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**IOM PARTNERSHIP
WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs)
IN MANAGING MIGRATION**

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In 1996, the IOM Administration provided the IOM Council with an overview of its collaboration with partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs).¹ The purpose of the present document is to provide an overview of IOM's expanded cooperation with NGOs today. In addition, it also outlines IOM's policy on cooperation with NGOs, in the context of current migration realities.

2. IOM's Constitution sets forth the mandate of the Organization and the principles that guide its work. Briefly summarized, the key principles and precepts guiding the work of IOM are: the need to ensure the orderly flow of migration movements; recognition of the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development; the importance of understanding the causes and consequences of migration and to seek practical solutions; international solidarity in bringing humanitarian assistance to persons in need, be they refugees, externally or internally displaced persons, migrants or other uprooted persons; and attention to the specific situation and needs of migrants, their dignity and self-respect.² Pursuant to Article 1 (2) of the Constitution, "In carrying out its functions, the Organization shall cooperate closely with international organizations, governmental and *non-governmental*, concerned with migration, refugees and human resources..." (emphasis added). These fundamental underpinnings of the work of IOM foresee that cooperation with NGOs is an important element. Today's specific migration realities underline the importance of this cooperation.

II. IOM POLICY APPROACH TO NGOs

3. As migration issues gain prominence on national, regional and international policy agendas, the international community is faced with new challenges and opportunities. The complexities of migratory flows and the linkages between migration and issues such as trade, employment, security and development are increasingly evident. It is also clear that individual governments or institutions acting alone cannot effectively manage migration. Inter-State and inter-agency cooperation in addressing migration is increasing, with productive partnerships developing at a variety of levels. At the same time, the crucial role that NGOs play individually and in collaboration with governments and international organizations in addressing the range of migration issues is more and more recognized.

4. As will be seen below, IOM works with NGOs on a broad range of significant activities worldwide. The flexibility of many NGOs, their extensive networks, their knowledge of and access to communities at the grass-roots level and their emphasis on the well-being of the individual make them ideal partners for IOM. IOM's activities are highly diverse, as are the range and scope of NGOs. Such organizations vary greatly in their mandate, structure, means and objectives, and operate at the local, national, regional and international level, resulting in a diversity of relationships with IOM. NGOs may be collaborators with IOM, service providers or project executors, donors, beneficiaries of IOM technical cooperation, grant recipients, or

¹ See MC/INF/231, *IOM Cooperation with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)*, 4 November 1996.

² See *Constitution of the International Organization for Migration*; and MC/1842, *IOM Strategic Planning: Toward the Twenty-first Century*, 9 May 1995.

service recipients. IOM and NGOs may act as equal partners, or complement each other's activities. Alternatively, IOM and NGOs may compete to provide efficient and effective migration services to governments and migrants or pursue different approaches to migration policy issues.

5. Given the diversity of NGOs and the diversity of IOM's working relationships with NGOs, there is no single policy statement that can fully capture IOM's approach to working with NGOs. Nonetheless, the main objectives of IOM's collaboration with its NGO partners can be broadly summarized as follows: (i) to provide, through joint efforts, better and more targeted assistance to migrants in need, particularly at the local level; and (ii) to enhance the participation of NGOs in the development of migration policy and its implementation at the national, regional and international levels.

6. The following section describes in more detail the ways in which IOM works with NGOs to provide services to migrants and governments. In the policy realm, IOM believes that NGOs have an important contribution to make to the development of national and international migration policies. Strengthened by their specific experience, NGOs frequently offer perspectives and ideas that can enhance migration policy debate.³ In acknowledgement of this, at the international level, IOM has recently reinvigorated a process of regular consultations with international NGOs and is working with these NGOs to both institutionalize and expand these consultations. In addition, IOM is actively encouraging the participation of its NGO observers at the IOM Council in its recently-launched "International Dialogue on Migration" and in all preparatory meetings, and hopes that the trend towards increased NGO participation in migration policy dialogue will continue.

III. IOM PARTNERSHIPS WITH NGOS

7. IOM operations encompass a variety of migration management activities globally. These include technical cooperation on migration, movement management, migrants' rights,⁴ labour migration, assisted voluntary return, counter-trafficking, mass information, migration health services, research related to migration management, emergency and post-conflict assistance, and compensation programmes. In each of these activities, IOM works closely with NGOs. The following paragraphs describe IOM's work with NGOs in each of these fields of activity. The annex to this paper provides more detailed examples, which are illustrative only and not meant to be comprehensive. They do not detail each and every relationship with NGOs that IOM has today, which are necessarily fluid and constantly changing.

8. **Technical Cooperation on Migration (TCM):**⁵ IOM's TCM helps governments equip themselves with the policy, legislation, administrative structures, operational systems and human resources needed to efficiently address diverse migration challenges, and to expand intergovernmental dialogue and action. Technical cooperation projects also reach out to NGOs, providing technical and material support to enhance civil society's role and contribution in the

³ NGO participation in this debate varies enormously by region and by subject matter. For instance, NGOs regularly participate in policy deliberations on migrant trafficking and the protection of the rights of migrants, such as at the recent European Union conference on Counter-Trafficking and in the United Nations Human Rights Commission's consideration of the protection of migrants' rights. At the regional level, a few Regional Consultative Processes on Migration invite the active participation of representatives of local and regional NGOs on a regular basis. The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) emphasize the contributions of NGOs in developing effective migration policies and programmes.

⁴ Upholding the rights of migrants is a cross-cutting theme in IOM projects and programmes, not necessarily a separate activity.

⁵ See MC/INF/240, *Technical Cooperation on Migration (TCM)*, 28 October 1999.

migration sector, including their efforts in research, the provision of direct services to migrants, and advocacy on behalf of migrants.

9. **Movement Management:** IOM organizes the safe and orderly movement of people for temporary and permanent resettlement or return to their countries of origin. NGOs assist IOM in various components of these movements, e.g. cultural orientation, tracing and family reunification, sponsorship, transit assistance, and post-movement follow-up services.

10. **Migrants' Rights:** IOM has recently been taking a more active role in the promotion of the effective respect for migrants' rights. NGOs assist IOM in organizing workshops, seminars and information dissemination campaigns specifically directed at increasing awareness of migrants' rights. IOM and NGOs also conduct research and collect information to identify and address abuses.

11. **Labour Migration:** IOM's prime objective in seeking to facilitate the management of labour migration is: to promote regular labour migration, within the framework of combating irregular migration; fostering the economic and social development of countries of origin, transit and destination; and ensuring respect for the rights and integrity of labour migrants. IOM's partners are government entities in countries of origin and destination, as well as international agencies and NGOs.

12. **Assisted Voluntary Returns:**⁶ IOM is working with NGOs in each of the three stages of assisted voluntary returns: pre-departure, transportation and post-arrival. IOM coordinates with NGOs to provide information dissemination, counselling, medical assistance, transport assistance and reintegration. NGOs also facilitate return assistance for migrants in an irregular situation and other migrants, such as unsuccessful asylum seekers, trafficked migrants, and qualified nationals.

13. **Counter-Trafficking:**⁷ IOM works in collaboration with NGOs in various aspects of counter-trafficking activities. In coordination with NGOs, IOM carries out groundwork in awareness-raising among potential migrants and capacity-building for governmental institutions in counter-trafficking. Moreover, in cooperation with IOM, NGOs assist victims of trafficking by providing shelter and protection services, counselling and medical support, as well as assistance in return and reintegration.

14. **Mass Information:** IOM is using public information campaigns to raise awareness of various migration issues, including the dangers of irregular migration. NGOs play a significant role in researching, designing and implementing such programmes through mass media, for instance in the production of printed material, radio broadcasts and soap operas.

15. **Migration Health Services (MHS):** IOM's MHS team works closely with NGOs in managing health assessments for prospective migrants and refugees in view of their resettlement or return. MHS activities, conducted in collaboration with NGOs, are increasingly addressing a broad spectrum of health issues, such as mental health, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, and the improvement of access to health care for particularly vulnerable mobile populations such as victims of trafficking and migrants in an irregular

⁶ See MC/INF/236, *IOM Return Policy and Programmes*, 5 November 1997.

⁷ See MC/EX/INF/58, *Trafficking in Migrants: IOM Policy and Responses*, 10 May 1999 and MC/INF/245, *Trafficking in Persons: Update and Perspectives*, 22 November 2000.

situation. In such contexts, NGOs provide health education, direct services such as counselling and medical treatment, as well as appropriate follow-up and referral of persons suffering from certain medical conditions.

16. **Research related to migration management:** IOM research aims to promote a better understanding of contemporary migration issues. NGOs provide input to research and information-sharing, including facilitating interviews. The results of the research contribute both to the development of IOM's operational activities and the development of policy responses for governments to improve migration management.

17. **Emergency and Post-Conflict:**⁸ In emergency and post-conflict situations, IOM works with NGOs in various activities, e.g. organizing the safe and orderly evacuation or return of displaced populations, providing emergency shelter and relief, conducting census and surveys and organizing the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons, as well as of former combatants and their dependants. Post-crisis activities also include capacity-building and micro-enterprise development programmes.

18. **Special Programmes, outreach to migrants in the diaspora: German Forced Labour Compensation Programme (GFLCP) and Holocaust Victim Assets Programme (HVAP):**⁹

Claims Programmes: IOM is one of seven partner organizations of the German Foundation "Remembrance, Responsibility and Future" who are responsible for processing claims from former slave and forced labourers and making compensation available to them. IOM has formal cooperation agreements with 16 international and local non-governmental victims' associations around the globe, in particular for outreach and claimant assistance, drawing on their knowledge and expertise for the benefit of potential claimants.

Humanitarian and Social Programmes: IOM has been designated under the Holocaust Victim Assets Programme (Swiss Banks) (HVAP) to administer humanitarian assistance for needy, elderly survivors of Nazi persecution. To date, IOM has contracted with 13 international and local NGOs to deliver humanitarian assistance (related to legal, medical, food, clothing and social services, etc.) to needy survivors in Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Republic of Moldova, Poland, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Romania and Ukraine.

IV. CONCLUSION

19. The complex migration challenges of today highlight the need for partnership and cooperation amongst a range of migration stakeholders and actors. Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as employers, migrant community associations and migrants themselves, among others, each has an important role to play in ensuring the orderly management of migration and the effective respect of the rights of migrants.

⁸ See MC/INF/249, *Emergency and Post-Conflict Response (1990-2001)*, 10 May 2002.

⁹ See MC/INF/248, *German Forced Labour Compensation Programme and Holocaust Victim Assets Programme (Swiss Banks): Activity Report*, July 2000 – December 2001, 3 May 2002.

20. IOM's partnership and cooperation with NGOs has been expanding steadily as IOM's activities have grown, both in the scope of services provided and in the breadth of geographical coverage. These relationships are broad, deep and dynamic. NGOs provide IOM with invaluable grass-roots knowledge and information, and assistance in essential advocacy functions. They act as operational partners of IOM Field Offices in implementing a broad range of projects. Conversely, IOM contributes to the development and sustainability of NGOs by opening up access to joint activities including seminars, workshops and training. These activities strengthen the capacity of the relevant NGOs and establish a link with governmental actors, with the result that many NGOs have become reliable long-term partners to governments and migrants due to the support received from IOM.

21. As migration policy becomes of increasing national, regional and international importance, IOM believes that the NGO voice is one that can make an important contribution to migration policy debate and to the effective and humane implementation of migration policies. This debate needs to be informed by a variety of perspectives, drawn from operational expertise as well as from law and principles. In each of these aspects, NGOs have something valuable to contribute. At the policy implementation level, NGOs can help to ensure that migration policies are implemented humanely and effectively, consistent with international standards and local requirements. IOM will continue to work to strengthen the participation of NGOs in the development and implementation of such policy through regular consultations, participation of NGOs in IOM's International Migration Policy Dialogue, and in various programmes and activities.

Annex

Specific examples of collaboration with NGOs in the following areas of IOM activity

Technical Cooperation on Migration

1. An example of TCM's work with NGOs is the IOM "NGO Migration Sector Development Programme" (NGO MSDP), active in several Eastern European and Central Asian countries. Through this programme IOM enables a key NGO to take a lead role in developing the capacities of other NGOs to work on migration issues. Often this is done in a regional context, promoting stronger networks and expanding the benefits of best practices. Within the NGO MSPD, national NGOs have been provided with support to build capacity to conduct research, provide direct services to vulnerable migrants, advise governments and act in advocacy roles. In one example, IOM Azerbaijan, in cooperation with the national NGO *HAYAT*, set up a Migration Information Centre (MIC) to meet potential migrants' needs for balanced and reliable information, advise them on the legal options available to them, and reduce the number of uninformed decisions made. The small-scale migration information centres will also be set up in order to cover regions outside Baku, in cooperation with local NGOs and authorities.

2. In a joint effort with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlement, the IOM Office in Kabul has put in place a referral and reintegration system allowing returnees to access assistance from aid agencies. In 2001, 411 families were referred to the French NGO *ACTED* to be provided with materials to improve their shelters. More than 60 disabled returnees have been referred to the Belgian NGO *Solidarity Afghanistan/Belgium* for assistance and vocational training.

3. As part of the "Capacity-Building in Migration Management Programme" (CBMMP) in Tajikistan and in cooperation with NGO *Modar* and other local NGOs, IOM developed and disseminated basic facts posters and brochures illustrating the realities of working abroad with a particular emphasis on trafficking and its risks on HIV and STDs transmission. Ten NGO staff members were trained by the IOM to provide reintegration support and services to victims of trafficking.

4. In South East Asia, IOM assisted a Philippine NGO to develop a guidebook, designed to provide potential Filipino migrant workers with information on their rights, support organizations and potential cultural problems.

Movement Management

5. IOM Belgrade assists various NGOs in refugee resettlement, by providing updated information regarding their refugee status adjudication, for example, their Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) interview dates and decisions, departure dates and medical status. These NGOs include *Church World Service*, *Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society*, *Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society*, *Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration*, *International Rescue Committee*, *Immigration and Refugee Services of America*, *Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services*, *United States Catholic Conference* and *World Relief Refugee Service*.

6. Based on a request from the *Swedish Red Cross*, IOM Sarajevo is implementing the “Return Programme of Bosnian professionals residing in Sweden to Bosnia and Herzegovina”. IOM arranges the transportation, transit and any necessary documentation processing for family reunification of refugees in Sweden, or for their return to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

7. As part of the “United States Refugee Programme” (USRP), IOM New York works closely with various NGOs in the reception and placement of refugees’ resettlement by utilizing a national network of NGO offices to enable refugees to become self-sufficient through employment. These NGOs include the: *Church World Service/Immigration and Refugee Programme*, *National Episcopal Church*, *Ethiopian Community Development Council*, *International Rescue Committee*, *Immigration and Refugee Services of America*, *Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services*, *Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society*, *United States Catholic Conference of Catholic Bishops* and *World Relief*.

8. As part of the family unification programme, IOM Bern has established cooperation with the following NGOs: *Caritas*, *SFH/OSAR* (Swiss Refugee Assistance), *HEKS* (Swiss Protestant Churches) and *Terre des hommes*, for family reunion, resettlement, return counselling and networking in the return assistance field. *HEKS*, the NGO *Arbeiterhilfswerk* and the *Red Cross* also cooperate with IOM in designing pre-departure training projects for voluntary returnees.

9. In Germany, IOM works closely with different NGOs in the “Reintegration and Emigration of Asylum-seekers from Germany” (REAG) programme including *Raphaelswerk*, *Diakonisches Werk*, *AWO*, *Caritas* and *DRK*. These NGOs file applications with IOM for voluntary returnees or migrants to third countries. They organize family reunification to Germany, travel arrangements and departure assistance in collaboration with IOM.

10. IOM The Hague acts as a partner with the NGOs *Dutch Interchurch Aid* and *Dutch Refugee Council* in the “Family Reunification Programme in the Netherlands”. The NGO *Joint Protestant Churches SOW - Samen Op Weg kerken* also co-funds this project, while IOM arranges travel documents, visas and airline tickets.

11. As part of the “Cultural Orientation of Refugees to the United States from Africa”, the international NGO *Church World Service* conducts cultural orientation for US-bound refugees processed out of West Africa. IOM Nairobi’s co-project with the *Joint Voluntary Agency* is now responsible for conducting cultural orientation for US-bound refugees in East, Central and Southern Africa, including Kenya, Ethiopia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Eritrea, Somalia, Djibouti, Zambia, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Africa.

Migrants’ Rights

12. As part of IOM’s “Moscow Migration Research Programme”, the *Russian Red Cross* and the *International Assembly for Human Rights* participate in the discussions, round-table sessions, seminars, and preparation of situation reports. They also provide experts on issues related to migrants’ human rights and health-care concerns. In addition, IOM provides funds for the publication of the “Migration Legislation of the Russian Federation” from a compilation of the round-table materials.

13. IOM Dhaka is assisting the *Welfare Association of Repatriated Bangladeshi Employees (WARBE)*, a migrant workers' NGO, in organizing seminars and workshops for raising awareness of the rights of migrants. IOM also funded *WARBE* in producing posters, festoons, banners and T-shirts for the rally migrant day in 2001.

14. In Guatemala, the NGO *Inter-American Institute of Human Rights* works with IOM in the “Element for a Human Rights Approach to the Phenomenon of Forced Migration Flows” in producing the Notebook on Migration #5 aimed to promote migrants' rights. IOM Guatemala also works with NGO *ECPAT International* in producing the working Notebook on Migration #8.

15. In Austria, IOM Vienna is actively implementing the “Campaign for People in Need of International Protection”, in cooperation with several NGOs involved in the prevention of discrimination and the promotion of tolerance. In particular, IOM Vienna commissioned the Austrian NGO *Zara* as trainers for the workshop for journalists on anti-discrimination.

16. IOM Santo Domingo works with NGOs in the information campaign to promote migrants' rights in the Dominican Republic. These NGOs include *Coordinadora de Animación Socio-Cultural (CASCO)*, *Centro de Asistencia e Información Legal (CEDAIL)* and *Movimiento Socio-Cultural Trabajadores Haitianos (MOSCTHA)*, assisting in the promotion of migrants' rights and disseminating migrant information.

Labour Migration

17. In IOM's “Orientation, Vocational Training and Counselling of Migrants and Refugees from the Balkan Region” in Italy, NGOs work as service providers, advocacy and partners in development cooperation policies and practices. The NGOs *Italian Refugees Council (CIR)* and *Casa dei Diritti Sociali* participated in the working group set up for elaborating orientation manuals. The NGO *CIDIS/Alisei* provided an orientation course within the project's training sessions for 50 migrants residing in the Umbria region, in close cooperation with the training agencies and local employers association.

18. In Georgia, IOM is starting a project with the local NGOs, the “Counselling, Training, Employment Placement and Micro-credit Project (CTEPM), Samtskhe Javakheti” to enhance the employment opportunities and economic self-sufficiency of the local population in the Samtskhe Javakheti of Georgia. Moreover, one local NGO in Georgia will receive a small grant from IOM to carry out research on labour migration from Georgia, paving the way for a larger intervention by IOM in this field in the near future.

19. IOM acts in partnership with the NGO *Hassan II Foundation* in the implementation of the project “Integrated Information Systems for Migration Management” in Morocco, to establish an observatory structure within the Foundation's headquarters in Rabat. The Foundation also acts in cooperation with key NGOs to conduct research, collect data, analyse and interpret information, design and implement support actions, and influence government and private sector policy and actions in support of a successful short- or long-term emigration experience for Moroccans.

Assisted Voluntary Returns

20. Working with the NGO *Caritas Österreich*, IOM Vienna facilitates the return flights for the “Austrian Humanitarian Return Programme”. The regional *Caritas* offices also work with IOM in the return counselling and referral of the returnees. IOM Vienna regularly organizes information seminars on voluntary returns and a number of NGOs, in particular those involved in return counselling, are invited to attend or give presentations.

21. In the Netherlands, IOM The Hague works with local NGOs on the “Return and Reintegration of Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers from the Russian Federation and the Southern Caucasian States”. As service providers, the NGO *Pauluskerk* offers counselling, interviewing and shelter for the returnees while NGOs *Cordaid* and *Bureau Maatwerk bij Terugkeer* provide tailor-made assistance to prepare returnees. With the increasing importance of the issue of return of UMAs, IOM is expanding its cooperation with NGO *Nidos* (guardian of UMAs) and *Valentijn* (reception of UMAs).

22. As part of the integration programme for migrants in Slovakia, IOM Bratislava works closely with the following local NGOs: *Dignity Life*, *Bridges for Roma* and *European Centre for Integration of Minorities (ECIM)*, *Orthodox Academy in Slovakia*, *Roma League Club* and the *Association of Salesian Youth – DOMKA*. These NGOs provide cultural, sport, educational, and employment services for the Roma community to improve their living conditions and integrate into society.

23. In El Salvador, the IOM programme “Welcome Home” is funded and implemented by the NGO *Catholic Relief Services* to provide emergency humanitarian assistance for migrants returned from the United States. The NGO *Caritas Scalabrinian Missionaries* also implemented a similar IOM programme “Assistance for Honduran Migrants returned from the United States of America”, offering immediate assistance to Honduran migrants who return from the United States on a voluntary or involuntary basis with the emphasis on vulnerable groups.

24. In the IOM “Return of Qualified Afghans” Programme (IOM-RQA), the IOM coordination office in Vienna and the IOM placement office in Kabul facilitate the return of skilled and qualified Afghan nationals currently residing outside Afghanistan. By May 2002, the placement organizations included eleven international and local NGOs operating in Afghanistan. In order to facilitate the programme, IOM-RQA will provide travel assistance for job appointments, even though the candidates will be employed by NGOs.

25. In East and Central Africa, IOM is a partner in the “Assisted Return of 159 children from Kiryandongo Camp in Uganda to Bunia in the Democratic Republic of the Congo”. Activities to be undertaken by IOM and the local NGO *SOS Grand Lac* include verification and registration of the children, medical screening, processing of travel documents, including air tickets and other pre-embarkation requirements, as well as providing escorts to ensure the safe movement of the children.

Counter-Trafficking

26. In the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the local NGO partner *Counselling against Family Violence* implemented the IOM project “Shelter for women victims of trafficking” in Belgrade. The NGO *Woman Safety House* implemented the same IOM project in Montenegro in 2001 and 2002. These NGOs provide secure shelter for the victims of trafficking, as well as psychosocial counselling, medical and other assistance related to shelter activities. The Austrian NGO *LEFO* organized training for the NGO *Counselling against Family Violence* for this project.

27. In The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), IOM Skopje funds the local NGO *The Association for Support and Protection of Children and Families at Risk* in order to provide psychosocial assistance to victims of trafficking in a transit centre. IOM also funds the local NGO *Open Gate* to provide awareness-raising assistance and training for the local helpline for victims of trafficking. The NGO *Macedonian Bar Association* also assists in the assistance to victims of trafficking in FYROM.

28. In Bulgaria, various NGOs work with IOM Sofia in providing support to victims of trafficking including the NGOs *SOS Association Demetra*, and the *Maria Centre*. The NGO *Nadya Centre for Women Victims of Violence* provides accommodation for women victims of trafficking, as well as medical treatment and psychological counselling. The NGO *Bulgarian Family Planning Association* offers preventive sexual and anti-trafficking education to schoolchildren. The *Neglected Children Society* provides social and psychological support to girl minors who were victims of forced prostitution.

29. The NGO *Open Society Foundation* co-funds IOM’s counter-trafficking project “Reintegration Assistance to Albanian Victims of Trafficking through Capacity-Building”. The *Inter-Agency Referral System* run by the NGO *International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)* serves as an implementor for IOM in a similar project assisting victims of trafficking in the Balkans. In the operational process, IOM worked with the NGOs *ACHO*, *YWAM*, *the Fountain House* and *the Joshua Trauma Centre* in providing psychological and post-arrival medical assistance to returning migrants as well as victims of trafficking.

30. In the ongoing IOM project “Measures to Counter Trafficking in Nigerian women and minors and prevention of HIV/AIDS and other STDs”, implemented by MRF Rome, the NGO *Lila Cedius* provides training activities in Nigeria for health staff, civil servants and local NGOs related to HIV/AIDS and STD’s prevention. *Lila Cedius* also co-works with IOM in awareness-raising and information campaigns on HIV and trafficking prevention, as well as acting as consultant for the final elaboration of a manual on HIV and counter-trafficking guidelines in Nigeria.

31. In Peru, IOM Lima collaborates with the local NGO *El Pozo*, an already established NGO, in dealing with trafficking in women and children, for Peruvians abroad and in Peru. This NGO assists IOM with the production and distribution of the prevention posters and brochures on counter-trafficking, as well as assisting with the telephone hotline.

32. As a partner of IOM’s “Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children” project in the Mekong subregion, the NGO *Cambodian Women’s Crisis Centre (CWCC)*

provides shelter, education and health care for some of the trafficked victims after being received in the IOM reception centre. In another counter-trafficking project “Law Enforcement against Sexual Abuse/Exploitation and Trafficking of Children”, the NGO *World Vision Australia* acts as the co-donor in Cambodia.

33. IOM Dhaka is currently implementing: (i) a project on intervention strategies to combat trafficking, in collaboration with 20 national and international NGOs in Bangladesh; (ii) a two-year project (2002 to 2003) on local leaders’ capacity-building, with two national NGOs (*ACD-Rajshahi* and *Rights Jessore*); and (iii) a project on return of victims of trafficking from India to Nepal, with two Nepal-based national NGOs (*ABC* and *WOREC*).

Mass Information

34. In Costa Rica, IOM San José has developed the “Information Campaign for Domestic Workers and Employers” whereby the NGO *ASTRADOMES* designs and disseminates the project by informing employers and domestic workers about their rights and obligations and social security. The “Times of Hurricane” is another project where the NGO *Voces Nuestras* produces and broadcasts a soap opera in order to raise awareness among rural communities, highlighting migration as one of the direct consequences of disasters. The *Radio Nederland Training Centre* has produced “spots” for a marketing campaign prior to broadcasting this soap opera.

35. In the Philippines, IOM Manila works with the *Scalabrini Migration Centre*, a research NGO in the field of migration which provides IOM with church-based target groups for information campaigns. A mass information campaign called “TIMP via radio and TIMP via PSA”, to raise awareness of the dangers of irregular migration and trafficking, has been shown in cinemas. In this project the NGO *KAKAMMPI* acts as a co-host in a TIMP radio programme.

36. IOM has begun an information campaign, “Prevention of trafficking in women from Ukraine”, aimed at stemming the flow of trafficked women to Europe. The NGOs *NISUS consortium* and *La Strada Ukraine* have run a series of interactive meetings and a phone-in hotline. With the help of an American-Ukrainian NGO, *Internews Ukraine*, there will be an awareness-raising radio “spot” aired two or three times per week on 18 radio stations through the NGO’s distribution network.

37. In IOM’s counter-trafficking campaign in Hungary in 2001, the information card issued by IOM and its partner the local NGO *NANE*, was translated into five languages to help girls who may encounter trafficking problems in a foreign country. Since the beginning of the campaign, *NANE* has received hundreds of inquiries. The NGOs *Roma Women in Public Life Association*, *Radio C Foundation* and the *Hungarian Roma Parliament*, also participated in the training and the dissemination of this counter-trafficking information.

38. In disseminating information on migrants’ rights in Kyrgyzstan, the NGO *Jiyde Ayimday* in the Jalal-Abad region provides information on legal assistance to migrants and local communities to prevent the violation of migrants’ rights by border guards in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. The NGO *Tuya-Moun Amyimday* in the Osh region also provides legal protection

to local communities and seasonal migrants, raising awareness of legal procedures on crossing State borders.

Research related to migration management

39. In order to plan and implement activities for “Counter-Trafficking of Nigerian Women to Work as Prostitutes in Europe”, IOM carries out a systematic study of this phenomenon in coordination with other international organizations and NGOs, such as the *Women’s Consortium of Nigeria (WOCON)*. The information includes a profile of potential victims, the traffickers’ recruiting and transportation mechanisms and the forms of coercion.

40. *The Armenian Sociological Association* is a national NGO which was an implementation partner and shared responsibilities with IOM Yerevan in survey data entry and analysis of the “Study on Trafficking in Women and Children from the Republic of Armenia”. The surveys were also conducted by persons identified by the NGOs *Businesswomen* and *Hope and Help*.

41. In IOM’s “Research on Routes and Methods of Irregular Migration from Azerbaijan and Applied Research on Trafficking in Human Beings in Azerbaijan”, the NGO *Azerbaijani-Turkish Women’s Society* conducted a study on trafficking in women from Azerbaijan to the United Arab Emirates. The NGOs *Society for Protection of Women’s Rights* and *Children’s Union of Azerbaijan* participated in conducting a base-line survey among victims of trafficking and at-risk population groups.

42. In an IOM study on irregular migration from Georgia, “Hardship Abroad or Hunger at Home”, four Georgian NGOs assisted IOM in conducting the interviews. The *Tanadgoma Centre* interviewed commercial sex workers and students; *the International Union – Centre for Foreign Citizens and Migrants’ Rights and Security* and the *Georgian Disabled Women’s International Association* interviewed victims of trafficking and other migrants in an irregular situation; and the *Charity Humanitarian Centre-Abkhazeti* interviewed other migrants in an irregular situation from IDP communities. IOM provided a short training for the interviewers of these NGOs and explained the purpose and content of each questionnaire in full detail.

43. IOM Ahmedabad conducts research on migrants and their vulnerability during natural disasters in Gujarat, India. This research was undertaken as a component of the Gujarat relief programme for the earthquake migrant workers’ project in which 11 national and international NGOs were involved in the process of field survey and consultation.

Migration Health Services (MHS)

44. An example of the main resettlement health-services activities undertaken by IOM is the providing of such services in the context of the United States Refugee Program implemented on various continents. MHS collaborates with NGOs in the delivery of services, such as health education, voluntary counselling and testing for various health conditions. MHS also collaborates with US-based NGOs in the post-arrival and integration phases of the USRP services through the timely transmission of key health and administrative information, aimed at ensuring appropriate and expeditious referral of the migrant to US-based health authorities and service providers. Health conditions where there is most collaboration between MHS and

NGOs, include dealing with HIV/AIDS humanitarian waiver cases upon resettlement, tuberculosis cases requiring follow-up and some substance abuse victims.

45. In South Africa, and during four tournaments in the “Migrants from Africa playing soccer against AIDS” programme, a locally contracted NGO dealing with HIV/AIDS collaborates with IOM to distribute basic HIV/AIDS information to both participants and spectators, hold speeches addressing HIV/AIDS during soccer match breaks, and distribute condoms. The purpose of the project is to create and increase awareness of HIV/AIDS among African migrants residing in Gauteng Province by combining HIV/AIDS information campaigns with soccer tournaments.

46. Within the framework of “Combating Trafficking in Women in Ukraine”, IOM Kyiv medical staff prepare diagnoses and treatment plans for the trafficked women. Upon the women’s return to their localities, NGO representatives facilitate the provision of medical and psychological examinations and treatment. These NGOs are all part of a nationwide network, currently composed of 16 partner NGOs, provided with financial and technical assistance by IOM.

47. IOM Paris works with the NGO *Médecins du Monde* in providing health services and social support for migrants, and with the NGO *Bus des Femmes* in providing assistance for sex workers and persons with tuberculosis. IOM Paris will shortly implement the European policy research project to create a network for cooperation and exchange on social exclusion and health issues for migrants in Austria, France, Greece, Portugal and Spain, in which they will work with NGOs in the health field.

48. IOM Addis Ababa works in collaboration with NGOs in the “HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control along the Major Trucking Routes” in Dessie and Nazareth. IOM Addis Ababa also works closely with NGOs in addressing the needs of demobilized ex-combatants and soldiers through the “Mobilizing the Demobilized in the Fight Against HIV/AIDS” in Shakisso. The NGO *Organization for Social Services for AIDS (OSSA)* implements the project activities, while the NGO *DKT Ethiopia* provides funds for the communication component of the HIV project. International NGOs such as *Family Health International (FHI)* and *Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)* provide training to IOM health staff and collaborators.

49. In Thailand, MHS has worked with several NGOs, such as the *Thai Red Cross Society* and *Duang Prateep* in training on tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS awareness for detainees in immigrant detention centres. In the context of a forthcoming project aimed at increasing access to health care among Burmese migrants in an irregular situation, IOM will also collaborate with NGOs, such as the *International Rescue Committee*, to implement community needs’ assessments, together with provincial health offices, as well as other NGOs, such as *World Vision International* and the local NGO *Mae Tao Clinic*, in the future provision of training and supervision of migrant health volunteers to deliver such primary health-care services. MHS also foresees collaborating with the NGO *Médecins Sans Frontières* to access *MSF's* current programme implementing the tuberculosis control strategy “DOTS”, including the follow-up of cross-border mobility related to tuberculosis in this Burmese population and its Thai host community.

Emergency and Post-Conflict

50. In Western Afghanistan, IOM Herat, supported by United Nations agencies and NGOs, helped internally displaced persons in the Maslakh camp until these operations were turned over to ICMC in September 2002. Upon arrival in the camp, each family received a package comprising a tent and a family kit as well as wheat donated by WFP. During the family's stay in the Maslakh camp, the *World Vision* also provided tents and items of winter clothing and personal hygiene kits. *German Agro Action* donated tents, plastic tarpaulins and kitchen sets. *Médecins du Monde*, *HRS*, *CHA* and *IbniSina* ran health services in the camp. The provision of water and sanitation in Maslakh was also supported by the following international NGOs: *IRC*, *DAACAR*, *Shelter for Life* and *Ockenden International*, and local NGOs *HAFO*, *HRS* and *RRD*. When IDP families left the camp and returned home, they received from IOM a set of agricultural tools through the *Norwegian Project Office (NPO)*. They also received fertilizer donated by the Danish NGO *DAACAR*. Management of the camp was assigned to IOM.

51. In Northern Afghanistan, IOM Mazar, *IRC* and the *People in Need Foundation* designed a plan for the effective and sustainable return of IDPs to their home villages before IOM turned these activities over to *UNHCR* in September 2002. Before providing return assistance, IOM and these NGOs carried out assessment missions to the areas of return. The *ICRC* was also active in many of the return areas, dealing with water and sanitation, clinics and schools.

52. In East Timor, IOM Dili works with UN agencies, the *ICRC*, *CNRT*, and the NGOs *CARE* and *CRS*. IOM also works with local village leaders and church groups, providing a reliable and effective transport system and infrastructure for a safe and orderly return of displaced persons and refugees to their communities of origin in East Timor, and in sustaining such return.

53. IOM works with *Swisscontact* and *AOF* in the reintegration programme through vocational and skills training in the post-conflict phase in Kosovo. The *ICMC* also assists IOM in income generation and employment for war invalids. In addition, *Handikos* assists in staff training and providing micro-credits to beneficiaries.

54. IOM works with local and international NGOs through its assistance programme for former child combatants in Colombia. These NGOs include *Macondo*, *Cedro*, *Fundación Rayuela*, *Fundación Don Bosco*, *Fundación Juan Bosco*, *Asperla* and *Agarta*. The NGOs also assist IOM in peace advocacy and peace-strengthening initiatives, as well as helping IOM to implement a revolving-fund credit line and technical follow-up on productive projects set up by the internally displaced population.

55. In the post-conflict operations in Angola, IOM is implementing a "Community Assistance and Reintegration" project. Through this project, a range of national and international NGOs have made use of IOM's funding mechanism to carry out micro-projects in favour of IDPs, demobilized combatants and their dependants, as well as communities hosting war-affected populations. Among these NGOs are *OIKOS*, *CIC*, *VIDA*, *Development Workshop*, and *ADRA Angola*.