*; and
- to lend further support to the Central European countries for their participation with neighbouring countries in joint planning and operational activities such as the Söderköping Process and other mechanisms.

### REGIONAL PROJECTS

#### Capacity building in the prevention of HIV/AIDS in Central Europe

Although the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the region remains relatively low, recent statistics from national public health institutes indicate that the incidence of HIV/AIDS infection is steadily increasing. High unemployment, unregulated borders, political fragility and the lack of economic prospects have triggered out-migration, as well as facilitated a dramatic increase in transit migration of refugees and economic migrants from Asia, North Africa and the Middle East. This programme will therefore seek to identify gaps in national HIV/AIDS strategies throughout the region, as well as advocate for HIV/AIDS prevention and health promotion on behalf of migrants and mobile populations as key vulnerable groups. Capacity-building activities for national services will be developed in support of comprehensive national action plans for combating HIV/AIDS. In addition, implementation of a number of regional activities will take into account existing local capacity and other initiatives. Overall activities will include baseline assessments, the development and distribution of HIV/AIDS information and prevention materials, capacity building of local NGOs in advocacy and social mobilization, and the development of

guidelines to address HIV/AIDS and STIs in the context of the trafficking of women. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,569,223.

**ARGO 2003–Development of common return best practice handbook for EU and candidate countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovenia)**

This pilot project will identify best practices among select EU Member States and accession countries in support of developing a common approach to return. Two separate working group meetings on returns (i.e., voluntary and forced return) will be organized with experts from the governments of Sweden, the Netherlands and Germany, the Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, and the Slovak Republic. The outcome of the working groups will be the basis for a "daily practice handbook" containing examples of best practices for implementation of voluntary and forced return, and clearly defining the line between these two activities on an EU level. The handbook will be translated into the respective languages for further dissemination. The budget for this project is USD 111,215 (€ 102,540). The request to the EC is USD 88,970 (€ 82,030). The co-financing required for 2004 is USD 22,206 (€ 20,474). Please see also section on EU co-financing.

**AGIS–Victim assistance for minors: capacity building via training and exchange of information on best practices between EU, candidate and third countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Romania, Bangladesh, Slovenia)**

This project will improve and strengthen expertise and promote the exchange of information and best practices on victims assistance for minors including assisting practitioners to develop knowledge and skills related to the complex situation victims of trafficking. In line with the Brussels Declaration, this initiative will tackle several issues, such as the promotion of international coordination and exchange of information, strengthening European networking and improving direct assistance to victims through training. Two training modules, the first for law enforcement services and the second for NGOs and local service providers including legal practitioners/advisors, will focus on current practices and appropriate techniques for conducting inquiries, collecting evidence and assisting child victims of trafficking. Experts from EU, candidate countries and relevant institutions (e.g., Europol and SECI) will be invited to present and facilitate specific topics. Participants will also share their experience, best practices and lessons learned as part of the training. The final results of and written materials distributed in each training will be published as a final report and shared with participants and interested parties. The budget for this project is USD 94,595 (€ 87,217). The request to the EC is USD 61,624 (€ 56,817). The co-financing required for 2004 is USD 5,857 (€ 5,400). Please see also section on EU co-financing.

**ESF 2003–The dimensions of integration: the social situation in applicant countries, trends in migration and the implications for the social situation, second generation (Austria, Germany, Czech Republic, Poland)**

This project will conduct research into the most important future requirements of European societies in order for young people to prepare themselves and meet the challenges of the labour market while at the same time living in a diverse and coherent society. Migrant youth in Poland, the Czech Republic, Germany and Austria are the focus of the present project. Building partly on previous ESF project experience, statistics and trends on this group will be provided for each of the countries. Additional information will be obtained by means of comprehensive research carried out according to the same methodology in all four participating countries. For select samples of migrant youths from larger immigrant groups to the respective country (and non-migrant youth for comparison), the degree of cultural, social and "identification" integration with the host society will be analysed. An exchange of best practice as well as recommendations with special focus on education and the labour market will be offered. The research will result in a publication to be distributed among governments, NGOs and other interested parties. It will also be published on the websites of all participating organizations in order to enhance public awareness of the issue. The total budget for this project is USD 100,317 (€ 92,492). The request to the EC is USD 80,252 (€ 73,992). The co-financing required for 2004 is USD 20,065 (€ 18,500). Please see also section on EU co-financing.

**ERF 2003–Research and evaluation of return programmes implemented in EU Member States to candidate countries involving members of the returning Roma (Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria)**

Since 1997, a number of EU Member States have been confronted with an inflow of Roma asylum seekers from the candidate countries. This situation triggered a number of considerations and responses, including the implementation of return programmes for those deemed not in need of international protection. This project will examine different schemes of return and reintegration assistance implemented in the EU Member States involving the participation of Roma in order to improve the knowledge base and facilitate the comparison, analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of this approach. The research will entail an inventory and analysis of various return programmes implemented by governmental, non-governmental and international organizations in the countries involved. The total budget for this project is USD 91,541 (€ 84,401). The request to the EC is USD 73,210 (€ 67,500). The co-financing required for 2004 is USD 18,346 (€ 16,915). Please see also section on EU co-financing.

## BULGARIA

### Migration issues

Since 1989, migration has emerged as a new and important aspect of the social and political context of Bulgaria. Migration flows from, to and through the country have significantly increased and intensified. Bulgaria has become a country of emigration as well as a country of immigration. Between 1989 and 2003, a great number of Bulgarians left the country driven by economic forces but also in pursuit of personal career development. In the context of these dynamics, lack of awareness and incorrect perceptions of the realities of life abroad has led to high risk and vulnerability of migrants. The countries of the European Union as well as the United States, Canada, New Zealand and Australia are main countries of destination.

During the last decade, the initial tendencies for long-term emigration have been substituted by less intense flows of shorter-term labour migrants. Analysis of the Bulgarian regular national sociological surveys, reveals a decline of potential migration in the country. For example, according to the 2001 census survey, 15 percent of the adult population expressed interest in migrating but with intention towards short-term labour migration. According to an analysis of the National Statistical Institute, based on results of the last two censuses conducted in 1992 and 2001, migration to EU countries is also gradually decreasing. The main destination countries in order of preference by potential migrants appear to be Germany, the United States, Greece, Canada, New Zealand and Turkey for ethnic Turks.

At the same time, Bulgaria has become an attractive destination country and convenient transit route to Western Europe for migrants from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Palestine, Syria and Libya. Bulgaria is targeted and used both as a regular and irregular transit country for TCNs who enter the country to continue their way further West. IOM's migration strategy in this context is based on assisting the Bulgarian government in its enforcement and implementation of migration policies that seek an optimal balance between the principles of free movement of people, control over illegal migration and respect for migrants' rights. Main activities are aimed at protection of vulnerable groups of migrants, prevention and curtailing irregular migration, cross-sector capacity building, and promotion and development of regular forms of orderly labour migration. Special emphasis is placed on the implementation of programmes aimed at fighting trafficking in human beings, a phenomenon that has emerged as the most negative form of forced migration in the last ten years. In line with the main strategic goal of the Bulgarian government for accession into the European Union, IOM provides services for regular migrants, promotes programmes for orderly labour migration and assists with the voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in Bulgaria to countries of origin. IOM aims to initiate a comprehensive migration information strategy to serve as tool for effective management of migration. A pilot information consultative centre in the town of Rusee has been

established to serve as a basis for the development of a country-wide system of migration information centres to provide reliable and accurate information on migration to potential emigrants and immigrants, as well as to offer reintegration advice to returning Bulgarian migrants.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to establish a country-wide inter-institutional network for enforcement and implementation of comprehensive region-specific counter-trafficking activities;
- to strengthen the reintegration programmes for victims of trafficking and enhance the inter-agency mechanisms for victims' protection and long-term socialisation, including operation of shelters;
- to develop comprehensive information activities in the field of migration and to establish a system of migration information centres to provide relevant migration information services to potential migrants;
- to assist the return and reintegration of rejected asylum seekers and other categories of returning Bulgarian migrants;
- to conduct migration-related research in Bulgaria; and
- to assist in capacity building in migration management, in particular in the field of counter-trafficking.

#### Project activities

##### Return and reintegration to victims of trafficking in Bulgaria

This project will strengthen and expand the established reintegration partnership network to offer safe return, lodging, board, medical, psychological and legal assistance to women victims of trafficking. The project envisions the maintenance of specialised 24-hour service shelters for women victims and the strengthening of inter-institutional mechanisms to enforce special protection measures for witnesses. The project involves the implementation of special therapeutic programmes for victims including the development of mobile services for specialised victim support. The funding required for 2004 is USD 100,000.

##### Secondary school education programme for prevention of trafficking in human beings

The programme is composed of three specialised preventive projects that include the development of specific education programmes among schoolchildren in pilot locations in the country as well as among children with high risk behaviour. While the programme for regular secondary schools will use art as a means of training through the "peers training method", a second programme component for special penitentiary schools will be implemented along specialised training modules to take into account the specific psychological and social problems of children with prior delinquent behavior. The funding required for 2004 is USD 200,000.

##### Walk-in migration information centre in Bulgaria

The walk-in migration centre aims to provide adequate migration services to potential migrants and information on legal migration opportunities, including immigration and residence regimes, visa regulations and legal employment requirements. The centre will thus serve to assist potential migrants to make informed migration-related decisions and help promote legal migration. The funding required for 2004 is USD 200,000.

##### Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants from vulnerable groups in Bulgaria to their countries of origin

This small-scale project will facilitate the voluntary return of stranded irregular migrants and rejected asylum seekers in Bulgaria to their respective countries of origin. It will enable irregular migrants to return by providing document procurement services, pre-departure arrangements, counselling, medical screening and return transportation assistance. The project will thus help to alleviate irregular migration pressures within Bulgaria. The funding required for 2004 is USD 190,000.

##### Information campaign in Bulgaria to prevent irregular migration

This information campaign will provide target audiences and the general public in Bulgaria with a comprehensive understanding of migration realities and opportunities within the context of EU enlargement and will aim to raise awareness of the risks and consequences of irregular migration. The campaign will also advise would-be migrants of orderly migration

opportunities and the free movement of people regime. The project will promote dialogue at all levels of society between policy-makers and the public on issues related to the EU common area, the enlargement process and related migration topics. The final aim is that of improving public understanding of consequences related to irregular migration; legal opportunities for migration to the European Union; existing regimes, and legislation and procedures governing the movement of people to and within the European Union. The budget for this two-year project is USD 500,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 250,000.

##### Cross-border cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece

This project will strengthen cross-border cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece in an effort to curtail irregular migration and trafficking in human beings in the region. Within the framework of the project, IOM will facilitate technical cooperation between bilateral authorities for development of coherent strategies for enforcement of joint operational practices to combat trafficking and irregular migration and for promotion of legal migration schemes and development of relevant information strategies. The funding required for 2004 is USD 180,000.

##### Selective labour migration scheme for Bulgaria and Greece

This pilot project will promote a mechanism for orderly selective labour migration for seasonal workers from Bulgaria to Greece. The project would aim to meet the demand and supply side of the Greek labour market and to guarantee equal labour and social conditions to Bulgarian labour migrants in Greece. IOM will offer technical assistance to set up transparent recruitment procedures, minimise the risks of labour regime violations, and the dangers of overstay and irregular labour migration. The funding required for 2004 is USD 350,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BULGARIA  
USD 1,470,000

## CZECH REPUBLIC

#### Migration issues

The Czech Republic will accede to the European Union in May 2004 and as such, has adapted all relevant *acquis* norms into its legislation. The country is a transit country for irregular migration, mostly from China, India and other Asian countries, and a final destination country for certain Eastern European nationals.

Migration flows do not concern only immigration, but recent trends reflect the possibilities that exist for Czech citizens to migrate abroad. The main destination countries besides EU Member States are the United States, Canada, and increasingly, Australia and New Zealand.

With the enlargement of the European Union, the demand for reliable and full information will increase among those who are willing to migrate or work abroad, but also among TCNs who will want to settle in the Czech Republic. Informational needs shall be addressed through the establishment of a migration information centre.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to continue to facilitate voluntary return of unsuccessful asylum seekers and other migrants from the Czech Republic to countries of origin;
- to strengthen and support integration measures;
- to raise awareness of irregular labour migration;
- to assist in strengthening the institutional capacity of the government to develop an active labour migration scheme;
- to assist through capacity-building measures in prevention of irregular migration in the countries of origin and in building migration management and border management;
- to provide and organize transfer of experience from EU Member States for the Czech State Administration and partners in empowerment of social inclusion of the Roma community; and
- to identify job possibilities and re-qualification requirements for returnees in their countries of origin and assist in their stabilisation.



## Project activities

### Transatlantic project

This pilot project will strengthen the exchange of information and best practices among those responsible for assisting victims of trafficking in the countries of destination/transit and origin in Europe and North America, within the framework of return and reintegration, so as to create an informal network improving direct assistance to the target group. The project will support increased cooperation and information exchange between key NGOs, national authorities, international organizations in the involved countries strengthening a transatlantic dialogue on prevention and protection for trafficking victims. The project will carry out a study visit to select European countries by an American delegation and a training seminar/networking for service providers. The funding required for 2004 is USD 255,878.

### Training of the border guards from Central Asia countries in human rights of migrants, fraudulent documents and counterfeits, data collection and dissemination of migration data in the Czech Republic

The project will train and evaluate the performance of the border guards from Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan at land borders and ports of entry. In addition, gaps in technical capacity will be identified for future programming. The required funding for 2004 is USD 35,000.

### Integration of legally-residing foreigners and foreign communities in the Czech Republic

The project will conduct research on foreign communities in the Czech Republic, their level of integration, their access to the labour market, and to educational services and housing. Partial funding is obtained from the Czech Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The funding required for 2004 is 40,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CZECH REPUBLIC  
USD 330,878

## HUNGARY

### Migration issues

Hungary faces many diverse migration-related challenges. The first and most obvious challenge relates to EU accession. Hungary has implemented reforms to align its policies and practices with those of the European Union and migration is important in this respect as justice and home affairs issues have proven to be key to the EU accession process.

Hungary's proximity to EU borders has presented another challenge for local officials, as migrants in an irregular situation transit through the country in an attempt to illegally enter the European Union. While this same issue confronts many, if not all, European governments, Hungary finds itself in an especially challenging situation as part of its borders will soon form the new external border of an enlarged European Union. Moreover, as the socio-economic situation in the country gradually improves, migrants may 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 the human rights violations, which are an obvious area for 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.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to provide technical and legal expertise to the government in building its migration management capacity;
- to assist the government in returning stranded migrants in an irregular situation to their respective countries of origin;
- to provide protection and assistance to trafficking victims and facilitate the establishment of a shelter in Hungary; and
- to inaugurate, in partnership with Pécs University, the postgraduate Master in Public Health (MPH) programme in migration medicine.

## Project activities

### Capacity building in migration management programme (CBMMP)

In partnership with the national border guards, the Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs, CBMMP activities will include the development of a unified system and the operational capacity to manage migration. The programme focuses on the development of policy, legislation and strengthening the capacity of administrative structures to ensure effective implementation. The budget for this three-year project is USD 800,000. The funding required for 2004 USD 200,000.

### Voluntary return and reintegration of trafficked victims

This project is aimed at the technical organization of the voluntary return of trafficked victims, especially minors, and the promotion of their reintegration. Following return, these individuals will receive necessary care for reintegration from temporary shelters created for this purpose. Beneficiaries include those Hungarian citizens who have successfully escaped from traffickers and are now stranded in foreign countries without means to return, and those foreign victims of trafficking who are stranded in Hungary and also require shelter and return assistance. The funding required for 2004 is USD 185,000.

### Research on the trafficking potential to/from/through Hungary

This project will study Hungary's potential for trafficking as a destination, transit or origin country. To increase understanding of the trafficking phenomenon, data from Hungary and other countries in the region where trafficking in humans is prevalent will be collected and analysed. The research will also focus on the developments and expectations in migration trends (i.e., direction and frequency). The funding required for 2004 is USD 55,000.

### Information campaign in Hungary on the effects of migration in the framework of EU enlargement

The information campaign aims at providing the general public, opinion leaders and potential migrants in Hungary with a comprehensive understanding of the effects EU enlargement will have on migration. The project will promote dialogue between policymakers and the public on issues related to the EU enlargement process. The funding required for 2004 is USD 550,000.

### Prevention of trafficking in women through awareness raising and institutional capacity building

The project addresses two integrated and interrelated issues: prevention of trafficking through information dissemination; and institutional capacity building of Hungarian law enforcement and judicial authorities for more effective prosecution of trafficking crimes. The project will develop training programmes as part of the curriculum for those state agencies engaged in combating the problem. The funding required for 2004 is USD 100,000.

### Migration information centre (MIC) for the prevention of illegal migration and trafficking in human beings

The walk-in migration centre aims to provide adequate migration services to potential migrants and information on legal migration opportunities, including immigration and residence regimes, visa regulations and legal employment requirements. The centre will thus serve to assist potential migrants to make informed migration-related decisions and help promote legal migration. The funding required for 2004 is USD 160,000.

### Post-graduate programme in migration medicine at Pécs University

In partnership with McMaster University in Canada, IOM has developed the world's first international postgraduate Master of Public Health programme in migration health/medicine. Hosted by Pécs University, the programme is 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. The three-trimester, one-year programme leads to a Master of Science in Migration Medicine. The funding required for 2004 is USD 570,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR HUNGARY  
USD 1,820,000

## POLAND

### Migration issues

Migration issues in Poland are numerous. Key issues concern regular and irregular migration from former countries of the Soviet Union and Asia, the inflow of asylum seekers and trafficking in human beings. A better understanding of the migration process and its social, economic and demographic consequences is needed. Legal issues, such as the amendment to the law on migration and human rights of migrants, designed to meet EU acquis standards, and improvements in the legal system for the support and assistance to victims of trafficking are also important. Furthermore, the integration and assimilation of migrants is a growing concern.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to expand cooperation with the government and NGOs in order to support efforts to reduce irregular migration and counter the trafficking and exploitation of migrants;
- to support the process of legislative reform to meet EU standards and to improve access to information on legal and practical aspects of migration;
- to assist humanitarian returns;
- to implement voluntary return and reintegration programmes for victims of trafficking in Poland; and
- to create a migration information centre in Warsaw.

### Project activities

#### Walk-in migration information centres

The walk-in migration centre aims to provide adequate migration services to potential migrants and information on legal migration opportunities, including immigration and residence regimes, visa regulations and legal employment requirements. The centre will thus serve to assist potential migrants to make informed migration-related decisions and help promote legal migration. The funding required for 2004 is USD 132,971.

#### Assisted voluntary returns of migrants from Poland to countries of origin

The project will establish, in collaboration with the Government of Poland, a functional mechanism for the voluntary and orderly return of unsuccessful asylum seekers or stranded migrants in Poland to their countries of origin through pre-departure arrangements and return transportation assistance. The funding required for 2004 is USD 127,320.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR POLAND  
USD 260,291

## ROMANIA

### Migration issues

Over the last decade, migration flows from, to and through Romania have significantly increased and intensified. Hundreds of thousands of Romanians have left mainly for destinations in EU countries, but also to the United States, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. The top destination countries in order of preference are Germany, Italy, Spain, France, Greece, Turkey, Canada, the United States and New Zealand. At the same time, Romania has become an attractive country of destination and convenient transit route to countries in Western Europe for migrants from Turkey, China, Moldova, Iran, Syria, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Jordan, India and Lebanon.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to assist migrants especially victims of trafficking and unaccompanied minors;
- to prevent irregular migration through public information campaigns;
- to build the capacity of the Government of Romania to establish and implement a national migration strategy;

- to conduct research on migration trends in Romania and the region;
- to strengthen the assisted voluntary return framework in Romania;
- to assist labour migration efforts;
- to offer immigration support services to a number of governments; and
- to provide cultural orientation services and facilitate movements.

### Project activities

#### Counter-trafficking programme in Romania

This programme is comprised of several different projects aimed at victims assistance and reintegration, trafficking prevention and awareness raising, and capacity building of national actors and enhancement of inter-agency cooperation. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,000,000.

#### Information campaign and prevention of irregular migration from Romania to the Czech Republic

In close cooperation with IOM Prague, IOM Bucharest will disseminate all relevant information on the risks of illegal migration through a massive information campaign, media coverage, public/expert debates, leaflets, posters and roundtables. The funding required for 2004 is USD 132,971.

#### Return and reintegration of unaccompanied minors in Romania

This project will create a sustainable assistance mechanism for the benefit of unaccompanied minors returning to Romania, in cooperation with national and international partners. Direct assistance and capacity building are the main components of the project. These issues will be tackled not only at the national level but also with local actors in the communities of origin. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000.

#### Walk-in migration information centre

The walk-in migration centre aims to provide adequate migration services to potential migrants and information on legal migration opportunities, including immigration and residence regimes, visa regulations and legal employment requirements. The centre will thus serve to assist potential migrants to make informed migration-related decisions and help promote legal migration. The funding required for 2004 is USD 250,000.

#### Migrant remittances in Romania, Moldova and Bulgaria

This regional research and policy development project will research labour migration issues through migrant remittances and other relevant data. It will propose measures that would benefit both migrant workers and countries of origin. The project will explore the linkages between migration processes on the one hand, and economic and social development in Romania, Moldova and Bulgaria on the other. The results are intended to chart the way for migrants and national operators in channelling remittances to safe, secure and cost-efficient conduits. The funding required for 2004 is USD 162,689.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ROMANIA  
USD 1,845,660

## SLOVAKIA

### Migration issues

With its admission to the European Union, the Slovak Republic will become eligible to participate in additional EU regional projects. As Slovakia's eastern borders will become a part of the Schengen external border in the near future, border crossings need to be improved. Furthermore, there is a concern that insufficient attention is currently paid in Slovakia to the health and safety of migrants entering the country. Following a detailed assessment of the situation, a pilot site will be selected and designed according to EU standards. Following a monitoring period, the expansion of this project to the other border crossing points along the eastern border will be assessed and guidelines will be drawn up.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to assist the government in the formulation and implementation of migration management policies and measures;

- to facilitate cross border management in Slovakia and address health issues such as communicable disease;
- to implement counter-trafficking initiatives in the area of prevention and capacity building of local institutions to assist victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors; and
- to assist the government in fulfilling its tasks by setting up a migration information centre which will greatly improve the transparency and availability of information about legal migration options in the Slovak Republic and other countries of destination.

### Project activities

#### Walk-in migration information centre

The walk-in migration centre aims to provide adequate migration services to potential migrants and information on legal migration opportunities, including immigration and residence regimes, visa regulations and legal employment requirements. The centre will thus serve to assist potential migrants to make informed migration-related decisions and help promote legal migration. The funding required for 2004 is USD 132,971.

#### Information and reintegration centre in Kosice (IRIC)

The project will aim to prevent illegal outward migration through information to potential migrants about immigration realities in Western European countries and to enhance reintegration of returning unsuccessful asylum seekers and irregular migrants. It will do so through building organizational and management capacity in the local Roma communities and NGOs. The centre in Kosice will establish and coordinate six community centres in areas with high rates of migration outflow of the Roma population to EU countries. The funding required for 2004 is USD 209,950.

#### Pilot project on prevention of trafficking in human beings: awareness raising through education

This project will raise awareness of teachers and pre-service students of pedagogy about the dangers of trafficking, encouraging them to include this subject in their lessons; and will at the same time inform secondary school girls about the risks of trafficking. This initiative will complement the information campaign on trafficking in human beings currently being carried out as it concentrates on vulnerable groups such as secondary school girls. The funding required for 2004 is USD 118,036.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SLOVAKIA  
USD 460,957

## SLOVENIA

### Migration issues

In terms of migration inflows to Slovenia, the majority of immigrants come from the republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Macedonia, most of whom work in the construction industry or as seasonal workers. The traditional practice of migration from BIH and other countries of the former Yugoslavia can be expected to continue as well. As such, one issue of particular importance to Slovenia in the next decade will be the right to family unification, especially for economic immigrants.

For irregular migrants and refugees, Slovenia mainly represents a transit country on the route to Western Europe. However, it can be expected that after its accession to the EU, Slovenia will become increasingly a country of destination. This will also be likely true for the phenomena of human trafficking.

As Slovene migration policy is already closely linked to the EU integration processes due to Slovenia being one of the accession countries, integration of migrants into Slovene society becomes more important and a comprehensive integration policy needs to be defined and relevant implementation improved. In this context, IOM aims to assist stranded irregular migrants who wish to return to their countries of origin as well as to contribute to raising awareness on integration issues and facilitating the creation of comprehensive integration policy and programmes in Slovenia.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to support counter-trafficking initiatives in the field of research, capacity building and humanitarian return and reintegration services to victims;
- to assist in the integration of migrants, and develop policies in the field of migration and health; and
- to assist the Slovenian government in the formulation and implementation of a migration management policy.

### Project activities

#### Information centre for repatriation

On the basis of the adopted resolution on relations with Slovenes abroad of 23 January 2002, IOM will establish, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, an information centre for repatriating Slovenes to be based in Ljubljana. This centre will act as a focal point for returning Slovenes in need of assistance in their reintegration process in Slovenia. The funding required for 2004 is USD 33,803.

#### Walk-in migration information centre (MIC)

The walk-in migration centre aims to provide adequate migration services to potential migrants and information on legal migration opportunities, including immigration and residence regimes, visa regulations and legal employment requirements. The centre will thus serve to assist potential migrants to make informed migration-related decisions and help promote legal migration. The funding required for 2004 is USD 132,971.

#### Research and seminar on disappearance and trafficking of unaccompanied minors

This pilot project will provide accurate information via research in Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Poland on the disappearance of unaccompanied minors and its links to trafficking in human beings. It will promote the exchange of information via a seminar for practitioners to strengthen their professional expertise and cooperation among persons responsible for combating this form of crime. Assistance will also be provided to government authorities and service providers in developing a clearer understanding of the complex situation surrounding protection and assistance of unaccompanied minors. Prevention, protection and better assistance to the target group will be the outcome. Information from select EU Member States bordering the countries included in this study will also be considered, as possible destinations, which could be a useful element in the overall analysis of the problem. The funding required for 2004 is USD 111,920.

#### IOM-UNHCR-Slovene information campaign for people in need of international protection and other vulnerable groups

In cooperation with UNHCR and building on IOM's experience in information campaigns, the Slovene government and other relevant partners will promote measures to raise awareness among the Slovene public towards people in need of international protection and other vulnerable groups of migrants to combat discrimination and prejudices. Assessments will be carried out to acquire data on current public perceptions of these people and the Slovene situation will be analyzed taking into account: recent migration trends, common attitude towards migration and asylum related issues, media coverage and its possible impact on public opinion, the influence of political parties as well as the scope and impact of other former information campaigns in Slovenia. A broad information campaign will then be carried out to enhance public acceptance of people in need of international protection. The funding required for 2004 is USD 90,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SLOVENIA  
USD 368,694

## 1.5 Nordic and Baltic Countries

### Migration issues

The three Baltic and five Nordic states face numerous challenges across a wide range of migration issues. Mounting awareness in both the Baltic and Nordic region of being placed on the same geographic migration continuum has prompted individual countries in the region to work together on the management of migration issues and the transfer of administrative and operational expertise to find regional solutions to shared challenges.

Although not primarily concerned with migration issues, various multilateral bodies in the region, such as the Nordic Council—the Northern dimension of the Council for the Baltic Sea states—are increasingly looking at specific migration management aspects even if an overall comprehensive approach is still lacking.

In the Baltic states, the nature of migration has changed since their independence in the early 1990s. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have increasingly become destination countries for irregular migrants from the East, mainly the neighbouring Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries. The preparation towards EU accession in May 2004 has had a number of important implications for migration management in these countries. The Baltic states' eastern borders will become the EU's external frontier, bringing along additional challenges and responsibilities for these countries especially in the field of combating irregular migration and cooperation with their eastern neighbours.

Specific sub-regional migration management initiatives are gaining prominence. Launched by the Swedish Migration Board, the Söderköping Process, in which IOM actively participates, aims to articulate the EU migration *acquis* and migration interests in the new EU Member States on the one hand with related migration issues arising in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine on the other. Cross-border cooperation on practical migration management issues and coordination of joint approaches to address the problems created through irregular migration flows will contribute towards transforming migration into a more orderly force.

Over the last few years, immigration has made the Nordic states' societies much less homogenous than they used to be. New demographic patterns characterized by the ageing and declining of local populations in the Nordic states, with related bottlenecks for local labour markets and social welfare systems, mark substantial shifts in Nordic countries' approach to migration management.

Illustrated by the existence of a variety of migration-related institutions, Nordic states consider migration management as an important aspect of public life for the Nordic and Baltic sub-region but also at the global level. As a whole, the Nordic states remain most important donors to IOM operations implemented worldwide.

Important challenges, however, remain. Trafficking and irregular migration at large, the integration of immigrant populations, dwindling labour forces and the option for replacement migration are only some of the issues that Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden will have to tackle in the future.

All Nordic states implement the Schengen regime and three are EU Member States, consolidating therewith efforts at harmonising migration policies and practical operational approaches to facilitate implementation, although considerable differences still remain.

### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

#### NORDIC STATES

- to enhance and consolidate cooperation in combating irregular migration particularly trafficking and smuggling in women and children;
- to facilitate voluntary return of unsuccessful asylum seekers and stranded and irregular migrants to their countries of origin;
- to integrate immigrants and refugees into host societies;
- to develop research and practical programmes in the area of labour migration;
- to use various public information activities and more targeted approaches to increase the level of public awareness and support for IOM programmes;

- to develop and implement integration and labour initiatives for refugees and other categories of migrants;
- to develop and implement a comprehensive anti-trafficking strategy combining fundamental research, information campaigns, capacity building and direct assistance to victims;
- to help Nordic states to assess costs and benefits of labour migration schemes in view of anticipated changes in demographics and labour markets;
- to continue successful assisted voluntary return operations for unsuccessful asylum seekers and stranded and irregular migrants to their countries of origin; and
- to lend further support to the Nordic and Baltic countries for their participation with neighbouring countries in joint planning and operational activities, such as through the Söderköping Process and other mechanisms.

#### BALTIC STATES

- to enhance and consolidate cooperation on technical training and capacity building for migration management;
- to combat trafficking in women and children;
- to promote integration of non-citizens and immigrants;
- to strengthen cooperation between the Baltic states and their CIS neighbours on practical migration issues;
- to monitor the accession dynamics to assist in the process of compliance with EU membership requirements regarding the migration and asylum *acquis*;
- to continue to develop specific programmes addressing trafficking in women and children;
- to facilitate and contribute towards increased cooperation on migration management issues between the Baltic states and neighbouring CIS countries; and
- to establish migration information centres on migration schemes as well as integration possibilities for immigrants.

### REGIONAL PROJECTS

#### Counter-trafficking capacity building for officials in the Baltic states

The project aims to prevent and curtail trafficking of women and children. This will be achieved by strengthening the capacity of relevant stakeholders in the Baltic States to work more effectively together across borders and inside the three participating countries. This project will increase cooperation and provide law enforcement officials, legal practitioners, border guards and NGO representatives the necessary tools to work towards the criminalisation of trafficking and increase the penalties for traffickers. By raising awareness, knowledge and sensitivity of these stakeholders to the tragedy of trafficking in human beings, the project will contribute to the support and protection of victims. In order to achieve sustainability of counter-trafficking information and capacity, the activities will focus on exchange of expertise and training of migration officials and other stakeholders, training of legal and law enforcement officials and direct assistance to victims. The budget for this 18-month project is USD 339,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 226,000.

#### 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

The project will enhance cross-border cooperation in migration management between the Baltic states of Lithuania and Latvia and their eastern neighbour Belarus in view of the reduction of irregular migration between these three countries and, by extension, the CIS and the enlarged

European Union. Through migration management capacity building and training courses, study visits and practical application of best practices extended to selected officials responsible for the reception and/or integration of migrants, this project will offer a triangular cross-border forum for examining and discussing main operational challenges related to migration management. Aiming at the initiation of a regular transfer of migration management expertise from Lithuania and Latvia to Belarus, regular contacts and exchange between officials under the auspices of this project will help strengthen mutual confidence and trust, both imperative for a successful joint approach to and management of migration in the region. The budget for this 24-month project is USD 500,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 225,000.

**Labour migration in the Baltic states within the framework of EU accession**  
 This project will examine labour migration issues in conjunction with Baltic governments' instruments within the framework of EU accession. In particular, the project will further enhance the capacity of the Baltic states' to administer labour migration by rationalising domestic migration structures, assessing legislative requirements and harmonising these with relevant EU norms. The project also will strengthen the dialogue between civil society, trade unions and other partners within the framework of enhancing Nordic-Baltic cooperation, through research, exchanges and study visits, seminars and workshops. The budget for this 18-month project is USD 225,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 150,000.

**Walk-in migration information centres (MIC) in the Baltic states**  
 The walk-in migration centre aims to provide adequate migration services to potential migrants and information on legal migration opportunities, including immigration and residence regimes, visa regulations and legal employment requirements. The centre will thus serve to assist potential migrants to make informed migration-related decisions and help promote legal migration. The budget for this 18-month project is USD 360,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 240,000.

**Voluntary return of stranded and irregular migrants in the Baltic countries**  
 A continuation of an earlier project, this project aims to offer irregular migrants, mainly from Asia, Africa, the Middle East and CIS countries, stranded in the Baltic states means of returning home safely and in dignity. The project seeks to lessen the burden which the presence of stranded migrants pose for countries of transit and destination, as well as to contribute to the reduction of future flows of this nature and potential irregular migration to Western European countries. The project will provide 300 stranded migrants return assistance to countries of origin, including onward domestic transportation to final destination. In addition, a small contingency fund will be used to extend assistance to especially vulnerable populations (e.g., single female-headed households, elderly returnees, handicapped, unaccompanied minors). Please refer to the individual country sections for the funding required in 2004.

**Migration and health in the Baltic countries and Kaliningrad oblast**  
 Migration and health in the Baltics and the neighbouring Russian Federation's Kaliningrad oblast is a relatively unexplored subject. This project aims to highlight the ways in which the different mobile populations in the region (e.g., youths as potential future victims of trafficking, people transiting Lithuania en route to Kaliningrad, Russian-speaking minorities in Estonia and Latvia engaged in circular migration with the Russian Federation) are vulnerable to communicable diseases. The project will sensitise the target group to the health risks and patterns related to migration through different means of outreach such as media, poster campaigns, brochures, etc. The budget for this 24-month project is USD 250,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 125,000.

**Direct assistance to victims of trafficking in the Baltic states**  
 Building on prior counter-trafficking work in the Baltics, this project aims to contribute to international efforts to counter trafficking of women, mainly through the direct assistance to the victims of trafficking, their reintegration and rehabilitation. A coordinated system

of assistance for trafficking victims from the Baltic states will be established, comprised of travel arrangements, arrival assistance at home, and subsequent rehabilitation and reintegration services including vocational training and victim assistance and protection especially during court procedures. The project will also strengthen the network and cooperation between relevant government entities and NGOs in order to promote sustainability of activities. The funding required for 2004 is USD 180,000.

**Migration for Development of Africa (MIDA)–Nordic research, database and information centre**

This project is a Nordic component of IOM's global programme for migration for development in Africa aimed at enhancing African capacity building through the transfer of knowledge, know-how or expertise of the diaspora for the development of Africa. This project aims to assess possibilities and options of active engagement of African nationals currently residing in Nordic countries in the development of their countries of origin. Based on research to be conducted in the Nordic countries regarding the African diaspora there, information will be fed into a database of qualified African nationals residing in the Nordic region. This data will help facilitate MIDA projects from the Nordic region and contribute towards sharing experiences. The budget for this 18-month project is USD 254,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 170,000.

**ESTONIA**

**Migration issues**

Since its independence in the early 1990s, Estonia has increasingly become a destination country for irregular migrants from the East, mainly the neighbouring CIS countries. The preparation towards EU accession in May 2004 has also had a number of important implications for migration management in Estonia, bringing additional challenges and responsibilities especially in the field of combating irregular migration and cooperation with eastern neighbours.

**Priorities and planned activities in 2004**

- to enhance and consolidate cooperation on technical training and capacity-building for migration management entities in view of EU membership requirements;
- to combat trafficking in women and children;
- to promote integration of non-citizens and immigrants;
- to strengthen cooperation with neighbouring CIS countries on practical migration issues;
- to monitor accession dynamics and assist in the process of compliance with EU membership requirements regarding the migration and asylum *acquis*;
- to continue to develop specific programmes addressing the tragedy of trafficking in women and children, especially through the strengthening of local partnership and cooperation networks;
- to facilitate and contribute towards increased cooperation on migration management issues between Estonia and neighbouring CIS countries; and
- to help Estonia establish migration information centres that will provide adequate and objective information on migration schemes as well as integration possibilities for immigrants.

**Project activities**

**Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS among the Russian-speaking minority in Estonia**

The project aims to assist Estonia in implementing its programme for HIV/AIDS prevention. The project is designed to halt the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic through increased awareness of HIV/AIDS among young people and epidemiological and behavioural research and monitoring of the HIV/AIDS situation. Project activities will focus on: (1) HIV/AIDS epidemiological and behavioural research for better data collection on the prevalence of HIV and modes of transmission in Estonia; (2) training of young volunteers to carry out informational activities on

HIV/AIDS and related risks, through peer counselling (special attention will be given to Russian-speaking young people in Ida-Virumaa and the Tallinn region); and (3) awareness raising through information materials and campaigns in Russian, to fill the knowledge gap on HIV/AIDS between Estonian and Russian-speaking young people. The budget for this 24-month project is USD 180,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 120,000.

#### Tallinn migration information centre

The migration walk-in centre aims to provide adequate migration services to potential migrants and information on legal migration opportunities, including immigration and residence regimes, visa regulations and legal employment requirements. The centre will thus serve to assist potential migrants to make informed migration-related decisions and help promote legal migration. The budget for this 18-month project is USD 120,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 80,000.

#### Voluntary return of stranded and irregular migrants in Estonia

This project aims to offer irregular migrants, mainly from Asia, Africa, the Middle East and CIS countries, stranded in Estonia means of returning home safely and in dignity. The project seeks to lessen the burden which the presence of stranded migrants pose for countries of transit and destination, as well as to contribute to the reduction of future flows of this nature and potential irregular migration to Western European countries. The project aims at providing technical and logistical assistance in the organized processing and return of 100 irregular migrants from Estonia. In addition, a small contingency fund will be used to extend assistance to especially vulnerable populations (e.g., single female-headed households, elderly returnees, handicapped, unaccompanied minors). The budget for this 18-month project is USD 70,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 47,000.

#### Promotion of ethnic tolerance among youth in Estonia

This project aims to raise awareness and enhance the public acceptance of migrants among youths in Estonia. Project activities will include: 1) a comprehensive media plan; 2) an essay contest on the theme of migration and tolerance; 3) guest lectures in schools covering issues of migration and tolerance; 4) a final two-day seminar to exchange views among contest winners and relevant officials; and 5) a list of recommendations addressing the migration and integration issues among youth to be used in the future to develop school curricula. The funding required for 2004 is USD 80,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ESTONIA  
USD 327,000

## LATVIA

### Migration issues

Following its independence in the early 1990s, Latvia has increasingly become a destination country for irregular migrants from the East, mainly neighbouring CIS countries. The preparation towards EU accession in May 2004 has had a number of important implications for migration management as well, bringing additional challenges and responsibilities especially in the field of combating irregular migration and cooperation with eastern neighbours.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to enhance and consolidate cooperation on technical training and capacity building for migration management entities in view of EU membership requirements;
- to combat trafficking in women and children;
- to promote integration of non-citizens and immigrants;
- to strengthen cooperation between Latvia and neighbouring CIS countries on practical migration issues;
- to monitor accession dynamics and assist in the process of compliance with EU membership requirements regarding the migration and asylum *acquis*;
- to continue to develop specific programmes addressing the tragedy of trafficking in women and children, especially through the strengthening of local partnership and cooperation networks;

- to facilitate and contribute towards increased cooperation on migration management issues between Latvia and neighbouring CIS countries; and
- to help Latvia establish migration information centres that will provide adequate and objective information on migration schemes as well as integration possibilities for immigrants.

### Project activities

#### Riga migration information centre

The migration walk-in centre aims to provide adequate migration services to potential migrants and information on legal migration opportunities, including immigration and residence regimes, visa regulations and legal employment requirements. The centre will thus serve to assist potential migrants to make informed migration-related decisions and help promote legal migration. The budget for this 18-month project is USD 120,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 80,000.

#### Voluntary return of stranded and irregular migrants in Latvia

This project aims to offer irregular migrants, mainly from Asia, Africa, the Middle East and CIS countries, stranded in Latvia means of returning home safely and in dignity. The project seeks to lessen the burden which the presence of stranded migrants pose for countries of transit and destination, as well as to contribute to the reduction of future flows of this nature and potential irregular migration to Western European countries. The project aims at providing technical and logistical assistance in the organized processing and return of 100 irregular migrants from Estonia. In addition, a small contingency fund will be used to extend assistance to especially vulnerable populations (e.g., single female-headed households, elderly returnees, handicapped, unaccompanied minors). The budget for this 18-month project is USD 70,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 47,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR LATVIA  
USD 127,000

## LITHUANIA

### Migration issues

The integration of non-citizens into Lithuanian society remains a priority. The preparation towards EU accession in May 2004 has also had a number of important implications for migration management in Lithuania, bringing along additional challenges and responsibilities especially in the field of combating irregular migration, including trafficking in persons, and cooperation with eastern neighbours.

#### Priorities and planned activities in 2004

- to enhance and consolidate cooperation on technical training and capacity-building for migration management entities in view of EU membership requirements;
- to combat trafficking in women and children;
- to promote integration of non-citizens and immigrants;
- to strengthen cooperation between Lithuania and neighbouring CIS countries on practical migration issues;
- to monitor accession dynamics and assist in the process of compliance with EU membership requirements regarding the migration and asylum *acquis*;
- to continue to develop specific programmes addressing the tragedy of trafficking in women and children, especially through the strengthening of local partnership and cooperation networks;
- to facilitate and contribute towards increased cooperation on migration management issues between Lithuania and neighbouring CIS countries; and
- to help Lithuania establish migration information centres that will provide adequate and objective information on migration schemes as well as integration possibilities for immigrants.

### Project activities

#### Vilnius migration information centre

The migration walk-in centre aims to provide adequate migration services to potential migrants and information on legal migration opportunities,

including immigration and residence regimes, visa regulations and legal employment requirements. The centre will thus serve to assist potential migrants to make informed migration-related decisions and help promote legal migration. The budget for this 18-month project is USD 120,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 80,000.

**Kaliningrad oblast/Lithuania/Russian Federation transit experience: capacity building and training for migration officials in Lithuania and Kaliningrad oblast**

Since 1 July 2003, new transit regulations between Lithuania and the Russian Federation regarding the Kaliningrad oblast are in force. Following the first months of operations under the new regime, this project will assist the Lithuanian Migration Department in organizing a conference at which experiences, observations and problems since inception will be presented, and solutions to operational shortcomings identified. The funding required for 2004 is USD 60,000.

**Voluntary return of stranded and irregular migrants in Lithuania**

This project aims to offer irregular migrants, mainly from Asia, Africa, the Middle East and CIS countries, stranded in Lithuania means of returning home safely and in dignity. The project seeks to lessen the burden which the presence of stranded migrants pose for countries of transit and destination, as well as to contribute to the reduction of future flows of this nature and potential irregular migration to Western European countries. The project aims at providing technical and logistical assistance in the organized processing and return of 100 irregular migrants from Estonia. In addition, a small contingency fund will be used to extend assistance to especially vulnerable populations (e.g., single female-headed households, elderly returnees, handicapped, unaccompanied minors). The budget for this 18-month project is USD 70,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 47,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR LITHUANIA  
USD 187,000**

## 1.6 European Union

**Migration issues and the European Union**

The main objective of IOM is to support EU Member States, accession and candidate countries, and non-EU third countries in developing and implementing joint programmes in the field of migration. IOM facilitates and accelerates the development and implementation of innovative and cooperative approaches in a series of EU policy areas related to the trafficking of human beings, assisted voluntary return, conflict prevention and post-conflict rehabilitation, humanitarian assistance, cooperation and development for poverty alleviation, and research.

As the EC policy of integrating JHA matters into EC external relations with third countries is gaining momentum, IOM is becoming increasingly involved in the EC foreign relation aspects, notably in the context of the budget line on cooperation with third countries in the areas of migration (B7-667).

IOM is also keen to promote the Transatlantic Dialogue, especially with regard to those countries and regions in which the European Union and the United States are both actively involved, for reconstruction and rehabilitation, promoting democracy and human and civic rights, stability of the regions, and the protection of victims of human trafficking.

**Priorities and planned activities in 2004**

- to provide IOM expertise and assistance to EU Member States, acceding countries, candidate countries and third countries in their efforts to improve cooperation in managing migration, development policies, humanitarian assistance, research, social and labour issues, and election observation;
- to become a major EU partner in migration-related issues in the context of the EU external relations policy towards third countries;
- to enhance cooperation between EU Member States, acceding countries and EU candidate countries with the aim of achieving higher compatibility and effectiveness of national practices and setting a basis for a common EU policy;
- to encourage strengthened Transatlantic cooperation in the field of migration management, especially in regions of joint EU/U.S. interest;
- to improve the capacity of EU Member States and acceding countries to respond to skills shortages, through better integration of regular migrants or the recruitment and short-term placement of skilled migrants;
- to support and strengthen IOM's cooperation with NGOs and other partners in the fields of migrant integration and migration management, crime prevention, public information and security;
- to continue to focus efforts and support on the development of a regional dialogue and cooperation among EU Member States and EU

acceding countries, in particular through the implementation of transnational projects while promoting individual states interests; and

- to support the EU Member States and acceding countries in strengthening relations with third countries, thereby supporting and strengthening various important thematic and regional dialogues in which the EU is engaged, including trafficking, development, humanitarian assistance, as well as social and employment issues.

**Project activities**

**Action-oriented research on infiltration of organizations working to combat trafficking by trafficking networks**

This project is carrying out action-oriented research on the infiltration of a variety of counter-trafficking organizations by networks and individuals involved in trafficking in human beings. On the basis of the findings of the research, networking meetings will be organized among institutions and agencies working to combat trafficking, including all parties who participate in research activities, in order to discuss the findings, identify key issues and recommend strategies and actions including the creation of training modules. These network meetings will serve to create and reinforce partnerships among participating organizations and improve the exchange of information, thereby promoting cooperation and coordination in the fight against trafficking. The funding required for 2004 is USD 37,757.

**Establishment of a network and a joint training programme for law enforcement officers, NGOs and international organizations fighting human trafficking into EU Member States from EU accession countries and countries bordering the EU after enlargement**

The project will encourage and strengthen a multidisciplinary network and carry out joint training activities between law enforcement, judicial, national public authorities, international and national NGOs, and international organizations operating in the field of counter trafficking in Belgium, Italy, France, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus, Russia and Albania. The funding required for 2004 is USD 121,478.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR EUROPEAN UNION  
(EXCL. CO-FINANCING REQUIREMENTS ALREADY LISTED IN THE RESPECTIVE COUNTRY/ REGION)  
USD 159,235**

## OVERVIEW OF PROJECTS PRESENTED TO THE EU BUDGET LINES FOR WHICH IOM REQUIRES CO-FINANCING

Projects presented to EU	Total Budget in Euro	Total Budget in USD	Funding required from EC in Euro	Funding required from EC in USD	Co-financing required in Euro	Co-financing required in USD
1 CARDS 2001 - National strategy on migration: development of a migration management system in Albania	1,249,980	1,355,727	999,984	1,084,581	130,000	140,998
2 CARDS 2003 - Pre-screening system for irregular migrants through Albania	799,984	867,662	639,987	694,129	150,000	162,690
3 ARGO 2003 - Development of common return best practice handbook for EU and candidate countries	102,540	111,215	82,030	88,970	20,474	22,206
4 ESF 2003 - The dimensions of integration: the social situation in applicant countries, trends in migration and the implications for the social situation, second generation	92,492	100,317	73,992	80,252	18,500	20,065
5 ERF 2003 - Research and evaluation of return programmes implemented in EU Member States to candidate countries involving members of the returning Roma	84,401	91,541	67,500	73,210	16,915	18,346
6 AGIS - Victim assistance for minors: capacity-building via training and exchange of information on best practices between EU candidate and third countries	87,217	94,595	56,817	61,624	5,400	5,857
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,416,614</b>	<b>2,621,056</b>	<b>1,920,310</b>	<b>2,082,766</b>	<b>341,289</b>	<b>370,162</b>



## EU/ HLWG CO-FINANCING REQUIREMENTS

Below is an overview of projects submitted to the EU/HLWG and accepted under the B7-667 budget line (2002) which require co-financing. They have also been listed in the respective region/country section.

### EU/ HLWG 2002 SUBMISSIONS

Projects presented to the HLWG 2002	Duration	Final budget in Euro	Final budget in USD	Funding required/ granted from HLWG (EUR)	Funding required/ granted from HLWG (USD)	Co-financing required (EUR)	Confirmed co-financing (EUR)	Donor	Balance still required (EUR)	Balance still required (USD)
1 Transfer of Qualified and Highly Qualified Afghan Nationals to the Public Sector, in Particular the Afghan Transitional Government	18 months	1,767,854	1,917,412	1,375,458	1,491,820	392,396				
2 Transfer of Skilled and Qualified Nationals to Positions in the Public and Private Sector, in Afghanistan (including Provision of Micro-credit Facilities)	18 months	1,307,260	1,417,852	997,099	1,081,452	310,161				
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,075,113</b>	<b>3,335,264</b>	<b>2,372,557</b>	<b>2,573,272</b>	<b>702,556</b>				
							278,580	Netherlands		
							89,285	UK(HO)		
							80,682	Denmark		
							<b>448,546</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>254,010</b>	<b>275,499</b>
3 Dialogue and Technical Capacity Building Programme in Migration Management for Central Asia and Pakistan	18 months	1,488,765	1,614,713	1,210,654	1,313,074	278,111			278,111	301,639
4 Capacity Building in Migration Management and Sustainable Return and Reintegration in Sri Lanka	12 months	635,014	688,735	508,011	550,988	127,003			127,003	137,747
5 Fostering Sustainable Reintegration in Albania, Kosovo, and FYROM, Through Reinforcing Local NGO Capacities in Offering Services to Return Migrants	12 months	700,760	760,043	560,608	608,035	140,152			140,152	152,009
Assisted Voluntary Return to Afghanistan from EU Member States		4,529,823	4,913,040	3,511,170	3,808,210	1,018,653			1,018,653	1,104,830
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,899,653</b>	<b>11,311,769</b>	<b>4,651,830</b>	<b>3,514,297</b>	<b>1,247,822</b>	<b>448,546</b>		<b>1,817,929</b>	<b>1,971,723</b>

## EU/HLWG 2003 SUBMISSIONS


Below is an overview of projects submitted to the EU/HLWG under the B7-667 budget line (2003) which are being reviewed by the EU. In the meantime, co-financing is being sought from donors. They have also been listed in the respective region/country section.

Projects presented to the HLWG 2003	Duration	Total budget in Euro	Total budget in USD	Funding required/ granted from HLWG in Euro	Co-financing required in Euro	Confirmed co-financing in Euro	Donor	Balance still required in Euro	Balance still required in USD
1 Integrated programme for the enhancement of transit and irregular migration management in Tunisia -DOME (Development and Ordely Migration Enhancement)	18 months	1,466,301	1,590,348	1,173,041	293,260	293,260	Italy: €293,260 (unearmarked)	0	0
2 Development of an integrated and permanent system of information, analysis and diagnosis on international migration - Argentina	15 months	625,404	678,312	500,404	125,000	125,000	INDEC	0	0
3 Enhancing migration management and combatting illegal migration into and through Ukraine with complementing actions in Belarus and Moldova	18 months	1,151,231	1,248,623	920,984	230,246			230,246	249,725
4 Management of irregular migration and counter-trafficking in the South Caucasus	18 months	1,436,533	1,558,062	1,149,227	287,307			287,307	311,612
5 Promoting regular migration in the Western Balkans through the establishment of regional migrant service centers providing information related services	12 months	821,874	891,404	657,499	164,375	62,700	IOM Tirana: €62,700 (staff costs)	101,675	110,277
6 The Philippines: The Power to Choose: A training programme for successful migration	18 months	689,942	748,310	541,726	148,216	148,216	NGO: €101,329 1035: €43,887 OWWA:	0	0
7 Phase II - Dialogue and technical capacity building programme in migration management for Central Asia and neighbouring countries: Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Russian Federation	6 months	501,505	543,932	401,204	100,301			100,301	108,786
8 Technical cooperation/ capacity building programme in migration management for the Russian Federation	18 months	1,621,656	1,758,846	1,147,325	474,331	474,331	DK: €324,331 NL: €150,000	0	0
9 Dialogue and technical cooperation programme in migration management for Eastern and Southern Africa	18 months	2,000,677	2,169,932	1,600,542	400,135	150,000	NL: €150,000 MRF Nairobi: €250,135	250,135	271,297
10 Combatting irregular migration in Albania and the region: targeted support for capacity-building within the framework of readmission support to Albania	18 months	892,228	967,710	713,783	178,446			178,446	193,542
11 Promoting the sustainable mobilisation of Great Lakes expatriate highly-qualified and skilled human capital from the European Union to their countries of origin (Burundi, DRC and Rwanda)	18 months	2,023,070	2,194,220	1,618,456	404,614			404,614	438,844
12 Technical capacity building in Sri Lanka with emphasis on migration management and assistance to returning labour migrants	18 months	1,181,078	1,280,995	944,862	236,216			236,216	256,199
13 Preparatory actions towards capacity building in the Iraqi public sector	6 months	562,257	609,823	449,805	112,451			112,451	121,965
14 IOM-UNDP: Managing migration for sustainable development	18 months	1,642,270	1,781,203	1,313,816	328,454	328,454	UNDP: €164,227 IOM HQs: €164,227	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>16,616,027</b>	<b>18,021,721</b>	<b>13,132,675</b>	<b>3,483,353</b>	<b>1,581,961</b>		<b>1,901,391</b>	<b>2,062,246</b>



multi-regional

# Multi-regional



Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF)

Staff Security Unit (SSU)

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

Migration and development: research study of informal remittances

European Union, Latin America and Caribbean States: exploring the migration links and strengthening cooperation

Asia and Latin America: research and policy dialogue

Migration and the environment: meeting of international experts in China

Harmonising trade liberalisation and migration management in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) Mode 4

Capacity building in countries of origin in Asia for increasing protection to vulnerable migrant workers

Dialogue and technical capacity-building programme in migration management for Central Asia and Pakistan

PHASE II—dialogue and technical capacity building programme in migration management for Central Asia and neighbouring countries: Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Russian Federation

Global assistance—counter-trafficking database

Multi-regional capacity building in migration and HIV/AIDS

### **Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF)**

The RRTF was established in 2000 on the basis of a memorandum of understanding 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 and Iraq. Since its establishment, the Fund has received contributions from donors amounting to USD 3,711,406. The operational success of RRTF merits continued success. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,996,575 is required.

### **Staff Security Unit (SSU)**

Field security conditions for international organization staff are at their most vulnerable time in history. Staff members have been killed, vehicles stolen, offices have been both occupied and destroyed. The challenge of providing a relatively safe and secure working environment requires an extremely proactive and robust response. Only 18 months ago, IOM created the SSU and tasked the unit with staff security training and development as well as bringing infrastructure and operations up to UN security standards. Through donor support, the SSU was able to initiate enhanced liaison, information gathering and response. That effort has been rewarded with significant IOM security threat mitigation, faster reaction to actual threats and more professional responses.

The upgrading of IOM security, though well launched, remains substantively incomplete. IOM needs to further train staff, procure additional equipment and certify infrastructural compliance. The good early efforts now must be stabilised. This proposal seeks donor support to capitalise on current momentum with the goal of bringing all IOM staff and offices into full accord with recognised minimal security standards. The funding required for 2004 is USD 1,052,998.

### **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 (2002); (2) survey current migration developments in the major regions of the world; and (3) present policy findings and practical options around the contemporary theme "Economies of Migration: Costs and Benefits of International Migration". Expert contributions will be drawn from IOM's policy and programme experience, government migration policy and practice, academia, the private sector and civil society. The funding required for 2004 is USD 394,360.

### **Interactive Web-based migration management manual**

In 2004, 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 printed 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 2004 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 of governmental expert participation, the participants bring back to their countries new information, approaches and

tools to enhance their local capacity to address the relevant policy areas. Funding required for each inter-sessional workshop is USD150,000. The funding required for 2004 is USD 300,000.

### **Government migration policy research programmes: fostering inter-state cooperation and capacity building**

This project aims to enhance governments' efforts to conduct policy-relevant international migration research. While some governments in traditional immigration countries have many years of experience implementing migration research programmes, other governments in "new immigration" countries are only beginning to develop their research activities. In the developing world, where resources for research are more limited, many countries are increasingly aware of the need for more research and better data collection as a basis for sound policy making.

Two regional workshops will be organized in 2004 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 2004 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. Generally speaking, there is a need for:

- More synthesis, analysis and comparison of existing research for policy purposes;
- More research on effective/best practices;
- More studies which cover both sending and receiving countries; and
- Better migration and development indicators.

Achieving the Millennium Development Goals has been endorsed by UN Member States as the yardstick for development. The international community will assist countries' efforts in reaching these goals. The role of migration with regard to these goals, however, has not yet been clearly defined, particularly in respect to the reduction of poverty, and there is often little specific mention of the contribution that migration can make to development. Migration management approaches therefore need to be more explicitly and coherently integrated within the broader context of economic and social development.

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 multi-regional 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 2004 is USD 450,000.

**Migration and development:  
research study of informal remittances**

It is increasingly recognised that migrant remittances are an important development resource to national economies. One important element of IOM's MIDA programme is the promotion of the efficient use of remittances. Available data on official remittances show that these transfers often exceed foreign direct investment and, in some cases, are even equal to official development assistance.

Most research on the scale of remittances and the characteristics of those who remit has focused on payments made through financial institutions and, therefore, probably 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 financial resources have been estimated to be very high, perhaps double or triple the total of "formal" remittances.

This pilot research project will be limited to two countries and will involve the development of an appropriate methodology to be applied in future research projects. The funding required for 2004 is USD 120,000.

**European Union, Latin America and Caribbean States: exploring the migration links and strengthening cooperation**

The purpose of the project is to contribute to better understanding of migration and 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, to define strategies that enhance the capacity of governments to ensure the orderly management of migration.

The project intends to carry out an exchange of information to support the Europe Union and LAC officials, representatives of NGOs and academics to meet the migration challenges between the two regions in cooperative ways.

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 2004 is USD 150,000.

**Asia and Latin America:  
research and policy dialogue**

In Asia and Latin America, regional processes have been underway for some time. The interface between regions brought about by migration suggests the need for a dialogue to compare and study experiences and to explore possible new areas of cooperation. The worldwide reach of irregular migration, including trafficking in persons, involves otherwise disparate countries and regions either as origin, transit or destination. 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 2004 is USD 125,000.

**Migration and the environment:  
meeting of international experts in China**

Environmental changes are likely to produce more "ecological migrants" in the future and the majority of these migrants are likely to be found in developing countries. This meeting of experts will provide a forum for sharing the results of recent research and an opportunity to discuss current policy challenges and experiences in different countries. China provides a suitable location for the meeting, given the effects of desertification and flooding on population movements within its borders. The funding required for 2004 is USD 150,000.

**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 in 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 2004 is USD 190,000.

**Capacity building in countries of origin in Asia for increasing protection to vulnerable migrant workers**

In response to requests of several Asian labour-sending countries, ministerial level consultations were organized in April 2003 in Colombo. The aim of the consultations was to provide a forum for Asian labour-sending countries to share experiences in labour migration, discuss common issues and identify steps for follow-up in the form of recommendations. Participants from the main sending countries in Asia (i.e., Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam) decided to convoke another round of consultations in the Philippines in 2004. This project seeks to take forward the agenda of the Colombo conference.

The aim is to build government capacity and cooperation in major Asian labour-sending countries in order to protect vulnerable migrant workers, thereby enabling them, their families, communities and economies to benefit from international migration. The project will make an assessment of good practices in providing protection to migrant workers, undertake a feasibility study in the establishment of joint migrant resource centres in major and common destination countries, and design and deliver a training course on labour migration administration. It will forge greater cooperation among sending countries to develop a common stance in addressing issues facing migrant workers and enhance dialogue between sending and receiving countries. The funding required for 2004 is USD 332,180.

### **Dialogue and technical capacity-building programme in migration management for Central Asia and Pakistan**

This programme will build capacities for migration management in eight Central Asian and neighbouring countries, including Pakistan, and for enhancing dialogue on common migration concerns among those countries. A series of technical workshops will be held in the broad region, drawing from expertise within the region, from Western Europe, and from IOM. Complementing the technical activities, a series of informal consultations on migration will be held also including Western European countries and the countries of the target region. Pilot activities include border improvements, assisted voluntary returns, and information campaigns in addition to baseline research on migration into and through the region. A summative "roadmap" will be created to guide further collaboration between the European Union and the region in migration management. The co-financing required is USD 301,639 (€ 278,111). Please see also section on EU/ HLWG co-financing.

### **PHASE II—dialogue and technical capacity building programme in migration management for Central Asia and neighbouring countries: Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Russian Federation**

This programme seeks to extend capacity-building programmes between select Central Asian countries (i.e., Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Russian Federation, and with the European Union, aimed at stimulating technical cooperation and regional dialogue. This dialogue will focus attention on a range of migration management issues, including border control, the regulation of labour migration, counter-trafficking and research on migration flows within, through and from the region. Additional capacity-building workshops will be held to extend the current migration dialogue and training to capitalise on the benefits realised thus far. Research studies will look into the extent and nature of migration flows into and through the region. The budget for this six-month project is USD 543,932 (€ 501,505). The funding requested from EC is USD 435,145 (€ 401,204). Pending approval of the EU, the co-financing required is USD 108,786 (€ 100,301). Please see also section on EU/ HLWG co-financing.

### **Global assistance—counter-trafficking database**

IOM is using a unique tool to monitor the assistance and collect information on the victims of trafficking it assists. The counter-trafficking module (CTM) database allows for reconstruction of the actual trafficking process each assisted victim has suffered. It also monitors the direct IOM assistance, movement and reintegration process in a central system and allows for a heightened research capability in trafficking. Now used in the IOM global assistance fund and in the Balkan regions, the CTM has demonstrated its operational effectiveness.

Building on the successes of the initial deployment of CTM, this project will extend it to all IOM missions implementing a CT direct assistance project, supporting and implementing a full integration of CTM with IOM's migration management operational software application (MiMOSA), developing the reintegration portion of the database and programme in the missions, creating a multilingual platform (i.e., French, Spanish and English). The project will also include analysis of the data collected. The funding required for 2004 is USD 600,000.

### **Multi-regional capacity building in migration and HIV/AIDS**

IOM's HIV/AIDS programme has developed rapidly since activities first began in collaboration with UNAIDS in 1999. In collaboration with governments, with UNAIDS co-sponsors, and other international organizations and NGOs, IOM has carried out some 40 projects addressing the specific HIV/AIDS vulnerabilities of mobile populations. An equal number of projects are currently under development. IOM is dedicated to provide direct assistance and to engage communities and governments in advocacy, policy guidance and research on HIV/AIDS and population mobility.

The project will build on the expertise and experience gained by creating a network of regional centres of expertise in migration and HIV/AIDS. Four such centres in Africa and three each in Asia, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean are envisaged. The centres would help build national regional capacities to advocate for migration in regional HIV/AIDS forums and for HIV/AIDS in regional migration forums. The centres would also identify and document best practices in the field of migration and HIV/AIDS in line with joint activities already under way with UNAIDS and with the latter's policy of enhancing awareness. The funding required in 2004 is USD 300,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS  
USD 6,821,538**

# Consolidated Appeals 2004

Summary of IOM activities in CAP 2004

Angola

Democratic Republic  
of the Congo

Great Lakes

Indonesia

Somalia

Sudan

Tajikistan

Uganda

West Africa

Côte d'Ivoire+3

Guinea

Liberia

Sierra Leone

Zimbabwe



# Consolidated Appeals 2004

## SUMMARY OF IOM ACTIVITIES IN CAP 2004

### ANGOLA

#### Safe and orderly transportation and logistics assistance to returnees within Angola (ANG-04/MS05)

Under the overall objectives of UNHCR's programme for assisted voluntary repatriation and in close coordination with the Governments of Angola, Zambia, the DRC, Namibia and other partners, over 15,000 refugees have been assisted since the programme began in July 2003 to return to their communities of origin or choice through the facilitation of safe and orderly return transportation and logistics. The purpose of this project is to assist an additional 75,000 Angolan refugees, including spontaneous returnees, to return home during 2004 from already established reception and transit centres in Cazombo, Luau, Lumbala Nguimbo and Lumbala Caquenge in Moxico province, as well as other locations inside Angola where UNHCR does not have a presence. The project will also focus on returns to the central provinces and airlift operations that will be required when transport by surface is not possible or excessively cumbersome or costly. Total Project Cost: USD 14,374,105. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 12,847,105.

#### Return, reinsertion and reintegration support to vulnerable returnees and displaced populations in Huambo, Kuanza Sul, Moxico, Kuando Kubango, Bié and Malanje provinces (ANG-04/MS06)

Many communities of return are unable to absorb the large number of persons returning and this situation is seriously affecting the reinsertion and reintegration process. In many cases, the communities lack any form of working infrastructure or services to assist the different categories of returning populations. Competition for scarce resources is sometimes increasing tension among returnees and residents, and integrated support is needed to remove or reduce the factors that lead to the tensions, renewed displacement or secondary negative migration. This project will support, in an integrated manner, all categories of returnees, as well as their communities of return. Assistance will target 25,000 beneficiaries and will be organized through existing field offices in the provinces of Huambo (also covering Kwanza Sul) and Moxico. The project will build on diverse ongoing operations that facilitate the return, reinsertion and reintegration of IDPs and returnees, including demobilized soldiers. In addition, operations will expand to include assistance to vulnerable populations in selected areas in Kuando Kubango province. In particular, IOM, as UNHCR's return transport and logistics partner, will work to remove bottlenecks related to the process of voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees in Zambia, the DRC and Namibia who wish to resettle in the central regions of Angola but are unable to initiate their return process due to lack of absorption capacity in their communities of origin. IOM will also ensure coordination with all relevant partners, including capacity building of local government and community grass-roots structures, and the direct involvement and participation of beneficiaries in programme policy, planning and implementation. Total Project Cost: USD 6,335,264. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 5,935,264.

### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

#### Rehabilitation of community infrastructures—Pweto II (DRC-04/ER/I01)

The territory of Pweto was severely affected by the war from 1998 to 2000 and witnessed an exodus of the population. The Pweto phase I, implemented

during 2002-2003, helped initiate the movement of people back to the territory through rehabilitation of infrastructure; roads, bridges, schools, health centres, water, sanitation and agricultural assistance in and around the town of Pweto. Pweto II, to be implemented from November 2003 to October 2005, will build on the success of the first phase by continuing to rehabilitate the infrastructures in the territory of Pweto, and to stabilise the local communities through the creation of employment and increased food production. The project will also assist and facilitate the logistics of the voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees from Zambia to the DRC as well as IDPs within the Katanga province. The project aims to improve road access to the regions by rehabilitating the road network from Pweto - Kilwa - Kasomeno, towards Lubumbashi, increase stability and living conditions via improved education, health, water and sanitation facilities. In addition, employment opportunities will be created through local enterprises in implementation. Furthermore, the project will provide self-sufficiency in agricultural production and reintroduce to the region the development of rice paddies and small farm animals to help reduce exploitation of Lake Mweru by over fishing. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 1,250,000.

### GREAT LAKES

#### Capacity building in migration health (GLR-04/H01)

The Great Lakes Initiative on HIV/AIDS (GLIA) is a regional initiative that aims to decrease the transmission of HIV by targeting highly mobile populations. GLIA includes six countries (Burundi, the DRC, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania) four of which (Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania) have already implemented projects called Safari Safi (safe driving) aimed at decreasing the spread of HIV truck drivers, their associates, commercial sex workers and communities affected along major transport routes in the region. A primary goal of GLIA is harmonisation among countries of efforts to decrease HIV transmission within and across regional borders. Successful interventions to decrease the prevalence of HIV on a regional basis require commitment of the participants in the exchange of information, tactics and policies. IOM's technical assistance will enhance preparatory phase activities for the consensus workshop and will establish a documentation information exchange system. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 50,000.

#### Cross-border regional initiative for HIV/AIDS among mobile populations in East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda) (GLR-04/H02)

The HIV/AIDS pandemic constitutes a regional emergency and, as such, must be addressed on a regional basis. Several NGOs are presently planning to selectively target specific mobile populations, including transport workers, other mobile and displaced populations, commercial sex workers and communities along major transport routes in the three East African countries. Planned activities include information, education and communication about HIV/AIDS, peer education, condom distribution, access to voluntary counselling and testing, referral for sexually transmitted infections, and eventually care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 411,000.

### INDONESIA\*

#### Strengthening humanitarian protection and reconciliation through institution building

Building on the considerable gains of the first phase of the project, IOM proposes to expand coverage to four additional provinces for an improvement of the overall protection climate and in support of government efforts to address the IDP situation. The extent of sustainability for a crucial activity such as protection monitoring requires dissemination and implementation in as many provinces hosting IDP populations as possible (i.e., beyond the five

\* Indonesia CAP 2004 finalisation/ publication pending the GoRI approval

provinces covered by the project's first phase). As with phase I, this phase will address the protection climate in both the area of displacement as well as that of origin, the latter through identification of root causes of conflict and development of strategies contributing to reconciliation and eventual return. Trained Department of Justice and Human Rights officials will take the lead role in mentoring their provincial counterparts in humanitarian protection and protection monitoring. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 313,000.

#### **Transportation assistance for settlement within Indonesia**

IOM has already provided transportation assistance to some 176,744 East Timorese refugees that have opted for voluntary repatriation or local settlement. Based on its expertise in providing repatriation services and resettlement support, the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration requested IOM to continue providing transportation assistance to an additional 2,665 East Timorese refugees that have been determined by the government to be opting for resettlement within Indonesia.

IOM will provide safe and orderly transportation assistance to East Timorese refugees based in West Timor to various location sites within West Timor, Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) province and to other provinces of choice in Indonesia. The proposed assistance will include arrangement of sea and land transportation from current locations to other sites as well as ground transportation to final destination. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 127,425.

#### **Voluntary repatriation of East Timor refugees**

IOM repatriated nearly 200,000 East Timorese refugees between 1999 and July 2003 in coordination initially with the government-established Repatriation Task Force and later, in partnership with the District and Provincial Coordinating Bodies for Disaster Management. The government has identified 1,500 refugee households that wish to return to Timor-Leste. IOM proposes to provide safe and orderly transportation assistance for this residual caseload including arrangement of air or land transportation, and maritime transport should this become necessary, to Timor-Leste, with further ground transportation to final destination. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 530,000.

#### **Refugee identification, matching and referral information system, Phase II (RIMRIS)**

This project proposes to extend the ongoing RIMRIS project. The government's re-inventory of the East Timor community based in West Timor and the information available from the RIMRIS database indicate the presence of 9,805 East Timorese former refugee households in NTT of which 2,665 have opted for resettlement in Indonesia. The project will assist in the settlement of the 2,665 refugee households by profiling their skills and capacities and matching them with the needs of host communities. The refugees will be further assisted by an already-established referral system that will allow them to have information and access to available services. Furthermore, the project is designed to support the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration's efforts in developing a sustainable database system and to build its capacity in data collection and information management and maintenance. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 105,000.

#### **Field assessment of the IDP situation in Aceh**

The project aims to contribute to addressing IDP protection needs in the province of Aceh through the comprehensive assessment of the situation on the ground. IOM will continue its on-going comprehensive IDP assessment activities conducted by its network of trained national staff. In partnership with Bakornas PBB, IOM will conduct active tracking, monitoring and reporting through direct and daily field outreach in the twelve affected regencies. The data gathered will allow the identification of assistance and protection needs of affected groups thereby assisting in the development and implementation of an integrated assistance scheme when conditions in Aceh allow. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 268,800.

#### **Credit for co-existence in West Kalimantan**

IOM proposes to expand its income-generating activities in West Kalimantan to four relocation sites that have not received livelihood assistance from local or international agencies. The project will contribute to the provincial government and NGO efforts in sustaining the relocation sites by providing access to credit for up to 800 IDP families and

surrounding community households. Activities are designed to enhance beneficiary capacity to raise income and productivity. Through the project, IDPs and the local community will form partnerships to efficiently manage available resources and become self-reliant. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 300,000.

## SOMALIA

#### **Support for the reintegration of Somalis returning to Somaliland (SOM-04/ER/103B)**

IOM and CARE International are proposing similar, complementary activities in Somaliland to support the return and re-integration of Somalis living outside of Somalia. While CARE's beneficiaries have primarily been Somalis who have returned from camps in Ethiopia, IOM's target beneficiaries are those Somalis returning from countries further abroad, mainly Europe. Both organizations have identified micro-credit and employment opportunities as the focus of their interventions, as the lack of both hinder returnees efforts to integrate. IOM's activities will contribute to national reconstruction and development in Somalia by strengthening the human resource capacity of Somali nationals and local institutions through the return and reintegration of qualified and skilled Somali professionals. This pilot project will fall within the framework of IOM's MIDA programme and will provide a viable return opportunity to Somali nationals living abroad, including short-term repeat visits, permanent returns and placement into sectors key for reconstruction and development. The project will also support self-employment through micro-financing for small-scale enterprises. Activities will focus on Hargeisa town. Total Project Cost: USD 909,238. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 677,138.

## SUDAN

#### **IDP return and reintegration in the Sudan (SUD-04/CSS01 (TR-QS))**

With renewed presence in the Sudan in 1998, IOM focused its activities on return and resettlement transportation for refugees. At the request of the UN country team, IOM expanded its activities to include IDP return, resettlement and reintegration programmes. With the advancement of peace negotiations, opportunities for larger-scale return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs have increased. Similar to efforts already initiated in the Nuba Mountains and Abyei, the approach will involve assessment at the local level to determine the absorption capacity of return communities and the required rehabilitation programmes. The project will at the same time identify and profile the IDPs in recognition of the need for income generation projects to support community absorption capacity. Return transportation assistance will be provided to an estimated .100,000 IDPs who are skilled and belong to vulnerable groups. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 10,850,000.

## TAJIKISTAN

#### **Developing employable skills for labour migrants (TJK-04/ER/105)**

This project will enhance the understanding among potential labour migrants of the need for and the means of acquiring employable skills and developing key vocational skills. In coordination with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Tajikistan, IOM will choose four vocational sets of skills in the field of construction that are in high demand in CIS countries. Four international professionals with these skills will be invited to Tajikistan to assist in organizing a National Skills Fair at which international standards for these skills will be demonstrated. Skilled masters and their brigade members from around the country will be invited to participate at a "hands-on" open competition. The 12 winners of the competition (i.e., three for each skill) will be given an award and invited on a filmed study visit abroad. In parallel, all registered qualified participants will be offered skills training at national vocational training centres

as cultural orientation seminars including Russian language, civic issues, geography and employment registration laws in the CIS. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 246,000.

#### **Incorporation of earthquake-safe construction practices (TJK-04/ER/103)**

Tajikistan is an earthquake prone area. IOM implemented the project "Seismic Hazard Reduction" in four districts (Khujand, Penjikent, Aini and Hissor) which involved collection of data regarding vulnerability of structures in 20 communities and establishment of community-based earthquake awareness and preparedness teams. Although data was collected regarding vulnerability of structures, the project did not include any structural mitigation or training of local masons and construction workers. The proposed project will focus on the same communities to further strengthen earthquake awareness and preparedness, to train local masons and builders on earthquake-safe construction practices, to assist local NGOs with institutional development, and to conduct structural mitigation and retrofitting of selected vulnerable structures. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 300,000.

#### **Micro-entrepreneurship development with labour migrant remittances for vulnerable migrant households (TJK-04/ER/104)**

One in every four households in Tajikistan has members who regularly migrate, primarily to the Russian Federation, in hope of finding a job. Migrant remittances benefit all sectors of society and can especially have a high impact on poor households. In Tajikistan, remittances are becoming one of the only equitable and sustainable engines of the country's economy, provided migrant households are enabled to capitalise on remittances to create small businesses. The project will build the capacity of migrant households<sup>1</sup> and local civil actors to capitalise and promote the investment of migrant remittances for the development of viable and alternative small businesses in rural areas. The main target groups will include households headed by women as well as households that have been internally displaced as a result of natural hazards in the Zarafshan valley, Rasht valley, and Khatlon region. IOM will coordinate surveying, aptitude testing, profiling, selection and training of targeted participants in starting and running their own business. Credit applicants will be required to invest labour migrant remittances to receive an additional loan of 50 percent of the total value of the remittance and free advisory services. Total Project Budget: USD 429,227 (2004 – 2005). Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 214,614.

#### **Tackling HIV together (joint IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, WFP, UNHCR, UNODC) – (TJK-04/MS01)**

The major objective of this joint programme is to stop the acceleration of HIV/AIDS transmission in the country through: 1) increased awareness among drug users, sex workers, youths and other target groups; 2) increased access to quality diagnostics and strengthened prevention and treatment; 3) improved epidemiological data and other research; 4) support to national, public leaders in tackling HIV/AIDS; 5) assistance in mobilising civil society, and 6) support for HIV/AIDS patients and their families and reducing the stigma they suffer.

The Global Fund supports action in Tajikistan and UNAIDS provides a national officer. The UN strategy is to: a) engage top leaders on planning and public leadership; b) deliver unified UN support to various priority activities; c) organize awareness-raising events, and d) support national coordination. Different agencies take the lead for each activity. Contributions are either to the overall project (whether non-earmarked or not) or directly to the concerned agency. Project Duration: January 2004 – December 2005. Total Project Budget: USD 7,650,000. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 3,075,000. IOM funding requirements for 2004: USD 35,000.

## UGANDA

#### **Institutional capacity building and training for disaster management and preparedness (UGA-04/CSS02)**

In 2003, IOM provided technical assistance to the Department for Disaster Management and Preparedness (DDMP) in setting up a pilot information, collection, analysis and dissemination system (ICADS) covering three districts.

The provisional outputs have been an operational one-stop disaster resource centre within DDMP, availability of disaster-related data for disaster management in the three pilot districts, and increased technical capacity for DDMP staff in data collection, analysis and dissemination. IOM has been requested to collaboratively extend ICADS services to all disaster-affected districts thus enabling DDMP to play a leading role in disaster management and policy planning, as well as improved coordination between government departments and with the humanitarian community. The main activities will include technical collaboration to ensure the implementation of operational guidelines defined in the draft disaster policy as well as the draft national policy on internal displacement and capacity building of local structures, including logistic support, harmonisation of service standards, information sharing and training in humanitarian protection, guiding principles, and humanitarian law. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 525,000.

#### **Relief and return planning for resettlement assistance to IDPs in northern Uganda (UGA-04/P/HR/RL01)**

Faced with the security constraints when accessing the population in need of humanitarian assistance, IOM will consequently focus its efforts following a two-pronged approach. The first entails continuing the provision of technical support to the government in cooperation with OCHA and the humanitarian community in setting up a return and reintegration task force and defining and implementing procedures for support to IDPs and IDP return. IOM will also play an active role in the protection working group, which focuses on advocacy, preparedness and prevention. Second, as a continuation of ongoing activities, IOM, in collaboration with district authorities and international NGOs, will survey night commuters and accessible IDP camps so as to define the socio-economic profile of the populations needing assistance and investigate the scope for providing vocational training and daytime activities (including agricultural support). In this regard, IOM will expand its socio-economic survey to cover all IDP camps in preparation of a return process, register all IDPs to enable coordination of assistance in the event of returns through a return registration database, and undertake community assessments to define needs by area of origin. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 615,000.

#### **Demobilization, repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of reporters and children under the Amnesty Act 2000 (UGA-04/MS01)**

The government passed the Amnesty Act 2000 to address ongoing insecurity and deteriorating humanitarian conditions resulting from rebel activities, particularly in northern and western Uganda. The act provided amnesty to all Ugandans involved in armed rebellion or war against the government since 1986. The peaceful return and successful community-based reintegration of the former rebels and children, whose participation in armed rebellion was often coerced, will contribute to achieving a goal (enhanced peace and stability) of the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) as well as two CAP emergency objectives (support peace, reconciliation, and conflict resolution initiatives, and support demobilization and reintegration). According to the Amnesty Commission, the current estimated caseload amounts to over 13,500 individuals. IOM, in collaboration with the Amnesty Commission and other implementing partners, is currently facilitating the return, rehabilitation and reintegration of former rebels from Kenya and the Sudan to Uganda, and has planned for further involvement in this domain. IOM will be responsible for: information sensitisation on the Amnesty Act; screening, documentation and registration of reporters and children for socio-economic profiling and input to the Commission's database; demobilization via issuance of amnesty certificates or issuance of reporter forms and travel documents; transportation assistance to place of origin/reinsertion; rehabilitation and reinsertion of reporters and children into the community of origin; and community based economic reintegration to rebuild war-torn communities and provide reporters, children and their host communities with reconciliation opportunities and the capacity for productive livelihoods. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 745,000.

<sup>1</sup> Defined as households receiving income remittances from one or more of their members who work abroad.

## WEST AFRICA

### Emergency repatriation of TCNs at risk and stranded in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia (WA-04/P/HR/RL02)

Following the political crisis in September 2002 in Ivory Coast, an estimated 600,000 persons were displaced by the ensuing conflict and over 500,000 TCNs needed support for return to countries of origin. An estimated 1,000,000 people were forced to migrate fleeing the war in Liberia that began in 1999 and more recently following the recurrence of hostilities between the government and rebel forces. The improvement of security conditions in Ivory Coast and the expected progress in reconciliation following the signature of the peace agreements should progressively allow IDPs and displaced TCNs to return to their communities of origin. However, the continued prevailing insecurity does not allow humanitarian actors to plan generalised return. This project will focus on displaced and war-affected TCNs in Côte d'Ivoire with special focus on western regions (Toulépleu, Guiglo, Duekoué) and in Liberia, Monrovia, Harper and Pleebo in Maryland County, Zwedru in Grand Gedeh County and Saclepea in Nimba County. The target group is composed of an estimated 5,000 TCNs stranded in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. In particular, IOM will contribute to the establishment of a common database and information system in order to facilitate the planning, organization and follow-up of humanitarian and transition activities through initiatives included in the country-based appeals for Ivory Coast, Guinea, Mali and Burkina Faso. The project consists of three operations, two from Liberia and one from Cote d'Ivoire. In addition, IOM will organize transit and reception assistance through its offices and operational structures in Guinea, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal, the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone and Nigeria. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 1,310,000.

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE+3

### Support for the return or resettlement of internally displaced TCNs and Ivorian nationals in Côte d'Ivoire (CIV-04/MS04)

This project, in the framework of the overall humanitarian assistance programmes for IDPs, will focus on displaced and war-affected populations in Abidjan and in the western regions of Côte d'Ivoire (Toulépleu, Guiglo, Duekoué) targeting TCNs already assisted by IOM for voluntary return to their countries of origin<sup>1</sup>. IOM will provide protection, assistance for relocation to safe areas, assistance for the establishment and management of temporary settlements, distribution of non-food items and shelter materials, return to communities of origin according to the security situation providing referral services and transport facilities, and promotion of reintegration through capacity-building initiatives for local institutions and communities. IOM will operate under the overall coordination of OCHA and will contribute to the establishment of a common database and information system to facilitate the planning, organization and follow-up of humanitarian and transition activities. Total Project Cost: USD 3,070,000. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 3,070,000.

### Assistance in the reinsertion of the Malians from Côte d'Ivoire (ML-04/ER/103)

The project will provide support to 2,000 repatriate households as selected based on vulnerability, through activities to enable their successful reinsertion in their communities of origin including capacity building support for the government in the development, implementation, follow-up and final evolution of the reinsertion activities. As the project is aimed at the most vulnerable, women heads of families who represent over half of the repatriates aside from

<sup>1</sup> The extension to 2004 of the activities of assistance to the most vulnerable groups of TCNs for voluntary return to their country of origin will be included in the regional CAP. It will concern Liberia and Ivory Coast (host countries), Guinea, Ghana (transit countries) Burkina Faso and Mali, among other countries of West Africa, as main destination countries. This emergency programme that assisted an estimated caseload of 10,000 people in the second half of 2003 will represent a complement for the overall assistance to TCNs in 2004, according to the prevailing humanitarian scenario adopted by CHAP for Ivory Coast and for the region. This programme is foreseen to provide emergency assistance for a maximum caseload of 4,000 beneficiaries requesting assistance for return in 2004.

children, are particularly targeted. The reinsertion process will be conducted based on community and family development and will involve support activities especially for the children repatriate group in the form of education. IOM will also collect statistics for the creation of a database to be made available to government and other partners. Total Project Cost: USD 2,703,788. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 2,703,788.

### Assistance in the reinsertion of Burkina nationals from Côte d'Ivoire (BUF-04/ER/104)

The project will provide support to 2,000 repatriate households selected based on vulnerability, through activities to enable their successful reinsertion in their communities of origin including capacity-building support for the government in the development, implementation, follow-up and final evolution of the reinsertion activities. As the project is aimed at the most vulnerable, women heads of families who represent over half of the repatriates aside from children, are particularly targeted. The reinsertion process will be conducted based on community and family development and will involve support activities especially for the children repatriate group in the form of education. IOM will also collect statistics for the creation of a database to be made available to government and other partners. Total Project Cost: USD 2,568,604. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 2,568,604.

## GUINEA

### Transport assistance to TCNs and Guinean nationals (GUI-04/CSS02)

The Republic of Guinea remains a major stabilising factor in the West African sub-region and has granted safe-haven to refugees fleeing conflict in neighbouring countries (e.g., Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire). This project is part of the emergency preparedness of the international humanitarian community present in Guinea. IOM's major intervention areas under the project include assistance to TCNs and returnees. Between December 2002 and July 2003, IOM assisted more than 3,600 TCNs and Guinean nationals with transport and medical assistance. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 688,487.

### Integrated project for community rehabilitation and social mobilisation for peace building in south and southeast Guinea (GUI-04/ER/101AB)

During rebel attacks in Guinea in 2000 and 2001, the sub-prefectures that qualified for project intervention were directly affected and some were partly destroyed and looted, causing the displacement of a section of the population toward relatively stable locations. Disruption of local markets and supplies, the destruction of facilities (e.g., access to education, healthcare and drinking water in particular) and the communication system, together increase the workload and daily suffering of the population, women and children in particular. The prevailing climate of insecurity and instability deters investment, brings growth to a halt, increases unemployment and limits the employment prospects for youths, while maintaining constant fear of permanent conflict. This project is aimed at providing support for the establishment of conditions for the reintegration of displaced populations and at mobilising the populations locally and across the borders towards finding solutions to the substantive issues that have elevated the violence. The project consists of three components: building construction and rehabilitation; support for local initiatives; and social mobilisation for the consolidation of peace. Total Requested Funds for 2004: USD 819,082.

## LIBERIA

### IDP return and reinsertion assistance in the communities of origin and emergency assistance to temporary settlements (LIB-04/MS03)

The project will provide a reliable, efficient and safe transport network for the safe and orderly voluntary return of the most vulnerable 50,000 IDPs and their dependents to their areas of origin or choice. This will include infrastructure assessments and emergency repair services, referral and information service on security and other conditions in the return

communities, pre-travel medical services and escorts, and specialized transport for the most vulnerable. It is estimated that due to problems of social reintegration, education, fear of the unknown and lack of confidence in the security situation before elections, that approximately 10 percent of the total caseload will opt for return assistance. The project will provide the most immediate reintegration needs of the resettling population, including supplementary emergency shelter and permanent shelter construction materials, management of shelter equipment and technical advice and assistance. Finally, the project will offer assistance to the most vulnerable in temporary settlements that are unable to return due to prevailing security conditions. Total Project Cost: USD 6,005,600.

## SIERRA LEONE

### **Repatriation assistance—return of Sierra Leonean citizens within the sub-region (SIL-04/MS03)**

In coordination with UNHCR, which will facilitate the voluntary repatriation of 4,000 Sierra Leonean refugees currently in the Gambia, IOM will undertake the orderly and safe return of these individuals by sea from the Gambia to Sierra Leone. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 597,100.

### **Community-based recovery—youth engagement and employment (SIL-04/ER/I08B)**

Every young person residing in Sierra Leone has been affected in one way or another by the continued conflict, particularly in the northern and eastern provinces most profoundly affected by destruction. Young people have been deprived of education, skills training, civic education and gainful employment. It is, therefore, critical that youths are proactively engaged in the recovery and development of their communities and provided with livelihood opportunities for their own self-development. The project will support a

comprehensive strategy based on increased and broader participation, job creation, training and responsible citizenry for young men and women. It aims at tackling the problem of youth alienation in all its manifestations, promoting a culture of excellence amongst the young so as to empower them to be productive members of society. Realisation of these goals will be achieved through a combined strategy of tangible government efforts and non-governmental and donor assistance. Interventions will involve: an imaginative job-creation programme that provides training and opportunities in the service, production and agricultural sectors; a practical skills training scheme; the creation of a youth network for information dissemination on health, life skills and education issues; support to youths to enhance their role in community development; a youth excellence award scheme; a youth consultation/participation programme; and sustainable income-generating activities as a basis for future micro-financing schemes. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 700,000.

## ZIMBABWE

### **Emergency assistance to mobile and vulnerable populations in Zimbabwe (ZIM-04/CSS01)**

The project aims to establish a simple and expeditious process for distributing food and non-food items to approximately 250,000 to 500,000 members of vulnerable groups including IDPs and former farm workers through local and international NGOs. The project will also promote food-generating activities and address short-term emergencies. The activities included will range from the distribution of food and non-food items, needs assessment, data gathering and registration of eligible beneficiaries for linking humanitarian aid programmes with information and referral programmes. Total Funds Requested for 2004: USD 500,000.

**SUMMARY OF IOM FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (IN USD)  
2004 UN CONSOLIDATED APPEAL**

COUNTRY/ PROJECT	BUDGET	FUNDING REQUIRED
<b>Angola</b>	<b>20,709,369</b>	<b>18,782,369</b>
Safe and orderly transportation and logistics assistance to returnees within Angola	14,374,105	12,847,105
Return, reinsertion and reintegration support to vulnerable returnees and displaced populations in Huambo, Kuanza Sul, Moxico, Kuando Kubango, Bié and Malanje provinces	6,335,264	5,935,264
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	<b>1,250,000</b>	<b>1,250,000</b>
Rehabilitation of community infrastructures - Pweto II	1,250,000	1,250,000
<b>Great Lakes</b>	<b>461,000</b>	<b>461,000</b>
Capacity building in migration health	50,000	50,000
Cross-border regional initiative for HIV/ AIDS among mobile populations in East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)	411,000	411,000
<b>Indonesia*</b>	<b>1,644,225</b>	<b>1,644,225</b>
Strengthening humanitarian protection and reconciliation through institution building	313,000	313,000
Transportation assistance for settlement within Indonesia	127,425	127,425
Voluntary repatriation of East Timor refugees	530,000	530,000
Refugee identification, matching and referral information system, Phase II (RIMRIS)	105,000	105,000
Field assessment of the IDP situation in Aceh	268,800	268,800
Credit for co-existence in West Kalimantan	300,000	300,000
<b>Somalia</b>	<b>909,238</b>	<b>909,238</b>
Support for the reintegration of Somalis returning to Somaliland	909,238	909,238
<b>Sudan</b>	<b>10,850,000</b>	<b>10,850,000</b>
IDP return and reintegration in Sudan	10,850,000	10,850,000
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>8,625,227</b>	<b>795,614</b>
Developing employable skills for labour migrants	246,000	246,000
Incorporation of earthquake-safe construction practices	300,000	300,000
Micro-entrepreneurship development with labour migrant remittances for vulnerable migrant households	429,227	214,614
Tackling HIV together (IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, WFP, UNHCR, UNODC)	7,650,000	35,000
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>1,885,000</b>	<b>1,885,000</b>
Institutional capacity-building and training for disaster management and preparedness	525,000	525,000
Relief and return planning for resettlement assistance to IDPs in northern Uganda	615,000	615,000
Demobilization, repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of reporters and children under the Amnesty Act 2000	745,000	745,000

COUNTRY/ PROJECT	BUDGET	FUNDING REQUIRED
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>1,310,000</b>	<b>1,310,000</b>
Emergency repatriation of TCNs at risk stranded in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia	1,310,000	1,310,000
<b>Côte d'Ivoire +3</b>	<b>8,342,392</b>	<b>8,342,392</b>
Support for the return or resettlement of internally displaced TCNs and Ivorian nationals in Côte d'Ivoire	3,070,000	3,070,000
Assistance in the reinsertion of the Malians from Côte d'Ivoire	2,703,788	2,703,788
Assistance in the reinsertion of Burkina nationals from Côte d'Ivoire	2,568,604	2,568,604
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>1,507,569</b>	<b>1,507,569</b>
Transport assistance to TCNs and Guinean nationals	688,487	688,487
Integrated project for community rehabilitation and social mobilization for peace-building in south and southeast Guinea	819,082	819,082
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>6,005,600</b>	<b>6,005,600</b>
IDP return and reinsertion assistance in the communities of origin and emergency assistance to temporary settlements	6,005,600	6,005,600
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>1,297,100</b>	<b>1,297,100</b>
Repatriation assistance return of Sierra Leone citizens within the sub-region	597,100	597,100
Community-based recovery-youth engagement and employment	700,000	700,000
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>
Emergency assistance to mobile and vulnerable populations in Zimbabwe	500,000	500,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>65,296,720</b>	<b>55,540,107</b>

# Total Funding requirements by region (in USD)

<b>Africa</b>	<b>172,731,153</b>
Migration and development*	1,771,296
Southern Africa	32,766,719
East and Horn of Africa	22,521,374
West Africa	37,203,933
North Africa and the Middle East	78,467,831
<b>Americas</b>	<b>22,796,459</b>
Continent-wide	1,125,000
Southern Cone	50,000
Andean countries	11,770,000
Central America and Mexico	9,007,929
Caribbean	1,968,530
<b>Asia</b>	<b>74,059,393</b>
South West and South Asia	45,117,271
East and South East Asia	21,106,508
Central Asia	7,835,614
<b>Europe</b>	<b>54,348,717</b>
South Eastern Europe	28,354,801
Eastern Europe	8,493,803
South Caucasus	7,191,701
Central Europe	8,192,177
Nordic and Baltic countries	1,957,000
European Union**	159,235
<b>Multi-regional activities</b>	<b>6,821,538</b>
Grand Total***	330,757,260

\* Additional MIDA programmes are listed in the respective country/region

\*\* The amount excludes co-financing requirements which have already been included in the respective country/region

\*\*\* The grand total also includes funding requirements for CAP 2004 listed under the respective country/region









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