

ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

At a Glance 2015



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)

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

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Foreword

At the core of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the objective of ensuring the orderly and humane management of all types of migration and enhancing international cooperation on migration issues. Based on the principle that, if well managed, migration can be beneficial for all, including migrants, countries of origin, transit and destination, IOM provides assistance to different kinds of migrants in need, both with a regular and an irregular status.

IOM has developed Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programmes worldwide as a humane and dignified tool to support migrants who are unwilling or unable to stay in a host country and wish to return voluntarily to their country of origin or a third country where they have a permanent residence permit. Through increasing partnerships with government and non-government stakeholders as well as other international organizations IOM has increased its expertise and reach of AVRR programmes, effectively assisting more than 1.3 million migrants since 1979.

It is with great pleasure that we present the AVRR at a Glance publication capturing information for 2014. The Migrant Assistance Division of the Department of Migration Management, in collaboration with the respective Regional Thematic Specialists in the Regional Offices and IOM colleagues in the field, have put together the AVRR at a Glance 2015 to illustrate how the Organization has worked in the past year to help migrants return and reintegrate with respect and dignity, and to support governments around the globe develop adequate and humane voluntary return and reintegration programmes.

This report gives a broad overview of IOM's AVRR trends, developments and related activities in 2014 with a breakdown of summary statistics on a regional and country level. Through years of AVRR project implementation, IOM has seen the need for specialized assistance to certain particularly vulnerable groups among the returnees. In an effort to support practitioners in integrating these specific needs into AVRR programmes, a section outlining IOM's approach is included. Furthermore, this report intends to emphasize the innovative and effective approaches applied globally and in each region with respect to preparing for and supporting migrants' reintegration in their countries and societies of origin.

We hope that through highlighting the Organization's work, trends and successful approaches in the field, AVRR at a Glance 2015 will contribute to further progress in the area of assisted voluntary return and reintegration.



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Overview

In 2014, Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programmes globally required the direct involvement of 70 International Organization for Migration (IOM) offices in host countries and 170 countries of origin to assist 43,786 migrants to voluntarily return and reintegrate. This represents a slight decrease in comparison to 2013, where IOM assisted 46,233 migrants to return to their countries of origin in a humane and dignified manner.

Chart 1: Overview of AVRR assisted migrants, countries of origin and countries of destination in 2013 and 2014

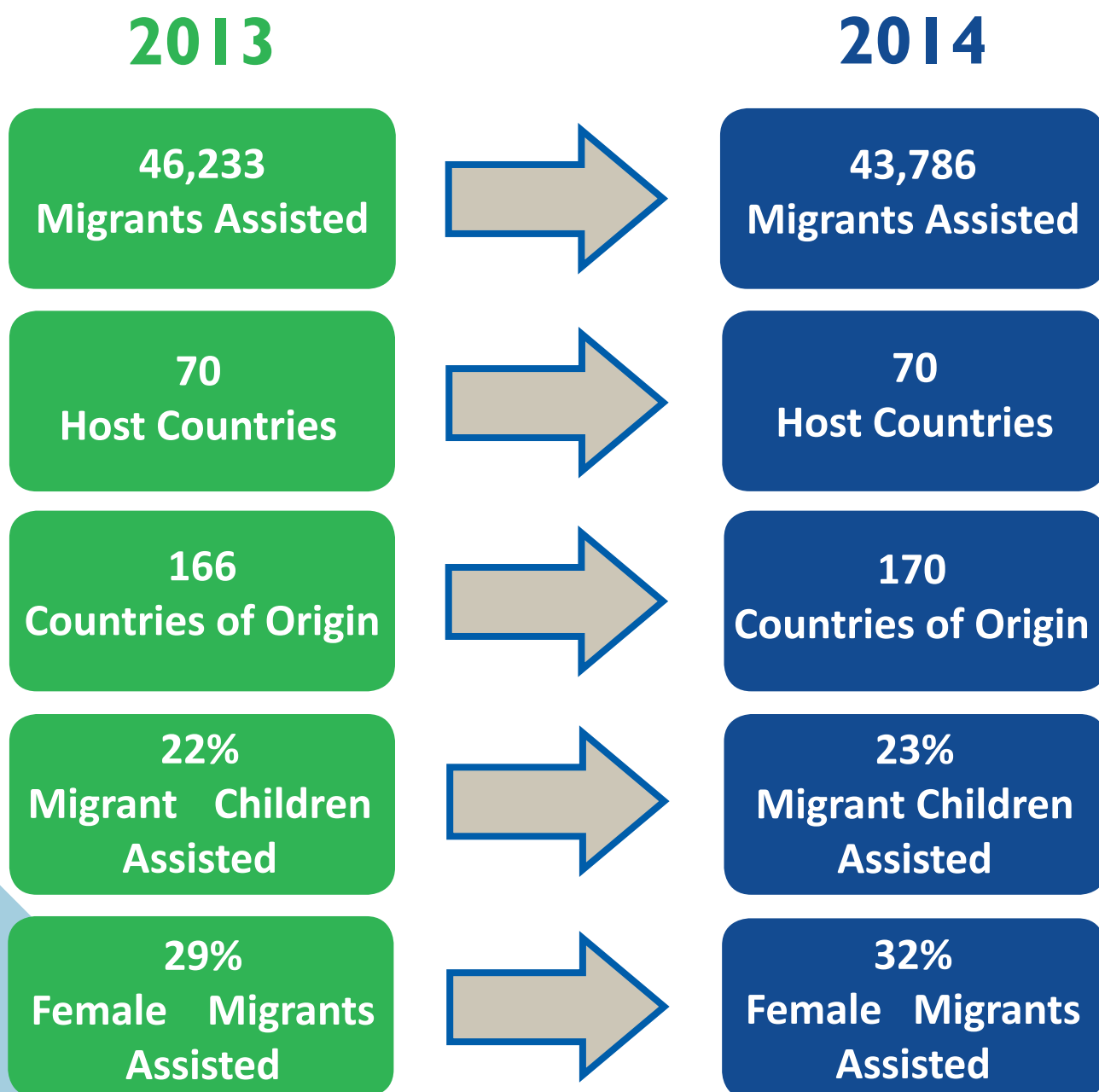
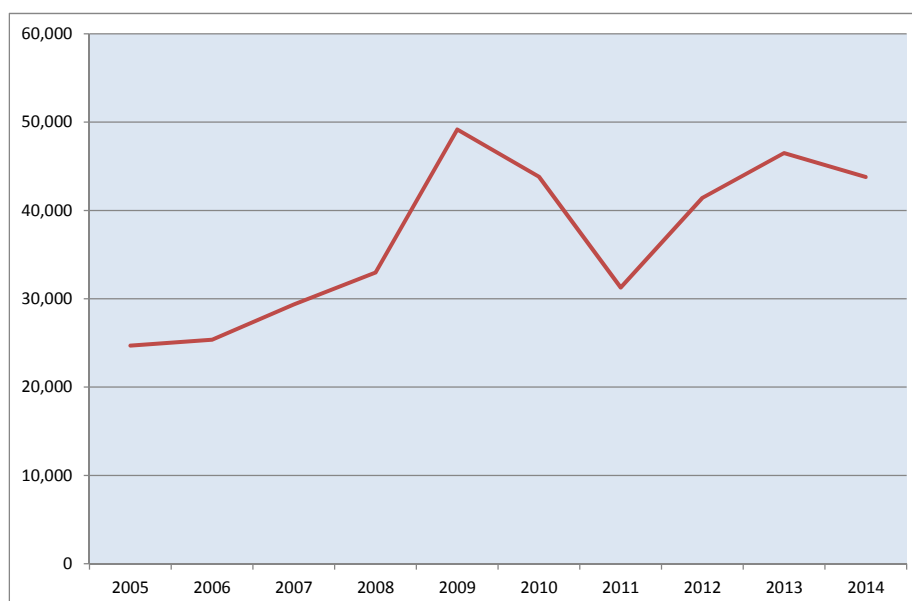


Chart 2 shows the numbers of AVRR beneficiaries globally over a 10-year period, from 2005 to 2014. It is clear that AVRR cases had a spike in 2009. However, AVRR cases had been increasing again steadily since 2012 until the slight dip in 2014.

Chart 2: Overview of AVRR between 2005 and 2014



As seen below in chart 3, most of the AVRR beneficiaries (85 per cent) were returning from the European Economic Area (EEA). Since the inception of AVRR programmes, the EEA has consistently assisted the highest number of beneficiaries. The next most popular host regions were Middle East and North Africa (MENA), Asia and the Pacific, North America and the Caribbean, North America and the Caribbean.

Breakdown by Region

Chart 3: Overview of host regions for AVRR worldwide in 2014

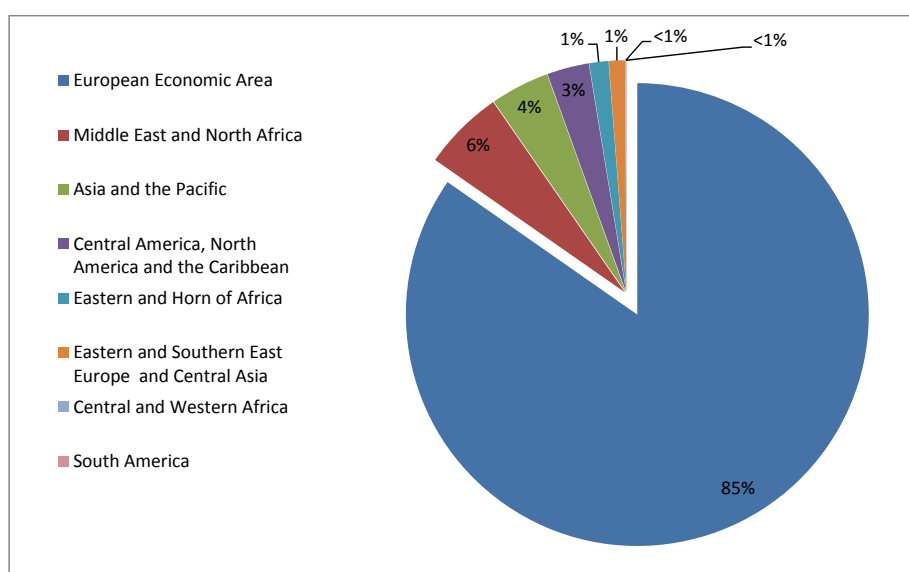


Chart 4 shows that although returnee numbers remained high, an overall dip of approximately 5 per cent was felt mostly by the EEA. However, there were also important shifts in caseloads among the other host regions.

Chart 4: Comparison of voluntary returns by host region between 2013 and 2014

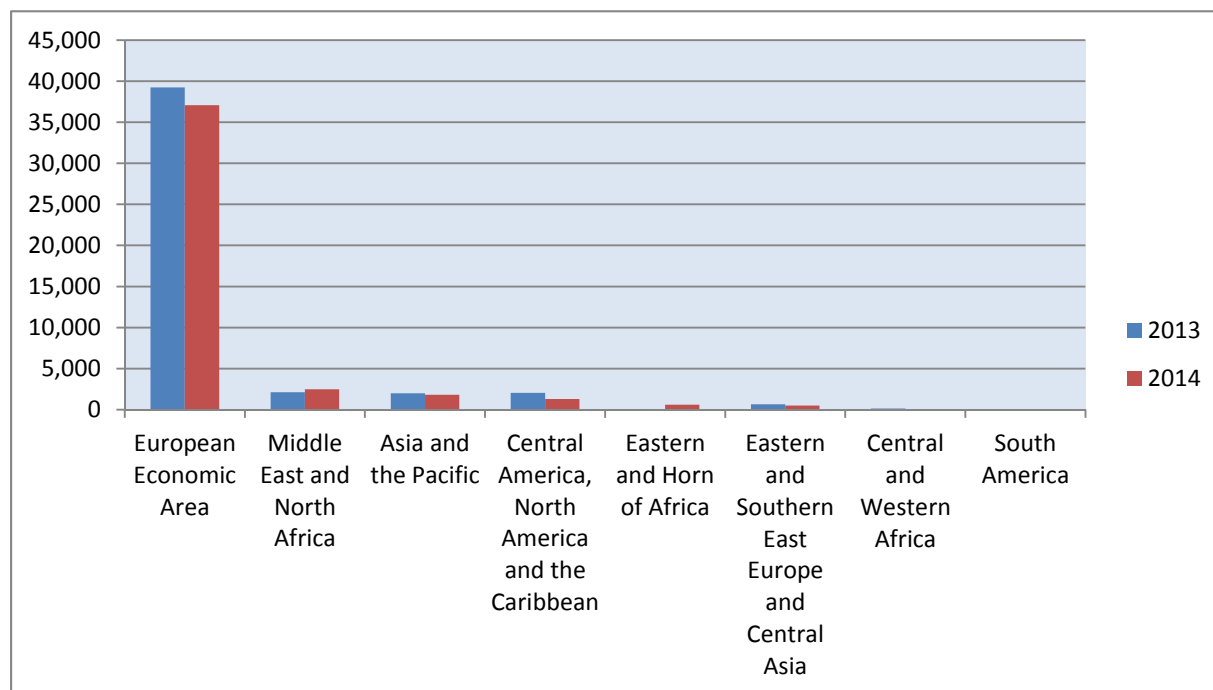
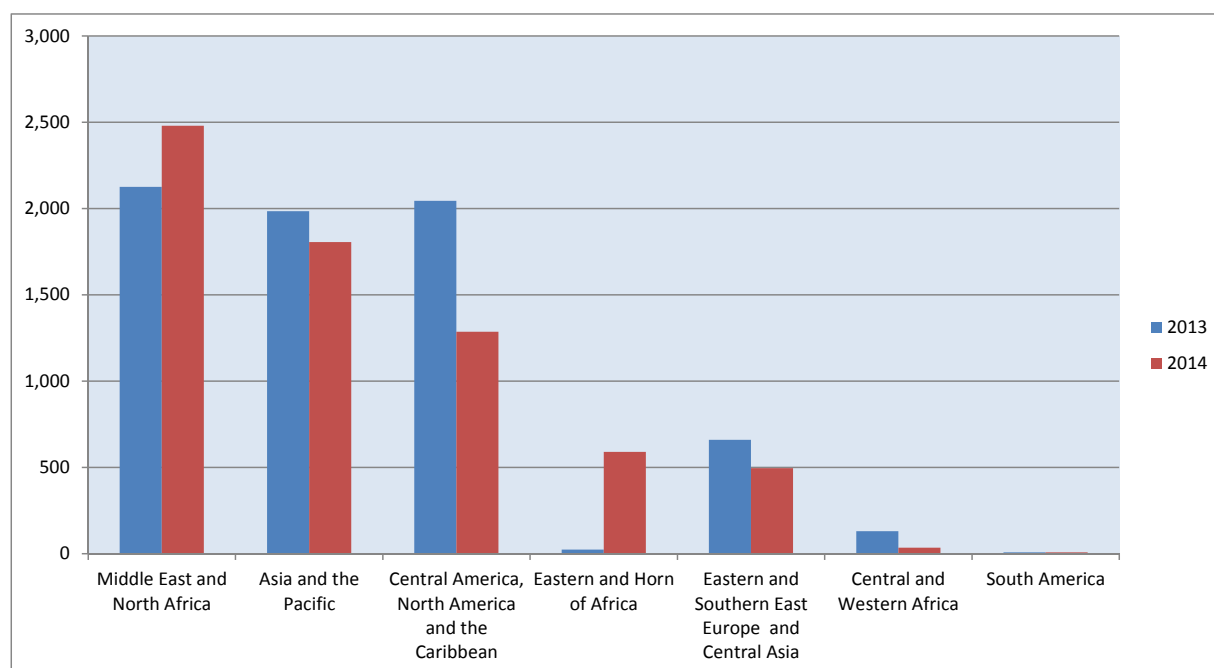


Chart 5 shows that there was an almost 20 per cent increase in voluntary returns from the MENA region while there was an almost 10 per cent decrease of returns from Asia and the Pacific and a drop of approx. 40 per cent from Central America, North America and the Caribbean. There was a considerable increase in returns from countries in Eastern and Southern Africa (specifically from the United Republic of Tanzania to other countries in this region).

Chart 5: Comparison of voluntary returns by host region between 2013 and 2014
(excluding the EEA)



Just as in 2013, the largest numbers of AVRR beneficiaries (47 per cent) returned to Eastern and Southern East Europe or Central Asia. This showed an increase in returnees of 7 per cent in comparison to the other regions of return. Asia and the Pacific remained the second most represented region of origin although it saw a decrease in the proportion of AVRR activities vis a vis the other regions. This can be seen in chart 6.

Chart 6: Voluntary returns by region of origin in 2014

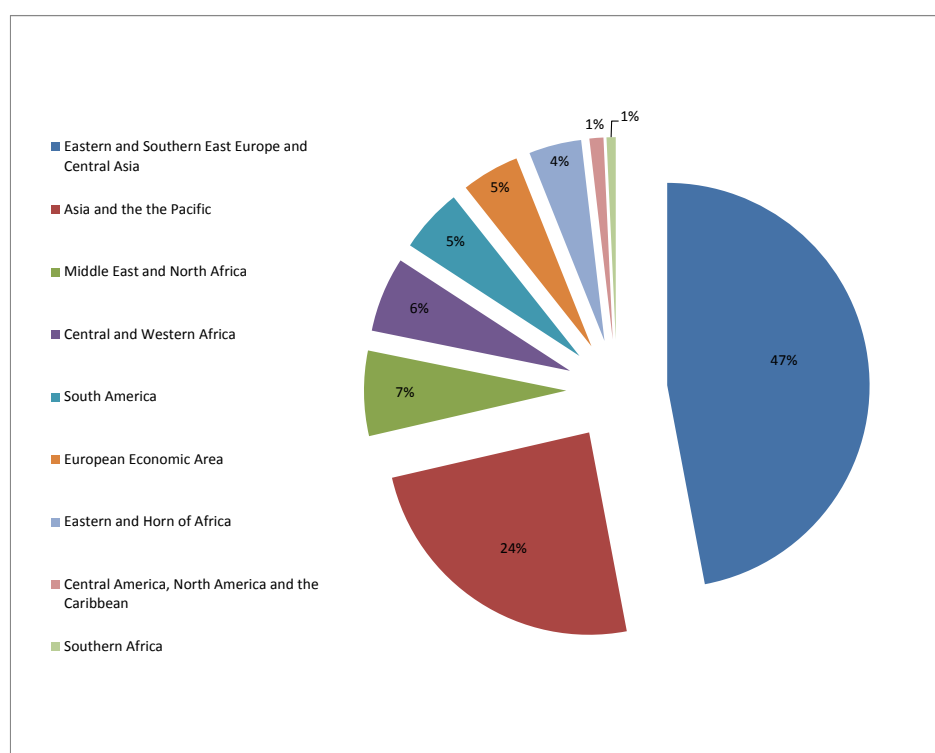
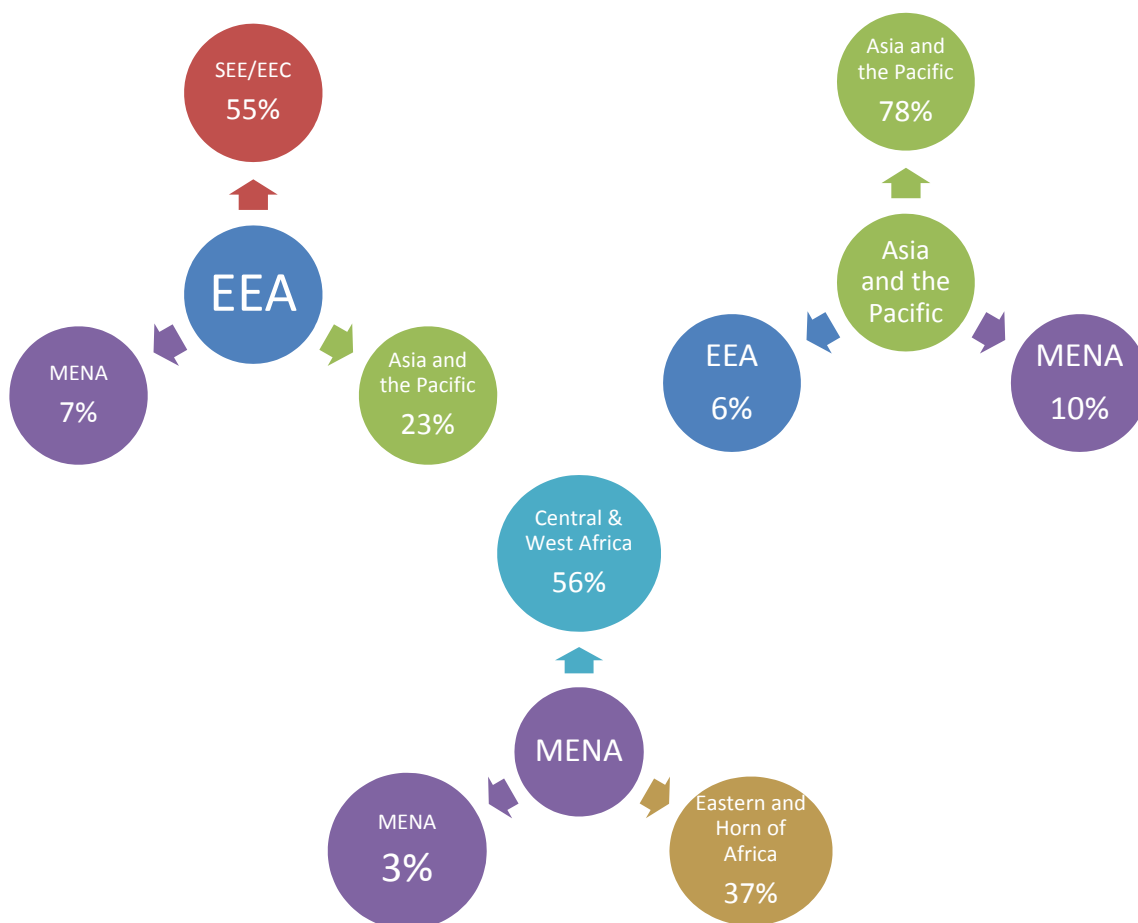


Chart 7 gives a summary of the 3 most important AVRR corridors for 2014. The top host region, which includes the EU member states along with Norway and Switzerland, has significant numbers of voluntary returnees to Eastern and South-East Europe and Central Asia. The next two most important regions of origin are Asia and the Pacific and MENA.

Chart 7: Top 3 Regions of origin for AVRR from the top 3 host regions in 2014



It is interesting to note that for Asia and the Pacific, the majority of the returnees flows are within the region. This is indicative of the transit status of some countries and mirrors the importance of south–south migration for this region. Experience from IOM project implementation suggests that an increasing share of these movements is constituted by mixed flows of migrants moving for economic reasons and in need of international protection.

Chart 8 shows the top 10 host countries conducting AVRR programmes with IOM. The top host countries stayed relatively the same as in 2013 with most of them being member states of the EEA. Germany, Greece, Belgium and Austria continued to rank among the 5 largest caseloads of AVRR in 2014.

Breakdown by Country

Chart 8: Top 10 host countries for AVRR in 2014

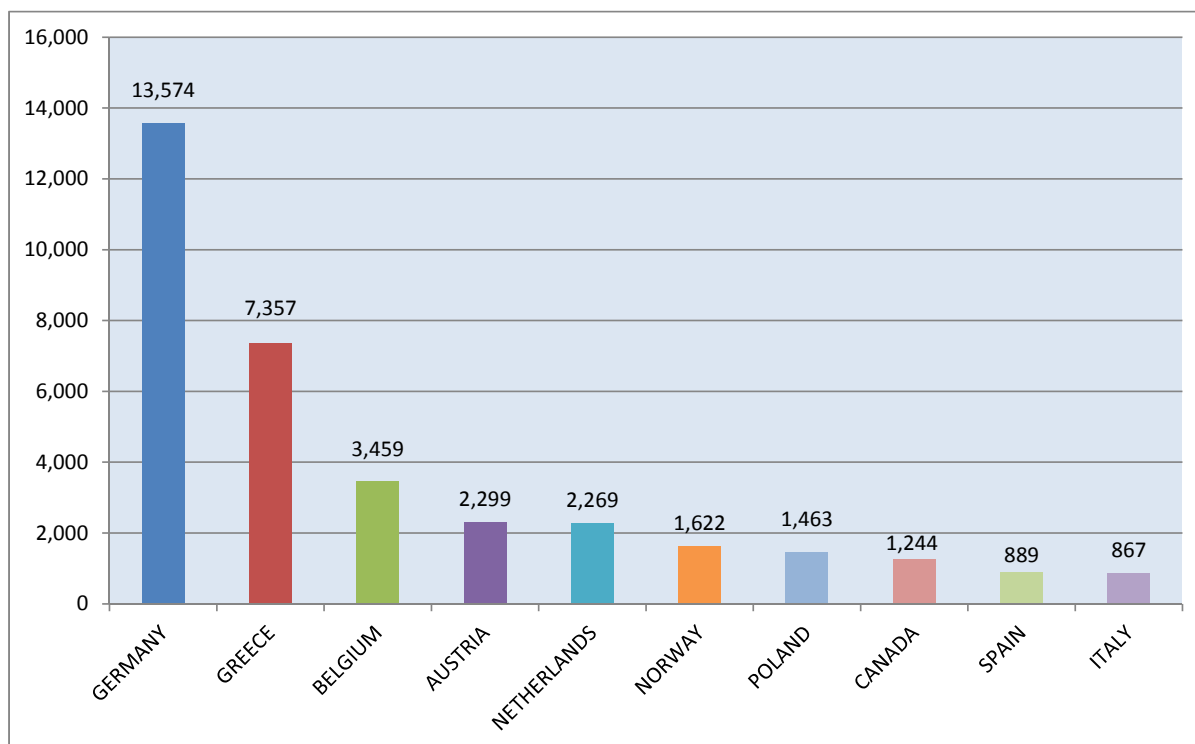
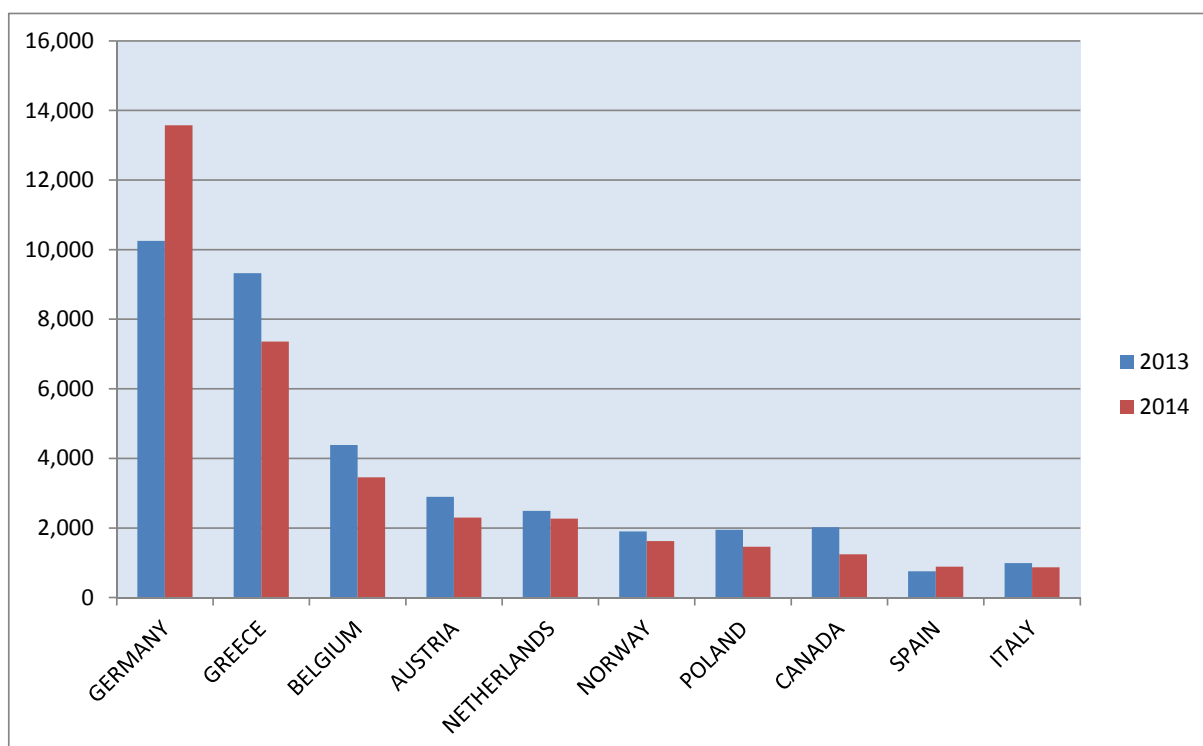


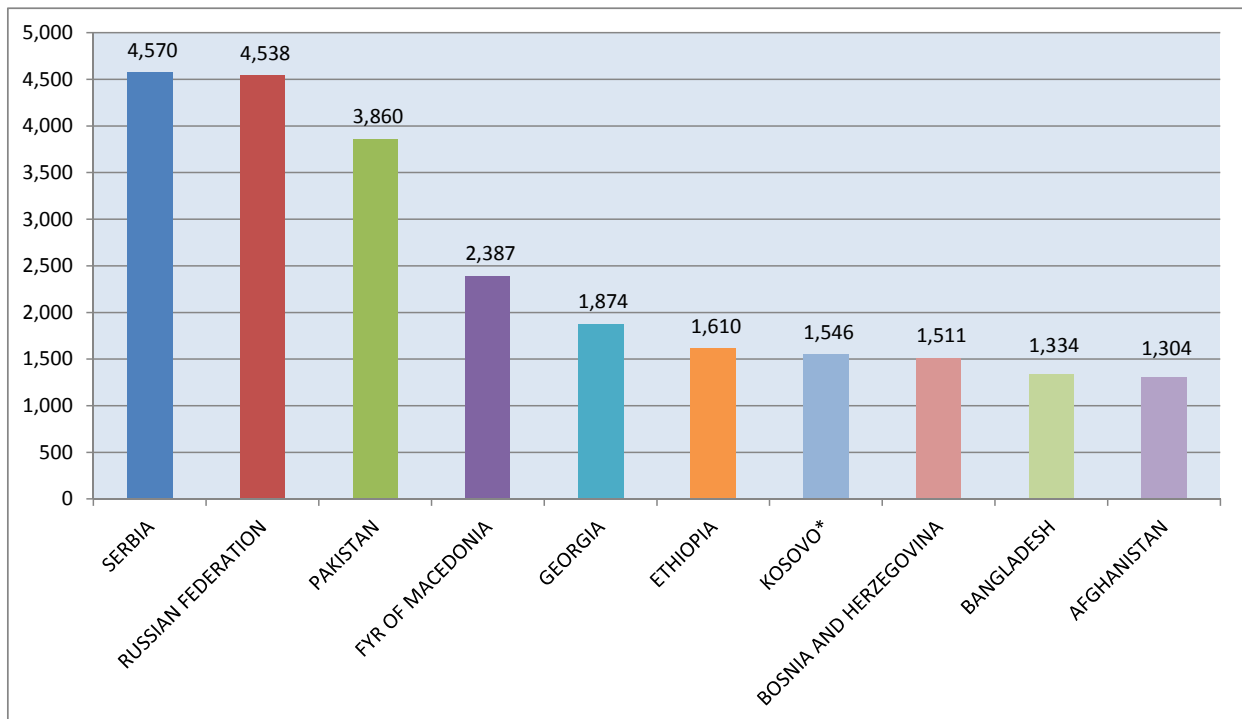
Chart 9 illustrates that most of the top host countries saw a decrease in the number of AVRRs in 2014 except for Germany and Spain where there were increases of 32% and 17% respectively.

Chart 9: Comparison overview of top 10 host countries for AVRR in 2013 and 2014



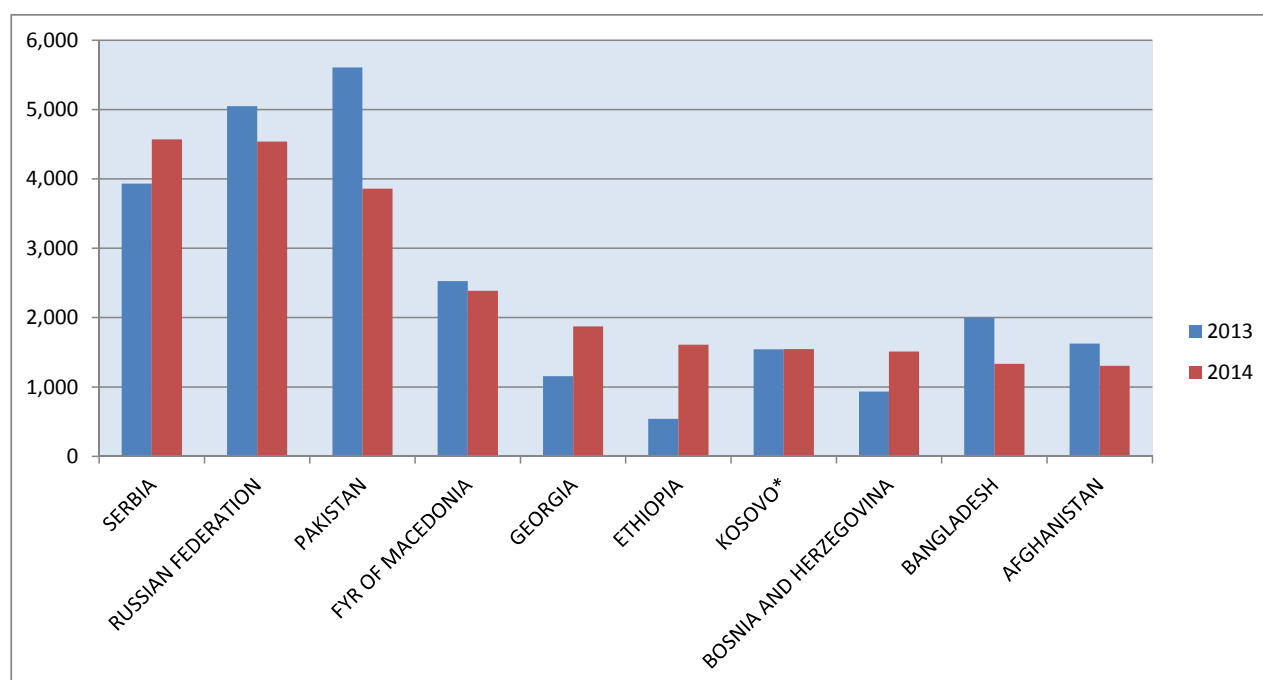
Similarly, the major countries of origin were mostly the same in 2014 as in 2013. This can be seen in charts 10 and 11. The major changes were that Serbia replaced Pakistan as the country receiving the most AVRR beneficiaries while Iraq and Brazil saw decreases in assisted voluntary returns such that they were no longer among the top 10 countries. Instead, Ethiopia and Bosnia and Herzegovina saw a spike in returns and entered the top 10 countries of origin at the 6th and 8th positions respectively.

Chart 10: Top 10 countries of origin for AVRR in 2014



* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Chart 11: Comparative overview of top 10 countries of origin for AVRR in 2014 and 2013



* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

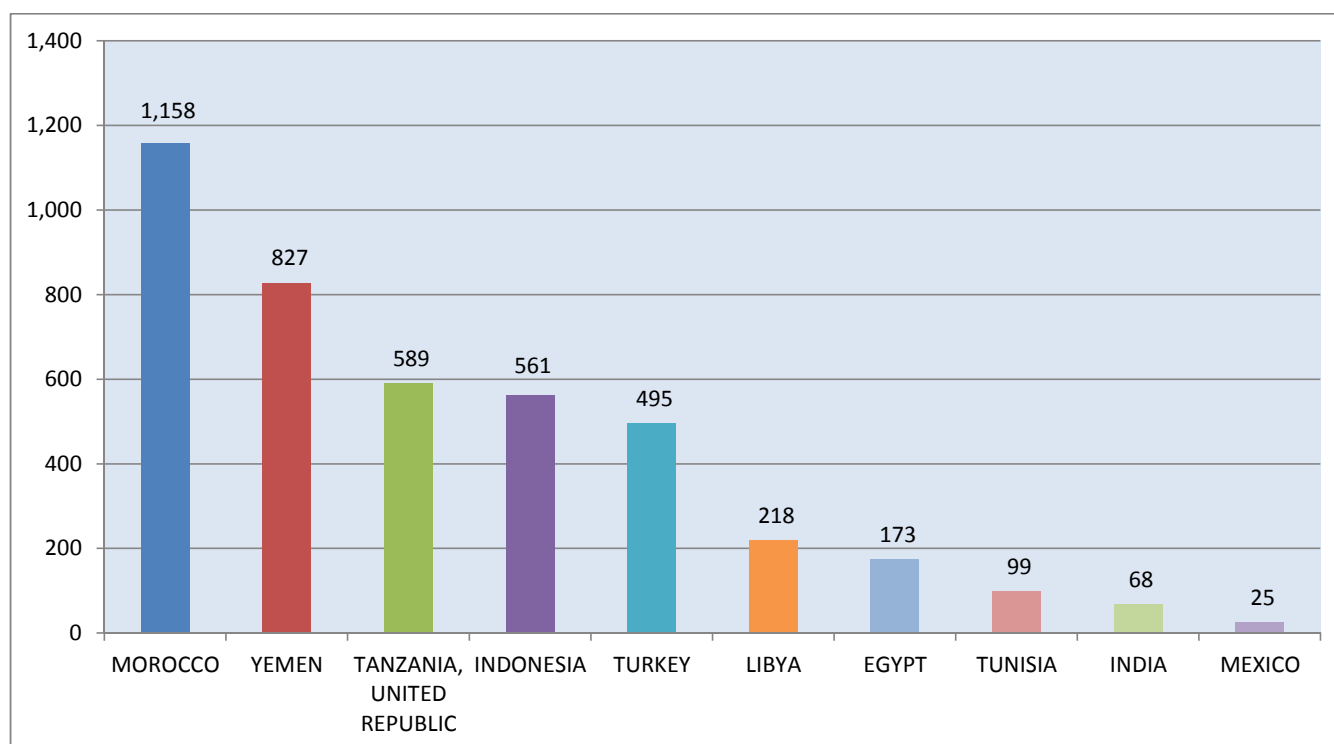
Mirroring the decreases in the AVRR cases from the host countries, most of the top countries of origin saw declines in returning migrants in 2014. This does not include Serbia, Georgia, Ethiopia and Bosnia and Herzegovina which saw increases of 16 per cent, 62 per cent, 197 per cent and 62 per cent in returnees respectively. Kosovo* was the only country that essentially saw no change in the number of returnees between 2013 and 2014.

Almost 90 per cent of the returnees to Serbia were from Germany, followed by Austria and other EEA countries. The composition of host countries is similar for the Russian Federation, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the other hand, 83 per cent of Pakistan's nationals returned voluntarily from Greece and Turkey. Georgia and Bangladesh have similar AVRR passages. In the case of Ethiopia, such a huge increase in AVRR activities may be related to the changing policies towards irregular migrants particularly in Saudi Arabia in late 2013. This left many migrants en route to and from Saudi Arabia stranded in Yemen whose role as a transit country is further explored later in the report.

The IOM glossary (2011) defines country of transit as “the country through which migratory flows move”. Nevertheless, many migrants, especially those migrating irregularly, often cannot continue their journey for a variety of reasons and instead become stranded in the transit country. In this context, transit and destination countries are not always clearly distinguishable¹. The following charts show the trends in 2014 for the major countries of transit which include Morocco, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Yemen, Indonesia and Turkey. Chart 12 shows the top transit countries in 2014.

¹ For instance, while Morocco is also a country of destination and of origin, it is included in this report among transit countries as it shares many common characteristics with other transit countries.

Chart 12: Top 10 AVRR Transit Countries in 2014



Five of the top 10 transit countries listed here are from MENA which is an indication of the region as a major passage for migrants trying to reach Europe and other host regions. Through providing direct assistance to migrants, IOM has noted that there is a significant and growing need to assist stranded, desperate and detained migrants in the region who are unable or unwilling to continue their journey and would like to return to their country of origin. The position of the United Republic of Tanzania, as the transit country with the third largest caseload of returnees shows its significance as a migration corridor between Southern Africa and the Horn and Great Lakes region.

Chart 13: Comparative overview of top 10 countries of transit in 2014 and 2013

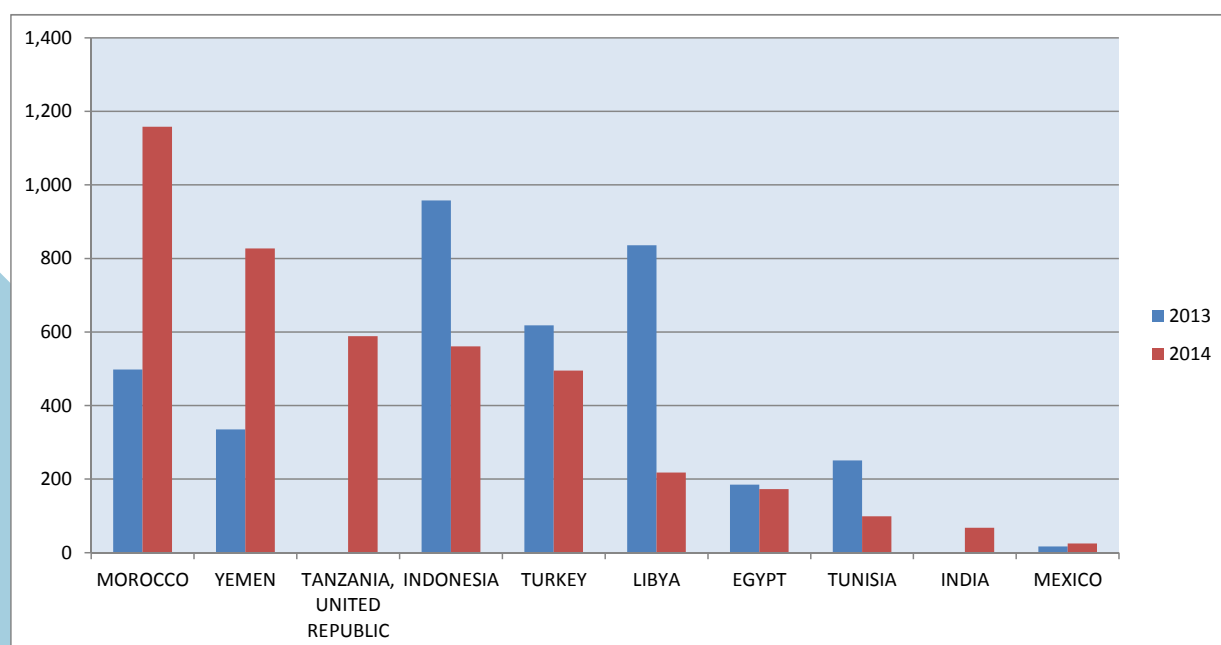
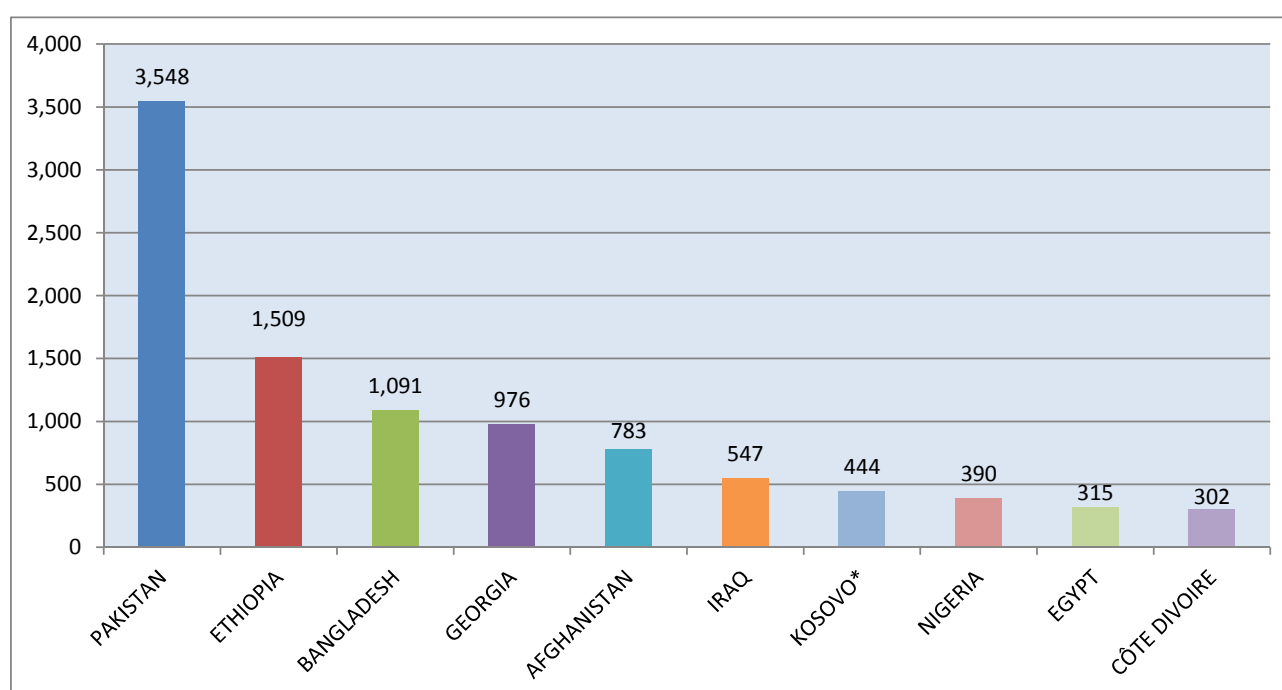


Chart 13 compares the number of cases in each of these countries between 2013 and 2014. Morocco and Yemen had more than 100 per cent increases in their AVRR activities. As mentioned before, policy changes in other countries have left many migrants stranded and in need of assistance in Yemen which has sparked increases in the number of AVRR activities in the country. Similarly, the United Republic of Tanzania went from having almost no returns in 2013 to almost 600 in 2014 which is linked to the increasing acceptance of AVRR as a viable solution to irregular migration and increases in the number of migrants from the Horn and Great Lakes Regions who use the United Republic of Tanzania as a transit country to Southern Africa but often get intercepted en route. Most other countries in the list saw the numbers of AVRR beneficiaries decrease. In particular, Libya assisted less than half the number of migrants in returning than it did the year before which is due to the volatile state the nation is facing which makes it more difficult to conduct the due process of AVRR activities.

Below, chart 14 shows the main countries of origin to which AVRR beneficiaries return from transit countries.

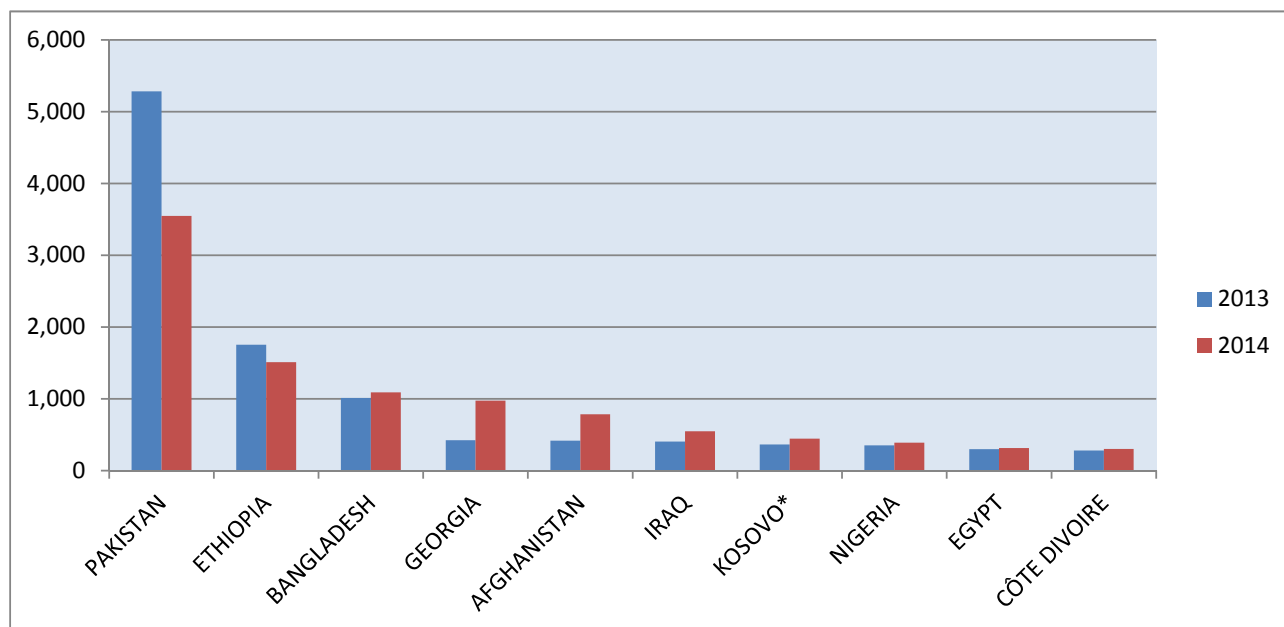
Chart 14: Top 10 countries of origin for AVRR from transit countries in 2014



* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Chart 15 compares the numbers of returnees to these countries between 2013 and 2014. While the total number of AVRR beneficiaries was lower, returns to Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Iraq, Kosovo*, Nigeria and Egypt were higher than in 2013.

Chart 15: Comparative overview of top 10 countries of origin for AVRR from transit countries



* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Breakdown by Demographics

In the administration of its AVRR programmes, IOM's strategy is geared towards tailoring assistance to the specific profile of each migrant and to address possible vulnerabilities that migrants may face. The following charts offer summary statistics on AVRR cases with regards to gender and age, which are important elements to consider when deciding on the kind of assistance to be provided. Chart 16 illustrates that 68 per cent of the 2014 AVRR beneficiaries were male while 32 per cent were female. This figure indicates a 3 percentage point increase in assistance to female migrants from 2013 and an almost 10 percentage point increase from 2012.

Chart 16: Beneficiaries by gender in 2014

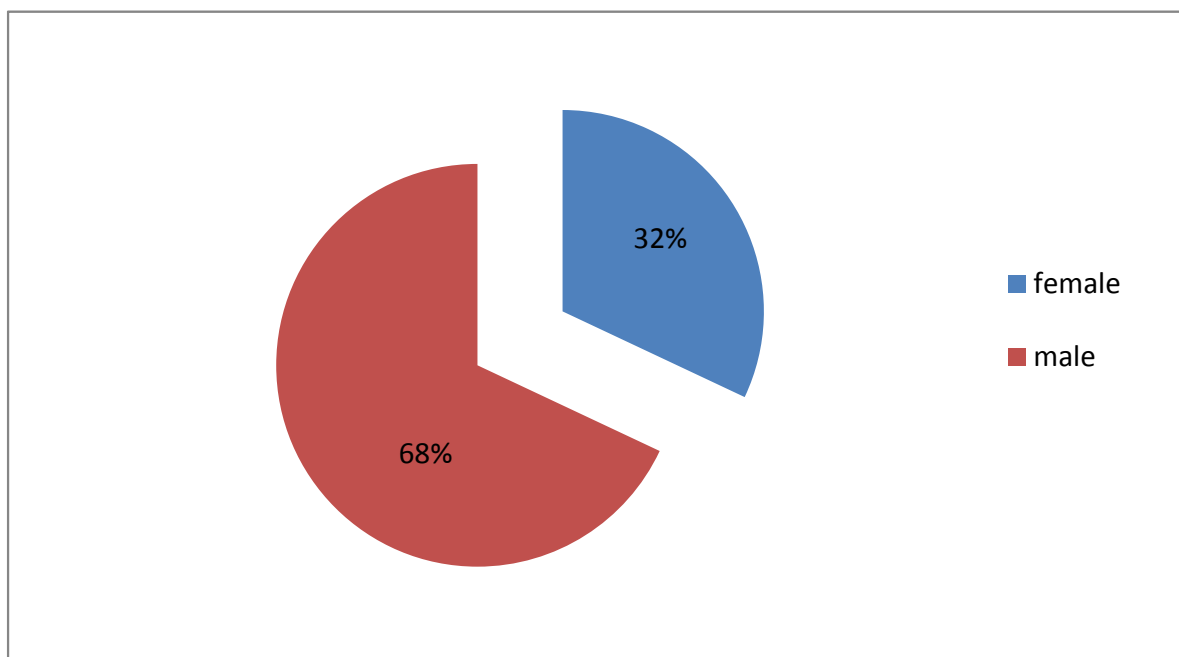
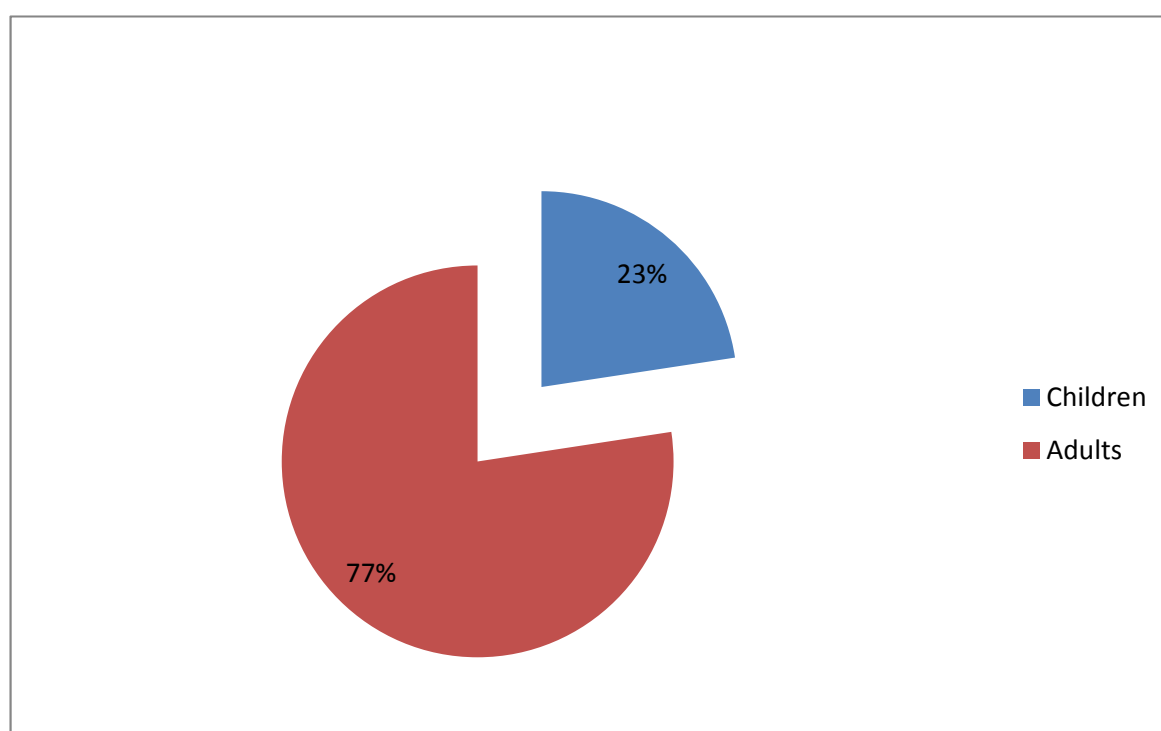


Chart 17 shows that in 2014, 23 per cent of all assisted returnees were children. Following the 11 percentage point increase in the number of migrant children assisted in voluntarily returning to their countries of origin between 2012 (11 per cent) and 2013 (22 per cent), there was a slight increase in this figure for 2014. This trend may partly be linked to an increasing number of projects geared towards helping unaccompanied migrant children to return home based on the results of the Best Interest Determination (BID).

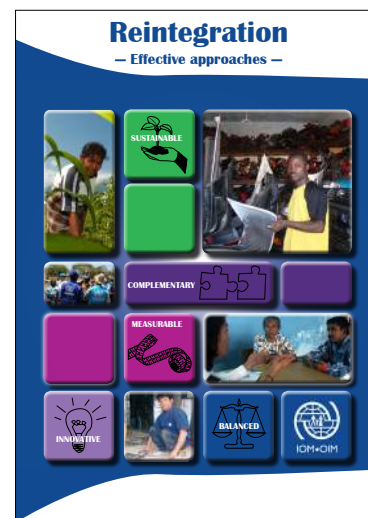
Chart 17: Beneficiaries by age in 2014



Developments in 2014

Reintegration – Effective approaches²

Reintegration is a fundamental though challenging aspect in return migration. Preserving migrants' rights, ensuring their protection and well-being and contributing to local development while enhancing the reintegration perspectives of the individual, are vital areas of IOM's engagement. Enabling migrants to re-establish themselves in the society of their country of origin and empowering them to participate in social, cultural, economic and political life again should be the aim of reintegration assistance in order for the return to be successful. While there is a growing understanding among stakeholders that the reintegration process needs to be supported in order to be successful, the means of doing this differ widely.



The IOM paper on “Reintegration – Effective approaches” thus provides a snapshot of the current debate around reintegration and portrays various positions and practices that can support practitioners and academics in making further progress.

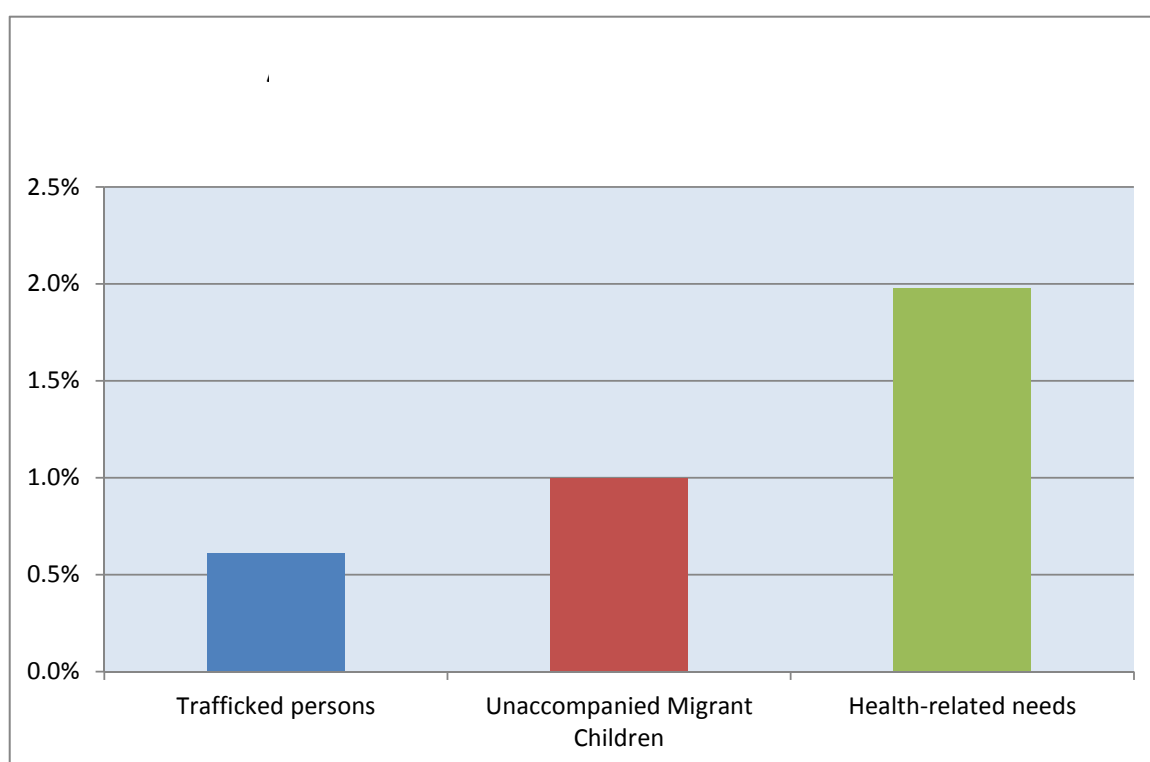
In particular, the paper argues for the importance of reintegration being sustainable, measurable, balanced, complementary and innovative. It indicates principles and practices for meeting these parameters, while at the same time highlighting that there is no one-size-fits-all solution. In fact, approaches need to be based on the local context and the profile of each migrant. A balanced approach is therefore very much needed to ensure that the assistance provided is meaningful to the returnee and addresses his or her basic needs. This is especially important for returnees in a vulnerable situation such as unaccompanied migrant children, trafficked persons and persons with health-related needs, among others. Furthermore, considering the national and local context is crucial to ensure reintegration assistance can be effective and activities match the reality on the ground. In some countries, institutions may provide specialized assistance for people returning back to the home country. Also, local, national or international development projects might already be in place, responding to some of the challenges migrants face in their reintegration process. A complementary approach is therefore essential as well. Through innovative ideas, such as partnerships with countries of origin, the private sector, foundations, development actors and the diaspora, reintegration projects may provide a more comprehensive response, better address root causes of migration and adapt to new challenges of return migration. Last but not least, to achieve sustainable reintegration, the returnee should actively participate in his/her reintegration process and assistance should cover economic, social and psychosocial dimensions through adequate training, counselling, networking and financial support, while mitigating possible security risks and allowing for sufficient time to readapt.

² Available in English, Spanish and French from <http://www.iom.int/reintegration-effective-approaches>.

AVRR and Vulnerable Groups

Addressing the specific needs of vulnerable migrants, which may be related to psychosocial reintegration, medical treatment, education, security concerns and self-sufficiency among others is vital in order to enhance reintegration prospects these of returnees. In addition to the regular AVRR assistance, IOM thus introduced specific projects or project components to ensure a more comprehensive approach for vulnerable groups. As shown in chart 18, of the total AVRR caseload for 2014, 4 per cent received specialized assistance based on their vulnerability as trafficked persons, unaccompanied migrant child or migrant with health related needs.

Chart 18: Assistance to vulnerable groups as a percentage of total AVRR in 2014



While IOM is promoting a targeted approach based on the specific needs of each individual, in general assistance to the different vulnerable groups includes the following additional components:

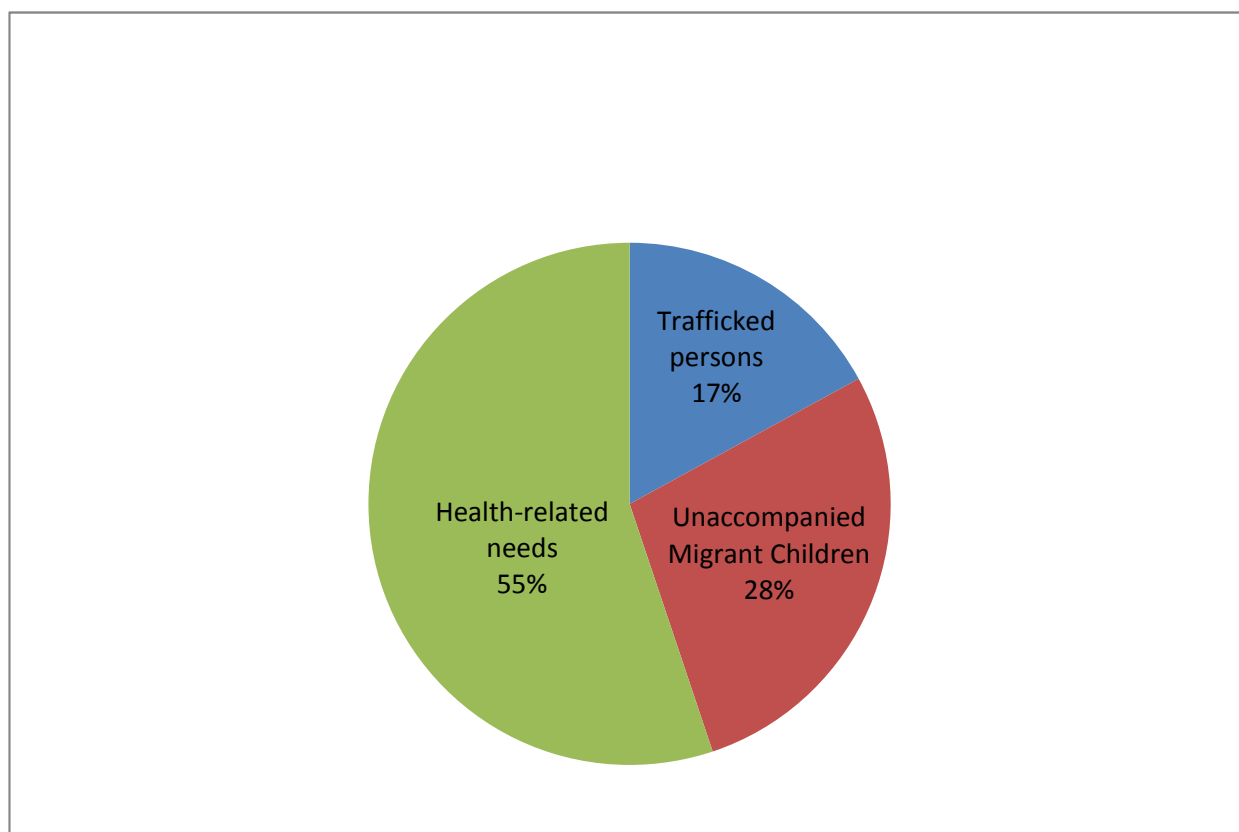
Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMCs): AVRR assistance can only be provided after a determination of a child's best interests (BID) stating that it is in the best interest of the UMC to return. As a rule, once IOM assists an unaccompanied minor, at least 18 months of socioeconomic assistance and follow-up should be provided to foster sustainable reintegration and avoid UMCs to become vulnerable and potentially face the risks of irregular remigration, exploitation and possible abuse. More and more, IOM is also assisting older UMCs in their efforts to become self-sufficient by providing vocational training, job placements or assistance for setting up a business. Assistance is usually not focused on the child only but also involves the family and closer community thus providing a more comprehensive approach.

Migrants with health-related needs: Potential returnees must be determined fit to travel and to make a competent and informed decision regarding their return. Access to affordable medical services and medical treatment on a permanent basis in the country of origin is vital to ensure health needs are addressed. This may be best realized through referrals to existing health and social services.

Trafficked Persons: In the case of trafficked persons, security concerns must be dealt with in terms of avoiding re-trafficking and potential for stigmatization. For this reason, IOM partners with counter-trafficking entities in the receiving country to conduct mandatory risk assessments before return and encourages monitoring of the returnee for at least six months after the return. Also, psychosocial assistance is vital to address traumas and to facilitate a re-inclusion of the VoTs in the community while at the same time addressing protection needs. In sum, the issues of autonomy and security are generally complex so IOM and its partners aim to take a flexible approach that is sensitive to individual cases.



Chart 19: Types of assistance as percentage of total vulnerable migrants in 2014



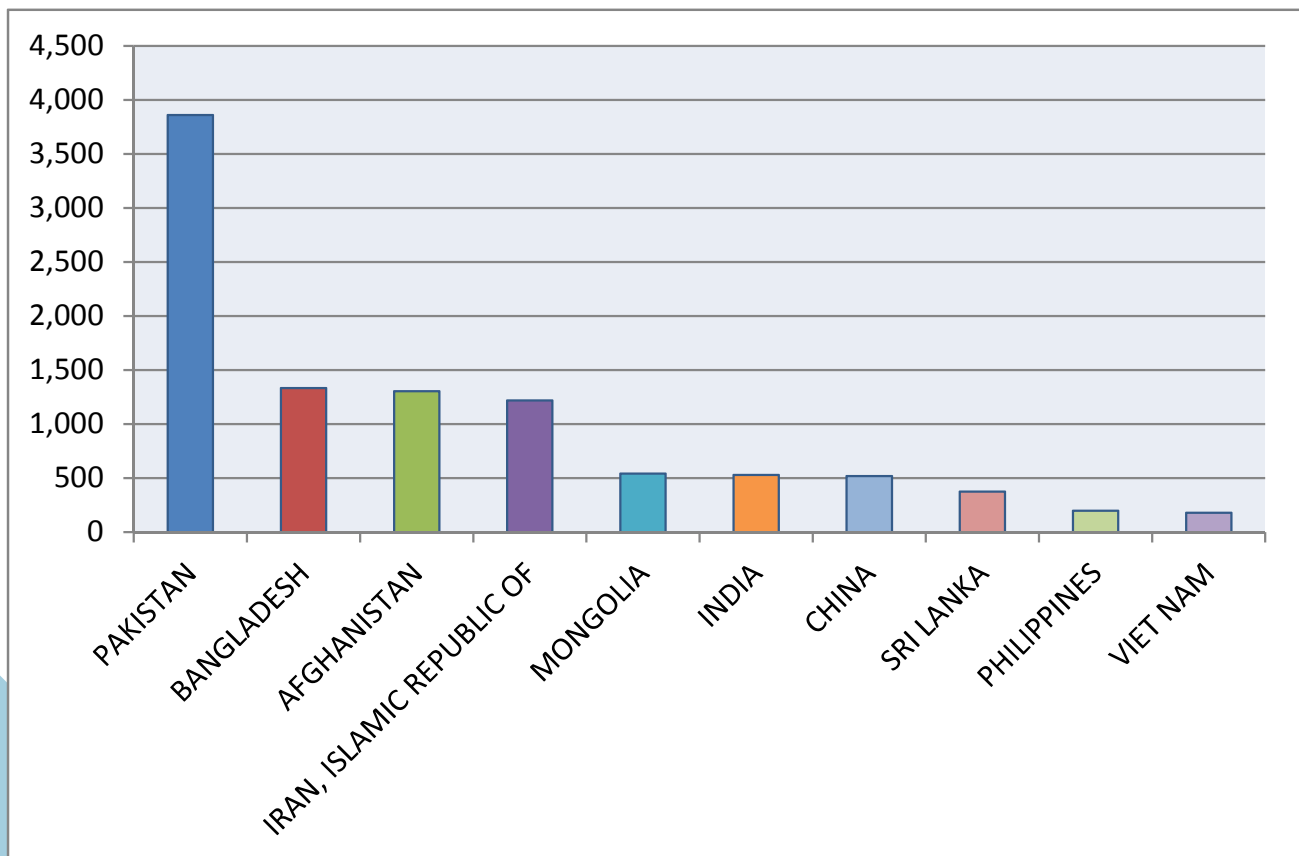
There may however be additional vulnerabilities which do not fall under the above-mentioned categories. A flexible approach towards reintegration assistance allowing for targeting reintegration activities to the migrant profile, his/her specific needs to the local context is thus fundamental to enhance reintegration prospects.

Regions in Focus

Asia and the Pacific

The Asia and the Pacific region is home to more than half the world's population, and is characterized by dynamic and diverse migration patterns. While the region sees significant regular migration many migrants also move through irregular migration channels where migration policies are not sufficiently adapted to the dynamics of labour supply and demand between countries. Some of these irregular flows are also driven by natural disasters, and political instability, and the region continues to host the largest number of asylum-seekers in the world. There are, for example, 2.7 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran alone.³ In this context, IOM AVR activities are an integral component of migration management, and IOM works closely with its government and non-government partners to ensure that projects respond as best as possible to the specific needs of individual migrants and their communities. One such project can be seen in Sri Lanka which is one of the top 10 countries of origin in the region as indicated by the chart below.

Chart 20: Top 10 countries of origin in Asia and the Pacific in 2014



³ See IOM Asia and the Pacific regional profile: www.iom.int/asia-and-pacific.

IOM Project showcase: Sri Lanka

After more than 25 years of conflict ended in 2009, Sri Lanka was left with many families displaced in the North and the East. Coupled with poor economic conditions it has been a major push factor for significant emigration including irregular migration and unfortunate cases of human trafficking. This has created a need for enhanced institutional frameworks for migration management. Thus, IOM along with its partners has supported the government in returning and reintegrating migrant workers, irregular migrants and trafficked persons into their villages of origin. Aside from the individual AVRR assistance, IOM Sri Lanka has endeavored to take a community based approach in 11 different districts to ensure sustainable reintegration as well as the creation of opportunities and dissemination of information to lower the risk of irregular and unsafe (re)migration. The areas selected were highly affected by the previous conflict with many people displaced and many homes and community infrastructure damaged, resulting in losses in livelihood and income generation opportunities. Higher education and training was difficult to achieve in these areas which diminished job opportunities even further.

From June 2013 to December 2014, IOM Sri Lanka ran 16 different community development projects funded by the DIBP with over 3000 beneficiaries, 651 of which were youths who were given vocational training with many of them going on to work in hospitality and heavy machines operations. It constituted an effort to provide reintegration assistance with a positive impact on the community as well as individual returnees. 10 projects focused on providing training and institutional capacity building, while 6 focused on building or renovating physical and economically viable infrastructure. This construction included a food production centre in Kovilvayal which now supports 13 women's groups in producing and selling food-based products contributing to the efficiency and the profitability of the women's work in the village.



Balanced - community development



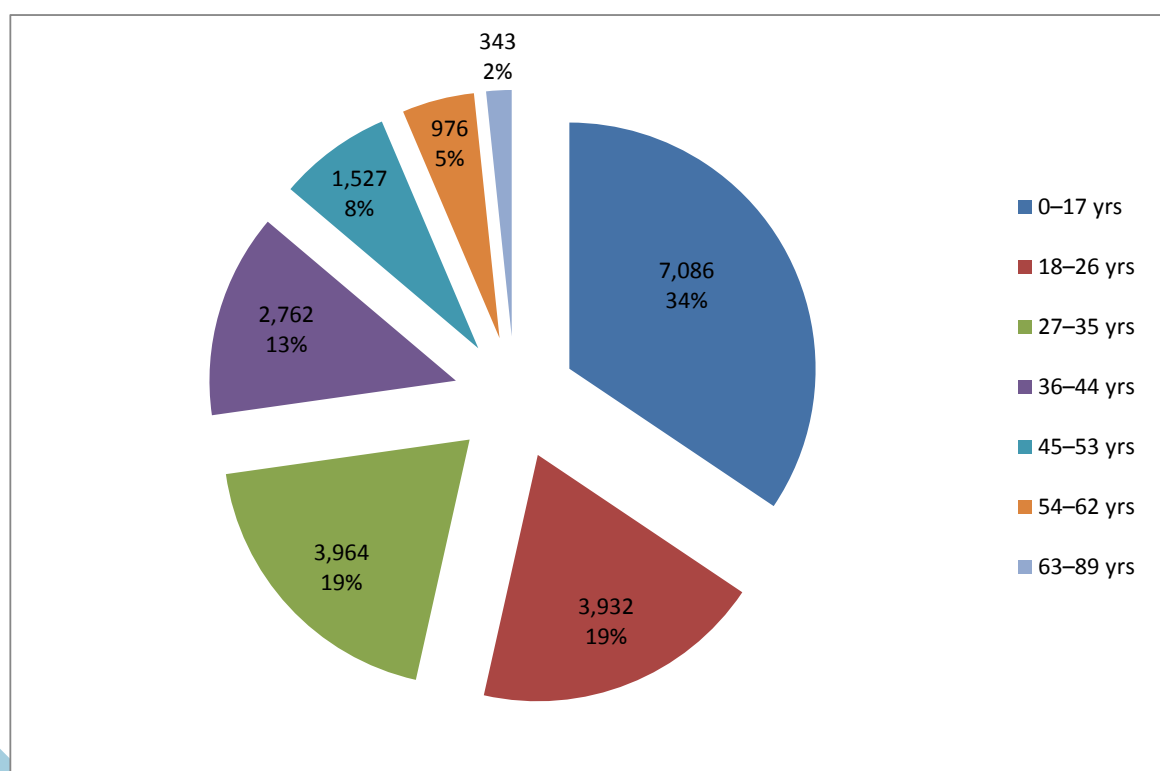
Palmyra based production and selling centre in Mullative District in Northern Sri Lanka.

South East Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (SEE/EECA)

The majority of the countries within the SEE/EECA region are at the crossroads of significant mixed migratory movements. Migrants from within, and transiting through, the region are often desperate to reach their final destination (usually the EU), and, in the absence of regular migration routes open to them, are particularly vulnerable to the crimes of trafficking in human beings, migrant smuggling, and exploitation in a broader sense. Consequently, a wide range of people on the move are in need of special protection and assistance including separated and unaccompanied migrant children (UMC).

In this context, providing options for a voluntary, safe and a more dignified return when migrants do not have the option of lawful stay is an integral component of migration management for the SEE/EECA countries, with the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration programming acquiring increasing importance in the region. Traditionally, many SEE/EECA states are countries of origin for migrants travelling to the EU, Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkey and states have extensive experience in assisting returning migrants reintegrate into their home communities. Specifically, in recent years IOM has been paying greater attention to addressing the rising numbers of unaccompanied migrant children as minors make up almost 40% of returnees to the region.

Chart 21: Breakdown of AVRR returnees to SEE/EECA by age group in 2014



AVRR assistance in both countries of destination and origin needs to be complementary and mutually supportive. Assessing the needs of returnees and tailoring respective reintegration measures is a challenge that requires cooperation among all stakeholders involved. In administering AVRR programmes, ensuring minimum standards in terms of reintegration assistance, whilst also recognizing innovative regional approaches should be continuously fostered.

IOM Project showcase: Albania

A good example for this joint approach is Albania which faces decreasing emigration and increasing return migration after the financial crisis. An IOM Tirana study revealed in 2008 that Albanians were returning because of the unemployment in destination countries like Italy, Greece, Norway and Belgium. When it also showed that more than 80% of returnees sampled did not receive assistance upon return impeding their reintegration into Albanian society, it was clear that important changes had to be made in the AVRR framework within Albania and in its partnerships with host countries.

By 2010 the government of Albania had approved its Reintegration Strategy for Returning Albanian Citizens with the support of IOM in assessing the nation's capacity for training the returnees. Strong reintegration and monitoring mechanisms have also been built between IOM Tirana and IOM offices in Oslo, Rome and Brussels. IOM Tirana has been collaborating with IOM Oslo as well as Albanian NGO "Different & Equal" on its Vulnerable Groups project since July 1, 2012. For example, it is through this programme that Gëzim⁴, an unaccompanied minor (turning 18 during the assistance period) returning to Albania from Norway in March 2014 was able to alleviate his family's constrained financial situation by taking over and successfully running an internet café. As a receiving mission IOM Tirana collects information on the return experiences, the process of the returnee's reintegration and how/if the reintegration support assisted in re-establishing a life in Albania. Monitoring reports are conducted periodically between 6 to 12 months after arrival and are carried out in person or by phone when distance/other commitments do not allow for visiting. These reports also include information on challenges in providing reintegration assistance and are shared with the IOM Oslo mission on a regular basis thus allowing the missions to respond to project gaps and further strengthening future AVRR projects.



Sustainable – partnerships



Family tracing and assessment interviews in Tirana.



Family tracing and assessment interviews in Tirana.

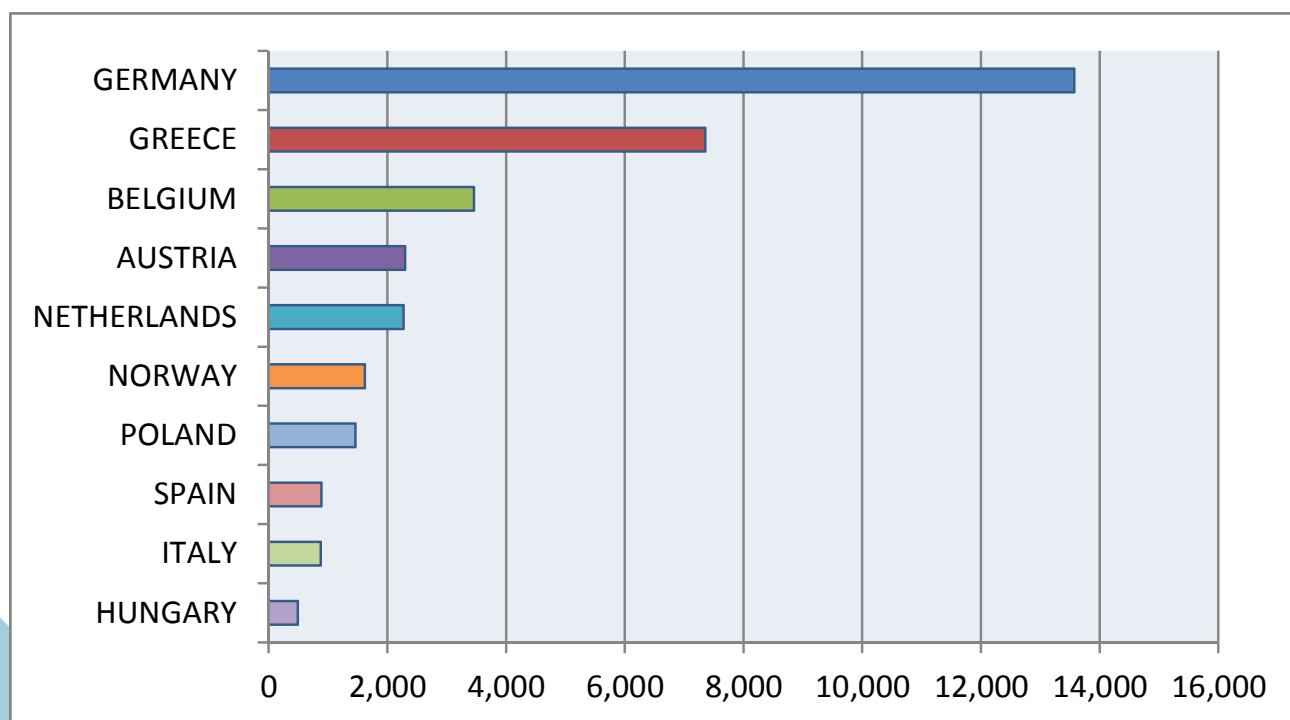
⁴ Name changed.

European Economic Area

Migration challenges in Europe have reached a scale and complexity that can only be addressed by member countries' concerted and common action. The pressures on immigration and asylum systems, responding to the needs of migrants in an irregular situation, and the memory of the tragic events of October 2013 in the waters between Libya, Malta and Italy, continue to draw renewed attention to the plight of migrants – including refugees, asylum-seekers, trafficked persons, and unaccompanied children – as they attempt to make their way to Europe. These complex migration flows continue to place significant pressure on the response capacities of Member States at the EU's southern border with regard to search and rescue at sea, reception, processing asylum claims, responding to the needs of vulnerable groups, and addressing irregular migration through, *inter alia*, assisted voluntary return and reintegration programmes.

Activities related to Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration are by far the most predominant area of joint work between EU Member States and IOM missions in the region. With 90 AVRR programmes in the region, in 2014 IOM assisted 36,800 migrants to return from the EU and Norway and Switzerland, with Germany (13,574), Greece (7,120), Belgium (3,459), Netherlands (2,269) and Austria (2,299) featuring among the top 5 returning countries.

Chart 22: Top 10 host countries in the EEA in 2014



There is a need for harmonization of Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) practices in the EU as well as of more tailored reintegration assistance to enhance the sustainability of returns to these countries, based on a) the individual needs of each migrant and b) on the conditions in the respective countries of origin. Regional reintegration strategies targeting specific countries of origin may help to address this. IOM will thus be implementing two regional projects, in Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia and Nigeria.

IOM Project showcase: Nigeria

Nigeria has had a stable yet modest number of returns from Europe over the years. However, through evaluations of the return and reintegration programme, IOM has noted the need for increasingly tailored reintegration packages to suit the various returnee profiles (particularly the vulnerable groups). Furthermore, the varied reintegration packages offered and the high cost of living in Nigeria present significant challenges to sustainable and consistent reintegration activities. The “Strengthening the delivery of reintegration assistance to returning Nigerian migrants from Europe under the auspices of AVRR programmes” project therefore supports national AVRR programmes by providing additional grants to about 450 returnees mainly from Austria, Italy, Malta, Ireland, Germany and Greece. Funded by the EU, the project was launched in October 2014 and IOM seeks to touch on 4 other milestones by 2016. Firstly, engaging stakeholders in Nigeria to offer more income-generating activities (especially for vulnerable groups) will result in an informational booklet mapping of employment services, institutional capacity as well as market gaps. Secondly, the project plans to launch an information campaign on reintegration geared towards to the Nigerian diaspora, leading to more engagement in the return process and testimonials of past beneficiaries. The third milestone involves the provision of training on the formalities and technical needs of business startup. Finally, IOM will work with local Nigerian actors to strengthen the procedures for assisting the most vulnerable returnees by developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), performance indicators of quality of reintegration, risk assessment instruments as well as monitoring and evaluation tools.

Morocco, Tunisia and Senegal feature among the top 10 Countries of Origin from the African continent and returns under national AVRR programmes implemented by IOM to these three countries have been relatively constant over the last few years, with countries such as Greece, Italy, and Belgium featuring amongst regular sending countries. Based on the figures, the “Enhancing the sustainability of reintegration schemes for migrants returning to Morocco, Tunisia and Senegal from the European Union” project aims to assist an additional 250 migrants on top of the existing 617 who are being assisted under the national AVRR programmes. After negotiations were finalized in 2014, the project was launched in January 2015 to be managed by IOM Rome and also funded by the EU. In addition to similar objectives as the Nigeria AVRR Project, it also includes a more interregional aspect. IOM will enhance more coordination amongst stakeholders by harmonizing surveys and SOPs (specifically for monitoring) in all countries involved. The project will aim at deepening cross country cooperation in pre-departure counselling and a technical meeting will take place in Brussels to discuss the lessons learnt from all the missions involved.

Both projects will last 18 months and will serve as a means of testing regional reintegration approaches.

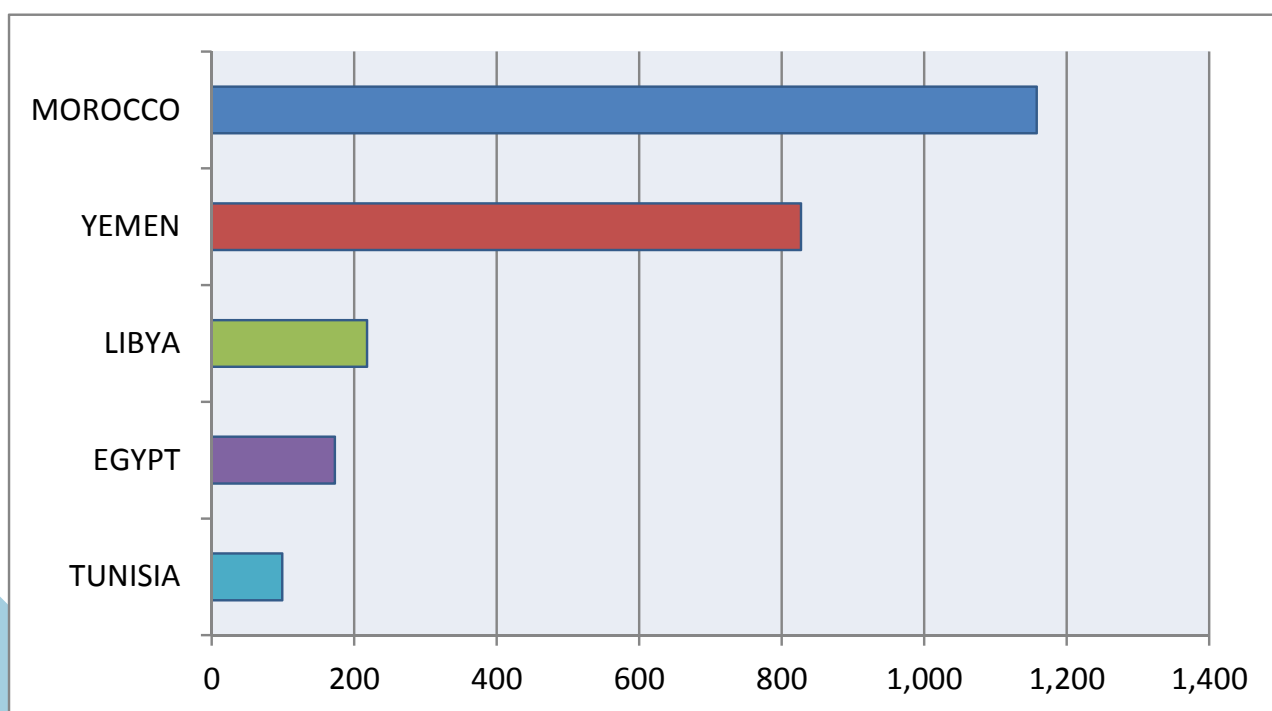


Innovative – Regional cooperation

Middle East and North Africa

In recent years, North Africa has increasingly become one of the main transit regions for migrants attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea to reach Europe. Libya specifically continues to represent a critical departure point for migrants. Previously a country of transit and destination, many migrant workers are seeking to leave the country due to continued insecurity in Libya. Others end up stranded in transit unable to return home or continue on, especially if they are irregular migrants. Generally IOM's AVRR programmes in such situations need to be broad based and involve local and national actors in response to the needs of the migrants. Thanks to previous IOM advocacy, Libya implemented a start-up AVRR programme in 2006 alongside several EU-funded programmes led by IOM. AVRR services were unfortunately interrupted by the Arab Spring of 2011 and despite IOM being able to resume AVRR in 2013, voluntary returns are again impacted by a second wave of insecurity in 2014–2015. Many migrants are subject to indefinite detention or deportation and discrimination and create additional competition for low-skilled work. It is therefore essential that assistance options remain available for migrants stranded in Libya, covering conflict and stabilization periods within the country.

Chart 23: Top 5 Host countries in MENA in 2014



IOM Project showcase: North Africa

The Regional Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Program for Stranded Migrants in Libya (RAVL) is an AVRR programme implemented by IOM Libya between February 2012 and May 2014. It aimed at resuming AVRR activities to answer a pressing demand from stranded migrants, often kept in detention centres. This EU-funded project aimed to support the return of 790 stranded migrants in Libya and the reintegration of 571 returnees in 17 countries of origin (generally in West and East Africa but also South Asia). Under this programme, IOM provided beneficiaries with assistance to return to their location of origin within their home country (pocket money for the travel and airport assistance), along with financial assistance (in-kind) to support their reintegration (€800). This money could be used by migrants to fund medical assistance, training or to set up micro-businesses. IOM offices in countries of origin were in charge of the reintegration process, with technical and managerial oversight by IOM Libya, the project management site and, where needed, the Regional Migrant Assistance Specialist in IOM Regional Office MENA in Cairo.

Considering the importance of measuring results, the EU and IOM set aside funding for an external evaluation⁵ of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, outcomes and sustainability of RAVL as well as its tools and databases. IOM Libya commissioned Altai Consulting to measure the success of the project and to inform planning for future AVRR programmes in the region. It was found that IOM staff in both sending and receiving missions were fully engaged in the programme and able to provide full assistance to the returnees, but were hampered by a lack of resources and limited reintegration grants. While the effect of the reintegration programme was determined as positive in most cases, additional human and financial resources would have been necessary to deliver longer and more in-depth reintegration assistance. Recommendations included the establishment of transit centres for better psychological support in pre-departure and post arrival as well as increased information sharing between IOM sending and receiving missions and will be considered as more plans are made for AVRR activities in the region.

At the time of writing, due to the security context in Libya, IOM is no longer implementing AVRR services but continues to provide repatriation to cases in need. IOM will continue to assess when AVRR programming can resume and continues to offer AVRR for migrants stranded in other countries across North Africa



Measurable – monitoring and evaluation



⁵ If you would like a softcopy of the RAVL evaluation, please contact IOM.

Central and North America and the Caribbean

Central America, North America and the Caribbean make up what is arguably the principal region of origin, transit, destination and return of migrants in the world. This region includes: Mexico the country of origin for the world's largest number of emigrants, Mesoamerica the corridor of the largest flow of migrants in transit worldwide and the United States the country of destination of the largest number of immigrants in the world. In addition, many countries of the region are home to what is perhaps the world's greatest flow of returning migrants proportional to their total populations. This region has been shaped by migration. While migration has contributed significantly to the region's development, every day many migrants suffer abuse, discrimination, violence, exploitation, crime and even severe human rights violations.

Many of the migrants who traverse these subregions have an irregular status and are frequently in highly vulnerable conditions. This vulnerability, along with increased levels of insecurity and violence in these subregions, places migrants at a high risk of being exploited, abused, kidnapped, smuggled and trafficked.

AVRR activities have been a priority in the region for many years now. Most important countries of origin both in Central America and the Caribbean receive returning migrants under the auspice of IOM AVRR programmes in Europe and Canada. In 2012, with the support of IOM, all Member States of the Regional Conference on Migration approved a document titled "Guidelines to Design National Public Policies on Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration". IOM is currently supporting governments at the national level to build public policies to support their returned citizens.

IOM Project Showcase: Canada

The Canada Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (CAVRR) was launched in 2012 as a pilot in the framework of a larger refugee reform. The programme was open to unsuccessful refugee claimants in and around the Greater Toronto Area and was administered through a partnership between IOM and the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA). The programme continued its activities in 2014, providing assistance to 1244 migrants. The top five countries of return were Hungary, Colombia, Croatia, Slovakia and the Czech Republic.

COMPLEMENTARY

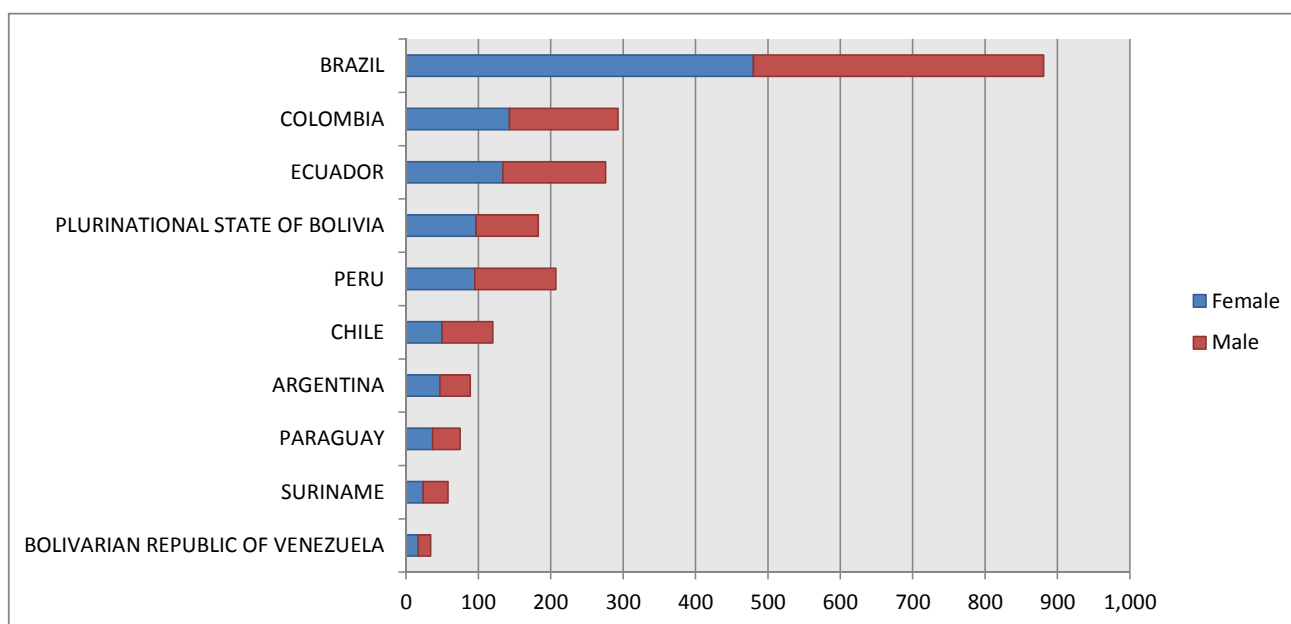


Complementary – public policies
for reintegration

South America

South America has seen important changes in its migration context during the past decade, with increased urbanization and feminization of migration flows, as well as increasing movements to the Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay). South America is a region where the migration context is complex and diverse, with countries of origin, destination and transit. Argentina, Brazil and Chile currently attract the most significant numbers of regional migrants, many of whom are labour migrants from Andean countries (Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) and Paraguay. Emigration of South American nationals to North America (United States and Canada) and Europe (mainly, Spain and Italy) has a long history in the region. The global economic crisis that began in 2008 as well as increased opportunities in some South American countries has contributed to a reduction in emigration to North America and Europe and an increase in return migration. IOM therefore contributes to the national mechanisms for assisted voluntary return and reintegration of migrants who wish to return home, including irregular and stranded migrants as well as those with various vulnerabilities.

Chart 24: Top 10 countries of origin in South America and the gender breakdown in AVRR beneficiaries in 2014



IOM Project Showcase: Paraguay

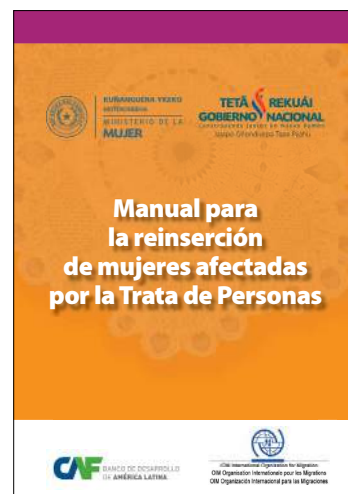
Located in the heart of Latin America, Paraguay is working to reduce the levels and consequences of human trafficking faced by its citizens as well as by migrants in transit. In the US Department of State's 2014 Trafficking in Person's report, Paraguay is ranked as Tier 2, which means its government is making serious efforts to achieve full compliance with US TVPA (Trafficking Victims Protection Act) minimum standards. According to this report, Paraguay is mainly a source country for trafficked persons to countries in the region such as Argentina, Brazil, Plurinational State of Bolivia, and Uruguay as well as in Europe such as Spain, Italy and Greece. Most frequently, the victims are women and adolescents (with more and more cases involving transgender people).

IOM has therefore taken an active role in the fight against human trafficking and in supporting trafficked persons to piece their lives together afterwards. In collaboration with governmental and non-governmental partners, IOM Paraguay provides AVRR assistance and is actively involved in reintegrating trafficked persons back into their communities. This includes job placement services, advice to support small businesses, and financial assistance. Beneficiaries of the various programmes that IOM Paraguay carries implements with other IOM missions have gone on to open hair salons, bazaars, small shops and fast food restaurants.

On a political scale too, IOM plays a vital role in building counter-trafficking policy through extensive collaboration with local and regional governmental and non-governmental actors. With funding from the Paraguayan Ministry of Women's Affairs, they implemented the "Consolidation of institutional mechanisms for the attention, prevention, protection and reintegration of women" project. In October 2014, IOM along with the Ministry of Women in Paraguay and the Andean Development Corporation released the ***Manual for the reintegration of women victims of human trafficking***. The manual acts as a strategic guide for all professionals supporting AVRR of trafficked persons. It stresses the connection between the identification of VoTs and catering to their immediate and longer term needs for sustainable reintegration.



Balanced – targeted assistance to vulnerable groups



Knowledge management pilot project in South America



Measurable – good practices and lessons learnt

On 4 and 5 November 2014, the Regional IOM Office for South America organized a “Workshop on Reintegration” as part of the IOM knowledge management pilot project in South America.

The reintegration of migrants once they have returned home is a key component in assisted voluntary return and reintegration. However, reintegration is extremely complex, and programmes often face limitations in terms of budget and time that impact the delivery of comprehensive support to the migrants, as well as the ability to measure success and sustainability.

The South American Knowledge Management Pilot Project on Reintegration thus aims to document the vast experience of the Organization in the reintegration of migrants including lessons learned and best practices, as well as to fill the knowledge gaps in this area through the development of a results-based model of the reintegration process. For this purpose, a Working Group was formed in 2014, made up of participants from missions in South America with ample experience in reintegration in the region. The process was informed by a consultative exercise where IOM staff from origin countries in the region determined key elements of the scope of the proposed model. The working group will continue its work throughout 2015.

South and Eastern Africa

The nature of migration in East Africa and the Horn of Africa region is complex, with countries in the region simultaneously hosting and assisting internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, victims of trafficking and labour migrants. The region experiences mixed migration flows originating from or transiting within East Africa or the Horn of Africa. These flows, which include refugees, asylum-seekers, displaced persons, and migrants pursuing family reunification, education, or employment, place a strain on governments in the region as they struggle to cope with the large number of migrants crossing their borders and moving through their countries. The children, men, and women making up these migrant flows frequently resort to unsafe modes of transportation and smuggling networks during their journey, exposing themselves to injury, violence, detention, exploitation and abuse. This complex situation has forced IOM missions in the region to employ increasingly innovative and collaborative projects in assisting migrants who would like to return home.

IOM Project Showcase: Tanzania



Measurable – good practices and lessons learnt

The United Republic of Tanzania borders eight countries with different levels of economic and political stability and has experienced mixed migration flows for decades. These include Ethiopians and Somalis from the northern and eastern borders of Kenya and Uganda and from the western borders with Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Migrants also enter from the southern borders, Mozambique and Malawi. Therefore, it has been important to prioritise assistance to stranded and irregular migrants in the country. IOM has been working with the Government of The United Republic of the United Republic of Tanzania to more effectively manage the mixed migration flows that the country faces by taking an approach that would meet national priorities and respect humanitarian principles and due process.

32

With funding from the Government of Japan, in 2014 IOM Dar es Salaam started the implementation of the **“Voluntary Return Assistance to Migrants in Tanzania”** 9-month project. Its purpose was to provide direct AVRR assistance as a humane alternative to deportation to the most vulnerable migrants and to work on capacity-building with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to better handle mixed migration flows and return migration. The project also aimed to facilitate dialogue between four origin, transit and destination countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania) to create opportunities for coordination and collaboration on regional and national migration challenges.

In 2014, the project provided AVRR to 196 migrants, including disbursement of reintegration cash grants, family tracing and reunification for UMCs and transport to their villages. This operation also benefited from funding from the US Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migrants (PRM) under the ***“Addressing Irregular Migration Flows in Southern Africa”*** project.

The cooperation with local government actors in the receiving country was complemented by AVRR training for migration professionals in an effort to enhance institutional capacity. In August 2014, IOM in cooperation with the African Capacity Building Centre (ACBC) and the Tanzania Regional Immigration Training Academy (TRITA) carried out a workshop in humanitarian migration management for 80 Tanzanian immigration officers. During the workshop, IOM provided special training on mixed migration flows in the United Republic of Tanzania, legal frameworks and best practices in handling counter-trafficking and vulnerable cases to ensure a comprehensive response.



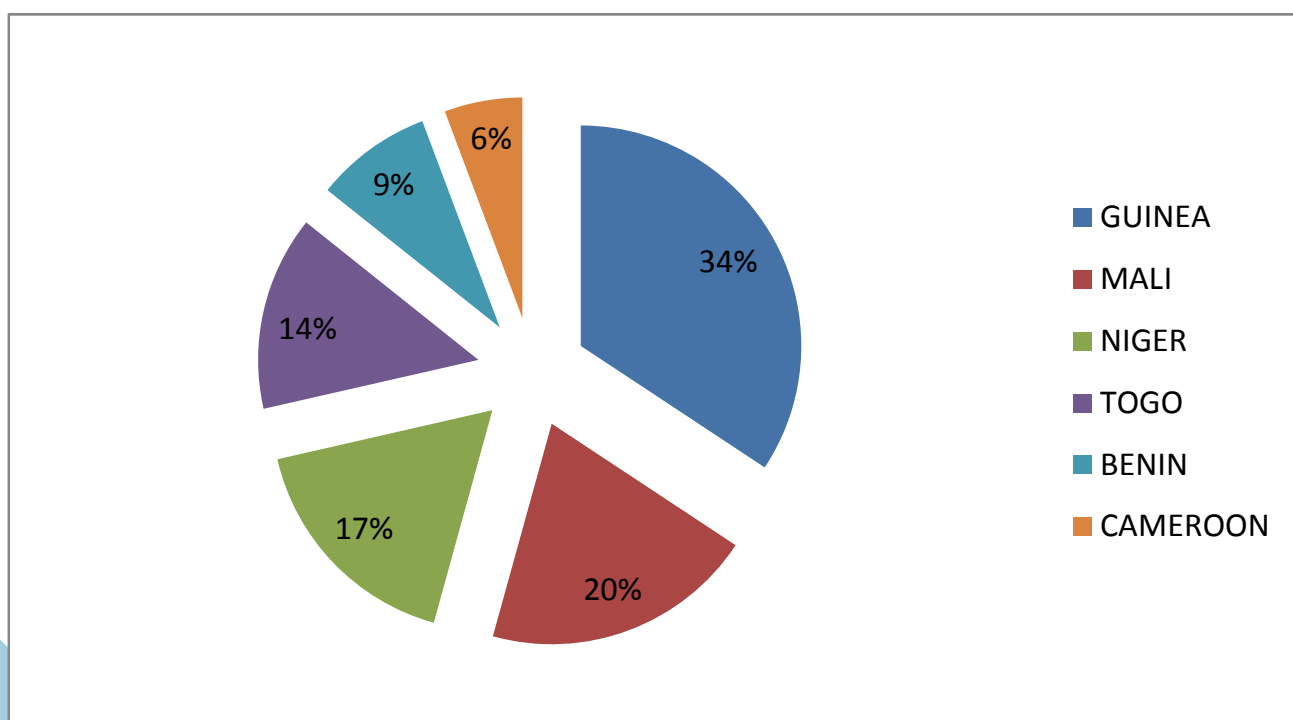
Group of Ethiopian Returnees awaiting their departure at Dar es Salaam Airport with IOM and immigration staff

West and Central Africa

West and Central Africa has strong migratory vocation, with extremely relevant migration flows within and outside of the Region. Such flows are characterized by a high level of informality and typically present circular dynamics linked to seasonal work schemes. During their journey, migrants can face different challenges that severely increase their level of vulnerability and expose them to possible exploitative and abusive episodes. This is even more evident for specific groups such as Unaccompanied Migrant Children, women, single mothers, etc. Moreover beneficiaries move within the so called mixed migration flows. In this context, the usual distinction between transit and destination countries becomes extremely blurry and this imposes the need to adapt existing assistance tools to the specificity of each case and the also traditional IOM tools –such as AVRR- have to reflect such need.

One of the aspects that still require a more focused intervention is the protection and assistance to migrants moving within the Region: very often in fact they find themselves in dire straight and the assistance that IOM can provide is very often relying on the availability of emergency funds that do not allow for a more structured, long term response.

Chart 25: The major host countries for AVRR beneficiaries in West and Central Africa in 2014



IOM Project Showcase: West Africa

Since 2012, IOM Ghana, funded by the Government of Canada has partnered with West African governmental actors, NGOs and UNHCR to assist the governments in dealing with the irregular and stranded migrants in its borders. In large part, this has involved return and reintegration assistance from the West African region to Sri Lanka. The main activities include: 1) migrant screening and humanitarian support, 2) direct assistance, 3) enhance international cooperation with third country authorities and increased capacity-building in the area of counter-smuggling and migration management within select countries (Benin, Guinea, and Togo) and 4) evidenced-based research on safe migration and information campaign in Sri Lanka on the dangers of irregular migration.

IOM also worked with governments in sending countries to determine the beneficiaries' fitness to travel, procure their travel documents, organize and assist in departure. On arrival, the receiving IOM missions provided reception, travel assistance to village of destination, overnight accommodation and a small allowance in case of emergencies. Reintegration assistance involved micro-business development, vocational training, education, business skills development as well as medical and legal assistance. In particular, the project refines its mandate of capacity-building in West African governments and running information campaigns against irregular migration. By offering its support to the relevant governments and holding regular meetings for information sharing, IOM is establishing solid partnerships. The office also carries out several initiatives on counter smuggling to increase capacity-building among relevant authorities and to raise awareness on the risks and realities involved in irregular migration.



Sustainable – capacity-building of governmental actors



A beneficiary starting a business as a barber.

Annex

Host countries/territories for AVRR 2011–2014

Host Country/Territory	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Afghanistan		17	-	-	17
Albania	2		-	-	2
Argentina			2	3	5
Australia	478	428	699	800	2,405
Austria	2,880	2,601	2,896	2,299	10,676
Belarus	88		-	-	88
Belgium	3,358	4,694	4,388	3,459	15,899
Benin		200	9	3	212
Bosnia and Herzegovina	164		-	-	164
Bulgaria	67	51	147	330	595
Cambodia			8	3	11
Cameroon			5	2	7
Canada		862	2,024	1,244	4,130
China			1	-	1
Costa Rica		93	-	2	95
Czech Republic	202	223	146	173	744
Denmark	64	66	219	110	459
Dominican Republic	1,209		-	1	1,210
Ecuador			-	2	2
Egypt	54	296	185	173	708
El Salvador			-	2	2
Estonia	8	29	17	23	77
Finland	304	327	342	318	1,291
France		6	3	8	17
Georgia		4	-	-	4
Germany	6,319	7,546	10,251	13,574	37,690
Ghana		17	10	-	27
Greece	760	7,290	9,325	7,357	24,732
Guatemala			-	2	2
Guinea		102	13	12	127
Honduras			3	-	3
Hong Kong, SAR of China			37	11	48
Hungary	365	414	353	491	1,623
India			-	68	68
Indonesia	297		955	561	1,813
Ireland	402	359	340	188	1,289
Italy	506	848	993	867	3,214
Japan			4	7	11
Jordan			2	5	7
Kenya		543	-	1	544
Korea, Republic of			-	2	2
Lao People's Democratic Republic			-	1	1
Latvia	73	89	82	94	338
Libya		172	847	218	1,237
Lithuania	47	65	43	66	221

Host countries/territories for AVRR 2011–2014

Host Country/Territory	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Luxembourg	101	97	116	186	500
Macau, SAR of China			7	-	7
Malaysia		36	23	11	70
Mali		21	8	7	36
Malta	29	39	55	72	195
Mauritania		1	-	-	1
Mauritius		23	23	-	46
Mexico	1,141	897	17	25	2,080
Moldova	38	73	10	-	121
Mongolia			1	4	5
Morocco	440	89	498	1,158	2,185
Myanmar			1	-	1
Nauru		50	17	46	113
Netherlands	3,473	2,905	2,489	2,269	11,136
Nicaragua	12	13	-	4	29
Nigeria		2	-	-	2
Niger	78		82	6	166
Norway	1,813	1,753	1,899	1,622	7,087
Panama			1	1	2
Papua New Guinea	5	3	177	278	463
Paraguay			4	-	4
Peru			2	3	5
Philippines			-	1	1
Poland	1,149	753	1,949	1,463	5,314
Portugal	594	753	692	412	2,451
Romania	131	312	197	113	753
Russian Federation	12	117	10	-	139
Saint Lucia			-	1	1
Senegal		1	1	-	2
Sierra Leone		6	-	-	6
Slovakia	95	54	50	57	256
Slovenia	11	11	20	16	58
Somalia		990	-	-	990
South Africa	197	247	-	-	444
Spain	823	785	758	889	3,255
Sri Lanka			1	-	1
Sweden	78	98	98	63	337
Switzerland	1,130	2,289	1,655	478	5,552
Tanzania, United Republic of	912		-	589	1,501
Thailand			49	13	62
Timor-Leste		1	-	-	1
Togo		183	2	5	190
Trinidad and Tobago			-	4	4
Tunisia		9	251	99	359
Turkey	200	569	618	495	1,882

Host countries/territories for AVRR 2011–2014

Host Country/Territory	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Ukraine	159	72	21	-	252
United Arab Emirates			7	-	7
United Kingdom	874		-	2	876
Viet Nam			1	-	1
Yemen	128	794	335	827	2,084
Zambia		34	-	-	34
Total	31,270	41,422	46,494	43,699	162,885

Countries/territories of origin for AVRR 2011–2014

Country/Territory of Origin	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Afghanistan	834	2,019	1,624	1,304	5,781
Albania	85	330	326	1,239	1,980
Algeria	118	176	140	41	475
Angola	108	69	69	76	322
Antigua and Barbuda		1	-	1	2
Argentina	123	140	77	89	429
Armenia	504	532	448	435	1,919
Australia		2	24	2	28
Austria	1	1	2	7	11
Azerbaijan	180	220	216	249	865
Bahamas			5	1	6
Bahrain	-	1	-	-	1
Bangladesh	126	1,208	2,000	1,334	4,668
Barbados	-		10	1	11
Belarus	281	269	188	159	897
Belgium	2	5	1	1	9
Belize	2	1	-	1	4
Benin	7	19	73	19	118
Bermuda			4	-	4
Bhutan	2		-	1	3
Bolivia	300	256	225	183	964
Bosnia and Herzegovina	221	500	935	1,511	3,167
Botswana	1	8	12	3	24
Brazil	1,903	1,802	1,418	881	6,004
Bulgaria	76	90	82	75	323
Burkina Faso	21	46	208	91	366
Burundi	103	133	34	29	299
Cambodia	15	30	64	30	139
Cameroon	111	90	159	345	705
Canada		13	67	27	107
Cape Verde	18	19	25	25	87
Central African Republic		1	-	1	2
Chad	16	94	23	15	148
Chile	113	183	169	120	585
China	873	674	657	519	2,723
Colombia	207	346	320	293	1,166
Comoros		5	2	6	13
Congo, Republic of	26	14	26	74	140
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	82	187	109	96	474
Costa Rica	12	9	1	7	29
Côte d'Ivoire	154	81	215	316	766
Croatia	42	76	140	120	378
Cuba	13	9	15	20	57
Czech Republic	7	60	82	64	213
Denmark	8	19	2	3	32
Djibouti	3	1	13	-	17
Dominica			1	-	1
Dominican Republic	71	81	39	34	225

Countries/territories of origin for AVRR 2011–2014

Country/Territory of Origin	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Ecuador	752	780	356	276	2,164
Egypt	93	221	366	501	1,181
El Salvador	19	47	90	79	235
Equatorial Guinea	4	3	1	2	10
Eritrea	11	13	11	13	48
Estonia	8	11	6	9	34
Ethiopia	1,127	1,515	542	1,610	4,794
Fiji	16	10	11	16	53
Finland		1	-	-	1
France	6	11	10	8	35
Gabon	2		-	1	3
Gambia	56	221	300	76	653
Georgia	595	706	1,157	1,874	4,332
Germany	16	22	9	6	53
Ghana	226	324	355	222	1,127
Greece	3	8	7	15	33
Grenada			2	1	3
Guatemala	19	28	28	25	100
Guinea	161	142	244	270	817
Guinea-Bissau	15	55	68	33	171
Guyana	4	1	3	2	10
Haiti	1,211	67	5	1	1,284
Honduras	35	73	95	113	316
Hong Kong, SAR of China	4	4	6	9	23
Hungary	30	347	1,099	517	1,993
India	515	415	604	530	2,064
Indonesia	175	145	184	139	643
Iran, Islamic Republic of	431	550	1,346	1,219	3,546
Iraq	2,667	2,472	1,930	1,280	8,349
Ireland	10	19	15	12	56
Israel	39	33	64	15	151
Italy	26	17	7	21	71
Jamaica	14	17	13	17	61
Japan	2	4	7	2	15
Jordan	51	66	68	99	284
Kazakhstan	58	207	182	147	594
Kenya	53	75	68	48	244
Kiribati			1	-	1
Korea, Republic of	41	16	45	57	159
Kosovo	1,569	1,334	1,542	1,546	5,991
Kuwait	-	1	2	2	5
Kyrgyzstan	80	119	123	81	403
Lao People's Democratic Republic		4	1	2	7
Latvia	2	5	5	16	28
Lebanon	103	95	60	143	401
Liberia	19	15	34	18	86
Libya	27	50	80	82	239

Countries/territories of origin for AVRR 2011–2014

Country/Territory of Origin	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Liechtenstein			-	5	5
Lithuania	12	11	4	15	42
Macedonia, Fm Yug Rep	1,961	1,872	2,526	2,387	8,746
Madagascar	5	9	1	15	30
Malawi	38	3	15	12	68
Malaysia	44	42	20	21	127
Mali	55	32	173	126	386
Malta		1	-	3	4
Mauritania	8	18	35	14	75
Mauritius	77	37	58	31	203
Mexico	20	190	56	45	311
Moldova, Republic of	248	199	213	149	809
Mongolia	632	527	458	541	2,158
Montenegro	26	127	83	174	410
Morocco	135	523	482	416	1,556
Mozambique	12	11	9	7	39
Myanmar	15	48	72	137	272
Namibia	2	2	34	17	55
Nepal	147	202	205	136	690
Netherlands	11	10	8	5	34
New Zealand	2	3	3	2	10
Nicaragua	14	23	25	35	97
Niger	15	48	31	30	124
Nigeria	623	689	914	609	2,835
Norway	5	4	-	14	23
Oman			1	-	1
Pakistan	586	4,324	5,606	3,860	14,376
Palestinian Territory, Occupied.	84	60	41	21	206
Panama	5	7	3	3	18
Papua New Guinea	31	2	2	13	48
Paraguay	74	60	49	75	258
Peru	149	149	183	207	688
Philippines	92	132	244	198	666
Poland	34	65	52	44	195
Portugal	2	3	15	16	36
Puerto Rico			-	1	1
Qatar			-	1	1
Reunion	1		-	-	1
Romania	198	168	140	776	1,282
Russian Federation	2,561	2,607	5,048	4,538	14,754
Rwanda	32	40	35	21	128
Saint Kitts & Nevis			1	-	1
Saint Lucia		13	39	23	75
Saint Vincent & Grenadines			52	12	64
Samoa	1	4	1	1	7
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	16	23	14	7	60
Saudi Arabia	1	4	5	-	10

Countries/territories of origin for AVRR 2011–2014

Country/Territory of Origin	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Senegal	124	201	328	283	936
Serbia	2,921	3,917	3,933	4,570	15,341
Seychelles	1	1	1	-	3
Sierra Leone	25	29	37	23	114
Singapore	3	4	1	11	19
Slovakia	51	141	181	188	561
Slovenia	11	10	-	1	22
Solomon Islands	1	-	-	1	2
Somalia	1	1,005	14	13	1,033
South Africa	48	36	20	38	142
South Sudan	15	120	74	-	209
Spain	14	12	9	21	56
Sri Lanka	205	847	409	374	1,835
Sudan	66	276	161	216	719
Suriname	32	46	56	58	192
Swaziland	-	-	3	2	5
Sweden	8	14	12	10	44
Switzerland	-	5	-	3	8
Syrian Arab Republic	77	13	-	-	90
Taiwan, Republic of China	-	1	-	4	5
Tajikistan	74	45	49	77	245
Tanzania, United Republic of	58	47	50	35	190
Thailand	25	17	24	22	88
Timor-Leste	-	-	1	-	1
Togo	21	26	74	31	152
Tonga	6	-	2	1	9
Trinidad and Tobago	-	8	5	-	13
Tunisia	278	451	609	139	1,477
Turkey	384	371	256	276	1,287
Turkmenistan	18	89	74	4	185
Turks and Caicos	-	3	-	-	3
Uganda	47	62	51	70	230
Ukraine	699	677	789	970	3,135
United Arab Emirates	-	1	8	2	11
United Kingdom	53	41	59	50	203
United States of America	76	137	32	41	286
Uruguay	107	39	42	33	221
Uzbekistan	148	200	159	190	697
Vanuatu	1	-	-	5	6
Venezuela	34	34	45	34	147
Viet Nam	371	215	251	179	1,016
Yemen	11	40	46	29	126
Zambia	20	8	4	4	36
Zimbabwe	90	35	5	12	142
Total	31,134	41,605	46,232	43,786	162,785

Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the principal intergovernmental organization in the field of migration.

IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants. IOM's mandate is to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration; to promote international cooperation on migration issues; to aid in the search for practical solutions to migration problems; and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, be they refugees, displaced persons or other uprooted people. The IOM Constitution gives explicit recognition of the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development as well as respect for the right of freedom of movement of persons.

IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management: migration and development; facilitating migration; regulating migration; and addressing forced migration. Cross-cutting activities include: the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.

IOM works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.

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