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**REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE
ORGANIZATION FOR THE YEAR 1999**

This document is submitted to the Executive Committee at its Ninety-seventh Session in June 2000.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AECI	Spanish Agency of International Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
APC	Asia Pacific Consultations
ATI	Albania Transitional Initiative
CBMMP	Capacity-Building in Migration Management Programme
CDMC	Community Development and Micro-Credit project
CELADE	Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (Latin American Demographic Centre)
CHAT	Transitional Living Community (Honduras)
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIM	Centrum für internationale Migration und Entwicklung (Centre for International Migration and Development (Frankfurt, Germany))
CIMAL	Centro de Información sobre Migraciones en América Latina (Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EU	European Union
FALINTIL	Armed Forces for the National Independence of East Timor
FMS	(Russian) Federation Migration Service
FONAPAZ	Fondo Nacional para la Paz National Fund for Peace (Guatemala)
FOR	Federal Office for Refugees (Switzerland)
FYROM	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GARP	Government Assisted Repatriation Programme
GRPCE	General Return Programme from Central Europe
HEP	Humanitarian Evacuation Programme
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICRS	Information Counselling and Referral Service (Kosovo)
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGO	Intergovernmental Organizations
ILEA	International Law Enforcement Academy
IMIMS	Integrated Migration Information Management System
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
INSTRAW	United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
INTERFET	International Force in East Timor
ISSC	International Social Science Council
IUHEI	Institut universitaire des Hautes Etudes internationales
IVVM	Institute for Public Opinion Research (Czech Republic)
KBP	Association of Broadcasters in the Philippines
KFOR	Kosovo Force

ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

KIAI	Kosovo Information Assistance Initiative
KLA	Kosovo Liberation Army
KPC	Kosovo Protection Corps
KRP	Kosovo Return Programme
KTI	Kosovo Transitional Initiative
LARAP	Latin American Reintegration Assistance Programme
MAI	Malicious Acts Insurance
MERCOSUR	Common Market of the South (Latin America)
MHS	Migration Health Services
MIM	Migration Information Management
MIRCAS	Mobile Information, Referral and Community Assistance Service
MNLF	Moro National Liberation Front
MRC	Migration Resource Centre
MSDP	Migration Sector Development Project (Caucasus)
NANE	Women for women together against violence (Hungary) (NANE Women's Rights Association)
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NSTDA	(Thai) National Science and Technology Development Agency
OUA	Organization of African Unity
OCAM	Central American Commission of National Directors of Migration
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)
ODIHR	Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE)
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PAF	Prototype Analytical Framework
PAREM	Programme d'appui à la réinsertion des ex-combatants dans le nord du Mali (Programme of Reinsertion Support for ex-Combatants in Northern Mali)
PAT	Project Assistance Toolkit
PLACMI	Proyecto Latinoamericano de Cooperación Técnica en Materia Migratoria (Latin American Project of Technical Cooperation in Migration Matters)
PMS	Priority Medical Screening
PRINPOST	Inter-American Programme of Post-Graduate Studies
RAP	Return Assistance Programme
RCM	Regional Conference on Migration
REAG	Reintegration and Emigration for Asylum Seekers from Germany
REAN	Reintegration and Emigration for Asylum Seekers from the Netherlands
RECAM	OCAM Electronic Communications Network
RQAN	Return of Qualified African Nationals
RQN	Return of Qualified Nationals
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDT	Staff Development and Training

ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

SENAMIG	National Service for Migration (Bolivia)
SIATF	Sistema Administrativo Forense
SIE	Sistema de Información Estadística
SIMICA	Information System on International Migration for the Countries of the Andean Community
STEM	Centre for Empirical Research (Czech Republic)
SZOPAD	Special Zone for Peace and Development
TCC	Technical Cooperation Centre
TCDC	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries
TCM	Technical Cooperation on Migration
UKDFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
UNMIK	United Nations Mission in Kosovo
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VARP	Voluntary Assisted Return Programme
VIGI-A	Programme for the design and implementation of the vigilance, prevention and control system of emerging and endemic diseases in Argentina
VS	Virtual Secretariat (of the Puebla Process)
VWU	Viet Nam Women's Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
ZAV	German Central Employment Office

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR THE YEAR 1999

INTRODUCTION

1. During 1999, the Organization admitted as Members the following States: Tunisia, Yemen, Jordan and Latvia. It also granted observer status to Algeria and Cambodia, as well as to the International Migrants Watch Committee, the *Organisation internationale de la Francophonie* and the Organization of African Unity (OAU).
2. Other significant activities and decisions of IOM's Council and subordinate bodies are summarized in this report, as in previous years, to provide a consolidated overview and reference document.
3. The rest of the report is rather different from that of previous years. First of all, it aims to provide a broad survey of significant activities, developments and trends, rather than a blow by blow account of everything the Organization has done. Second, it is organized by Service Area, rather than by geographical region, to reflect the way IOM is now oriented, though the 1999 budget was written by region. Some activities are mentioned in more than one chapter because they cut across more than one Service Area, or form part of our emergency response.
4. Emergencies tested all parts of IOM in 1999. They, and other significant programme developments, served to clarify the focus and skills of the Organization, and to emphasize the importance of flexibility to our ability to serve governments and migrants quickly and cost-effectively. This has led to the proposed adjustments to Headquarters, endorsed by the Council in November, which are being implemented in 2000. 1999 also served to demonstrate the need for adjustments in the Field, which we will be putting into concrete proposals during 2000 for implementation in 2001.
5. 1999 has also been a year in which we have aimed for much greater transparency in our documents for and dealing with all our interlocutors. As I have said, this is not an exhaustive report of what IOM did in 1999, but I hope it will be a useful resource for those interested in what we do. If readers would like more information on any of the programmes, activities or areas mentioned in the report, my staff would be happy to provide it.

THE COUNCIL AND SUBORDINATE BODIES

Subcommittee on Budget and Finance (4 May 1999)¹

6. The Subcommittee on Budget and Finance (SCBF), under the chairmanship of Mr. Vervaeke (Belgium), held its Eightieth Session on 4 May 1999. Items on the agenda included the financial report for the year ended 31 December 1998; examination of the general reclassification of posts in IOM; outstanding contributions to the Administrative part of the Budget; use of surplus in the Administrative part of the Budget; revision of the Programme and Budget for 1999; and assessment scale for 2000.

7. The Subcommittee examined the financial report and recommended that the Executive Committee approve it. The Subcommittee then considered the examination of the general reclassification of posts in IOM. It recommended that the Executive Committee approve the draft resolution requesting the Administration to take account of the conclusions of the report, in particular with regard to improvements, especially the need for transparency, to be brought to reclassification processes, consultations with Member States, consultations with the staff, and the necessary approval by Member States of measures having financial implications. The Subcommittee also invited the Director General to submit, in the framework of informal consultations and the draft Programme and Budget for 2000, the adjustments he deemed appropriate to address problems identified in the report.

8. The Administration presented the status report on outstanding contributions to the Administrative part of the Budget and a discussion ensued. The Subcommittee noted with serious concern that the non-payment of contributions was hampering the work of the Organization and recommended to the Executive Committee that it urge all Member States in arrears to make every effort to pay their outstanding contributions as soon as possible. In particular it urged Member States whose contributions had been outstanding for two or more consecutive years to agree to a satisfactory repayment plan and requested that the matter be followed up by the Chairmen of the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance and the Executive Committee. As to the request by Nicaragua to write off its outstanding contributions in view of its difficult economic situation resulting from hurricane Mitch, the Subcommittee noted that although all speakers had expressed solidarity with Nicaragua, recognizing the difficulties it faced, there was no unanimous opinion on the request. It would therefore be for the Executive Committee to take a decision.

9. Owing to diverging views on the use of surplus in the Administrative part of the Budget, the Subcommittee agreed that a systemic solution would be discussed later. Regarding the use of the 1997 Administrative budget surplus, several delegations recommended that the Executive Committee approve offsetting the 1998 deficit of CHF 333,113 in the Administrative part of the Budget by using the 1997 surplus of CHF 479,550. The balance of CHF 146,437 would remain frozen and its use would be decided later. After examining the revision of the Programme and Budget for 1999, the Subcommittee recommended that the Executive Committee approve it, and appealed to Member States to provide the additional funds required to carry out the operational programmes the Council had approved for 1999. With regard to the proposed adjustment to the

¹ Fully reported in the SCBF report on the Eightieth Session (MC/EX/618 and MC/EX/618/Corr.1).

IOM assessment scale for 2000, the Subcommittee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the recommendation that the scale of assessment for the Administrative part of the Budget for 2000 be adopted and that the governing bodies review the assessment scale for 2001 in May 2000.

Executive Committee (1 June 1999)²

10. The Executive Committee, composed of representatives of Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Paraguay, Peru, Switzerland, Uganda, the United States, Venezuela and Zambia, held its Ninety-sixth Session on 1 June 1999 under the chairmanship of Mr. Bösenbacher (Hungary) and vice-chairmanship of Mr. Rodriguez Cedeño (Venezuela). The agenda included the report on the work of the Organization for the year 1998; financial report for the year ended 31 December 1998; statement by a representative of the Staff Association; use of surplus in the Administrative part of the Budget; revision of the Programme and Budget for 1999; assessment scale for 2000; and an information paper on "Trafficking in migrants: IOM policy and responses".

11. The Executive Committee considered the report on the work of the Organization for 1998 (MC/1975) and the financial report (MC/1974) and adopted Resolution No. 97 (XCVI) on decisions taken by the Executive Committee.

12. After the representative of the Staff Association had delivered the SAC statement, the Chairman of the Executive Committee said that the SAC's cooperation had made possible a useful examination of certain problems within the Organization, leading to a positive outcome which had benefited IOM. A delegate added that Member States had an interest in being kept informed on a permanent basis of any changes or developments that were being planned; informal consultations should always be carried out before final decisions were taken.

13. After a lengthy discussion on the use of the surplus in the Administrative part of the Budget (MC/EX/615), the Executive Committee approved offsetting the 1998 deficit in the Administrative part of the Budget by using the 1997 surplus. It was decided that the balance would remain frozen, and its use decided upon later. It was also decided that a systemic solution on the use of the budgetary surplus would be discussed later and that the Administration should prepare a new proposal and more information on the question for the next session of the SCBF. The Executive Committee then adopted the resolution on the revision of the Programme and Budget for 1999 (Resolution No. 98 (XCVI)).

14. Following a detailed discussion on the assessment scale for 2000 (MC/EX/616), the Executive Committee approved the recommendations in the document: that the scale of assessment for the Administrative part of the Budget for 2000 (Annex II, column 5) be adopted; and that the governing bodies review the assessment scale for 2001 in May 2000.

15. Concerning the examination of the general reclassification of posts in IOM, the Director General said that in future the Administration would ensure that it consulted fully with the membership, formally and informally. The Executive Committee adopted Resolution No. 99 (XCVI) on the general reclassification of posts.

² Fully reported in the summary records (MC/EX/SR/427, 427/Corr.1 and 428) and the report on the Ninety-sixth Session of the Executive Committee (MC/1973).

16. As regards outstanding contributions to the Administrative part of the Budget, the Executive Committee urged Member States in arrears to make every effort to pay their outstanding contributions as soon as possible, and urged Member States whose contributions were outstanding for two or more consecutive years to agree to a satisfactory repayment plan. Concerning the Nicaraguan request on its outstanding contributions, the Executive Committee invited the Director General to keep the governing bodies informed of developments.

17. Regarding the proposed assessment of new Member States, as both the Republic of Tunisia and the Republic of Yemen fell under the minimum rate, their assessments would be established at the current rate of 0.050 per cent. Their applications for membership had been put on the agenda of the special session of the Council, together with requests by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for representation by an observer.

18. The Executive Committee took note of the document on trafficking in migrants (MC/EX/INF/58).

19. On behalf of the Executive Committee, the Chairman warmly thanked Mrs. Escaler and Mr. Wirth, who were both leaving the Organization, for their invaluable contributions to IOM.

Council (Special) Session (3 June 1999)³

20. The Council convened for its Seventy-seventh (Special) Session on 3 June 1999, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jakubowski (Poland). It adopted the agenda including applications for membership and observership, the departure of the Deputy Director General and the election of a new Deputy Director General.

21. The Council adopted Resolutions Nos. 1001 and 1002 (LXXVII) admitting the Republic of Yemen and the Republic of Tunisia as Members of the Organization, and Resolutions Nos. 1003 and 1004 (LXXVII) granting the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Organization of African Unit (OAU) observer status at its meetings.

22. Before proceeding with the election of a Deputy Director General, the Council adopted Resolution No. 1005 (LXXVII) on the departure of the Deputy Director General which expressed its gratitude to her for the invaluable service she had rendered to the Organization and to the cause of migrants, refugees and displaced persons throughout the world. A large number of delegates paid tribute to Mrs Escaler, mentioning in particular her dedication, efficiency, high standards, professionalism, team approach, expertise and diplomatic skills, and her contribution to the Organization, especially in administrative reform and in moving towards gender parity.

23. The Council then proceeded to the election of the new Deputy Director General. Following six rounds of voting by secret ballot, the Council elected Ms. Ndioro Ndiaye, by acclamation, and adopted Resolution No. 1006 (LXXVII). Delegates representing countries from all regions congratulated Ms. Ndiaye on her election.

³ Fully reported in the summary records (MC/C/SR/422 and 423) and the report on the Seventy-seventh (Special) Session of the Council (MC/1968/Rev.1).

Informal information meetings with governments held on 18 January, 25 February, 28 April, 25 May, 29 June, 21 July and 22 October 1999

24. As part of the continuing process of consultations with Member States and, as suggested by the Bureaux of the governing bodies, the Administration invited representatives of Member States to attend informal information meetings on financial, administrative and management issues on the agendas of the IOM governing body meetings in 1999. Agenda items included the update on the work of the six new Service Areas; regional processes; new presentation of the Programme and Budget document; status on evaluation of the general job reclassification exercise; use of surplus in the Administrative part of the Budget; outstanding contributions to the Administrative part of the Budget; examination of the report on the general reclassification of posts in IOM; adjustments to Service Areas; and the Programme and Budget for 2000.

Subcommittee on Budget and Finance (9 November 1999)⁴

25. The Subcommittee on Budget and Finance met for its Eighty-first Session on 9 November 1999. The Subcommittee elected Mr. Jurkovich (Canada) Chairman, Mr. Abdelmoneim Mostafa (Egypt) Vice-Chairman and Mr. Mahasaranond (Thailand) Rapporteur.

26. The Subcommittee adopted the agenda, including items on the summary update on the Programme and Budget for 1999; status report on outstanding contributions to the Administrative part of the Budget; use of surplus in the Administrative part of the Budget; statement by a representative of the Staff Association; Programme and Budget for 2000; and advance Programme and Budget for 2001.

27. The Subcommittee recommended that the Council take note of the document on the summary update on the Programme and Budget for 1999 (MC/1976). It also took note with concern of the current situation regarding the status of outstanding contributions and urged all Members, particularly those with contributions outstanding for two or more consecutive years, to pay their contributions in full, if they had not already done so, or to agree to a repayment plan, making a first payment as soon as possible. As to the use of surplus in the Administrative part of the Budget, the Subcommittee recommended to the Council that further consideration of a systemic solution for the use of budget surpluses should be postponed until the next session of the SCBF, pending further consultations, and that the use of the remaining balance from the 1997 surplus should be discussed separately at the same session, in the light of the Financial Report for 1999.

28. In his statement, the Chairman of the Staff Association Committee expressed the expectations of the staff concerning the need for a comprehensive human resources development policy under which all staff would be treated on an equal basis and clear principles established on career development, transfers and mobility, gender balance, established selection procedures, and security measures for local employees in the Field. Emphasizing the importance of hearing the views of the staff, several delegates endorsed the SAC's views.

⁴ Fully reported in the SCBF report on the Eighty-first Session (MC/1985).

29. The Subcommittee then examined the Programme and Budget for 2000 (MC/1977) and recommended that the Council adopt it. It also took note of the document Migration Initiatives 2000 (MC/INF/241), containing unfunded programme and project priorities. The Subcommittee considered the Advance Programme and Budget for 2001 (MC/1978), recommended that the Council take note of it and invited the Director General to submit the Programme and Budget for 2001 to the Council at its regular session in autumn 2000.

30. Finally, the Subcommittee endorsed the recommendation that, in line with the methodology regularly applied for the assessment of new Members, and on the basis of the United Nations assessment scale, the proposed assessments for the two new Member States, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Latvia, be 0.050 per cent.

Council (30 November-1 December 1999)⁵

31. The Council held its Seventy-eighth Session on 30 November and 1 December 1999 and elected as Chairman, Mr. Molander (Sweden), Vice-Chairman, Mr. Rodríguez-Cuadros (Peru), and Rapporteur, Ms. Bicket (Australia). It adopted Resolutions Nos. 1008 and 1009 (LXXVIII) admitting the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Republic of Latvia and Resolutions Nos. 1010, 1011 and 1012 (LXXVIII) granting the Kingdom of Cambodia, the *Organisation internationale de la Francophonie* and the International Migrants Rights Watch Committee observer status at its meetings.

32. After the opening statements of the Director General and the Deputy Director General (reproduced *in extenso* in summary record MC/C/SR/424, Annexes I and II respectively), and the general debate (MC/C/SR/424, MC/C/SR/425 and MC/C/SR/426), the Council considered and approved the resolutions on the acceptance of the amendments to the Constitution; on IOM involvement in the follow-up to the CIS Conference; on the reports on the Seventy-sixth Session and the Seventy-seventh (Special) Session of the Council; and on the report on the Ninety-sixth Session of the Executive Committee. The Council also considered and took note of the summary update on the Programme and Budget for 1999.

33. The Council adopted Resolution No. 1017 (LXXVIII) approving the Programme and Budget for 2000, took note of the funding requirements in the document Migration Initiatives 2000 and examined the Advance Programme and Budget for 2001. Several delegates made observations on the issue of zero nominal growth and suggested that informal consultations take place on the matter before the next governing body meetings. The Council invited the Director General to submit the Programme and Budget for 2001 to the Council at its regular session in autumn 2000.

34. On the outstanding contributions to the Administrative part of the Budget, the Council took note with concern of the current situation, urged all Members, particularly those with contributions outstanding for two or more consecutive years, to pay their contributions in full, if they had not already done so, or to agree to a repayment plan.

⁵ Fully reported in the summary records (MC/C/SR/424 to 427) and the draft report on the Seventy-eighth Session of the Council (MC/1989).

35. As to the use of surplus in the Administrative part of the Budget, the Council decided that further consideration of a systemic solution for the use of budget surpluses be postponed until the next session of the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance, pending further consultations, and that the use of the remaining balance from the 1997 surplus be discussed separately at the same session, in the light of the Financial Report for 1999.

36. Concerning the statement by the representative of the Staff Association delivered to the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance, the Council emphasized the importance of hearing and taking note of the views of the staff.

37. The following 16 Member States were elected as members of the new Executive Committee for 2000 and 2001: Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Paraguay, Poland, United States of America and Yemen.

38. By Resolution No. 1019 (LXXVIII), the Council decided to hold the Eighty-second Session of the SCBF on 9 and 10 May 2000 in the Palais des Nations, Geneva and invited the Executive Committee to meet at its Ninety-seventh Session on 6 and 7 June 2000. The Eighty-third Session of the SCBF would take place on 30 and 31 October 2000 (Resolution No. 1019 (LXXVIII)) and the next regular session of the Council on 28 and 29 November 2000.

SERVICES

I. MOVEMENT

Introduction

39. 1999 was a year of many challenges. Two large emergencies tested the responsiveness and innovation of movement management. In parallel, exceptional changes in the airline business required adaptation and ingenuity on the part of IOM to retain the market advantages that it negotiates on behalf of its Members.

40. The urgency and size of the emergency movements in 1999 tested IOM's capacity to respond. In three months, IOM evacuated over 60,000 Kosovars from The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM). While the evacuation was still taking place, IOM started implementing returns to Kosovo in July. One month later, IOM became involved also in East Timor. Unprecedented in size and complexity, these two operations involved IOM in logistics including all means of transport by air, sea and land.

Overview of movement activities

41. IOM moved 430,684 persons in 1999, an increase of 70 per cent over the same period in 1998. Of this caseload 145,678 persons were moved by surface. The cumulative total of migrants assisted since 1952 amounted to 10,917,111 at the end of 1999.

42. Activities under emergency programmes (i.e. temporary resettlement and return) significantly increased in 1999 as a result of Kosovo and East Timor movements.

43. The largest caseload of movements in 1999 was for the United States, with 90,997 people moved in a combination of humanitarian evacuation (HEP) and regular resettlement cases (an increase of 16 per cent). The next largest caseload was for Germany with 70,894 persons moved. Movements for Canada also increased by 38.99 per cent (to a total of 19,340) followed by movements for Australia by 12 per cent (total 10,300). Similarly, movements for the Nordic countries tripled in 1999 to a total of 21,244 persons (cf. 7,632 in 1998).

44. During the evacuation from Kosovo and the eventual return, IOM relied heavily on movements by charter. These were necessary because of a lack of commercial carrier services, discontinued as a result of the hostilities.

Overview of movements by programme

45. While the statistics at the end of this report provide an overview of movements from various aspects, they do not provide an overview of the main categories of movements in summary form. The four largest areas of movement activity, with emphasis on the most significant programmes, are described below.

Resettlement and humanitarian evacuation activities

46. Movements under this category continue to be a significant activity of the Organization. Due to the Kosovo crisis, a total of 188,282 persons were accepted under both permanent resettlement and humanitarian evacuation agreements. As a result of the crisis, Europe saw an increase in persons moved of 422 per cent over 1998 (67,887 persons compared with 13,008 in 1998). The largest single intake within Europe, as moved by IOM, was accepted by France (6,368), followed closely by Turkey (5,765), Norway (5,504), Austria (5,115), Germany (4,758), Sweden (4,352), Netherlands (4,072). The four Nordic countries together took in a total of 14,282 persons, compared to 1,543 in 1998.

47. As in previous years, resettlement of all categories (refugees and sponsor prepaid) to North America accounted for the bulk of the caseload. 110,341 persons were resettled in the United States and Canada in 1999, representing an increase of 15.58 per cent over 1998. Canada took 11,798 persons, a 39 per cent increase compared with 1998. Most of this additional caseload was due to the Kosovo Humanitarian Evacuation Programme.

48. The United States showed an overall increase of 10.6 per cent of resettlement cases, reflecting in part a policy decision to increase the intake from Africa and the Middle East almost two-fold to 15,939 (14,605 of these being refugees) compared with 8,107 persons in 1998.

49. Other resettlement countries also increased their intakes from Africa and the Middle East. The Nordic countries took 5,478 persons, Canada 1,882 and Australia 1,244. The principal area of departure was East Africa (8,924 persons), followed by West Africa (4,587).

Repatriation programmes

50. A total of 29,391 persons were moved under repatriation assistance programmes during 1999. As a rule, repatriation programmes are movements of persons who have been accepted as refugees for permanent resettlement by the country of asylum but have indicated their desire to return to their country of origin.

51. The largest single repatriation programme was in South West Asia where IOM repatriated Afghans on behalf of UNHCR from Iran to border exit stations, where they crossed into Afghanistan. 16,471 persons were moved in 1999, twice the caseload of 7,500 originally expected to register for return. The additional movements were those not registered but who requested assistance to return voluntarily.

52. IOM also provided transport assistance to Iraqi Kurdish refugees wishing to return to Iraq from Iran. 5,881 persons were repatriated under the programme. The movements were at the request of UNHCR, which fully covered the costs.

Transportation assistance to experts and scholarship holders

53. In the context of regional cooperation in Latin America, 5,611 scholarship holders (self-payers) were transported (most originating in Bogota), a net decrease of 20.5 per cent over 1998 and significantly lower than the budgeted target of 9,200. Competition for these movements from the private sector has been the main reason for the shortfall.

54. A similar programme for African students studying abroad provides reduced rate transportation to students mainly from Kenya and Zimbabwe. The project is self-financed through reimbursements by the students or their sponsors. Some 448 persons were moved under this programme, about half the expected caseload estimated for 1999. Infrastructure constraints and resource issues reduced IOM's ability to respond to this movement opportunity to the degree anticipated.

55. Over 5,429 experts were moved under cooperative TCDC agreements which exist with a number of Latin American governments and international regional organizations. In part, this activity also includes assistance to scholarship holders undertaking post-graduate training abroad.

Assisted return programmes

56. This activity saw an unprecedented increase over 1998, exceeding for the second year running the numbers moved under resettlement. A total of 206,826 persons were moved under various return programmes in 1999, representing an increase of 100 per cent compared with similar activities performed in 1998 (103,042 persons). Returns from Europe accounted for the bulk of the caseload, with 125,327 persons returned, followed by returns from West Timor to East Timor numbering 70,936 persons.

57. Assisted return was mostly provided to those temporary refugees who agreed to return to their countries of origin in the Balkans, principally Kosovo. 112,392 persons (or 89.67 per cent of assisted returns) fall into this category. Germany returned 49,204 persons (of which 18,443 were to Kosovo and 30,761 to Bosnia and Herzegovina), Switzerland 15,830 and the Nordic countries 6,918.

58. Return to East Timor was primarily from West Timor and other parts of Indonesia with 74,570 persons moved by air, sea and land. An additional caseload of 892 persons was returned from temporary refuge in Australia.

59. In parallel to emergency-generated returns, regular assisted return programmes continued from Europe (4,391) and North America (202). In Europe, Germany maintained a significant caseload with a total of 2,766 individuals returned, mainly to African countries (788 persons).

60. Return programmes from North America (202 persons) were mainly to South and Central America, with the majority to the Andean countries (122 persons) and the Southern Cone (58 persons).

61. At the request of the Governments of Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, IOM continued to support the voluntary return of ethnic minority Tajiks to their former places of residence. 2,261 persons were assisted under this return and reintegration programme. The key to the success of the programme lies in the transit arrangements with Uzbekistan. Due to the inability to secure timely transit registration, the projected target of 3,000 cases was not met.

Emergency programmes

Kosovo Humanitarian Evacuation Programme (HEP)

62. The NATO operation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia began on 24 March 1999. IOM established a minimal operational presence in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 5 April 1999, with the first HEP flight taking place the following day, on 6 April 1999, from Skopje to Turkey.

63. In close cooperation with UNHCR, IOM carried out the electronic registration of Kosovar refugees in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This IOM-designed database became the reference source for delegations from receiving countries to select beneficiaries for temporary refuge. The database fulfilled the dual purpose of documenting the identity of refugees as well as functioning as a booking and information centre. Set up in containers using 25 networked computers, IOM and UNHCR staff worked in concert in 18-hour shifts to accomplish the registration.

64. The evacuation grew rapidly into a major transportation operation. A total of 383 charter flights, involving 13 carriers, moved 65,649 persons to 28 countries with an average of 96 per cent of seats filled per flight. At the peak of the operation, up to 2,500 persons were being selected, booked, informed and transported daily. Although arranging charters for the evacuation was the Organization's most important role, IOM also supported charter flights contracted by governments directly, by providing passenger manifests, ground assistance and transportation for the evacuees.

65. The IOM evacuation services package to points in Europe consisted of a single fare plus service fee of USD 263. The fee included high-level medical services, ground transportation, the cost of the charter and the flight manifest. Towards the end of the evacuation, this fee increased to USD 303 due to the higher cost of transporting evacuees from remote camp-sites.

Kosovo Return Programme (KRP)

66. While evacuation movements were still going on, return movements began in early July. Operations increased rapidly from mid-July, and for July and August ran parallel to the continuing previously scheduled resettlement movements from The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. By 17 December 1999, the last day of Kosovo operations for the year, 69,693 persons had returned to Kosovo using 39 carriers on 631 charter and commercial flights from 31 non-neighbouring host countries.

67. Initial return flights used Skopje Airport; from 2 August 1999, Pristina Airport became operational for humanitarian charter flights. Technical constraints (lack of instrument landing system, runway illumination, etc.) prevented the large-scale use of Pristina Airport, gradually reducing the number of flights per day from four to two as winter approached.

East Timor repatriation

68. The violence that followed the announcement of the vote for East Timor independence resulted in some 250,000 persons (out of a total population of approximately 700,000) fleeing to

safer areas in Indonesia. As the international community stabilized the situation in East Timor with the deployment of the International Force in East Timor (INTERFET), repatriation began.

69. IOM, operating jointly with UNHCR under a Memorandum of Understanding, initiated return movements using large ferries, chartered airplanes and fleets of trucks, reaching an average of 1,400 returns per day. Further return movements were carried out from other places in Indonesia (Jakarta, Flores, Denpasar), as well as from Australia.

70. Returns took place under difficult conditions. Militia interference in the camps resulted in numerous security incidents affecting both staff and returnees. Fortunately, no serious injuries were sustained. Upon reaching East Timor, the returnees were supplied with basic reintegration kits and transported to their village of final destination, a difficult undertaking, given the shortage of suitable vehicles and the state of the roads during the rainy season. Excellent interagency cooperation, especially with UNHCR and INTERFET, in making trucks and helicopters available, was the key to the success of the operation.

71. By 31 December 1999, over 75,000 persons had returned to East Timor through organized repatriation.

Fare agreements

72. Through vigilance to market developments, and access and proximity to key players in the airline business, Field Offices and the Movement Management Department were able to maintain ground gained in previous years by securing and expanding established carrier agreements. The airline business is driven by a number of key indicators such as yield, cost and networks. All three indicators played an important role in 1999. There was a general resurgence in yield (revenue per seat kilometre) as alliances were cemented and carriers capitalized on the benefits of integrated schedules and seamless processing. While in early 1999 oil prices were at an all time low, after production cut-backs took place in the middle of the year, the price of oil began its steady upward climb, forcing carriers to increase fares. Although alliances brought untold benefits to carriers and passengers alike, some agreements could not stand the test of time; the Atlantic Excellence Alliance involving the Swissair Group and Delta folded, jeopardizing IOM agreements, with special impact on Africa. This Alliance has now been replaced by the Qualiflyer Group which includes as major partners American Airlines and the Swissair Group and which has resulted in a new "Qualiflyer" agreement (Swissair, Sabena, TAP, AOM, Crossair with American Airlines) offering more discount and routing flexibility. In addition, a special commercial agreement with Delta was included in order to maintain this longstanding business relationship.

73. A new carrier partnership, between Royal Air Maroc and TWA, has led to a special fares agreement providing IOM with additional flexibility on transatlantic routes, expanding the Organization's capacity, with emphasis on movements from Africa.

74. An improved agreement has been concluded with the Australian national carrier, Qantas, resulting in more competitive fares from Africa and Europe to Australia.

Staff travel

75. Approximately 1,200 staff movements were arranged from Headquarters; savings of some USD 370,000 were made due to the suspension of business class travel for all staff.

Training

76. A workshop for IOM staff was organized in Pretoria with participants from Nairobi, Accra, Addis Ababa, Lusaka, Harare and Pretoria. The aim of the workshop was to ensure that operational staff were able to handle movements in an efficient way, using the latest carrier agreements and processing techniques. Other scheduled training had to be deferred due to the involvement of the Movement Management Department in the emergency programmes.

Statistics

77. The above text focuses on the most important movement activities in 1999, representing the highlights and intense involvement of the Organization and its staff. However, these activities account for only about 50 per cent of IOM's total movement activity. The following tables give a more comprehensive picture of the Organization's movement activities, showing in detail movements by means of transport, geographic distribution, gender and nationality.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1999

- **Table 1: Statistics by gender**

Provides the gender and age group breakdown of migrants assisted by IOM. The table shows that male migrants outnumber female migrants by 9.1 per cent. This contrasts with previous years where gender balance was consistently even and is principally due to selective return of male heads of household prior to returning the rest of the family. This was further increased by the composition of dependent children where boys outnumber girls.

- **Table 2: Movements by main countries of departure**

Highlights movements by the top 25 countries of departure. It also indicates the relevant means of transport.

- **Tables 3 and 3a: Charter flights and movements by sea by programme**

These tables detail the number of migrants transported by charter flights and ships. These numbers are included in the "Air" and "Surface" columns respectively in Table 2.

- **Table 4: Movement statistics by nationality**

Highlights the top 20 nationalities of the migrants assisted by IOM.

- **Table 5: Air transport expenditures according to flag distribution**

199 airlines were used in 1999 (compared to 177 in 1998). Total expenditure reached USD 101.5 million which reflects an increase of USD 32.5 million (47 per cent) compared to 1998.

The table shows the total air transport expenditure by country in US dollars, comparing 1999 expenditures with those of 1998.

- **Table 6: Movements by budgetary subprogramme**

Summarizes IOM movement activity broken down by budgetary region, Regional Office and regional subprogramme (corresponding to the Programme and Budget for 1999, document MC/1946).

- **Tables 7 to 10: Movements by projects under Africa and the Middle East, the Americas, Asia and Oceania, Europe**

These tables detail movement statistics for each programme, subprogramme and project under the respective budgetary region and Regional Office.

- **Table 11: Movements by region of departure and destination**

Summarizes IOM movement activity by geographical region of departure and destination. Mass migration activities are shown separately.

- **Tables 12 to 15: Movements to Africa and the Middle East, the Americas, Asia and Oceania, Europe**

These tables display movement statistics detailed by country of departure and destination. Each table reflects movements to a given geographical region of destination.

- **Tables 16 to 19: Movements from Africa and the Middle East, the Americas, Asia and Oceania, Europe**

These tables display movement statistics detailed by country of departure and destination. Each table reflects movements from a given geographical region, by programme.

- **Table 20: Top 15 departure Missions**

Highlights IOM Missions which were most active in terms of number of movements. Arrangements for the movement of over 25,000 persons made through the Headquarters-based Migrant Service Agents unit (MSA) are not shown in the table.

Table 1: Statistics by gender

Age Group	Gender			Total
	Female	Male	No data	
0 - 9	22 993	25 228		48 221
10 - 19	21 976	24 652		46 628
20 - 29	22 175	23 504		45 679
30 - 39	19 604	22 230		41 834
40 - 49	10 616	12 491		23 107
50 - 59	5 354	5 447		10 801
60 - 69	3 352	2 832		6 184
70 - 79	1 377	988		2 365
80 - 89	302	171		473
> 90	85	81		166
Unknown			205 226	205 226
Grand Total	107 834	117 624	205 226	430 684

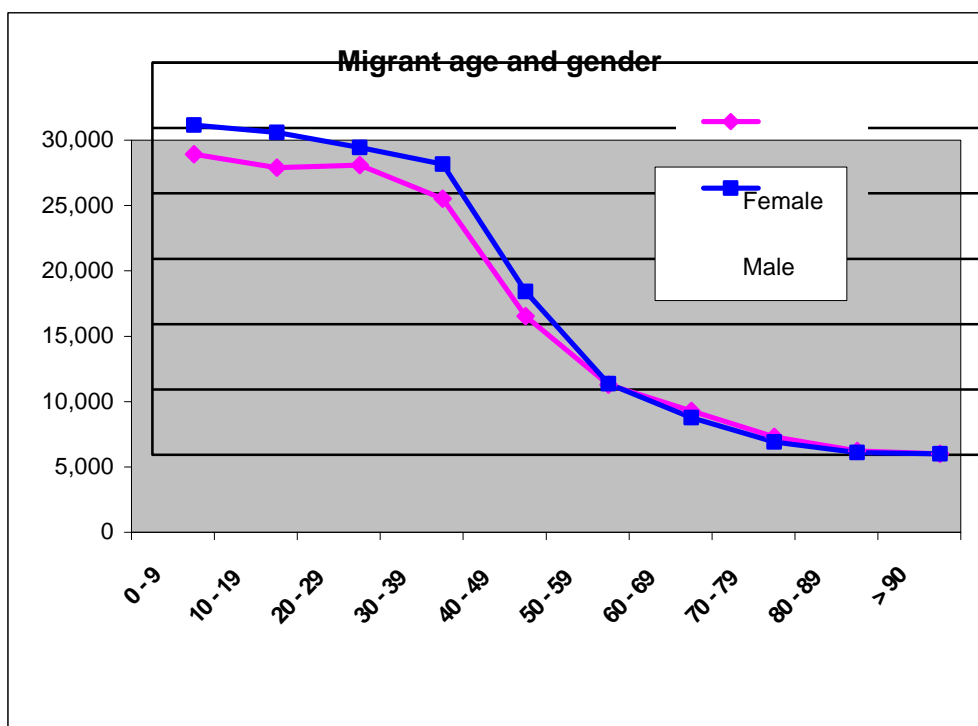


Table 2: Movements by main countries of departure

Countries of departure	Travel mode				Total
	Air	Combined	Self-arranged	Surface	
Albania	745	865		7 395	9 005
Argentina	6 404	49			6 453
Australia	4 327	199			4 526
Austria	5 538	1			5 539
Bosnia and Herzegovina	411	534		3 003	3 948
Colombia	3 569	59			3 628
Croatia	6 674	4 131		3 216	14 021
Cuba	87	2 873			2 960
Egypt	3 048	11			3 059
Germany	41 737	1		29 240	70 978
Indonesia	11 833	2		62 808	74 643
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	611	51		22 352	23 014
Kenya	9 136	102		16	9 254
Macedonia, FYR of	66 268	754		13 666	80 688
Netherlands	3 715	312			4 027
Norway	3 995	8			4 003
Pakistan	2 806	1 039			3 845
Russian Federation	4 348	122	4 021		8 491
Switzerland	16 373	59			16 432
Syrian Arab Republic	3 351	305			3 656
Turkey	4 707	459			5 166
Ukraine	7 113	20	1 717		8 850
United States	3 402	31			3 433
Viet Nam	10 357	754			11 111
Yugoslavia, FR	3 980	666		995	5 641
All other countries (125)	39 821	1 505		2 987	44 313
Grand Total	264 356	14 912	5 738	145 678	430 684

Table 3: Charter flights by programme

Programme	Flight	Total migrants
Kosovo Emergency Evacuation	383	65 649
Kosovo Humanitarian Return	455	63 761
Timor Return Operation	92	12 604
Resettlement from Africa to USA	4	1 801
Operation out of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	984
Former Yugoslavia ex Timisoara	3	1 235
Total	941	146 034

Table 3a: Movements by sea by programme

Programme	Number of ferries	Total migrants
Return Transportation from West Timor to East Timor	51	28 875
Voluntary Return and Reintegration from Italy to the Balkans	78	405
Total	129	29 280

Table 4: Movement statistics by nationality

Nationalities	Migrants
Yugoslav, FR *	164 143
East Timor (of)	75 629
Bosnia and Herzegovina (of)	61 738
Afghan	20 052
Iraqi	14 490
Vietnamese	11 331
Somali	7 187
Ukrainian	6 826
Argentine	6 423
Iranian	4 457
Colombian	4 266
Sudanese	3 818
Croatian	3 450
Russian Federation (of the)	3 209
Ethiopian	3 140
Cuban	2 957
Liberian	2 846
Tajik	2 297
Democratic Republic of the Congo (of the)	1 891
Chilean	1 320
Undetermined	8 976
All other nationalities (145)	20 238
Grand Total	430 684

* Principally displaced persons from Kosovo Province

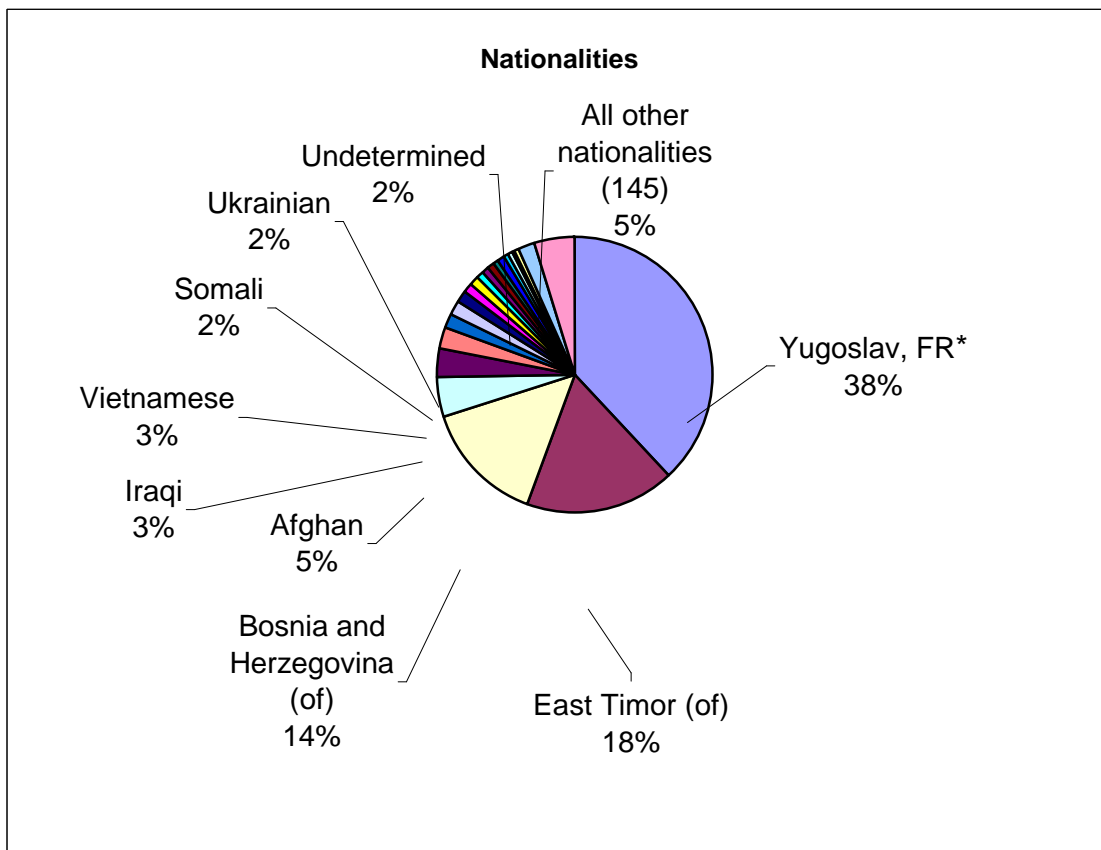


Table 5: Air transport expenditures according to flag distribution

A total of 199 airlines were used in 1999 (up from 177 in 1998). Total expenditures reached USD 101.5 million which reflects an increase of USD 32.5 million (47 per cent) compared to 1998.

Flag	1998 USD	1999 USD
Albania	631	178 110
Algeria	22 244	18 905
Angola	5 207	3 589
Argentina	354 972	1 146 705
Armenia	298 648	689 225
Australia	1 711 823	1 847 856
Austria	1 171 752	1 882 095
Azerbaijan	4 667	
Bahrain	894 346	593 391
Bangladesh	4 814	6 741
Belarus	5 836	12 300
Belgium	1 468 642	3 053 206
Bolivia	48 251	42 495
Bosnia and Herzegovina	830 339	272 385
Brazil	313 622	233 021
Brunei Darussalam	1 038	589
Bulgaria	30 156	589 002
Cambodia	7 834	5 168 305
Cameroon	11 145	9 629
Canada	1 480 958	5 919 101
Cape Verde	1 981	3 947
Chile	356 363	205 644
China	1 862 733	2 102 027
Colombia	940 689	670 063
Costa Rica	178 333	175 089
Côte d'Ivoire	77 975	33 460
Croatia	736 349	812 911
Cuba	607	40 075
Cyprus		1 005
Czech Republic	14 258	41 856
Democratic Republic of the Congo		347
Denmark	4 462	1 421
Ecuador	12 501	15 266
Egypt	54 736	54 600
El Salvador	61 648	39 910
Estonia	273	2 438
Ethiopia	329 511	202 776
Finland	19 597	22 831
France	2 165 731	1 770 384
Gabon	2 704	246
Georgia	188 702	155 055
Germany	4 749 204	6 103 380
Ghana	17 161	26 442
Greece	425 588	494 398
Guatemala	19 781	8 199
Hungary	31 486	493 743
Iceland		4 234
India	2 049	3 408
Indonesia	31 294	614 795

Table 5: Air transport expenditures according to flag distribution (cont'd)

Flag	1998 USD	1999 USD
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	80 349	73 628
Iraq		81 857
Ireland	733	6 463
Israel	437	284
Italy	268 476	325 870
Jamaica	521	799
Japan	626 253	82 009
Jordan	183 293	61 842
Kazakhstan		723 212
Kenya	76 628	164 434
Kuwait	139 870	126 642
Kyrgyzstan	1 443	841
Lao People's Democratic Republic	81	2 609
Latvia	426	
Lebanon	68 205	31 302
Lithuania	189 627	23 392
Macedonia, FYR of	74 840	15 818 368
Madagascar	889	738
Malawi		2 049
Malaysia	1 402 278	915 637
Malta	10 112	21 405
Mexico	288 801	234 752
Mongolia	8 381	
Morocco	4 789	1 573
Mozambique	5 931	5 244
Namibia	10 398	1 176
Nepal	29 037	4 757
Netherlands	4 108 626	5 140 375
New Caledonia	810	
New Zealand	59 345	21 264
Nicaragua	498	
Norway	270	238
Pakistan	164 389	179 964
Panama	50 125	67 503
Peru	12 186	2 376
Poland	2 122	631
Portugal	51 375	46 734
Republic of Korea	2 625 673	1 410 061
Republic of Moldova	46 696	478 498
Romania	31 776	54 001
Russian Federation	512 317	346 222
Saudi Arabia	4 501	30 726
Senegal	73	
Singapore	1 174 763	834 552
Slovenia	10 336	586 685
South Africa	92 431	43 036
Spain	2 037 369	1 405 368
Sri Lanka	41 395	9 894
Sudan	2 118	668 108
Sweden	297 980	167 126
Switzerland	537 636	1 101 732

Table 5: Air transport expenditures according to flag distribution (cont'd)

Flag	1998 USD	1999 USD
Syrian Arab Republic	31 554	8 986
Taiwan	1 873 535	1 280 172
Thailand	874 657	299 980
Trinidad and Tobago		1 588
Tunisia	5 144	3 018
Turkey	658 644	1 344 136
Turkmenistan	624	
Uganda	19 800	26 575
Ukraine	51 672	8 734
United Arab Emirates	199 463	123 974
United Kingdom	327 175	224 255
United Republic of Tanzania	34 181	3 932
Uruguay	6 252	2 099
United States	24 043 396	29 622 079
Uzbekistan	2 746	864
Venezuela	432	14 715
Viet Nam	2 571 580	1 352 887
Yemen	11 947	2 867
Yugoslavia, FR	1 173 941	47 715
Zambia	178	
Zimbabwe	43 024	32 615
(Unknown)	333 824	75 863
Grand Total	68 553 019	101 549 631

Table 6: Movements by budgetary subprogramme

Region	RO NAME	Regional Subprogramme	Total
Africa and the Middle East	Cairo	FHA - Resettlement of Refugees	5 623
		FHB - Repatriation of Refugees	1
	Cairo Total		5 624
	Dakar	FHA - Resettlement of Refugees	59
		Dakar Total	
	Nairobi	FHA - Resettlement of Refugees	19 059
		FHB - Repatriation of Refugees	304
		FHE - Return Programmes	220
		FQA - Return of Qualified Nationals	343
		FQC - Special Return Programmes	448
Nairobi Total		20 374	
Pretoria	FHB - Repatriation of Refugees	27	
	Pretoria Total		27
Africa and the Middle East Total			26 084
Americas	Buenos Aires	LHB - Repatriation of Refugees	45
		LHM - Special Return and Reintegration for Chileans	44
		LQA - Return of Qualified Nationals	153
		LQE - Exchange of Experts	5 429
		LTA - Capacity Building	247
		LTB - Information and Research	40
	Buenos Aires Total		5 958
	Lima	LQA - Return of Qualified Nationals	662
		LQC - Special Return Programmes	5 611
		LQD - Selective Migration	10
		LQE - Exchange of Experts	64
	LTA - Capacity Building	2	
	Lima Total		6 349
San José	LHB - Repatriation of Refugees	245	
	LHD - Migration of Nationals	3 129	
	LHN - Programmes to Support the Peace Agreement in Guatemala	9	
	LQC - Special Return Programmes	209	
LQD - Selective Migration	58		
San José Total		3 650	
Washington	LHA - Resettlement of Refugees	227	
	LHD - Migration of Nationals	1 820	
	LHE - Return Programmes	219	
	LHK - Third Country Returns	233	
	LHL - Other Humanitarian Programmes	14 343	
Washington Total		16 842	
Americas Total			32 799
Asia and Oceania	Islamabad	AHA - Resettlement of Refugees	1 312
		AHB - Repatriation of Refugees	22 352
		AHH - Return and Reintegration Programme in the CIS States	2 274
	Islamabad Total		25 938
	Manila	AHA - Resettlement of Refugees	6 139
		AHC - Orderly Departure Programme from Viet Nam	11 157
		AHD - Migration of Nationals	2 275
		AHE - Return Programmes	71 076
		AHL - Other Humanitarian Programmes	4 501
		AQA - Return of Qualified Nationals	7
AQB - Integrated Experts	11		
Manila Total		95 166	
Asia and Oceania Total			121 104
Europe	Brussels	EHA - Resettlement of Refugees	17 656
		EHD - Migration of Nationals	161
		EHE - Return Programmes	67 084
		EHL - Other Humanitarian Programmes	192
		EQE - Exchange of Experts	17
		ETA - Capacity Building	2
		EVB - Medical Services	55
		EVC - Migration Information and Dissemination Programmes	2
	Brussels Total		85 169
	Vienna	EHA - Resettlement of Refugees	21 799
		EHB - Repatriation of Refugees	6 417
		EHD - Migration of Nationals	308
		EHE - Return Programmes	58 243
		EHI - Activities in Countries of Former Yugoslavia - ACY	13 932
EHL - Other Humanitarian Programmes		52	
EHL - Other Humanitarian Programmes	64 590		
ETD - Technical Cooperation in Eastern and Central Europe	3		
Vienna Total		165 344	
Europe Total			250 513
Global Activities and Programme Support	GAPS	XGD - Miscellaneous Project Activities	184
		GAPS Total	
Grand Total			430 684

Table 7: Movements by projects under Africa and the Middle East

Programme	Regional Subprogramme	Project		Project Name	Total Migrants
		Activity	Funding		
RO Cairo					
Humanitarian and National Migration	FHA - Resettlement of Refugees	169	921	RESETTLEMENT FROM MIDDLE EAST	1 347
		407	414	RESETTLEMENT REFUGEES EX JORDAN	6
		408	388	REF ME & AFR - SWEDISH RED CROSS	1 758
			CNL	REF ME & AFR - NETHERLANDS	57
			CNO	REF ME & AFR - NORWAY	1 871
	CSE	REF ME & AFR - SWEDEN	584		
	FHA - Resettlement of Refugees Total				5 623
FHB - Repatriation of Refugees	543	414	REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES FROM EGYPT	1	
Humanitarian and National Migration Total					5 624
Cairo Total					5 624
RO Dakar					
Humanitarian and National Migration	FHA - Resettlement of Refugees	070	912	TRANSPORT REFUGEES TO RESETTLEMENT COUNTRIES	59
Dakar Total					59
RO Nairobi					
Humanitarian and National Migration	FHA - Resettlement of Refugees	120	CUS	EVAC AT RISK POPN FROM CONGO TO BENIN	1 643
		162	921	RESETTLEMENT FROM AFR & ME - US EQUITY	13 113
		358	810	REF ME & AFR TO CANADA - SPONSOR PREPAID	192
			CCA	REF ME & AFR TO CANADA - CANADA	1 690
		408	232	REF ME & AFR - DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL	1
			239	FAMILY REUNION TO THE NETHERLANDS	15
			249	REF ME & AFR - FINNISH MIN SOC AFF	373
			300	REF ME & AFR - CARITAS BERNE	1
			414	REF ME & AFR - UNHCR	47
			810	REF ME & AFR - SPONSOR PREPAID	948
			CDK	REF ME & AFR - DENMARK	873
		CS2	REF ME & AFR - SWEDISH GOVT A/C 2MIL SKR	18	
		409	810	DIVERSITY IMMIGRANT VISA TO US EX AFRICA	145
	FHA - Resettlement of Refugees Total				19 059
FHB - Repatriation of Refugees	410	414	REF REPATRIATION FROM KENYA	304	
FHE - Return Programmes	566	CIT	RETURN OF ERITREANS EX KENYA AND DJIBOUTI	220	
Humanitarian and National Migration Total					19 583
Transfer of Qualified Human Resources	FQA - Return of Qualified Nationals	802	243	RETURN QUALIFIED AFRICAN NATIONALS	330
		808	243	RETURN AND REINTEGRATION OF RWANDAN STUDENTS	13
	FQA - Return of Qualified Nationals Total				343
	FQC - Special Return Programmes	804	243	SUPPORT TNZ STUDENTS IN CIS & E.EUROPE	21
		807	810	SUPP PROG FOR SCHOLARS - SPONSOR PREPAID	427
FQC - Special Return Programmes Total				448	
Transfer of Qualified Human Resources Total					791
Nairobi Total					20 374
RO Pretoria					
Humanitarian and National Migration	FHB - Repatriation of Refugees	056	912	ILFROE OTH. REPAT TO EUROPE-UNHCR EQUITY	27
Pretoria Total					27
Grand Total					26 084

Table 8: Movements by projects under the Americas

Programme	Regional Subprogramme	Project		Project Name	Total Migrants	
		Activity	Funding			
RO Buenos Aires						
Humanitarian and National Migration	LHB - Repatriation of Refugees	011	912	ILF REPAT S. LAT AMER - UNHCR EQUITY	45	
	LHM - Special Return and Reintegration for Chileans	484	CCL	CHILEAN SPECIAL ACCOUNT (CSA)	44	
Humanitarian and National Migration Total					89	
Technical Cooperation	LTA - Capacity Building	758	800	PLACMI	26	
		C05	424	SUPPORT TO PROJ MIGRATION MOTHER/CHILD	12	
			CAR	FORTALECIMIENTO INST & COOP - ARGENTINA	186	
			C29	CAR	LUSIDA - TECH SERVICES UNDP-IOM ARGENTINA	10
		C32	CAR	MIGRATIONS OF CAPITAL FROM ITALY TO ARGENTINA	13	
	LTA - Capacity Building Total					247
	LTB - Information and Research	C08	CAR	IMPACT MIGRATION - ARGENTINA SOCIAL SYS	40	
Technical Cooperation Total					287	
Transfer of Qualified Human Resources	LQA - Return of Qualified Nationals	703	810	INT & REINT FOR LAT AMER - PREPAID	106	
		763	810	LARAP (GERMANY) REINTEGRATION - SELFPAYERS	47	
	LQA - Return of Qualified Nationals Total					153
	LQE - Exchange of Experts	757	343	TCDC - ORG AMER STATES	13	
			810	TECH COOP AGR ARG GVT & UN - SPONSOR PREP	5 414	
			CCL	TCDC - CHILE	2	
LQE - Exchange of Experts Total					5 429	
Transfer of Qualified Human Resources Total					5 582	
Buenos Aires Total						5 958
RO Lima						
Technical Cooperation	LTA - Capacity Building	C37	CPE	PRGM TO REORG & MODERNIZE PUBLIC MINISTRY	2	
Transfer of Qualified Human Resources	LQA - Return of Qualified Nationals	701	810	RET OF QUAL LAT AMER NAT - SPONSOR PREP	662	
		LQC - Special Return Programmes	753	810	SUPP PROG FOR SCHOL HOLD - SPONSOR PREPAID	5 611
	LQD - Selective Migration	704	810	SUPP FOR SELEC MIGR - PREPAID	3	
		C34	800	MGT OF FUNDS TO TRF QUALIFIED HUMAN RESOURCES	7	
	LQD - Selective Migration Total					10
	LQE - Exchange of Experts	757	CCO	TCDC FUNDED BY COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT	64	
Transfer of Qualified Human Resources Total					6 347	
Lima Total						6 349
RO San José						
Humanitarian and National Migration	LHB - Repatriation of Refugees	404	006	912	ILF REPAT N.LAT AMER - UNHCR EQUITY	47
			213	LAT AMER REF - CEAR	40	
			388	REFUGEES FROM LATIN AMERICA - SWEDISH RC	17	
			810	REFUGEES FROM LATIN AMERICA - SPONS PREP	116	
			CNO	REFUGEES FROM LATIN AMERICA - NORWAY	4	
	LHB - Repatriation of Refugees Total					245
	LHD - Migration of Nationals	106	921	ILF RESET EX CUBA TO USA - US EQUITY	2 875	
			CUS	CUBANS GUANTANAMO TO PANAMA	15	
			354	810	LAT AMER REF TO CAN - SPONSOR PREPAID	9
	LHD - Migration of Nationals Total					3 129
	LHN - Programmes to Support the Peace Agreement in Guatemala	775	CGT	FONAPAZ 01/92 - GUATEMALA	9	
Humanitarian and National Migration Total					3 383	
Transfer of Qualified Human Resources	LQC - Special Return Programmes	705	810	RETUR SCHOL LESS 1 YR TO LA - SPONSOR PREP	209	
	LQD - Selective Migration	702	810	SELEC MIGR TO LAT AMER - SPONSOR PREP	58	
Transfer of Qualified Human Resources Total					267	
San José Total						3 650

Table 8: Movements by projects under the Americas (cont'd)

Programme	Regional Subprogramme	Project		Project Name	Total Migrants
		Activity	Funding		
RO Washington					
Humanitarian and National Migration	LHA - Resettlement of Refugees	493	810	USSR PREP PROJ - SPONSOR PREP	227
	LHD - Migration of Nationals	601	810	NAT MIGR TO N.AMER - SPONSOR PREP	1 795
		607	810	VISA PROCESS CANADA-BOUND HAITIAN MIGRANTS	25
	LHD - Migration of Nationals Total				1 820
	LHE - Return Programmes	613	810	GLOBAL ASSISTED TRAVEL(GAT) - WASHINGTON	219
	LHK - Third Country Returns	172	CUS	REPAT. OF 3 INDIANS FRM NICARAGUA(01/99)	5
		173	CUS	7 CHINESE MIGRANTS FROM BAHAMAS (03/99)	7
		174	CUS	MVMT OF PERUVIAN FRM NICARAGUA (03/99)	13
		175	CUS	MOVEMENT OF ECUADORIANS (03/99)	21
		176	CUS	62 ECUADORIANS FROM GUATEMALA (03/99)	63
		177	CUS	RETURN OF 8 CHINESE FROM PANAMA	8
		178	CUS	REPAT OF CHINESE FROM N. MARIANA ISLANDS	101
		179	CUS	RTN OF 3 ECUADORIAN MINORS FROM NICARAGUA	3
		182	CUS	MVMT OF 4 CHINESE FRM BAHAMAS TO CHINA	4
		184	CUS	RTN OF 1 PERUVIAN EX GUATEMALA	1
		185	CUS	VARIOUS THIRD COUNTRY RETURNS	3
		186	CUS	RETURN OF 4 COLOMBIANS EX NICARAGUA	4
	LHK - Third Country Returns Total				233
	LHL - Other Humanitarian Programmes	108	921	ILF HAITIANS TO USA - USA EQUITY	77
		203	921	KOSOVARS - USRP PROC - TRANSPORT	14 266
LHL - Other Humanitarian Programmes Total				14 343	
Humanitarian and National Migration Total					16 842
Washington Total					16 842
Grand Total					32 799

Table 9: Movements by projects under Asia and Oceania

Programme	Regional Subprogramme	Project		Project Name	Total Migrants	
		Activity	Funding			
RO Islamabad						
Humanitarian and National Migration	AHA - Resettlement of Refugees	355	CCA	INDOCHIN REFUGEES TO CANADA	1 312	
	AHB - Repatriation of Refugees	433	414	AFGHAN REPAT FROM IRAN - UNHCR	16 445	
		434	414	KURDISH REPATRIATION PROG UNHCR	5 907	
	AHB - Repatriation of Refugees Total				22 352	
	AHH - Return and Reintegration Programme in the CIS States	896	800	TURKMENISTAN - RETURN OF TAJIKS	2 261	
		908	800	HUMANITARIAN TRAVEL ASS PROG - HTAP	13	
AHH - Return and Reintegration Programme in the CIS States Total				2 274		
Islamabad Total					25 938	
RO Manila						
Humanitarian and National Migration	AHA - Resettlement of Refugees	133	921	RESET FROM THAI - US EQUITY	371	
		134	921	RESET FROM SE ASIA - US EQUITY	51	
		161	921	RESET FROM S.ASIA - US EQUITY	1 011	
		405	249		REFUGEES FROM ASIA FINNISH MIN SOC AFF	52
			250		IND-CHIN REF - FINNISH RED CROSS	3
			272		REFUGEES FROM ASIA ICELANDIC RED CROSS	4
			388		OTHER INDO-CHINESE REF SWEDISH RED CROSS	293
			810		REFUGEES FROM ASIA - SPONSOR PREPAID	116
			CDK		REFUGEES FROM ASIA - DENMARK	382
			CIE		REFUGEES FROM ASIA - IRELAND	177
		CNO		REFUGEES FROM ASIA - NORWAY	441	
		CSE		REFUGEES FROM ASIA - SWEDEN	72	
		470	942		SPEC HUM PROG - E EUR REF - IOM/AUA L/FD	2
	CAU			AUSTRALIAN GVT FUNDED MOVEMENTS	3 164	
	AHA - Resettlement of Refugees Total				6 139	
	AHC - Orderly Departure Programme from Viet nam	355	810	IND-CHIN REF TO CAN - SPONSOR PREPAID	1 342	
		455	810	ODP FROM VIET NAM TO EUROPE	32	
		459	810	ODP FROM VIET NAM TO USA - SPONSOR PREPAID	2 458	
			921	ODP FROM VIET NAM TO USA - US EQUITY	7 085	
		470	ODP	ORDERLY DEPARTURE FROM VIET NAM	88	
	474	800	OTHER ODP VIET NAM - APPEAL & SRV-IOM	152		
	AHC - Orderly Departure Programme from Viet Nam Total				11 157	
	AHD - Migration of Nationals	470	ARR	AUSTRALIAN MVMTS PREPAID IN ARRIVAL	699	
DEP			AUSTRALIAN MVMTS PREPAID IN DEPARTURE	1 574		
602		810	NAT MIGR TO OCE - SPONSOR PREPAID	2		
AHD - Migration of Nationals Total				2 275		
AHE - Return Programmes	252	800	RTN TRANSPORT FROM W. TIMOR TO E. TIMOR	70 936		
	608	800	RETURN & REINT OF TRAFFICKED WOMEN/CHILDREN	140		
AHE - Return Programmes Total				71 076		
AHL - Other Humanitarian Programmes	251	800	TIMOR ASSISTANCE PROJECT	4 501		
Humanitarian and National Migration Total					95 148	
Transfer of Qualified Human Resources	AQA - Return of Qualified Nationals	868	800	THAI EXPERT PROGRAMME	7	
	AQB - Integrated Experts	768	800	AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEER EXPERTS	11	
Transfer of Qualified Human Resources Total					18	
Manila Total					95 166	
Grand Total					121 104	

Table 10: Movements by projects under Europe

Programme	Regional Subprogramme	Project		Project Name	Total Migrants		
		Activity	Funding				
RO Brussels							
Humanitarian and National Migration	EHA - Resettlement of Refugees	025	911	FAMILY REUNION IN FRANCE - UNHCR	381		
		105	912	ILF RESETTLEMENT INCLUDING INDO-CHINA	906		
		164	921	ILF RESET OF ME & AFR FR EUR - US EQUITY	67		
		165	921	ILF RESET FROM EUROPE - US EQUITY	2 127		
		166	921	RESET EAST EUR REF FROM EUR - US EQUITY	37		
		168	921	RESET OF REFUGEES FROM GERMANY	12 267		
		401	213		REFUGEES FROM EUROPE - CEAR	37	
			232		EAST EUROPEAN REF IN EUROPE - DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL	19	
			239		FAMILY REUNION TO THE NETHERLANDS	993	
			253		REFUGEES FROM EUROPE - CROIX ROUGE ZURICH	2	
			272		REFUGEES FROM EUROPE - ICELANDIC RED CROSS	47	
			340		EAST EUR REF EUROPE - OSEO	2	
			387		EAST EUR REF EUROPE - OCRA LAUSANNE	1	
			399		EAST EUR REF IN EUROPE - SCOTTISH RED CROSS	4	
			422		REFUGEES FROM EUROPE - HIAS	10	
			CIT		RWANDA CHILDREN REPAT FROM ITALY	2	
			CNL		REFUGEES FROM EUROPE - NETHERLANDS	290	
			CNO		REFUGEES FROM EUROPE - NORWAY	426	
			CS2		REFUGEES FROM EUROPE - SWEDEN	33	
		443	CIT	ITALIAN HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY ACC ITALY	5		
	EHA - Resettlement of Refugees Total				17 656		
		EHD - Migration of Nationals	611	810	FACILITATED PASSAGE - SPAIN	161	
		EHE - Return Programmes	217	CLU	VOLUNTARY RTN OF KOSOVO ALB FRM LUXEMBOURG	193	
			221	CBE	RTN & REINT OF KOSOVO ALB FRM BELG (RKB)	512	
			301	266		SPEC REAG - GERMANY LAENDER GVTS	29 940
				455		REAG NORMAL - MIN FOR FAM & SEN	6 235
				CDE		REAG GLOBAL - GERMAN GOVT	821
			303	265	KHRP (KOSOVO) - MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	9 064	
			304	265	KHRP(KOSOVO) - NON-HEP - MIN OF INTERIOR	9 215	
			305	CDE	REAG BOSNIA - GERMAN GOVT	1 760	
			306	CDE	REAG SPECIAL - GERMAN GOVT	385	
			312	810	SPECIAL MIGRANT ASSISTANCE PROG (SMAP)	969	
			321	CBE	REAB-ASYLUM SEEKERS BELGIUM	2 066	
			331	321	REAN-NETHERLANDS MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	4 018	
			337	CPT	PILOT PRGM - VOLUNTARY RTN EX PORTUGAL	264	
			339	800		RETURN/REINT UNSUCCESSFUL ASYLUM SEEKERS FINLAND	256
				CFI		RETURN & REINTEGR ASYLUM SEEKERS FINLAND	38
			343	800		VOL RTN & REINT FRM ITALY TO BALKANS	407
			345	273		REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ SCHWYZ FREMDENP	16
				274		REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ KONOLFINGEN SOZ	5
				278		REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ BERN RUCKKEHBER	14
				281		REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ LUGANO SOCCORSO	4
				294		REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ HERISAU DIREKTI	4
				300		REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ CARITAS GENEVA	9
	314				REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ CARITAS LUZERN	7	
	317				REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ CARITAS BERN	4	
	323				REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ NIDAU ASYLKOORD	4	
	325				REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ LUZERN FREMDENP	31	
	336				REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ NEUCHATEL CVR	45	
	339				REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ FRAUENFELD FURS	5	
	345				REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ AARAU FREMDENPO	13	
	347				REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ ST GALLEN FREMD	16	
	349				REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ DELEMONT SERVICE	22	
	355				REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ SION CVR	6	
	356				REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ BELLINZONA POLICE	8	
	359				REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ ZURICH RUCKKEHR	39	
	363			REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ CHIASSO POLIZEI	4		
	366			REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ BONINGEN FURSP	3		
	367			REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ RED CROSS OLTEN	1		
	369			REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ COM AID SCHOOL	1		
	373			REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ ENNENDA RUCKKEH	8		
	374			REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ LUGANO POLIZIA	7		
	375			REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ ROTES KREUZ-LIESTAL	3		
	376			REIMB MVTS FROM/TO ASYLFUR. DUBENDORF	4		
	378			REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ SAFERN GEMEINDE	2		
	379			REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ OBERHOFEN GEMEINDE	2		
	386			REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ GENEVA OFF POPULATION	33		
	387			REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ OCRA LAUSANNE	63		
	390			REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ ORPUND	1		
	391		REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ SETTLEN	7			
	396		REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ RED CROSS LAUSANNE	6			
	398		REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ RED CROSS FRIBOURG	65			
	400		REIMB MVTS FROM/TO SWITZ OBERWICHTRACH	1			
	810		REIMB MVTS FROM/SELF PAYERS	79			

Table 10: Movements by projects under Europe (cont'd)

Programme	Regional Subprogramme	Project		Project Name	Total Migrants		
		Activity	Funding				
Humanitarian and National Migration	EHE - Return Programmes	346	CGB	PILOT VOLUNTARY RETURN PROGRAMME - UK	43		
		347	800	RTN ASSIST FROM LATVIA TO RUSSIA	120		
		560	CBE	VOLUNTARY RETURN OF BOSNIANS FROM BELGIUM (RBB)	28		
		603	INP	REPATRIATION NON-EU CITIZENS FROM ITALY	28		
		951	800	RTN STRANDED MIGRANTS FRM BALTICS (SMIBAL)	180		
EHE - Return Programmes Total					67 084		
	EHL - Other Humanitarian Programmes	250	CPT	EAST TIMOR EMERGENCY RELIEF - PORTUGAL	192		
Humanitarian and National Migration Total					85 093		
Other Migration Activities	EVB - Medical Services	A54	800	TRANS REG MGT OF COMPLIC CASES KOSOVO	55		
	EVC - Migration Information and Dissemination Programmes	669	CIT	PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING - KOSOVO/ALBAN	2		
Other Migration Activities Total					57		
Technical Cooperation	ETA - Capacity Building	940	800	CAPACITY BUILDING MIG MGMT - ESTONIA	2		
Transfer of Qualified Human Resources	EQE - Exchange of Experts	783	CIT	TRF ITALIAN TEACHERS TO LAT AMER & E. EUROPE	17		
Brussels Total					85 169		
RO Vienna							
Humanitarian and National Migration	EHA - Resettlement of Refugees	163	SAT	SELF ARRANGED TRANSPORT EX MOSCOW HQ USE	4 021		
			921	ILF RESET OF REF FROM USSR - US EQUITY	3 804		
		167	SAT	SELF ARRANGED TRANSPORT EX KYIV HQ USE	1 717		
			921	ILF RESET OF REF FR UKRAINE (KYIV)	6 983		
		351	810	EAST EUR REF EUROPE TO CAN - SPONSOR PREP	386		
			CCA	EAST EUR REF EUROPE TO CAN - CANADA	3 401		
		401	238	EAST EUROPEAN REF IN EUROPE - DANISH DIR	16		
			249	REFUGEES FROM EUROPE - FINN MIN SOC AFF	164		
			388	REFUGEES FROM EUROPE - SWEDISH RED CROSS	329		
			414	REFUGEES FROM EUROPE - UNHCR	14		
			810	REFUGEES FROM EUROPE - SPONSOR PREP	192		
			CAT	VOL REP FROM AUSTRIA	536		
			CDK	REFUGEES FROM EUROPE - DENMARK	74		
			CSE	REFUGEES FROM EUROPE - SWEDEN	162		
		EHA - Resettlement of Refugees Total					21 799
		EHB - Repatriation of Refugees	209	414	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION FROM BOSNIA TO FRY	2 224	
			541	414	VOL REP REFUGEES EX RUSSIAN FED	92	
			567	800	CROSS BORDER RETURNS - CROATIA/BIH	4 101	
		EHB - Repatriation of Refugees Total					6 417
		EHD - Migration of Nationals	603	810	NAT MIGR TO OTH. ARE. - SPONSOR PREP	300	
A02	810		MEDICAL SCREENING OF PREPAYERS EX MOSCOW	8			
EHD - Migration of Nationals Total					308		
EHE - Return Programmes	207	800	KOSOVO RETURN ACTIVITIES (KHRP)	54 225			
	210	CUS	HUMANITARIAN RETURN FROM USA TO KOSOVO	2 895			
	401	CHU	EAST EUROPEAN REF IN EUROPE - HUNGARY	954			
	537	CGB	RETURN OF BOSNIANS - EDINBURGH DIRECT AID	2			
	561	800	RETURN PROGRAMME FROM CENTRAL EUROPE	7			
	888	CUS	STRANDED STUDENTS RETURN PROG CIS 1997	47			
	893	CFI	ASS. RTN STRANDED MIGRANTS (SMIT) FINLAND	44			
		CUS	ASSIST. TO RETURN STRANDED MIGR. IN TRANSIT SMIT	69			
EHE - Return Programmes Total					58 243		
EHI - Activities in Countries of Former Yugoslavia - ACY	499	249	YUGO EMERG PROG - FINN MIN SOC AFF	158			
		272	YUGO EMERG PROG - ICELANDIC RED CROSS	5			
		388	YUGO EMERG PROG - SWEDISH RED CROSS	23			
		810	YUGO EMERG PROG - SPONSOR PREP	21			
		921	YUGO EMERG PROG - USA EQUITY	12 237			
		CDK	YUGO EMERG PROG - DENMARK	2			
		CGB	YUGO EMERG PROG - BRITISH GOVT	1			
		CIE	YUGO EMERG PROG - IRELAND	272			
		CLU	YUGO EMERG PROG - LUXEMBOURG	101			
		CNO	YUGO EMERG PROG - NORWAY	376			
		CSE	YUGO EMERG PROG - SWEDEN	205			
		DRC	RETURN OF BOSNIANS FROM DENMARK - DANREFUCO	70			
		558	243	ECONOMIC REGENERATION - BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA	2		
568	CUS	RETURN OF TRAFFICKED MIGRANTS FR BOSNIA	10				
GRF	800	GENERAL RETURN FUND TO BOSNIA	437				
RQN	800	RETURN & REINT SKILLED NATIONALS BOS/HER	12				
EHI - Activities in Countries of Former Yugoslavia - ACY Total					13 932		
EHL - Other Humanitarian Programmes	201	800	KOSOVO HUMANITARIAN EVACUATION FROM FYR OF MACEDONIA	55 571			
	202	CCA	MEDICAL SCREENING AND TRANSPORT KOSOVO REFUGEES	9 019			
EHL - Other Humanitarian Programmes Total					64 590		
Humanitarian and National Migration Total					165 289		
Other Migration Activities	EHJ - Transitional Medical Activities in Former Yugoslavia	A33	CSE	MEDICAL TEAMS TO BOSNIA - SWEDEN	50		
		A34	CSE	PSYCHO SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR BiH - SWEDEN	2		
	EHJ - Transitional Medical Activities in Former Yugoslavia Total					52	
Technical Cooperation	ETD - Technical Cooperation in Eastern and Central Europe	348	800	TCM VOLUNTARY RETURN PROGRAMME	3		
Vienna Total					165 344		
Grand Total					250 513		

Table 11: Movements by region of departure and destination

Region / RO / Area of Destination			Africa and the Middle East						Americas					Asia and Oceania								Europe						Total								
Region of Departure			Cairo		Dakar	Nairobi		Pretoria	Africa and the Middle East Total	Buenos Aires	Lima		San José	Washington	Americas Total	Dhaka	Islamabad	Manila						Asia and Oceania Total	Brussels				Vienna							
Region	RO	Emigration Area	Middle East	North Africa	West Africa	Central Africa	East Africa	Horn of Africa		Southern Africa	Southern Cone	Andean Countries	South America, other	Caribbean		Central America and Mexico	North America	South Asia	Central Asia	South West Asia	Australia and New Zealand	Far East	Melanesia		Polynesia	South East Asia	Baltic States		Nordic Countries	South Europe	West Europe	Caucasus	Central Europe	Eastern Europe	South East Europe	
			11	1	1	2	13	5		6	9	1	1	23		5 089	422	99	263	534	1 720	1 720	26		271	297	3 783		7	603	5	1	209	4 608	6 638	
			1	1	1	1	3	1		2	1	2	1	6		311	155	79	263	3 029	2 741	2 742	277				277	61	1	32						
Africa and the Middle East	Cairo	Middle East			11			2							1 720			26	271					297	3 783	7	603	5	1	209	4 608	6 638				
		North Africa			1		1	1							2 741				277					277	61	1	32				94	3 116				
	Dakar	West Africa			1		6								4 297	8							3	3	109	1	163				273	4 588				
		Central Africa			1 001	8	4		5	1 018				3	29	32								3	67	6	191		5		269	1 319				
	Nairobi	East Africa	141		23	77	172	322	28	763					7 449	7 449	42			458			1	501	931	3	315		6		1 255	9 968				
		Horn of Africa			2	4	4		3	13					1 345	1 345				399				399	639	4	306				949	2 706				
	Pretoria	Southern Africa			1	32	15	12	37	97	3				285	288				1	1			1	40	22		1			63	449				
Africa and the Middle East Total			141	2	1 042	117	202	337	73	1 914	11	4			17 866	17 881	42	26	1 406				4	1 478	5 630	22	1 632	5	13	209	7 511	28 784				
Americas	Buenos Aires	Southern Cone	5	6	9	1	1		1	23	5 089	422	99	263	534	6 407	1		90	26			31	148	15	723	436	2	24	6	13	1 219	7 797			
	Lima	Andean Countries	4						2	6	311	155			3 837		1	1	110	1	1		1	115	34	1 037	459		9	2		1 541	5 499			
		South America, other										2			2																		2			
	San José	Caribbean										19	33		5	2 998									8	27	18					53	3 108			
	Washington	Central America and Mexico	1						4	5	104	417		18	197	165	901	6		15	9			30	7	138	23					168	1 104			
	North America			25	33	21	23	102	77	183	5	74		8	347			143	11				154	2	6	10				4 700	4 718	5 321				
Americas Total			10	6	34	1	34	21	30	132	5 600	1 212	201	802	6 734	14 549	8	136	1	358	47	1	32	447	66	1 931	946	2	33	8	4 713	7 699	22 831			
Asia and Oceania	Dhaka	South Asia			6		13		1	20					61	64							12	108		170						278	374			
	Islamabad	Central Asia							3	3					20	21		2 261					3	2 264	30		2			4	36	2 324				
		South West Asia					3	1		4					2 396	2 396								661	2	1 056	371			3	1 446	4 507				
	Manila	Australia and New Zealand					1		8	9						4				158		2	5	892	1 057						3 459	3 459	4 529			
		Far East			1					1	1					31	32			277	5			1	283	14		64				78	394			
Melanesia																									1							1	101			
	Micronesia																			101				101									101			
	South East Asia					1		1						11 550	11 550	13			532	152			3 761	4 458	57	71	148			3	279	16 288				
Asia and Oceania Total			1	6	17	2	12	38	1	8	14 058	14 067	13	2 261	1 640	258	2	5	4 657	8 836	2	1 266	71	755	17	4	3 462	5 577	28 518							
Europe	Brussels	Baltic States		3	1				4								88	2	38				6	134	2			2	25	139		166	304			
		Nordic Countries	13		5			4		22	131	30			10	10	181			11	7			2	20	2	2	2		259	7 237	7 500	7 723			
		South Europe		5	198	6	2	2	16	229	82	156		9	64	2 015	2 326	2		6	700			4	712	1	62	24	55	4	43	80	9 955	10 224		
		West Europe	420	151	415	61	49	121	69	1 286	150	327	48	10	12	15 184	15 731	267	119	427	1 491	32		168	2 504	53	43	442	36	1 546	1 676	604	73 665	78 065		
	Vienna	Caucasus													23	23										9		8					17	40		
		Central Europe	20	45	10	1	16	5		97		2			12 944	12 946	128	9	36	391	55		22	641	44	47	167	22	7	47	11 271	11 605	25 289			
		Eastern Europe	10	5	93	41	11	44	10	214	4	17		9	1	16 969	17 000	19	9	6	8		4	46	1	63	1	24	6			95	17 355			
South East Europe				18	5	3	4		30	27				24 538	24 565		2	1	4 490					4 493		14 059	2 815	24 637		8 736	8	16 132	66 387			
	South East Europe																																			
Europe Total			463	209	740	114	81	180	95	1 882	394	532	48	28	87	71 683	72 772	504	141	525	7 087	87	206	8 550	55	14 282	3 331	24 929	1 603	10 721	878	118 260	174 059	257 263		
Regular Migration Total			614	218	1 822	232	334	540	210	3 970	6 006	1 756	48	229	889	110 341	119 269	567	2 402	552	10 491	392	3	5	4 899	19 311	57	21 244	5 355	28 262	1 610	10 784	890	126 644	194 846	337 396
M A S S	Asia and Oceania	Islamabad	5 881							5 881														16 471										22 352		
	Manila	South East Asia																							70 936									70 936		
	Mass Migration Total			5 881							5 881														70 936									70 936	93 288	
Grand Total			6 495	218	1 822	232	334	540	210	9 851	6 006	1 756	48	229	889	110 341	119 269	567	2 402	17 023	10 491	392	3	5	75 835	106 718	57	21 244	5 355	28 262	1 610	10 784	890	126 644	194 846	430 684

Table 12: Movements to Africa and the Middle East

REGION OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																						
			Central Africa		East Africa				Horn of Africa				Middle East												
Region	RO	Country	Burundi	Congo Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Rwanda	Comoros	Kenya	United Rep. of Tanzania	Uganda	Djibouti	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Somalia	Sudan	Iraq	Israel	Jordan	Kuwait	Lebanon	Saudi Arabia	Syrian Arab Republic	United Arab Emirates	Yemen Republic		
Africa and the Middle East	Cairo	Egypt				1								1											
		Jordan										2													
		Kuwait																							
		Saudi Arabia																							
		Syrian Arab Republic																							
	Dakar	Ghana								5															
		Senegal								1															
	Nairobi	Burundi																							
		Central African Republic																							
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo				8																			
		Ethiopia						4																	
		Kenya						4																	
	Sudan		15	12	34		96	3	57		125	81	13	97		3		1		108					
		Uganda																							
		United Rep. of Tanzania			16		8						2		4										
								8																	
Pretoria	Botswana								4																
	Lesotho								7																
	Mozambique											1													
	Namibia	2					1																		
	South Africa	6		3	9						1	8	2												
	Swaziland				6																				
	Zambia													1											
Zimbabwe													2												
Africa and the Middle East Total			29	23	65	1	121	3	77	128	92	15	102		32		1		108						
Americas	Buenos Aires	Argentina																							
		Brazil														5									
		Chile			1																				
	Lima	Colombia																							
		Ecuador Peru															3								
	San José	Costa Rica																							
Guatemala																								1	
Washington	Canada					2		1			6	8													
	United States					19	6	5		1	4	2													
Americas Total				1		21	6	7		1	10	10			9								1		
Asia and Oceania	Dhaka	India					13																		
		Iran (Islamic Rep. of)																							
	Islamabad	Kazakhstan														5	8	1							
		Pakistan								3	1														
	Manila	Australia								1															
		China																							
Philippines														1											
Asia and Oceania Total							13		4	2					5	8	1								
Europe	Brussels	Belgium	3	24	7	2	1		1		4			1				1							
		Denmark																		5					
		Finland																							
		France					4									1					1				
		Germany			10	4	14	1	2		19	44		3		11	69		205		65	1	6		
		Greece							1																
		Ireland							2																
		Italy				6		1				1													
		Latvia																							
		Lithuania																							
		Netherlands			4			2	2	2			11	7	13		15		4		4		13		
		Norway																							
	Portugal																								
	Spain											1													
	Sweden																								
	Switzerland			2																				3	
	United Kingdom		2		5		5	1	10		9	4	4											1	
	Vienna	Austria			1						1								12		1				
		Bosnia and Herzegovina																							
		Bulgaria		5					3						1										
		Hungary						7		2									3		4				
Poland							8																		
Russian Federation		4	5	12	5	1	5	2			22	11	10											10	
Slovakia								1				2													
Turkey												2	1												
Ukraine		5			10		3					1													
Europe Total			7	17	53	37	2	28	34	17	3	33	85	30	29	8	11	97	223	1	88	2	33		
Grand Total			36	17	77	102	3	183	43	105	5	162	187	55	131	5 889	52	97	1	223	109	88	2	34	

Table 13: Movements to the Americas

REGION OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																																
Region	RO	Country	Andean Countries					Caribbean							Central America and Mexico						North America			South America, other		Southern Cone					Total				
			Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru	Venezuela	Antigua and Barbuda	Barbados	Cuba	Dominican Republic	Haiti	Jamaica	Puerto Rico	Trinidad and Tobago	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Bahamas	Canada	United States	Guyana	Suriname	Argentina	Brazil	Chile		Paraguay	Uruguay		
Africa and the Middle East	Cairo	Egypt																					377	2 364									2 741		
		Israel																						1	1									1	
		Jordan																						106	444									550	
		Lebanon																						83										83	
		Morocco			1																														1
		Syrian Arab Republic																						182	888									1 070	
		Yemen																							16										16
	Dakar	Benin																					3	740									743		
		Burkina Faso																							7										7
		Cameroon																					3	2									5		
		Côte d'Ivoire																					8	1 375									1 383		
		Gabon																						3										3	
		Gambia																					12	205									217		
		Ghana																					15	1 315			3						1 333		
		Guinea																					9	388				3					397		
		Liberia																					5										5		
		Mali																							1										1
		Nigeria																						2	57					5				64	
		Senegal																						1	103									104	
	Togo																						31	12									43		
	Nairobi	Dem. Rep. of the Congo			3																			29										32	
		Djibouti																						41	182									223	
		Eritrea																						1	28									29	
		Ethiopia																						115	941									1 056	
		Kenya																						617	6 428									7 045	
		Sudan																						37										37	
		Uganda																						47	210									257	
	United Rep. of Tanzania																						99	48									147		
	Pretoria	Botswana																					2	14									16		
		Lesotho																							1										1
		Malawi																						18										18	
		Mozambique																							5										5
		Namibia																							1										1
		South Africa																						72	10					3				85	
		Zambia																						1	12									13	
		Zimbabwe																						11	138									149	
Africa and the Middle East Total			4																			1 927	15 939			3	8				17 881				
Americas	Buenos Aires	Argentina	51	118	11	57	7				32	31	2	2	1	2	28	11	42	25	18	25	7	4	16	293		4 625	136	58	116	119	5 837		
		Brazil				45	6	13																									72		
		Chile	21	34	4	22	21				29							18	13	3	5	58	8	2		59	153		16	2	5		3	468	
		Paraguay				1																											1		
		Uruguay			8	2	1																				9						29		
	Lima	Bolivia			4	3	1											10			15	5	4	4			1		3	3	43	96			
		Colombia	6	1	4	8	2				50	11					44	2	3	8	104	1	5			1 127	1 188		37	54	47		4	2 717	
		Ecuador	1	9		6											3			3	2	6				77	315		12	5	5		8	452	
		Guyana			2																												2		
		Peru	1	2	1						2						12		1	2	7	5				26	15		2	22	5			106	
	Venezuela					106				2						4				11	2				97	183		8	14	23	4	12	466		
	San José	Barbados			6																												6		
		Belize																1															1		
		Costa Rica	24	53	17	9	10												16	9	16	6	9			5	18		15		15	5	1	232	
		Cuba			4												3										21	2 875			7		12	2 922	
Dominican Republic						1										2																3			
El Salvador				1											19				23	2	1			49	12		1		15			123			
Grenada				5																											5				
Guatemala			7	107	4				2						6	7			6	2				47	16		5	3	10			222			

Asia and Oceania (cont'd)	Manila	Australia	158								2	4	1			892					1 057													
		Cambodia	84	33																		117												
		China	237							5												242												
		Indonesia															74 570					74 570												
		Japan	36																		1	37												
		Northern Mariana Islands							101													101												
		Philippines	252																			252												
		Taiwan	4																			4												
		Thailand	58												13		119					8	198											
Viet Nam	103	2							152												257													
Asia and Oceania Total			1 577	63			2 261		101	157	2	4	1		13	121	75 462	1		1	8	16 445	26	96 243										
Europe	Brussels	Belgium		6	6			5	4	1			2	12		6	1	1		3		2	2		4	15	70							
		Denmark	6																				2			3		11						
		Finland																								8		8						
		France	15																									15						
		Germany	1 339	7	20	7	37	4	3	5	21			42	86		34	62	2		1	3			5	137	241	102	2 158					
		Greece	573																										573					
		Italy	22												1									2					25					
		Latvia																											17					
		Lithuania		1				1						68	6	4								10			6	31	117					
		Malta	8																										8					
		Netherlands	7	2	3		8			2	6				2	12			3			7			4	1	3	50	10	120				
		Portugal	95												1									2						98				
		Spain	2																									6		8				
	Sweden	1																											1					
	Switzerland	121				13										1		1	3										139					
	United Kingdom																										2		2					
	Vienna	Austria	35											2	3				1							1	26		68					
		Belarus																	7											8				
		Bosnia and Herzegovina	3		2																									5				
		Bulgaria																									1			1				
		Croatia	343																											343				
		Czech Republic	2																	1										3				
		Hungary	4				8				1	55													19		1	2	8	218				
		Macedonia, FYR of	3 164																											3 164				
Romania		4												2															6					
Russian Federation		6					9							2					3	2									24					
Slovakia		5																												5				
Turkey	471	1											3	2	2													472						
Ukraine																													12					
Yugoslavia, FR	851																											851						
Europe Total			7 077	10	32	7	72	13	4	13	86	1		197	167	47	93	6		11	5	2	25	8	149	3	343	179	8 550					
Grand Total			10 301	190	32	7	72	2 274	4	13	208	183	1	3	4	1	197	216	13	47	94	127	75 462	17	29	2	25	1	14	158	16 448	396	179	106 718

Table 15: Movements to Europe

REGION OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																	
Region	RO	Country	Baltic States			Caucasus			Central Europe						Eastern Europe					
			Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Georgia	Austria	Croatia	Czech Republic	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Belarus	Moldova	Russian Federation	Ukraine
Africa and the Middle East	Cairo	Algeria																		
		Egypt																		
		Israel																		
		Jordan					5													
		Kuwait																		
		Lebanon											1							
		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																		
		Morocco																		
		Qatar																		
		Saudi Arabia																		
		Syrian Arab Republic																		
		Tunisia																		
		United Arab Emirates																		
	Yemen																			
	Dakar	Benin																		
		Burkina Faso																		
		Cameroon																		
		Côte d'Ivoire																		
		Gabon																		
		Gambia																		
		Ghana																		
		Guinea																		
		Liberia																		
		Mauritania																		
		Niger																		
		Nigeria																		
	Senegal																			
	Togo																			
	Nairobi	Burundi																		
		Central African Republic																		
		Congo										5								
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo																		
		Djibouti																		
		Eritrea																		
		Ethiopia																		
		Kenya								1			1		4					
		Rwanda																		
	Sudan																			
	Uganda																			
United Rep. of Tanzania																				
Pretoria	Angola																			
	Botswana																			
	Malawi																			
	Mauritius																			
	South Africa																			
Zambia								1												
Africa and the Middle East Total							5		2		5	1	5							
Americas	Buenos Aires	Argentina				2			12			2						1	2	
		Chile							4			6						3		
		Paraguay																		
		Uruguay																		
	Lima	Bolivia								4		2	1		1			2		
		Colombia																		
		Ecuador																		
		Peru																		
	Venezuela								1											
	San José	Costa Rica																		
		Cuba																		
		Dominican Republic																		
		El Salvador																		
		Guatemala																		
		Haiti																		
		Honduras																		
		Jamaica																		
		Mexico																		
		Nicaragua																		
Panama																				
Washington	Bahamas																			
	Canada																			
	United States																			
Americas Total						2		21		2	9	1			2	4	2			

REGION OF DESTINATION																					Total				
Nordic Countries					South East Europe					South Europe					West Europe										
Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Macedonia, FYR of	Turkey	Yugoslavia, FR	Albania	Greece	Italy	Malta	Portugal	Spain	Belgium	France	Germany	Ireland	Luxembourg		Netherlands	Switzerland	United Kingdom	
1			3	2													2						2	10	
7	3			9														4				9	6	38	
				2					199													1		202	
159	251		499	656	10											2		4				86	5	56	1 733
1	6		2	13													1	2				6		8	10
4			44	3																					78
			3	3																					6
			3	6											1										4
7			2	6																					6
112	81		574	1 324								7						1				4		9	28
			18	9																					36
6				2																					13
10			2	14																					41
1			20	3												4									28
																	6								4
																6	2					6			14
1				4																					3
8															1	7	34		7	1					11
																									63
																									7
			29	24																					53
																									10
																		10							5
			8	5												3	2								23
				1												6	30	1				1		2	38
				5												3									8
16				5												11	4								36
				2																					9
																									12
6			12	21								6				45	68	3				6	7	37	209
1			5	6												2	15					2		6	32
				7																					11
309	20		189	100											4	22	9					55	3	156	867
249	17		442	159												38	22	1	3			18	8	106	1 069
																3									3
																3									39
24			3	4												2	15					11		18	39
			15	11								3				2	4	6				46		31	147
5				9												4	6					6		9	39
																5	1	2				1			9
7	1																								8
2																									2
3				3																					2
8	1		10																						6
2				3												7									26
																							6		12
949	380		1 880	2 421	10				199			16			6	179	235	18	10	1	634	64	491	7 511	
3				3		13					3	42		16	189	9	105	26			4	22	90	544	
4				2								13		1	335	11	79	44	2				27	531	
												1			4										5
1				2								2			117		1	4				2	1	9	139
	1											1			31	2	4	10				3		1	53
2			1	21								39		2	511	14	93	39	2			7	26	87	854
	1											38			91	7		10							147
				8								5			71	1	2	2					6	4	99
												9			239	6	36	47						50	388
				3								1			29	2	8					1		2	46
				8											23		5								38
															2										2
				2											12										17
															17										20
																			3						11
																			3						24
													2		22										2
															2										6
				2										1	40								4		47
															8										8
				2																					2
												1 788										4			1 792
												2 900										5			2 924
10	2		1	53	5	13		7	4 688	6	3	153		20	1 749	52	344	189	13		21	57	270	7 699	

Table 15: Movements to Europe (cont'd)

REGION OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																			
			Baltic States			Caucasus			Central Europe						Eastern Europe							
Region	RO	Country	Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Georgia	Austria	Croatia	Czech Republic	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Belarus	Moldova	Russian Federation	Ukraine		
Asia and Oceania	Dhaka	Bangladesh																				
		India																				
		Nepal																				
		Sri Lanka																				
	Islamabad	Iran								4												
		Kazakhstan																				
		Kyrgyzstan																		4		
		Pakistan				2			9		1											
		Turkmenistan																				
	Uzbekistan																					
	Manila	Australia																				
		Cambodia																				
		China																				
		Indonesia																				
Laos																						
Malaysia																						
New Caledonia																						
New Zealand																						
Philippines																						
Thailand																						
Viet Nam								3														
Asia and Oceania Total					2			16		1									4			
Europe	Brussels	Albania												6				1				
		Belgium			3	83		68		1	29	2	5	239	444		18	33	29	36		
		Denmark																				
		Finland										15				231						
		France																				
		Germany	3	17	26	735	123	512	11	468	19	45	18	22	210		32	47	232	128		
		Greece																				
		Iceland																				
		Ireland																				
		Italy							1		15	3	1	2	4					2	2	
		Latvia				12	3	2														
		Lithuania				4	4											1		122	1	
		Luxembourg																		4	11	
		Malta																				
		Netherlands			2	15	1	5		31	10	10			12	71	6	5	1	27	12	
		Norway									6											
		Portugal														4				31	14	22
		Spain			1		1	2					5		1	2				1	6	
		Sweden										6				1						
	Switzerland				1	2		2	5	2		2					2	1		3		
	United Kingdom			1						1	5				3	3						
	Vienna	Austria				7		1													2	4
		Azerbaijan																				
		Belarus						2														
		Bosnia and Herzegovina									885				3				7		1	
		Bulgaria									4											
		Croatia																				
		Czech Republic																				
		Georgia																				
Hungary					14									1	2			35	4	2		
Macedonia, FYR of									5	115	182	681		982	41	90	748					
Poland									4													
Romania																						
Russian Federation				1			4															
Slovakia																						
Slovenia																						
Turkey								1			4											
Ukraine																						
Yugoslavia, FR																						
Europe Total			3	18	34	872	132	599	5 136	1 601	762	69	1 008	338	1 051	756	58	155	440	225		
Grand Total			3	18	36	874	137	599	5 175	1 601	770	79	1 013	339	1 051	756	60	155	448	227		

REGION OF DESTINATION																					Total				
Nordic Countries					South East Europe					South Europe						West Europe									
Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Macedonia, FYR of	Turkey	Yugoslavia, FR	Albania	Greece	Italy	Malta	Portugal	Spain	Belgium	France	Germany	Ireland	Luxembourg		Netherlands	Switzerland	United Kingdom	
3			1	2													25							31	
8	35		15	8													12	1			10			89	
			1	7																6		1		15	
11	2		11	4													85				25		5	143	
109	4		224	155		1										3		12			80	6	10	608	
			7																		2			9	
				1																				5	
231	3		146	184		2										6	5	4	5		224	4	12	838	
			2																					2	
6	10		3	1																				20	
									3 456															3 456	
8				2																55			9	2	
				6																				78	
				2										71										73	
1				1																				2	
6			24																				1	31	
1																								1	
						3																		3	
				3																				3	
				4																				7	
1	1	4	3	2													2	12	126		7			161	
385	55	4	443	379	3	3			3 456					71		9	129	29	186		354	11	37	5 577	
2	18	9	12	16			1		7 395			15				28	1	5					9	5	7 523
	3				38	36	15	12	1 069	34		1													2 198
			1		63				1 263																1 327
					8			1	440	2															697
				2					1 309																1 311
2	2		21	3	30 761	17	264	915	18 443	344	1	10			5				9		1	1	3	53 450	
			1		1																			3	5
									31																31
					14				295																309
					54	2	2		336	7									2						433
																								2	143
																									23
				4					193																193
				1					109																113
7				1	238	7	11	28	2 695	30									8			2	5	3 240	
1					119				3 812																3 938
						3			1 010	2															1 087
								10	1 029														2		1 063
					88				1 412																1 507
				1	39		3	2	15 831	8									5				2	15 911	
1					8				1 422	9															1 453
					4	2	2		3 480	10															3 512
3			4	2													3						4	16	
																									2
2	8	5	136	63					2 224								1	1	34		2	1		3 373	
1	3								11																19
	14		15	2	3 216				819											162					4 228
								2	863														3		868
																							1		1
					56	49	45	48	403	23												2			684
2 832	1 028	51	4 988	3 752	209			5 765	4 578			3	105	1 278	1 429	1 217	6 368	4 758	1 105	101	4 072	1 697	4 346	57 521	
									748																748
1				11	1				88	14															119
16	2		20	12												1						23			79
									84																84
			1						1 361																1 362
51	144	2	326	429	212				2 138							12	25	6			183	52	8	3 593	
12			1									1													14
	101	5	78	54					995								293		56	4	290		5	1 881	
2 931	1 323	72	5 604	4 352	35 132	116	345	6 781	75 886	483	1	30	105	1 278	1 434	1 258	6 691	4 770	1 381	105	4 573	1 768	4 383	174 059	
4 275	1 760	76	7 928	7 205	35 150	132	345	6 788	84 229	489	4	199	105	1 369	3 189	1 498	7 399	5 006	1 590	106	5 582	1 900	5 181	194 846	

Table 16: Movements from Africa and the Middle East

COUNTRIES OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																	Total										
			Africa and the Middle East							Americas			Asia and Oceania				Europe					Europe Total								
RO	Country	Programme	Central Africa	East Africa	Horn of Africa	Middle East	North Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	Africa and the Middle East Total	Andean Countries	North America	Southern Cone	Americas Total	Australia and New Zealand	South Asia	South East Asia	South West Asia	Asia and Oceania Total	Caucasus	Central Europe		Nordic Countries	South East Europe	South Europe	West Europe				
Cairo	Algeria	Humanitarian and National Migration																							6	4	10	10		
	Egypt	GAPS - Global Activities and Programme Support														21				21									21	
		Humanitarian and National Migration		1	1					1	3		2 741		2 741	256				256			19				19	38	3 038	
	Israel	Humanitarian and National Migration										1		1								2	199				1	202	203	
	Jordan	GAPS - Global Activities and Programme Support														17				17									17	
		Humanitarian and National Migration			2					1	3		550		550	126				126	5		1 565	10		153	1 733	2 412		
	Kuwait	Humanitarian and National Migration							1	1											1	9						10	11	
	Lebanon	Humanitarian and National Migration										83		83	37					37			61				17	78	198	
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Humanitarian and National Migration																				6						6	6	
	Morocco	Humanitarian and National Migration										1		1									3						3	4
		TQHR																							1			1	1	
	Qatar	Humanitarian and National Migration																				6							6	6
	Saudi Arabia	Humanitarian and National Migration														8			26	34			15				13	28	62	
		TQHR								2	2																		2	2
	Syrian Arab Republic	Humanitarian and National Migration							7	7		1 070		1 070	82					82			2 091		7	399	2 497	3 656		
Tunisia	Humanitarian and National Migration																					27				9	36	36		
United Arab Emirates	Humanitarian and National Migration																				8					5	13	13		
Yemen	Humanitarian and National Migration																					26				15	41	58		
Cairo Total			1	3				12	16	1	4 461		4 462	548			26	574	1	5	1	3 844	209	8	635	4 702	9 754			
Dakar	Benin	Humanitarian and National Migration											743	743								24				4	28	771		
	Burkina Faso	Humanitarian and National Migration											7	7												4	4	11		
	Cameroon	Humanitarian and National Migration											5	5												6	6	11		
	Côte d'Ivoire	Humanitarian and National Migration										1 383	1 383													14	14	1 397		
	Gabon	Humanitarian and National Migration											3	3								1				2	3	6		
	Gambia	Humanitarian and National Migration											217	217								4				7	11	228		
	Ghana	Humanitarian and National Migration		5						5		1 330	3	1 333								8				54	62	1 400		
		TQHR																							1		1	1	1	
	Guinea	Humanitarian and National Migration											397	397												7	7	404		
	Liberia	Humanitarian and National Migration											5	5									53				53	58		
	Mali	Humanitarian and National Migration											1	1														1	1	
	Mauritania	Humanitarian and National Migration																								10	10	10		
	Niger	Humanitarian and National Migration																								5	5	5		
	Nigeria	Humanitarian and National Migration											59	5	64								13			10	23	87		
	Senegal	Humanitarian and National Migration		1						1	2		104	104				3	3			1				37	38	147		
Togo	Humanitarian and National Migration											43	43									5			3	8	51			
Dakar Total			6					1	7		4 297	8	4 305			3	3	3			109		1	163	273	4 588				

Table 16: Movements from Africa and the Middle East (cont'd)

COUNTRIES OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION															Total									
			Africa and the Middle East							Africa and the Middle East Total	Americas			Americas Total	Asia and Oceania				Asia and Oceania Total	Europe					Europe Total		
RO	Country	Programme	Central Africa	East Africa	Horn of Africa	Middle East	North Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa		Andean Countries	North America	Southern Cone		Australia & New Zealand	South Asia	South East Asia	South West Asia		Caucasus	Central Europe	Nordic Countries	South East Europe	South Europe		West Europe	
Nairobi	Burundi	Humanitarian and National Migration						5	6														15	36	47		
	Central African Republic	Humanitarian and National Migration							1															7	9	10	
	Congo	Humanitarian and National Migration																							12	12	
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Humanitarian and National Migration	8							994		3	29														
		TQHR		4															5		32		6	166	209	1 243	
	Djibouti	GAPS - Global Activities and Programme Support													8											8	
		Humanitarian and National Migration											223												25	32	267
	Eritrea	Humanitarian and National Migration											29												4	11	41
	Ethiopia	GAPS - Global Activities and Programme Support													1												1
		Humanitarian and National Migration		1					3	4			1 056										4	245	867	2 104	
		TQHR		3																							3
	Kenya	GAPS - Global Activities and Programme Support													52												52
		Humanitarian and National Migration	53	155	309	88		10	3				6 941						5	867				187	1 059	8 975	
		TQHR	8	1	7	24		18	1			104						16	37	1				9	10	227	
	Rwanda	Humanitarian and National Migration																							3	3	3
	Sudan	GAPS - Global Activities and Programme Support													45												45
		Humanitarian and National Migration						2					37											32	39	237	
Uganda	Humanitarian and National Migration	16		5					2			257										3	94	147	465		
	TQHR		8	1	16																					25	
United Rep. of Tanzania	Humanitarian and National Migration								17			147											25	39	205		
	TQHR		8		11																					19	
Nairobi Total			85	180	322	141	2	36	1 028	1 794	3	8 823	8 826	857	42	1	900	11	1 637	13	812	2 473	13 993				
Pretoria	Angola	Humanitarian and National Migration																					9	9	9		
	Botswana	Humanitarian and National Migration		3				5				16													8	32	
		TQHR		1				15																		16	
	Lesotho	Humanitarian and National Migration		1								1														2	
		TQHR		6																						6	
	Malawi	Humanitarian and National Migration										18													2	20	
	Mauritius	Humanitarian and National Migration																							6	6	
	Mozambique	Humanitarian and National Migration	2		1							5														8	
	Namibia	Humanitarian and National Migration	6					1				1														8	
		TQHR		1																						1	
	South Africa	Humanitarian and National Migration	16		11				1			82	3	85	1							19		7	26	140	
		TQHR	2																								2
	Swaziland	TQHR	6						5																		11
Zambia	Humanitarian and National Migration		1					6				13							1	5			6	12	32		
Zimbabwe	Humanitarian and National Migration		2									12														14	
	TQHR						5				137		137													142	
Pretoria Total			32	15	12			37	1	97	4	17 866	11	17 881	1 406	42	4	26	1 478	5	13	5 630	209	22	1 632	7 511	28 784
Grand Total			117	202	337	141	2	73	1 042	1 914	4	17 866	11	17 881	1 406	42	4	26	1 478	5	13	5 630	209	22	1 632	7 511	28 784

Table 17: Movements from the Americas

COUNTRIES OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																				Total											
			Africa and the Middle East						Americas					Asia and Oceania					Europe															
RO	Country	Programme	Central Africa	East Africa	Horn of Africa	Middle East	North Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	Africa and the Middle East Total	Andean Countries	Caribbean	Central America and Mexico	North America	Southern Cone	Americas Total	Australia and New Zealand	Far East	Melanesia	South Asia	South East Asia	South West Asia	Asia and Oceania Total	Caucasus	Central Europe	Eastern Europe	Nordic Countries	South East Europe	South Europe	West Europe	Europe Total			
Buenos Aires	Argentina	Humanitarian and National Migration									6		2	4		12	2					23	25	2	2					4	3	11	48	
		Technical Cooperation										7	2	1		275	285													2		2	287	
		TQHR		1		5	2	1	5	14	231	68	153	309	4 779	5 540	5	19			1	8			33		12	3	6	13	244	253	531	6 118
	Brazil	TQHR							4	4	64					8	72																76	
		Humanitarian and National Migration										21		8	55		84	74							74		6					23	2	31
	Chile	TQHR	1					4		5	81	29	99	157	18	384	7	4							11		4	3	6		326	161	500	900
		TQHR										1					1													5		5	6	
Uruguay	Humanitarian and National Migration										1				2	3	2							2				2		99	1	102	107	
	TQHR										10			9	7	26			3					3				1		20	16	37	66	
Buenos Aires Total			1	1		5	6	1	9	23	422	99	263	534	5 089	6 407	90	26		1	31		148	2	24	6	15	13	723	436	1 219	7 797		
Lima	Bolivia	Humanitarian and National Migration													4	4													1			1	5	
		TQHR										8		38	1	45	92												32	20	52	144		
	Colombia	Humanitarian and National Migration										6		9	932	8	955	12						12		2		12		36	25	75	1 042	
		TQHR				1					1	15	72	158	1 383	134	1 762	42	1		1			44		6	2	12		516	243	779	2 586	
	Ecuador	Humanitarian and National Migration							1		1			2	378	2	382							1	1					101	8	109	493	
		Technical Cooperation										1					1																	1
	Guyana	TQHR										15		12	14	28	69												1		28	9	38	107
		TQHR										2					2																	2
	Peru	Humanitarian and National Migration							1		1	1	1	2	24		27	14							14				5		23	9	37	79
		TQHR					3				3	3	5	25	17	29	79				1		1						3		53	6	62	146
Venezuela	Humanitarian and National Migration													76	33	109	6							6						57		57	172	
	TQHR										106	2	17	204	28	357	36							36		1				191	139	331	724	
Lima Total						4		2	6	157	79	263	3 029	311	3 839	110	1	1	1	1	1	1	115		9	2	34		1 037	459	1 541	5 501		

Table 17: Movements from the Americas (cont'd)

COUNTRIES OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																				Total											
			Africa and the Middle East							Americas					Asia and Oceania					Europe														
RO	Country	Programme	Central Africa	East Africa	Horn of Africa	Middle East	North Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	Africa and the Middle East Total	Andean Countries	Caribbean	Central America and Mexico	North America	Southern Cone	Americas Total	Australia and New Zealand	Far East	Melanesia	South Asia	South East Asia	South West Asia	Asia and Oceania Total	Caucasus	Central Europe	Eastern Europe	Nordic Countries	South East Europe	South Europe	West Europe	Europe Total			
San José	Barbados	TQHR									6					6																6		
	Belize	TQHR											1			1																1		
	Costa Rica	Humanitarian and National Migration									14		12				26															26		
		TQHR							4	4	99	4	44	23	36	206												3		30	13	46	256	
	Cuba	Humanitarian and National Migration											3	2 896	12	2 911													8		10	7	25	2 936
		TQHR									4				7	11															13		13	24
	Dominican Republic	TQHR								1		2			3															2		2	5	
	El Salvador	Humanitarian and National Migration												55		55		13							13				2			2	70	
		TQHR									1		45	6	16	68															12	3	15	83
	Grenada	TQHR									5					5																	5	
	Guatemala	Humanitarian and National Migration				1				1	116	1	9	62	2	190									1					1		1	193	
		TQHR									2	1	12	1	16	32		1				1			1					16	3	19	52	
	Haiti	Humanitarian and National Migration												102		102															11	11	113	
	Honduras	Humanitarian and National Migration											1		5	6																	6	
		TQHR									7	2	17		9	35														24		24	59	
	Jamaica	Humanitarian and National Migration																															2	
	Mexico	Humanitarian and National Migration									3		11	13	4	31																	31	
		TQHR									57	2	19		2	80															6		6	86
	Nicaragua	Humanitarian and National Migration									21		3			24		2			5			7						9		9	40	
		TQHR									97	7	22	5	12	143													2		32	4	38	181
Panama	Humanitarian and National Migration																		8					8								8		
	TQHR											2		2	4															8		8	12	
St. Kitts & Nevis	TQHR									5					5																	5		
St. Lucia	TQHR									3					3																	3		
St. Vincent and Grenadines	TQHR									4					4																	4		
Trinidad and Tobago	TQHR									5					5																	5		
San José Total						1		4	5	450	18	202	3 163	123	3 956	15	9		6				30			15		165	41	221	4 212			
Washington	Bahamas	Humanitarian and National Migration																	11					11			2				2	13		
		TQHR													7																	7		
	Canada	Humanitarian and National Migration							1	18	31			1	4	36	1							1				1 788	4	1 792	1 829			
		TQHR		3	14						11		9		1	21																	39	
United States	Humanitarian and National Migration						4	3	7	91	3	19	2	54	169	142							142					2 901	6	6	2 913	3 231		
	Other Migration Activities																															11		
		TQHR		30	7		19	21	77	43	2	46	5	18	114												11					191		
Washington Total			33	21			23	25	102	183	5	74	8	77	347	143	11						154			2	4 700	6	10	4 718	5 321			
Grand Total			1	34	21	10	6	30	34	1 212	201	802	6 734	5 600	14 549	358	47	1	8	32	1	447	2	33	8	66	4 713	1 931	946	7 699	22 831			

Table 18: Movements from Asia and Oceania

COUNTRIES OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																				Total								
			Africa and the Middle East						Americas			Asia and Oceania							Europe												
RO	Country	Programme	East Africa	Horn of Africa	Middle East	North Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	Africa and the Middle East Total	Andean Countries	North America	Southern Cone	Americas Total	Australia and New Zealand	Central Asia	Far East	Melanesia	Polynesia	South Asia	South East Asia	South West Asia	Asia and Oceania Total	Baltic States	Central Europe	Eastern Europe	Nordic Countries	South East Europe	South Europe	West Europe	Europe Total	
Dhaka	Bangladesh	Humanitarian and National Migration																									6		25	31	31
	India	Humanitarian and National Migration	1						1	3	61		64	12									12				66		23	89	166
		TQHR	12				1	6						19																	19
	Nepal	Humanitarian and National Migration																									8		7	15	15
	Sri Lanka	Humanitarian and National Migration																									28		115	143	143
Dhaka Total			13				1	6	20	3	61		64	12								12				108		170	278	374	
Islamabad	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	GAPS - Global Activities and Programme Support												26								26								26	
		Humanitarian and National Migration			5 881				5 881		5		5	23								16 471	16 494		4	492	1	111	608	22 988	
	Kazakhstan	Humanitarian and National Migration					3		3		12		12									3				7		2	9	27	
	Kyrgyzstan	Humanitarian and National Migration								1			1													4	1		5	6	
	Pakistan	GAPS - Global Activities and Programme Support												7								7								7	
		Humanitarian and National Migration	3	1					4		2 391		2 391	605												10	564	2	260	836	3 836
		Technical Cooperation																					2							2	
	Tajikistan	Humanitarian and National Migration									8		8																	8	
	Turkmenistan	Humanitarian and National Migration												2 261														2	2	2 263	
Uzbekistan	Humanitarian and National Migration																								20			20	20		
Islamabad Total			3	1	5 881		3	5 888	1	2 416		2 417	661	2 261							3	16 471	19 396	2	14	4	1 086	3	373	1 482	29 183
Manila	Australia	Humanitarian and National Migration												158							892						3 456	3 456	4 506		
		TQHR	1				8		9	4			4				2	5											20		
	Cambodia	Humanitarian and National Migration									386		386	117												2		2	505		
	China	Humanitarian and National Migration				1			1		21		21	237		5										14		64	78	342	
	Indonesia	Humanitarian and National Migration																											73	74 643	
	Japan	Humanitarian and National Migration									10		10	36													71		46		
		TQHR										1	1																2		
	Laos	Humanitarian and National Migration																								2		2	2		
	Malaysia	Humanitarian and National Migration									24		24													30		1	31	55	
	New Caledonia	Humanitarian and National Migration																								1		1	1		
	New Zealand	Humanitarian and National Migration																									3		3		
	Northern Mariana Islands	Humanitarian and National Migration														101													101		
	Philippines	Humanitarian and National Migration							1		26		26	252												2		3	3	282	
	Taiwan	Humanitarian and National Migration												4															4		
Thailand	Humanitarian and National Migration									421		421	58						13	127					7		7	626			
Viet Nam	Humanitarian and National Migration									10 693		10 693	105															161	11 111		
Manila Total			1	1		1	8	11	4	11 581	1	11 586	967	258	2	5	13	75 590		76 835		3	72	3 459	71	212	3 817	92 249			
Grand Total			17	2	5 881	1	12	6	5 919	8	14 058	1	14 067	1 640	2 261	258	2	5	13	75 593	16 471	96 243	2	17	4	1 266	3 462	71	755	5 577	121 806

Table 19: Movements from Europe

COUNTRIES OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																				Total														
			Africa and the Middle East							Americas					Asia and Oceania						Europe																
RO	Country	Programme	Central Africa	East Africa	Horn of Africa	Middle East	North Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	Africa and the Middle East Total	Andean Countries	Caribbean	Central America and Mexico	North America	South America, other	Southern Cone	Americas Total	Australia and New Zealand	Central Asia	Far East	South Asia	South East Asia	South West Asia	Asia and Oceania Total	Baltic States	Caucasus	Central Europe	Eastern Europe	Nordic Countries	South East Europe	South Europe	West Europe	Europe Total				
Brussels	Albania	GAPS - Global Activities and Programme Support Humanitarian and National Migration Other Migration Activities												1 482			1 482											6	1					7	7		
	Belgium	Humanitarian and National Migration TQHR	33	4	5	20	7	8	93	170	108	1	3	29	33		174		17	5	21	8	18	69		3	151	720	116	3	1 170	35		2 198	2 611		
	Denmark	Humanitarian and National Migration TQHR	1			5			1	2	4	11			6	6	12		6				2	3	11						1	1 326			1 327	1 360	
	Finland	Humanitarian and National Migration				1				1	19						19							8	8				246			449	2		697	725	
	France	Humanitarian and National Migration TQHR		4					8	13	19				2	2	2	15	15											2	1 309			1 311	1 328		
	Germany	Humanitarian and National Migration TQHR	14	13	58	357	92	17	237	788	23	7	3	14 446	1	19	14 499	1 346	76	21	224	147	343	2 157	46	1 370	793	439	28	50 400	360	14	53 450	70 894			
	Greece	Humanitarian and National Migration TQHR			1				1	8	20	23	1	1	228		228	573																3	5	807	
	Iceland	Humanitarian and National Migration																														31			31	31	
	Ireland	Humanitarian and National Migration TQHR		2						2																					309			309	309		
	Italy	Humanitarian and National Migration Other Migration Activities TQHR	6	1	1		5		14	27	1		1	143		17	162	22				1	2		25				18			393	4	2	417	631	
	Latvia	Humanitarian and National Migration							1	3		13										10	7	17			1							2	143	163	
	Lithuania	Humanitarian and National Migration					1			1										2		78	6	31	117		8		15						23	141	
	Luxembourg	Humanitarian and National Migration TQHR										1																				193			193	193	
	Malta	Humanitarian and National Migration													120		120	8							8							4	109		113	241	
	Netherlands	Humanitarian and National Migration TQHR	4	5	31	36	50	5	21	152	54	1	3	391	47	10	506	9	13	6	17	12	63	120	2	21	140	45	8	2 979	30	15	3 240	4 018			
	Norway	Humanitarian and National Migration TQHR		1		7				7							7																			3 938	3 999
	Portugal	Humanitarian and National Migration TQHR							12	167	179	2			8	3	13	95			1	2		98				4	68			1 013	2		1 087	1 377	
	Spain	Humanitarian and National Migration Technical Cooperation TQHR			1				3	4	55	1	3	17	33	17	125	2					6	8	1	3	8	7			1 042		2	1 063	1 200		
	Sweden	Humanitarian and National Migration Other Migration Activities TQHR			4					4	3	84	6	46	1	39	176	1							1										1 483	1 571	
	Switzerland	Humanitarian and National Migration Other Migration Activities TQHR	2		2	5			4	13	50				298	4	352	121	13			5		139	1	4	11	4	1	15 874	8	7	15 910	16 414			
	United Kingdom	Humanitarian and National Migration TQHR	4	3	2	1	2		1	13	1			8		9								2	2	1		12		1	1 430	9		1 453	1 477		
	Brussels Total			67	51	127	433	159	85	619	1 541	513	19	86	17 209	48	363	18 238	2 198	121	32	357	180	482	3 370	54	1 575	1 978	823	107	90 857	468	93	95 955	119 104		

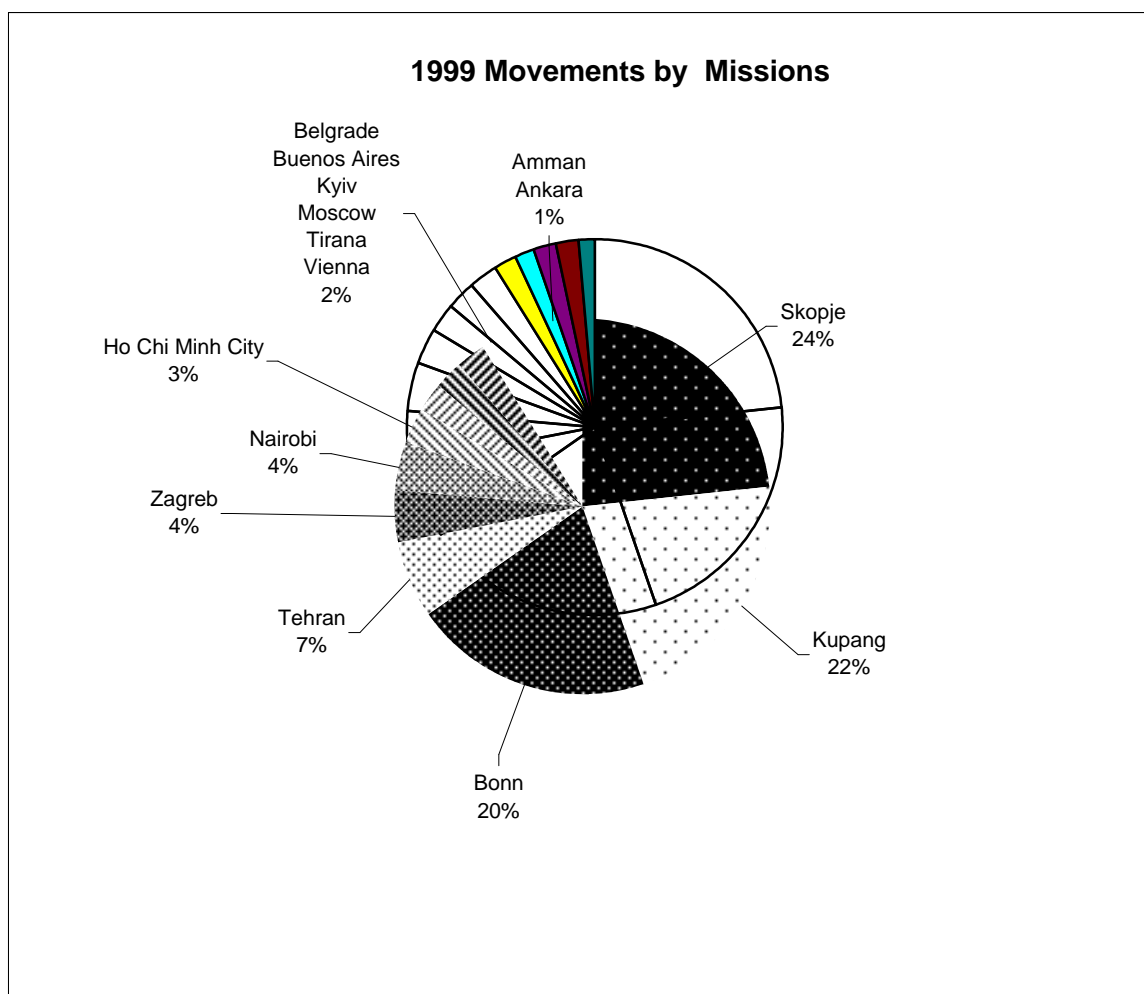
(continued on next page)

Table 19: Movements from Europe (cont'd)

COUNTRIES OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																				Total													
			Africa and the Middle East							Americas						Asia and Oceania						Europe														
RO	Country	Programme	Central Africa	East Africa	Horn of Africa	Middle East	North Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	Africa and the Middle East Total	Andean Countries	Caribbean	Central America and Mexico	North America	South America, other	Southern Cone	Americas Total	Australia and New Zealand	Central Asia	Far East	South Asia	South East Asia	South West Asia	Asia and Oceania Total	Baltic States	Caucasus	Central Europe	Eastern Europe	Nordic Countries	South East Europe	South Europe	West Europe	Europe Total	Total		
Vienna	Austria	Humanitarian and National Migration	1		1	13	3		5	23				1 936			1 936	35			6	1	26	68		8		6		3 488	10		3 512	5 539		
	Azerbaijan	Humanitarian and National Migration												23			23												9			7	16	39		
	Belarus	Humanitarian and National Migration										1					1				7		1	8		2							2	11		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Humanitarian and National Migration							2	2				568			568	3	2						5			888	8	186	2 224		39	3 345	3 920	
	Bulgaria	Humanitarian and National Migration	1		1					2	2													1	1				4		4	11		19	22	
		TQHR	4	3						3	10																								10	
	Croatia	Humanitarian and National Migration													9 450			9 450	343							343				31	4 035		162	4 228	14 021	
	Czech Republic	Humanitarian and National Migration												2			2	2	2				1		3						865		3	868	873	
	Georgia	TQHR																															1	1	1	
	Hungary	Humanitarian and National Migration				2	7	42		5	56	1			197			198	4	9	55	120	20	10	218		14	3	41		601	23	2	684	1 156	
		TQHR			7					7	7																								7	
	Macedonia, FYR of	Humanitarian and National Migration													20 003			20 003	3 164						3 164				7 839	12 651	10 552	2 810	23 658	57 510	80 677	
		Other Migration Activities																													5	6	11	11		
	Republic of Moldova	Humanitarian and National Migration													1			1																	1	1
	Poland	Humanitarian and National Migration				1					1																				748			748	749	
		TQHR			7					7	7																								7	
	Romania	Humanitarian and National Migration													1 339			1 339	4				2		4			4		12	89	13		118	1 461	
		Technical Cooperation																							2							1		1	3	
		TQHR										1						1																	1	
	Russian Federation	Humanitarian and National Migration	23	8	43	10	5	7	88	184	184	6	9	1	8 175		4	8 195	6	9		5	4		24	1	4			50			24	79	8 482	
	TQHR	3						2	5	4						4	4																	9		
Slovakia	Humanitarian and National Migration			1	2					3								5												84			84	89		
	TQHR																																	3		
Slovenia	Humanitarian and National Migration													20			20													1	1 361			1 362	1 382	
Turkey	Humanitarian and National Migration				3				13	16				1 085			1 085	472						472			5		952	2 350		286	3 593	5 166		
Ukraine	Humanitarian and National Migration	5		1				3	3	12	5			8 793			8 798				7		5	12					13				13	8 835		
	TQHR	10	3						13	1						1	1																	1	15	
Yugoslavia, FR	Humanitarian and National Migration													2 882		27	2 909	851							851				238	995		644	1 877	5 637		
	Other Migration Activities																													4		4	4			
Vienna Total			47	30	53	30	50	10	121	341	19	9	1	54 474		31	54 534	4 889	20	55	147	26	43	5 180	1	28	8 743	55	14 175	27 403	2 863	24 836	78 104	138 159		
Grand Total			114	81	180	463	209	95	740	1 882	532	28	87	71 683	48	394	72 772	7 087	141	87	504	206	525	8 550	55	1 603	10 721	878	14 282	118 260	3 331	24 929	174 059	257 263		

Table 20: Top 15 departure Missions

Mission	Total migrants
Skopje	80 560
Kupang	74 570
Bonn	70 652
Tehran	22 978
Zagreb	15 343
Nairobi	14 427
Ho Chi Minh City	10 941
Kyiv	8 850
Moscow	8 489
Tirana	8 203
Belgrade	6 656
Buenos Aires	6 480
Vienna	6 418
Amman	6 293
Ankara	5 162
Others (55 Missions)	84 662
Grand Total	430 684



II. MIGRATION HEALTH

78. In 1999 the major activities of the IOM Migration Health Services (MHS) were related to managing the medical aspects of immigration, resettlement and return. The statutory immigration medical examination, evaluation, documentation and treatment of immigrants and refugees are regulated by the specific national legislation of the States receiving the migrants. In keeping with the historical patterns of service provision by IOM, the major clients for these activities were Australia, Canada and the United States.

79. Pre-departure medical evaluation of persons for resettlement is required by receiving States to reduce the impact of imported infectious diseases, to identify chronic and non-infectious illnesses of importance and to ensure that the migrant is fit to travel.

80. Ancillary services in this regard include the diagnosis and treatment of some diseases of public health importance which can affect the migrant's ability to travel, such as tuberculosis. Additionally, these services can include immunization and the provision of medical escort services to migrants who are unable to travel on their own due to the presence of an underlying medical condition or illness.

81. As the world's largest single source provider of such immigration health services, IOM has acquired extensive experience and perspective in this area of the migration process. IOM continues to collect, analyse, study and report on immigration medical screening in both national and academic locations.

Service provision

82. Reflecting the immigration and refugee receiving patterns of Member States which use IOM Migration Health Services, immigration medical evaluation activities were predominantly carried out in Africa, Asia and Central and Eastern Europe in 1999. Increasing refugee resettlement from Africa has been associated with an expansion of IOM services on that continent.

Migration and Travel Health Assessments

Figure 1: Number of immigration medical examinations by region and year of examination, 1990-1999*

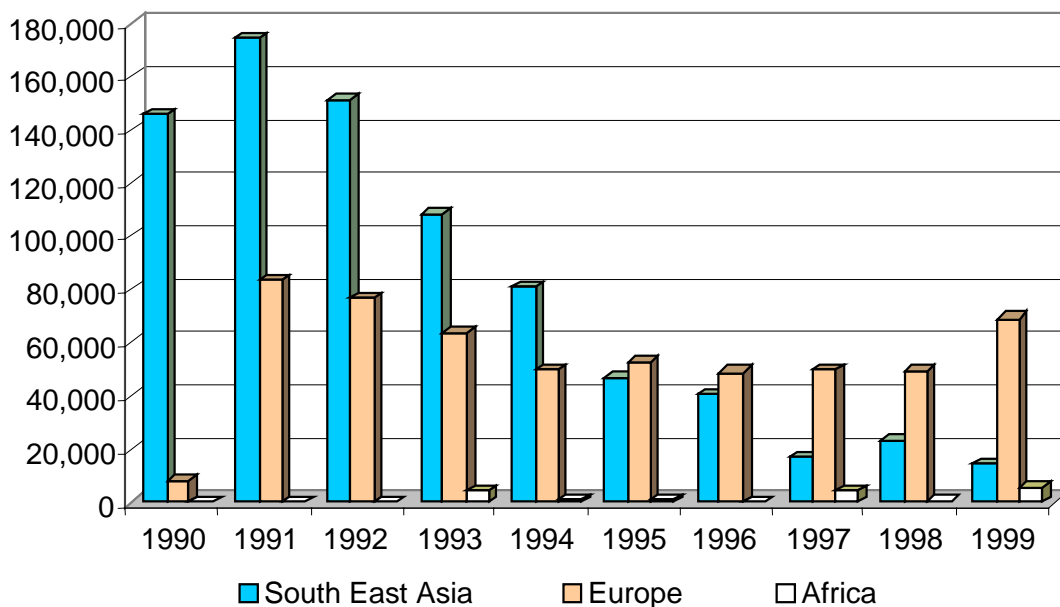
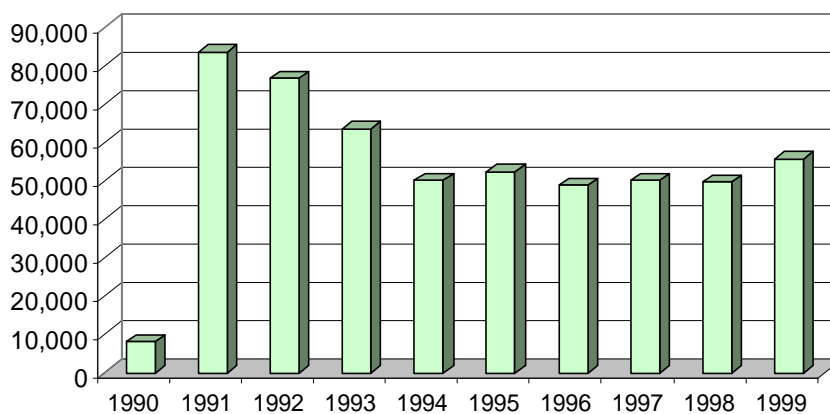


Figure 2: Number of immigration medical examinations in Europe by year of examination, 1990-1999*



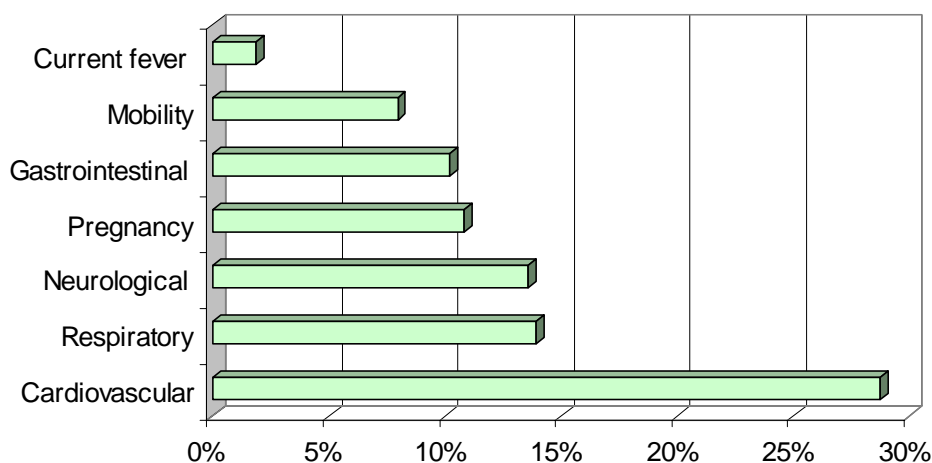
* The figures do not include Kosovo-related programmes such as the Humanitarian Evacuation Programme (HEP), the Priority Medical Screening programme (PMS) and others.

83. Using the lessons and experience gained during the provision of screening services, IOM has been active in examining the science and practice of immigration health screening and has been closely involved in discussions and policy development initiatives in this area. Drawing upon successful experiences associated with the provision of preventive public health interventions for refugees being resettled from tropical regions, in 1999 IOM provided enhanced medical screening services for refugees from main Sub-Sahara African locations being resettled in the United States. As part of this activity, in order to improve medical screening capacity in East Africa, IOM opened a clinic in Nairobi, Kenya which is fully equipped for immigration medical assessments for all destinations. The pre-departure treatment of some parasitic diseases and malaria is an important part of this process, aimed at reducing the prevalence rate of untreated importable diseases and relevant public health costs in the United States, as well as reducing the incidence of malaria cases which often affects the “fitness to travel” of admitted cases.

84. Managing some diseases and preventing the complications of tropical diseases which may be imported with migrating populations is cost-effective and supports broader public health initiatives. Future developments in this important field are being discussed at a variety of levels.

85. In addition to providing migration and travel-related medical services for regular and routine resettlement activities, IOM MHS provided extensive movement-related health services in complex and emergency situations in 1999. The crisis in the South East Balkans was associated with the humanitarian evacuation of tens of thousands of persons from Kosovo who had fled to The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Large numbers were moved over long distances as part of the IOM/UNHCR Humanitarian Evacuation Programme (HEP). The health conditions of this population varied considerably and MHS ensured that all travellers were fit to travel and provided specialized immigration medical screening services to those who were travelling to States which required additional medical evaluation.

Figure 3: Health status of persons evacuated in the HEP



86. These services were provided under difficult and ever-changing local conditions and were logistically and technically complex. A large number of persons with a wide variety of illnesses were moved, some over long transoceanic distances. Pre-departure examination services were accompanied by in-flight medical escort provision and closely integrated with medical and health service delivery at the place of origin and destination. In spite of the complicated nature of the operations, the movement of over 70,000 persons was undertaken with only one serious in-flight incident.

87. During the Kosovo crisis, UNHCR had received offers of placement for over 130,000 refugees. While case selection was relatively uncomplicated for refugees who were not ill, identification of potential HEP cases, whose medical condition would justify evacuation, necessitated an additional process of prioritization and standardization. Criteria for this had been established and local prioritization was undertaken. In late May this task was assumed by a joint team composed of IOM and UNHCR personnel, supported and funded by UNHCR in Skopje, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The results of that activity are shown in Table 1.

Table 1:
Main health conditions of persons evacuated in the Priority Medical Screening Programme

Diseases	Male	Female	Total
Other	155	119	274
Neuro-psychiatric Diseases	103	124	227
Malignancies	71	55	126
Cardio-vascular Diseases	43	65	108
Reconstructive and Orthopedic Surgery	37	52	89
Congenital Diseases	41	43	84
Children's Heart Surgery	11	16	27
Total	461	474	935

88. Since the cessation of hostilities, IOM medical staff have been providing coordinated assistance in the field of health to those returning to Kosovo. Unlike the evacuation phase where ill persons were being moved to sites of adequate health care, those returning to Kosovo may not find easy access to some health services. Return health services include: the provision of medical escorts for those who require assistance during the return; pre-arrival assessment and verification of the availability of services for those who need them; and the provision of medical and ambulance services on arrival as well as the transfer and hand-over of ill returnees to local health-care providers.

89. Between August and December 1999, more than 1,000 persons with illnesses returning to Kosovo required medical examination by IOM medical staff on arrival.

90. In the second half of 1999, IOM MHS was asked to assist in the management of some of the medical problems associated with the return of displaced populations to East Timor. Once again this operation was logistically and technically complicated. Persons were moved by air,

overland and by sea, and the health of many of those being moved had been impaired by their recent ordeals. At the same time, Timor presented the added risk of tropical diseases.

91. During the return operations which are still continuing, IOM medical staff provided "fit to travel" assessments and evaluations, medical escort services during movement and assistance in the establishment of referral and transfer services to aid those returning.

Migration health assistance and advice

92. In a globalizing world, the relationships between health and population mobility and migration are becoming more important. Migration not only involves the translocation of people between different areas, the movement of populations between regions of the world where there are different patterns and types of illness and disease, it also presents challenges to both health and immigration sectors.

93. From an institutional perspective, the growing interest in the health of migratory populations was manifest in the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the World Health Organization (WHO) which will facilitate cooperative approaches to issues of joint interest. In concrete terms, this agreement allowed the secondment of IOM medical staff to WHO programmes in the Caucasus in late 1999.

94. Reflecting the increasing awareness of the importance of migration and HIV/AIDS, a framework agreement was signed with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) in 1999. At the same time UNAIDS supported the establishment of a focal point for HIV and migration issues with IOM. The incumbent will be organizing an interagency working group to consider issues of HIV/AIDS and migration from an institutional perspective. A Balkan project in HIV prevention and awareness related to migration and return was successfully completed in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the assistance of Italian donors in 1999.

95. From the organizational perspective, IOM MHS, with its long experience in these matters, was increasingly called upon for advice and assistance during 1999.

96. Wherever possible, relevant information is collected during IOM medical operations. This material is reviewed, analysed and prepared for publication in internal and scientific fora. Currently, much of the information gathered during the operations in Kosovo and, to a lesser extent Timor, has been prepared and submitted for publication in the journal *Refuge*.

97. A review of the health activities associated with the trafficking of migrants was prepared and accepted for publication in 1999; it will be published early in 2000 by the *Journal of Immigrant Health*.

98. Recognizing the utility of the information and knowledge resident in the Organization, IOM was invited to participate in several national and international meetings and symposia in 1999. In addition, IOM MHS is actively participating in a variety of applied research and evaluation activities with academic and institutional partners for which immigration medical services are provided.

Post-emergency migration health assistance

99. In certain situations, access to migratory populations during movement or transport operations provides particular windows of opportunities for additional health activities. The past year was no exception. A significant amount of expertise and operational capacity was acquired during the Humanitarian Evacuation Programme (HEP) and Priority Medical Screening (PMS) activities in the South East Balkans. That expertise has proved to be useful in subsequent medical evacuation programmes designed to assist in the management of complicated cases that cannot yet be treated in Kosovo. Many persons have been evacuated abroad for treatment.

Table 2:
Evacuated medical cases from Pristina in 1999 distributed by disease

Diagnoses	Female	Male	Total
Cardio-vascular Diseases		1	1
Complex Injuries	16	38	54
Congenital Diseases	12	13	25
Malignancies	16	7	23
Other	4	4	8
Total	48	63	111

100. Additionally, the information gathered as part of managing or assisting the return of medical cases to Kosovo has been used to facilitate the development of foreign medical teams which will provide care in Kosovo. This type of activity has been a routine part of IOM operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina to support return and reduce the demand for international medical evacuation.

101. Drawing on the lessons learned in Return of Qualified Nationals (RQN) programmes in other locations, projects to increase the health capacity of local and returning Kosovo health professionals have been developed and undertaken in 1999.

102. The implications in terms of mental and psychosocial health of migration and displacement were apparent during the early phases of the Kosovo crisis. Dealing with those issues in the context of return and rehabilitation is an important area of work and study in which IOM is being assisted by an international cadre of specialists. The first training module "Archives of the memory: from an individual to a collective experience", for a course on Psychosocial and Trauma Response at the University of Pristina, was attended by 38 students in December 1999.

III. TECHNICAL COOPERATION ON MIGRATION

Introduction

103. The objective of the Technical Cooperation on Migration (TCM) Service in 1999 was to strengthen, through active partnership, the capacity of governments and other relevant key players to meet their migration challenges in a comprehensive, interactive and ultimately self-reliant way.

104. In 1999, governments were faced with a diverse set of demands on their ability to manage migration, particularly those related to irregular migration. Through its technical cooperation programmes, IOM offered advisory services on migration to governments, intergovernmental agencies, non-governmental organizations as well as other entities to enable them to develop coherent responses to migration challenges in a changing international environment and, in particular, to migration emergencies such as hurricane Mitch in Central America, and the Kosovo and Timor crises. The combination of conventional technical cooperation for migration management activities and the facilitation of regional migration dialogue mechanisms remained at the core of IOM's approach to promote better management of international migration flows.

105. In 1999, approximately 100 TCM projects were active in all regions, reflecting nearly 17 per cent of IOM's total operational budget. These activities were carried out under the following TCM sub-schemes:

1. Technical cooperation for migration management and capacity-building

Latin American Technical Cooperation Project in the Area of Migration (PLACMI)

106. In 1999, PLACMI continued its activities to strengthen the human, technical and administrative capacities of the governments of the region, enabling them to deal with all aspects of migration planning and management and to ensure that these activities were productively linked to wider regional development and integration processes. The focus continued to be on analysing the needs of the migration offices in Latin America, training governmental officials and assessment of upgrading existing equipment through seminars and workshops and preparation of studies. Activities included: an analysis and follow-up of MERCOSUR activities and meetings; a comparative study on the institutional and legal aspects of migration in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay; a study on territorial mobility between countries; a study on migration dynamics between the Dominican Republic and Haiti; the bi-national border seminar between Ecuador and Peru; training on the Venezuela-Colombia border; and a seminar on migration integration and social services on the Argentine border with Bolivia.

Technical cooperation project to strengthen the Central American Commission of Directors of Migration (OCAM)

107. In 1999, the project covering the six Central American countries initiated its second phase to further strengthen the role of OCAM as a mechanism for consultation, coordination and cooperation to deal with migration issues within the framework of the regional integration process. The main activities related to the OCAM electronic communications network are known in Spanish as RECAM.

Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America (CIMAL)

108. Complying with Latin American governments' interest in reinforcing CIMAL, IOM continued to implement the project for an integrated system of information on international migration in Latin America and the Caribbean, jointly with the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the United Nations.

Information System on International Migration for the Countries of the Andean Community (SIMICA)

109. A regional seminar for the countries of the Andean Community took place to analyse the results of the first phase of the SIMICA project. The seminar was sponsored by the Government of Ecuador, CELADE and IOM. The SIMICA project contributes to generating and systematizing information on international migratory movement in Andean countries in order to produce up-to-date information for formulating migratory policy in the region. The seminar recommended the implementation of the second phase of the project. The final report of the project was submitted to the governments in the first quarter of 1999 as foreseen.

Inter-American Course on International Migration

110. The twenty-first Inter-American Course on International Migration took place from 16 to 26 March 1999 in the city of Mar del Plata, Argentina. Participants came from 21 countries including Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, the United States, Canada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela. The object of the course was to provide space for the training and exchange of ideas and experiences among participants on the migratory situation and policies in the area.

Inter-American Programme of Post-Graduate Studies (PRINPOST) on migration policies

111. During 1999, eight post-graduates from Argentina, Haiti and Paraguay received their Masters degree in the International Migration Policies Masters Programme. PRINPOST also organized or participated in different seminars and training activities.

Technical cooperation in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Central Asia

112. The Technical Cooperation Centre (TCC) for Europe and Central Asia continued to assist IOM Field Offices concerned in designing and developing technical cooperation activities in transition countries of the region and providing them with expert support in the implementation phase. TCC serves as a focal point (together with UNHCR) for the CIS conference follow-up process.

Bishkek Migration Management Centre

113. IOM continued its support to and cooperation with the Bishkek Migration Management Centre which aims to enhance the Central Asian governments' capacity to manage migratory movements, foster regional dialogue and develop regional cooperation in migration among the governments and others concerned in order to increase awareness and understanding of migration and population displacement issues both within and outside Central Asia. Central Asian officials

are trained in migration management in the centre, which also serves as a forum for discussion and exchange of experience on migration issues among Central Asian governments.

Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)

114. In the CIS and Central Asia, with the support of Technical Cooperation Centres in Vienna and Bishkek, IOM continued to promote dialogue for planning and implementing projects to enhance national capacities and increase skills of personnel of national migration institutions. Specific projects included CBMMP in the Russian Federation, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan.

NGO capacity-building, community building and micro-credits

115. During the 1996 CIS conference in Geneva, the Government of Azerbaijan made a commitment to address the complex problems of population displacement and destabilizing movements. The implementation of a Plan of Action recognized the important role played by NGOs. With this perspective IOM developed in the Caucasus the NGO Migration Sector Development Project (MSDP). The goal of this project is to strengthen and develop the Azerbaijani migration sector with national NGOs.

116. While the first phase of the NGO MSDP focused on the creation of a network of organizations addressing migration issues, the second phase, which began in October 1999, highlighted various topics on migration. For that purpose, the Migration Resource Centre (MRC) is managing a small grant fund to which NGOs can apply with project proposals on irregular migration and health and migration. A small grants tender has been announced on both migration issues. This concept is developed to raise awareness on migration issues which are relevant to Azerbaijan but to which little attention is being given. The NGOs will strengthen their expertise through their proposals while the topics will receive the greater attention they deserve.

117. IOM is carrying out a two-year UNDP-funded Community Development and Micro-Credit (CDMC) project for income-generating activities in the region, with additional components of drinking water supply and local institution development. The objective of the tripartite project is to revitalize the local economy by means of credit assistance, training and business support, giving confidence to local entrepreneurs by assisting them to prosper with a sustainable livelihood in a free domestic market, thus discouraging undesired migration.

Technical cooperation on migration in Hungary

118. The project helped to promote the exchange of information and expertise between national migration authorities in selected EU Member States and EU Applicant States. The pilot project covered research, training, and exchange of officials. IOM researchers prepared a study on the "Return and reception of undocumented migrants in selected EU and associated States", based on data on return and reception policies and practices and interviews with officials responsible for implementing return and reception policies, and with NGOs and IGOs. Two training courses lasting two and a half days each were organized, one in an EU Member State and one in an EU Applicant State. The training courses were divided into three groups, which addressed asylum, immigration and external border crossing. In between the two courses, officials from the EU Applicant States went to a selected EU Member State and EU officials to EU Applicant States for one week.

Migration management and capacity-building activities in the Nordic and Baltic States

119. At the regional level, IOM continued its technical cooperation activities to assist the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) to meet the European Community *acquis communautaire* related to “Pillar III” issues, namely migration. In this context, the project on “institutional strengthening of migration management for Baltic countries” and “regional project for the development of increased cooperation among migration authorities in the Baltic States”, co-funded by the European Union and Finland, strengthened the capacity of the Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs (border guards, immigration police, migration departments (board), and personnel of migrant reception centres), to understand and handle irregular migration. The capacity-building tools used for these activities included workshops, seminars, study visits and secondments, as well as research activities.

Advisory and training programme to reorganize, modernize and strengthen the management of the Public Ministry of Peru

120. In 1999, the programmes developed the following activities in order to assist in the reorganizing and strengthening of the Public Ministry: the development of an efficient system of information technology as a tool to modernize the network, statistics and other systems; the training for personnel in the Public Ministry to improve their professional level; the formulation and development of research programmes, seminars, and public orientation to support the reorganization process. Programme related activities were also supported by experts from other Latin American countries who were moved by IOM under the TCDC scheme.

Other technical cooperation activities in Latin America

121. At the request of certain governments, IOM carried out various activities: a study on international migration and delinquency to analyse recent criminal statistics and variables (Argentina); design of the operational aspects for regularization of migrants from Central America (Costa Rica); analysis of the project of reform to the migration law, including comments and a proposal for modification of the current migration legislation (Panama); in cooperation with the General Direction of Migration, design of a programme of regularization for Brazilian citizens living in border areas, as well as a project proposal to strengthen this government office (Paraguay).

122. The project on the impact of migration on the social system of Argentina in the border provinces of Misiones, Salta and Neuquen came to an end in the last quarter of 1999. Results and recommendations were submitted to the appropriate authorities.

123. A seminar on policy and legislation on migration was held, organized by IOM jointly with the National Service for Migration of Bolivia (SENAMIG) and with the sponsorship of the Spanish Agency of International Cooperation (AECI).

Support to bilateral meetings

124. IOM Buenos Aires assisted with the organization of the bilateral meeting on migration policies between Argentina and the United States. At the request of the Argentine Government, an IOM expert was appointed to design the basis for cooperation of the VIGI-A project of the

Ministry of Health and Social Action. The project aims to implement actions for epidemiological surveillance on current and new diseases along the border with Bolivia.

125. IOM acted as Technical Secretariat for two government meetings between Peru and Ecuador, initiating training activities for Ecuadorian and Peruvian border officials, related to the peace agreement signed by the two countries on 26 October 1998. The peace agreement included an agreement on the transit of persons, vehicles, fluvial and maritime vessels and airplanes. As a cooperation agency, IOM extended its assistance and presented a programme for training and for the diffusion of the agreement. The training programme was discussed and approved.

2. Cooperation with the regional dialogue mechanisms

Puebla Process

126. In 1999, IOM's cooperation with the Puebla Process (member States: Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the United States) continued to grow and diversify. New working areas are being incorporated through closer relations with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and IOM's participation in the implementation of the Migrant Workers Section of the summit of the Americas' Plan of Action. The virtual secretariat set up for the Process, in which IOM plays a key role, is successful, as is the enhanced role of the Central American Commission of National Directors of Migration (OCAM) in the Process as a result of IOM support.

127. A Puebla Seminar on Consular Protection and Assistance was held in Guatemala in July 1999.

South American meeting on migration, integration and development

128. IOM also cooperated in the organization of the first South American meeting on migration, integration and development hosted by the Government of Peru. The meeting approved the Lima Declaration in which participating governments expressed their commitment to continue the systematic discussion of migration in the region.

3. Capacity-building through transfer of qualified human resources

Selective migration programme

129. Under IOM's selective migration programme, highly-qualified professionals, technicians and migrants with capital were transferred mainly to Latin America and the Caribbean. The programme continued to represent a significant proportion of the total annual flow of qualified human resources to the region and included a substantial number of Latin American nationals returning to the region. This pattern reflects the interest of Member States to encourage qualified Latin Americans to return to their region, mitigating the negative effects of the reverse transfer of technology or "brain drain". These programmes also contribute to the process of internationalizing the countries' economies due to the returnees' newly-acquired skills and expertise as well as their institutional contacts abroad.

Capacity-building through exchange of experts

TCDC agreements

130. Within the framework of the support programme for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC), IOM facilitated the cooperative exchange of government experts for short-term advisory missions in critical development sectors within the region. IOM continued to provide support for the mobilization of government experts responsible for technical cooperation projects agreed between participating governments and their cooperation partners. The agreements allowed governments to reduce the cost of transport and benefit from the IOM network of offices to implement their technical cooperation activities.

Integrated experts and volunteers

131. Under specific agreements with the Government of Italy, Italian experts and volunteers continued to be transferred to universities in Peru, to provide advisory services and training in science, technology and culture. The duration of this programme is three years. Twelve experts and volunteers were placed in universities.

132. In addition to the above programme, professionals were recruited and transferred mainly to Latin America and the Caribbean via the German Integrated Experts Programme, the Frankfurt-based Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM), to provide their services in key areas of the economy where the demand could not fully be met by the local labour market. This programme was carried out in cooperation with IOM Offices in Latin America and in some countries of South East Asia.

4. Return and reintegration programmes

133. This pilot project assisted 4,500 Salvadorans upon their arrival in El Salvador who had been forcibly returned from the United States over a period of one year. Civil society organizations, in coordination with the Salvadoran Government and IOM, implemented and consolidated a system of emergency care and humanitarian assistance for the target population as they settled in El Salvador. The project documented and systematized the lessons learned during this stage of emergency care for those returned Salvadorans. It can serve as an example for other projects related to the sustainable social and economic integration of the returnees, in El Salvador as well as other countries of the region facing similar situations.

134. In Haiti, IOM continued to assist the Government of Haiti in developing a unified migration management and delivery system to provide reintegration services to returnees.

135. Financed through funds from the Government of Belgium and reimbursements from loans to Chilean migrants in previous years, IOM Santiago continued to implement a programme for assistance and prevention of migration from rural to urban areas in the south of Chile. The assistance consists in granting small loans to productive projects in communities with a potential migration population, especially indigenous communities.

136. At the request of the Government of Colombia, IOM continued to provide assistance to national authorities in designing data-gathering modules on internally displaced populations in the country, thus facilitating the initiation of large-scale return projects. Activities included seminars

and workshops on psychosocial assistance to the population affected by violence in Colombia; extension of the information system for internally displaced persons (IDPs) to the social solidarity network; and documentation on the displaced population in marginal urban settlements.

137. In Guatemala, IOM continued its programmes aimed at accelerating population stabilization in the country, facilitating the return and reintegration of the war-affected population and the overall national reconciliation and sustained productive development effort. Most of the projects directed at the uprooted population were located in the area of “Zona-paz”, the regions most affected by the conflict, and implemented in close partnership with the National Fund for Peace (FONAPAZ) of the Government of Guatemala.

138. In Estonia, IOM’s successful approach to the integration of non-citizens, initiated in 1997, led IOM, together with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), to develop “Integration through training – a joint IOM/OSCE project for Estonian and non-Estonian women”. This project aimed at strengthening the language skills and cultural awareness of Estonian and non-Estonian women, and strove to assist individual women to improve their standard of living. Vocational training was made available through specific courses and participants were given the opportunity to obtain a limited amount of funds in the form of business grants. Workshops and summer language camps for children also formed part of the project activities. The number of language courses was increased with the support of the Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR). The success of the project exceeded all expectations and a new phase is planned for 2000 with the support of the United States.

5. Post-emergency migration management

Hurricane Mitch-related activities

National survey of families in shelters

139. As a first step towards responding to the needs presented by the Government of Honduras following the hurricane, IOM implemented a survey of the population temporarily settled in public buildings throughout the country. This programme, financed by the Government of Sweden through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), amounted to USD 64,270; human resources were provided by the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and technical support by the Census of Population and Housing Year 2000. The operation sent 100 surveyors to 44 municipalities in 13 departments of the country. The census provided the international community, local and central government authorities and other interested entities with updated and systematic information on the situation and socio-economic conditions of the 26,667 homeless flood victims; material loss and the conditions in shelters throughout Honduras were assessed.

Construction of Transitional Living Communities (CHATs) in Tegucigalpa

140. The Government of Honduras requested IOM to design and lead a strategic plan for the construction of transitional shelters for homeless flood victims, while permanent solutions were identified over a maximum period of 13 months. The construction of the first three macro shelters in Tegucigalpa was financed primarily by the Government of Norway via UNDP in an amount of USD 579,349. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funds were designated for the completion of the first three CHATs in Tegucigalpa. USAID also financed the construction of the fourth CHAT (El Trébol II). IOM maintained an on-site presence in the

CHATs to ensure overall supervision, monitoring and reporting to the central office. IOM also implemented regular maintenance activities and contingency planning to prevent damage resulting from the rainy season.

Construction of Transitional Living Communities (CHATs) in the countryside

141. The shelter construction project was extended to other heavily affected areas of the country, modified to meet the specific requirements of each site. The project also included humanitarian and development assistance components, providing temporary employment to more than 1,000 persons, and was financed by USAID in an amount of USD 6,808,605.

The Exit Programme from Macro Shelters

142. Due to the transitional nature of the CHATs and as the emergency phase in Tegucigalpa began to fade, it was imperative to begin to seek permanent solutions to the housing problems faced by the displaced population residing in shelters in the capital. The Exit Programme from Macro Shelters is financed by USAID in an amount of USD 3,094,439 and is implemented by IOM, with a working platform established in the Mayor's office in Tegucigalpa. The objective of the programme is to facilitate access to permanent living solutions for a population of approximately 2,000 families currently residing in temporary and transitional shelters.

Survey of families residing in high-risk zones (Tegucigalpa)

143. A survey of 2,564 families living in high-risk zones was carried out in July 1999 in 13 neighbourhoods of Tegucigalpa, funded by USAID as a component of the project for the construction and administration of shelters. USAID also financed IOM to provide assistance to displaced persons, technical assistance to municipalities suffering heavy damage, and to construct temporary shelters following the rains beginning in September.

Albania Transitional Initiative (ATI) and Kosovo Transitional Initiative (KTI)

144. The ATI project assisted Albanian local and regional governments to improve their communities' development through the implementation of community-identified projects. ATI also developed and implemented political and media projects to strengthen citizens' awareness.

145. In Kosovo, emerging from a nation-wide conflict and having to reabsorb hundreds of thousands of internally and externally displaced nationals, the KTI aimed to strengthen the democratic process. In order to assist local authorities, the project organized and supported informal governing structures and implemented community-based improvement projects.

Reintegration of former combatants through the Information Counselling and Referral Service (ICRS) – Kosovo

146. This programme is described in detail under "Emergency Activities".

Reinsertion of ex-combatants in Mali

147. The Government of Mali created a Programme of Reinsertion Support for ex-Combatants in Northern Mali (PAREM) which was the main coordination structure comprising relevant

national institutions, UNDP and IOM. IOM was tasked with the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants throughout the peace process.

148. The four broad objectives of IOM activities in Mali were to: (a) establish a data bank and information management on the targeted caseload, including individual profiles; (b) ensure the orderly organization and implementation of demobilization emoluments disbursement; (c) provide referral, counselling and training of demobilized combatants for their reintegration into civilian life. A referral service for economic and social opportunities benefiting ex-combatants was created and managed, including outreach activities benefiting those in remote areas; (d) implement training in capacity-building for national personnel as well as micro projects for income-generating activities.

IV. ASSISTED RETURNS

Introduction

149. Host country funded assisted return was, in 1999, once again IOM's largest programme activity. The two most striking features of the summary account below are that the centre of gravity of the activity would appear to be in Central Europe and that it includes the return of qualified nationals. Due to the return of qualified nationals to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the notion is gaining ground that the return of qualified nationals can lead to more general returns, as well as to stabilizing populations. Furthermore, it highlights the fact that IOM's assisted return services cover the whole spectrum of return. Although not always evident from the text below, yet worth noting, is the fact that assisted returns have many connections with other services, notably counter-trafficking, information campaigns and technical assistance.

Return assistance to migrants and governments

General return of migrants and unsuccessful asylum seekers

150. In 1999, 196,842 rejected asylum seekers, irregular migrants, and other migrants in need benefited from IOM assistance to return to over 100 countries of origin. The majority of these returns were to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and East Timor. Significant numbers of persons were also helped to return to Turkey, Slovakia, Armenia and Georgia. (See also details under individual places of origin below.)

151. IOM Offices in Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Finland and Hungary organized the majority of these movements from the point of departure, in close coordination with Missions in the countries of transit and origin. IOM-assisted return from Portugal, Italy, the United Kingdom and Finland experienced significant growth.

152. Returnees to a number of countries of origin benefited from specialized activities aimed at supporting initial reintegration in communities of origin. In some cases, return grants were paid to returnees before their departure. In others, post-arrival assistance was given through IOM Offices in countries of origin.

153. IOM Bern continued to support and advise the Swiss Federal Office for Refugees (FOR) on the formulation of a comprehensive return concept. A detailed survey conducted by IOM of Kosovars in Switzerland led to joint planning, together with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and FOR, followed by organized return and reintegration in Kosovo. IOM assisted return to Kosovo is the largest scale return project ever implemented by Switzerland.

154. IOM Netherlands assisted 1,418 persons of 80 different nationalities to return to their home countries under the Reintegration and Emigration for Asylum Seekers from the Netherlands (REAN) programme, or with resettlement to third countries. In addition, IOM organized the re-entry of 2,700 Kosovars. The Mission also cooperated with the Netherlands authorities in evaluating the facilitated return programme to Ethiopia, maintaining regular contacts on the implementation or planning of return projects to specific target countries, as well as strengthening the implementation of the Dutch return policy.

Pilot Voluntary Assisted Return Programme

155. In February 1999, the United Kingdom Home Office agreed to fund a pilot Voluntary Assisted Return Programme (VARP) to assist asylum seekers to return home. The programme was open to all nationalities. Assistance under the pilot programme was limited to travel from the United Kingdom to the person's home destination. The VARP was implemented in cooperation with Refugee Action which provided specialized counselling, funded by the European Union, to those contemplating return. Towards the end of 1999, IOM began receiving an increase in applications from ethnic Albanian asylum seekers, allegedly from Kosovo, but who were now seeking return assistance to Albania.

Return assistance to Croatia

156. Thanks to funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), IOM worked with local municipal authorities in Croatia to create conditions conducive to return. The Return Assistance Programme (RAP) to Croatia provided financial assistance for the rebuilding of public infrastructures, including community electricity and water systems, street lighting, and municipal buildings. In the second and final year of this project, some 15,000 persons were assisted to reintegrate.

Knin-Golubic return assistance

157. Switzerland made possible a Croatian community rehabilitation project with focus on post-arrival reintegration. IOM supplied logistical and technical support to 16,000 persons, with the municipality of Knin as implementing partner, and management and financial support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

General return and reintegration of Bosnians

158. Under a variety of bilateral and multilateral funding schemes, IOM Sarajevo assisted the return of 31,206 persons to Bosnia and Herzegovina from more than 25 different countries worldwide. The majority of returnees came from Germany (30,761) under the Reintegration and Emigration for Asylum Seekers from Germany (REAG)/Government Assisted Repatriation Programme (GARP).

Facilitation of cross-border returns between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia

159. IOM's comprehensive Cross-Border Return Programme began significant operations in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina during 1999. Operated jointly under IOM Sarajevo and IOM Zagreb, it carried out the return of 376 persons; organized the transport of 113 loads of personal effects, including 16 tractors and 16 trailers; provided return-related guidance to interested persons and initiated processing of over 500 applications for future returns. IOM also facilitated 155 "go and see visits" between the two countries, involving 3,625 persons. At the end of 1999, more than 250 persons in both countries had been cleared and were awaiting return.

160. IOM also developed an extensive referral system, with local and international NGOs, in order to complement its own activities with programmes of reconstruction, legal services and income-generating opportunities for returnees on both sides of the border. Efforts were intensified

to ensure that safe and organized return mechanisms would be available in future to the growing number of persons interested in returning to their pre-war homes.

General Return Programme from Central Europe (GRPCE)

161. The General Return Programme from Central Europe (GRPCE), an integrated service approach combining assisted return and capacity-building, helped 971 migrants in 1999 who returned from Hungary, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic to some 34 countries of origin, including the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Bangladesh and Bosnia and Herzegovina

Assistance to the voluntary return and reintegration of migrants from the Balkan region residing in Italy

162. IOM Rome helped some 200 families to return to their home States in the Balkans. The majority went back to Kosovo, taking advantage of IOM overland transport through Albania. Other project beneficiaries returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina and to Albania. Pre-departure activities in Italy, carried out in coordination with NGOs and government authorities, included telephone counselling and information dissemination, as well as the use of broadcasting media in Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Return assistance to non-citizens of Russian origin in Latvia

163. With resources from various donors, and in close partnership with the Russian Federation Migration Service (FMS) office in Riga, the above project provided a humanitarian mechanism for the return of vulnerable persons from Latvia. In 1999, 386 non-citizens of Latvia of Russian origin were assisted.

Return of stranded migrants from reception centres in the Baltic countries

164. In 1999, 209 stranded migrants, mostly from Latvia and Lithuania, were assisted to return from the Baltic region to their countries of origin. The project was funded by the Nordic countries and the United States. The steady decline in the project caseload, since its inception in 1997, was considered worthy of note. Project efficiency, combined with the efforts of local migration managers to discourage the use of the Baltic countries as a transit zone, is a major factor in stemming irregular transit migration in Baltic States.

Information Centre on return and resettlement in Greece

165. Financed by the Government of Greece, the IOM Information Centre in Athens made its services available to nationals who had returned after working abroad, and to those who were still abroad and were considering return. In 1999, the Centre received and answered over 400 individual enquiries about employment, social security, pensions, investments, tax exemption and education.

Return and reintegration of qualified nationals

General return and reintegration of qualified nationals

Thai Expert Programme

166. Using donor resources from the Government of Japan, IOM provided return related assistance to the Thai National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA). Seven Thai experts came back to their country of origin on a temporary basis to share their knowledge, in the form of conferences, workshops and seminars. Last year, through a cooperative project made possible by the Thai Expert Programme, the first Bangkok metropolitan electric bus was inaugurated by the Minister of Science, Technology and Environment.

Return of Qualified Nationals (RQN) to Bosnia and Herzegovina

167. During 1999, the RQN Bosnia and Herzegovina programme assisted a total of 223 highly-qualified nationals to return to and rebuild Bosnia and Herzegovina. Of this number, 27 candidates were placed in the health sector, 33 in education, 36 in trade and industry, 34 in economy and 16 in the judicial sector. A total of 77 candidates were placed as self-employed. Figures for 1999 include 129 male candidates and 94 females, with 520 dependants, for a grand total of 743 returnees under the programme. The RQN programme included 36 minority returns (or 16 per cent) last year. The average age of candidates placed under the BiH RQN programme was 44.

Latin American Reintegration Assistance Programme (LARAP)

168. IOM Offices in Latin America provided job placement services for 47 returning nationals to Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and the Dominican Republic, consisting of assistance with documents and transport bookings, as well as health and accident insurance. Cases sponsored by the German Central Employment Office (ZAV) included transportation and post-arrival salary supplements of up to 12 months.

Return of Qualified African Nationals (RQAN)

169. During 1999, candidates were recruited by IOM London from the United Kingdom, the remainder of Europe (excluding Portugal) and Australia. In the latter part of the year an increased demand from potential candidates for the programme was observed. For the remaining phase of the programme, it was agreed that the recruitment focus would be on returns to Cape Verde, Ghana, Kenya, Zambia and non-target countries. Returns facilitated by IOM London under this programme during 1999 totalled 112 persons: 68 to target countries, and 44 to non-target countries. Various participating African countries were encouraged to establish an institutional framework to encourage the return of their qualified nationals from abroad. A seminar was held in the earlier part of the year with some of the main target country diplomatic missions, to encourage dialogue and discussion on the programmes' principles and procedures.

V. PUBLIC INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS

Introduction

170. In 1999, IOM developed and implemented several information campaign programmes to address a variety of migration issues such as irregular outflows of people, protection of migrants' rights, trafficking in women and children, regularization/amnesty programmes, migrant-related medical themes, and return and reintegration needs. The overall objective of these programmes is to increase awareness of the realities on each given issue and counterbalance misconception among the various target groups.

171. During the humanitarian crises in 1999, IOM, through the establishment of rapid information dissemination systems, provided populations in distress with basic information about the availability of aid and humanitarian support facilities to assist migrants to meet immediate needs. Subsequently, information and guidance were provided on rehabilitation and reconstruction initiatives in place, and a system established to enable people to obtain and share information among themselves. These programmes aimed at building trust in the assistance process, encouraging majority participation of all affected parties and dispelling misconceptions and misinformation.

Programmes

Information programme for potential migrants from Morocco

172. In June 1999, IOM signed an agreement with the Spanish Government by which the latter assumed funding of this programme. The purpose of the one-year programme is to raise the awareness of potential migrants departing from Morocco of the risks and consequences of irregular migration across the Straits of Gibraltar to Western Europe. Activities, which will begin in 2000, consist of weekly radio broadcasts, television documentaries and awareness-raising campaigns, through brochures and posters and informal discussion tours adapted to rural environments.

Information programme for Thailand

173. Following the completion in October 1998 of the assessment phase carried out by the Asian Research Centre for Migration, IOM Bangkok launched an information campaign against irregular migration and trafficking in October 1999.

174. A mass media strategy was devised in cooperation with the communication agency J. Walter Thompson. A popular Thai country music singer, coming from the region from where most irregular migrants originate, endorsed the campaign and is promoting it through a CD album and a concert tour throughout the country, all focusing on the message of the campaign "If you're gonna do it, do it right". The campaign has also included public relations events, television and radio "spots", press articles, talk shows and cartoons in newspapers and magazines, a poster and a pocket calendar, and an information brochure. An evaluation of the campaign is currently under way which will lead to a project proposal on follow-up activities.

175. For the implementation of the campaign, IOM cooperates with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare Department of Employment, the Ministry of Interior Department of Community Development and several NGOs.

Migration information programme in Albania

176. In Albania, IOM continued to carry out the migration information programme initiated in September 1997 and fully funded by the Italian Government to help prevent the flow of illegal migrants to Europe and, in particular, to Italy. IOM Tirana, in collaboration with Radio Tirana, sponsors a half-hour radio programme "For you migrants" twice a week. The programme is designed to provide reliable information on regular migration procedures, the deception of illegal trafficking schemes, and the realities that Albanian migrants find in countries of their destination.

177. During the Kosovo crisis, the issues addressed in the programme became relevant not only to the Albanian population, but also to a large Kosovar Albanian refugee population. As a result, IOM and Radio Tirana tailored programming to the new situation, and those efforts continued during the post-emergency phase in order to address relevant issues.

Philippine information programme

178. The Belgian and Finnish Governments funded this project whose aim is to ensure that potential Filipino legal and illegal migrants and trafficked women and children have continuous access to functional information, policies and institutions which will guarantee their protection in the overseas employment cycle: from deployment to reintegration. The programme provides accurate and reliable information on existing possibilities for legal overseas employment while highlighting the risks and consequences of illegal migration. Information activities were carried out in three primary media: radio, printed material and community outreach, and performance. Activities included a weekly series of 15-minute radio dramas retelling true-to-life stories of migrants, followed by a 30-minute in-depth discussion by experts and migrants' families aired nation-wide, the distribution of information leaflets and posters to community groups and the performance of an anti-trafficking play. The radio show received the 1999 Best Drama Programme Award at the Ninth Annual KBP (Association of Broadcasters in the Philippines) Golden Dove Award Night on 14 October 1999, and the anti-trafficking play has been performed over 70 times, including several performances internationally.

Public information campaign in Costa Rica in accordance with Migration Amnesty Decree No. 27457

179. In 1999, IOM San José launched an information campaign to address migratory instability in Central America by publicizing information on the advantages and requirements of the Decree of Amnesty concerning foreign nationals unofficially residing in Costa Rica. This was achieved through a two-week radio campaign, the production of a 10-minute documentary video and two television public service announcements, press advertisements, 100,000 flyers, 75,000 brochures and 50,000 posters, funded by the United States Government.

Information campaigns to prevent trafficking in women in Bulgaria and in Hungary

180. These projects aim to increase the awareness of the respective national authorities of the dangers and consequences of trafficking among women in Bulgaria and Hungary, in order to

discourage and prevent trafficking. Research in each country in the autumn of 1999 enabled IOM and its partners to design the most appropriate information campaign strategy and define cost-effective means to reach the target groups in each case. The main IOM project partners in Bulgaria are the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Education and Science and the Animus Association. In Hungary, IOM's main partners include the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the NGO NANE, which runs the hotline. IOM also worked on the establishment of a consultative mechanism among the project's governmental and non-governmental partners and experts in each country.

181. These two one-year projects are funded by the United States Government (for Bulgaria) and the European Commission (for Hungary) and are carried out within the framework of the EU-United States Transatlantic Dialogue.

Information campaign to prevent trafficking in women in the Czech Republic

182. IOM Prague launched this campaign in April 1999 with the financial support of the United States Government. In cooperation with the STEM and IVVM research institutes, IOM carried out research to ascertain baseline facts about trafficking in women in the Czech Republic.

183. Since the dissemination phase began in September 1999, 20,000 posters, 100,000 postcards and 100,000 information leaflets of a credit card size were distributed to the target population through educational institutions and student houses, information centres of municipalities, labour offices, departments issuing passports, train stations and embassies. Approximately, 100 press advertisements were published in women's magazines and in nation-wide newspapers and magazines, regional newspapers and city hall newsletters throughout the Czech Republic. Over one million train tickets were issued including information against trafficking. Twelve radio and four television talk shows were broadcast; television "spots" were aired on television and in cinemas, and ten seminars were organized.

Ukrainian information campaign: prevention of trafficking in women from Ukraine

184. In 1999, IOM continued implementation of this project in Ukraine funded by the United States Government. Dissemination of information to the target population, potential women victims of trafficking, was carried out mainly through radio broadcasts and discussion tours.

185. The successful implementation of the project led IOM Kyiv, in cooperation with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and the Ukrainian authorities, in particular the Office of the Ombudswoman, to pursue further activities to prevent trafficking of women from Ukraine through an initiative seeking to establish a National Council Against Trafficking.

Anti-trafficking information campaign in Viet Nam

186. Building upon the pilot information campaign in the Lang Son province, which was successfully concluded in March 1999, IOM and the Viet Nam Women's Union (VWU) launched a national anti-trafficking information campaign targeting 14 of the most severely affected provinces in Viet Nam.

187. This project will be implemented at the grass-roots level through some 6,600 trained VWU activists who will use door-to door campaigns, public meetings, performances, information material and other strategies to spread the anti-trafficking message. Media training and coverage in support of the campaign is also foreseen.

188. The project is funded by the Danish and Japanese Governments.

Emergency information programme for Kosovars in Albania and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

189. In mid-April 1999, IOM Tirana and Radio Tirana established an IOM-sponsored radio programme "Radio Tirana with and for Kosovo". This programme provided updated emergency humanitarian information to the displaced Kosovars living in Albania, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and other European countries. When the mass return of refugees began in June 1999, the programme was adapted to provide information on safe return routes, organized return assistance and humanitarian assistance available inside Kosovo. The programme was broadcast three times a week both locally and worldwide via satellite and provided continuous updated coverage on the evolving situation inside Kosovo until December 1999. The Government of Italy provided funding for this project.

Transitional information programme

190. This project was built upon efforts already under way in Albania under the Emergency Information Programme for Albania, aimed at providing urgent humanitarian information to Kosovar refugees in Albania. When the majority of refugees returned to Kosovo, the programme shifted its centre of operation to Kosovo to fill the substantial information vacuum existing at that time.

191. The programme focused on facilitating the emergence of balanced, responsible and ethnically sensitive media within the province, allowing humanitarian information (including migration-related topics) and objective news reporting to develop roots in the province. In this context, a group of 25 Kosovar Albanian journalists have been retrained in radio skills by an international trainer in Gnjilane, Gjakova and Peje. To put into practice the newly-acquired skills, the trainees produced and broadcast stories on IOM issues, mainly about the reintegration of former combatants into civilian life. The rehabilitation of Radio Peje studios was completed, providing Peje with a municipal radio station able to broadcast.

192. The Governments of Italy and the United Kingdom financed this project.

Kosovo Information Assistance Initiative (KIAI): internet access and training

193. This project provides internet access centres for members of the community, local NGOs and others working in the area, gives training in the various uses of the internet, from basic knowledge of the internet to web-page creation, and facilitates the work of the media and other organizations through technology. Two internet centres in Ferizaj and Pristina have opened and five others are in the process of being set up. The project is supported by the United States Government and private American companies.

Assistance to Kosovar Albanians in Belgium

194. Within this six-month project, five Kosovo clubs were established and a database was created to help the Belgian Government provide assistance to Kosovar Albanian asylum seekers and refugees, as well as those under special status of temporary protection living in Belgium. The project operates an information hotline/focal point, which has responded to queries from over 3,500 callers since mid-July 1999. In addition, 1,000 information leaflets and 2,000 information brochures were distributed to the Kosovar population, together with 600 posters; and several articles were published in the Kosovar Albanian newspaper "Bota Sot" under the section "Diaspora", and in the Belgian media. Further information dissemination activities were carried out through meetings organized by the clubs and the IOM Brussels network of partner agencies. A total of 2,100 persons attended 74 information sessions. The European Commission funded this project.

Distribution of Zavicaj magazines to Bosnian nationals in European Union Member States

195. IOM, through its Missions in the European Union, distributed 7,500 copies of the special issue of the magazine "Zavicaj" to the Bosnian community to provide information on available opportunities for return and reintegration in their country. Approximately 115,000 Bosnian nationals were reached through this activity, a one-time event carried out in September 1999 with the financial support of the European Commission.

Other

196. Information dissemination activities are integrated into a number of activities carried out by IOM. The project "Information Counselling and Referral Service (ICRS) – Kosovo" which began in August 1999, is one example. Through the information dissemination component, timely, accurate and unbiased information was provided at different levels, regarding available reintegration opportunities, including access to counselling, referrals, training, capacity-building, employment and other income-generating opportunities which are supporting overall ongoing reconstruction efforts in Kosovo.

197. A similar activity, funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), was completed in September 1999 in the Philippines. The programme "Mobile Information, Referral and Community Assistance Service (MIRCAS)" was designed to address information and confidence-building needs amongst all stakeholders involved in the post-conflict peace and development process in Mindanao. The project consisted of two integral parts: mobile outreach teams and centre-based information nodes. Reintegration needs were identified and attempts made to match these with available services and assistance programmes through counselling and referrals and the dissemination of reliable, accurate information. Through its mobile outreach activities, the project addressed the needs of some 180 Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) communities mostly identified with the National Unit Commands. Grass-roots communities were also informed of opportunities of assistance for basic services, livelihood, enterprise and skills training in support of the peace process, and the way these could be accessed. Various stakeholders, including national government agencies, local government units, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), donor organizations and human resource development institutes now have accurate, reliable and accessible information on various programmes and development projects in

specific MNLF communities. This in turn facilitates coordinating and directing their work in assisting the MNLF in particular, and the Special Zone for Peace and Development (SZOPAD) in general.

198. The programme “Return and Counselling Assistance to Asylum Seekers from the Czech Republic, Romania and Slovakia currently living in Belgium, Finland and the Netherlands” also has an information campaign component for the prevention of illegal migration. This initiative is funded by the European Commission and co-funded by the Governments of Belgium, Finland and the Netherlands.

VI. COUNTER-TRAFFICKING

199. Trafficking in human beings, particularly in women and children, is an increasing worldwide phenomenon. An increasing number of persons are turning to traffickers to facilitate their migration due to conditions prevailing in the countries of origin, such as poverty, lack of opportunities, the subordinated role of women in society, violence and persecution and violation of human rights, as well as environmental disasters. The number of countries affected is rapidly growing, trafficking routes are springing up or becoming increasingly complex, and the involvement of transnational and national organized criminal networks appears to be widespread. 1999 has been a year in which increasing attention has been paid to trafficking issues.

200. Document MC/EX/INF/58 dated 10 May 1999 states IOM's definition of trafficking in human beings, as well as the Organization's responses and activities concerning this phenomenon. For IOM, trafficking basically includes an illicit engagement and movement of migrants within or across international borders; the financial or other gain of the intermediary; the coercion and abuse exercised on the migrant; and the violation of the migrant's human rights.

201. In 1999, IOM has closely followed and contributed to the efforts of the international community to draft a United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime and its Protocols to suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and against the smuggling of migrants, supplementing the Convention.

202. The Organization has also cooperated with regional bodies which have a mandate to act on irregular migration in general and trafficking in migrants in particular. Close cooperation has been developed in this context with the European Commission, the APC and Manila Process in Asia and the Puebla Process in the Americas. In April 1999, IOM, together with the Thai Government, organized the International Symposium on Migration in Bangkok which adopted the Bangkok Declaration on Irregular Migration; the Declaration included a number of actions States should take to counteract trafficking in migrants.

203. According to the Organization's policy, IOM supports programmes to prevent and combat migrant trafficking, and to assist and protect the migrants who are victims of traffickers.

204. IOM activities and programmes concentrate on two areas: (i) trafficking prevention assistance (including seminars, research, capacity-building and information dissemination) and (ii) assistance and protection to victims of trafficking (including counselling, protection and assistance with return and/or reintegration). An element of one or both of these areas has also been a part of other IOM programmes which are described in more detail in other Service chapters.

205. In 1999, IOM initiated or carried out the following activities:

(a) Trafficking prevention assistance

Survey of media coverage of trafficked, missing and kidnapped women and children in Bangladesh from 1990-2000 – Bangladesh

206. IOM carried out research based on media coverage of missing, kidnapped and trafficked children from 1990 to January 2000, and abduction and trafficking of women from 1997 to

January 2000. Baseline information, case studies and government initiatives have been compiled and analysed in a report and will provide information about age, sex, place of origin and number of rescued persons. The report will lead to the identification of trends of trafficked, missing and kidnapped women and children during the 1990s.

International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)/Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)-IOM training course for the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) officials in trafficking in women and children - Thailand

207. INS and IOM were invited to lead the ILEA (Bangkok) training course on irregular migration and trafficking in women and children in order to assist participants to understand and combat it. The course, held from 23 August to 3 September 1999, consisted of INS modules in law enforcement, information on trafficking and human smuggling, human rights' issues and forgery detection techniques. IOM provided an overview of its regional trends in migration and trafficking in women and children, its approach to trafficking in migrants, and its gender-responsive care and handling of women and victims of trafficking and irregular migration.

Technical cooperation on counter-trafficking: training of 750 law enforcement officials - Thailand

208. The project consisted of counter-trafficking capacity-building workshops for provincial police and immigration officers at all levels in the provinces of Thailand. In 1999, five out of eight targeted workshops were completed. The remaining three targeted workshops, and one additional Bangkok workshop, will be completed in 2000.

Translation and reproduction of "Sex trafficking: Yes, we're so syndicated Ma'am" - Philippines

209. IOM produced a multilingual video of the play "Sex trafficking: Yes, we're so syndicated, Ma'am" which has proved a successful way of representing the dangers of irregular migration and sex trafficking. IOM managed project production and distribution of the video to migration-related agencies, organizations, local government units, urban poor communities and academic institutions to address the continuing and worsening problem of sex trafficking in the patriarchal society of the Philippines.

210. The video also served as a preventive educational tool for audiences at grass-roots level. 50,000 copies of the play were distributed to 39 provinces, 30 cities, 719 municipalities, 23,000 urban poor communities and 25,000 public and private schools.

Counter-trafficking programme in Kosovo

211. IOM implemented a programme to assist international and local civil police, other civilian authorities, communities and NGOs in setting up early-warning and reporting mechanisms on trafficking to and from Kosovo. The focus of the first phase of the programme was on preventive measures such as data gathering, awareness campaigns and training of law enforcement officers and community leaders.

212. The programme gathered information on the source and the scale of trafficking networks in the region in order to understand the methods and mechanisms of trafficking in Kosovo.

Partnerships with other organizations and local NGOs active on gender issues, such as the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) were strengthened in order to coordinate related policy matters and training of border police, local administrators and other concerned parties.

Feasibility study on rapid information transfer aiming at preventing and combating trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation in the European Union - STOP 2 – Italy

213. This project falls under the STOP programme of the European Commission which has been active since 1996. EU Member States agreed that an important measure to combat trafficking was to establish a mechanism for reporting on trends in human trafficking in general, and trafficking in women and children in particular, by making better use of existing data and by pooling together all relevant statistical and other types of information on a regular basis at national and European level. During 1999, IOM took part in the development of the Prototype Analytical Framework (PAF). This is a practical instrument developed to classify information required by specific organizations involved in the combat against trafficking and has been used to analyse the rapid transfer of information between institutions and countries of origin, transit and destination. The PAF allows organizations to identify needs for improvement and obstacles hindering rapid and effective information flow; it has been tested by the Steering Committee of the European Commission/IOM STOP project in their fieldwork in order to improve rapid information transfer between countries. There was a focus on the analysis of cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination. With support from the European Commission, this project benefited from the participation of the Governments of Belgium, Finland, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Measures to prevent and combat trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation – Italy

214. The project, which began in June 1999, is composed of four parts. First, a pilot information campaign in Albania, aimed at highlighting the risks run by women in terms of living and health conditions as well as their possible exploitation, abuse, violence and isolation from civil society in their countries of destination. Second, the involvement of Albanian institutions in order to make them aware of the social problem of trafficking as well as the importance of cooperation with entities and local associations in fighting this crime. Third, the creation of a network in Italy relating target structures where migrant women victims of trafficking, exploitation or abuse were referred to. Fourth, the offer of voluntary return and reinsertion to women victims of trafficking.

Italy's training and exchange pilot project for the prevention of irregular immigration and trafficking

215. This Italian pilot project aimed to promote the training and exchange of information and expertise among migration authorities and experts from some EU Member States - Italy, Belgium, Germany, Greece and Spain - and a number of Accession States and Third Countries on legal and enforcement practices on preventing irregular migration flows, especially irregular entry, and on admission procedures for Third Country nationals. Through training, participants analysed and identified the best practices to be adopted in order to prevent, control and counteract irregular

immigration and trafficking. The project was implemented within the framework of the legal changes deriving from the entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty, the Dublin Convention and other relevant EU agreements in this area. In Italy, new instruments have recently entered into force, i.e. the 1998 Alien Act - for which the present project is particularly relevant, and others are being considered for approval by the Parliament.

Workshop on trafficking of women - Albania

216. IOM, in collaboration with the U.K. Department for International Development (UKDFID), organized a two-day workshop in Tirana (21 and 22 September 1999) to discuss with various agencies and NGOs the issue of trafficking in women from Albania. The purpose of the workshop was to share experiences and to discuss a possible coordinated plan of action for combating trafficking in Albania, and was designed to be the first step in bringing together various agencies and NGOs actively involved in anti-trafficking activities.

(b) Assistance and protection to victims of trafficking

Return and reintegration of trafficked and other vulnerable women and children in the Mekong region - Thailand

217. The overall purpose of this project is to contribute to the establishment of a mechanism to break the vicious circle of trafficking and re-trafficking by arranging a safe return and offering a one-year voluntary reintegration package for trafficked and other vulnerable women and children. The project assisted Cambodian, Vietnamese, Chinese, Burmese and Laotian women and children to return to their home countries from Thailand in an orderly way. In certain cases the project assisted Vietnamese and Chinese women and children to return from Cambodia. The programme has been active since 1996 and has assisted 583 persons; the activities carried out in 1999 helped 167 persons to return, of whom 154 benefited from reintegration activities.

Reception and reintegration of trafficked and other vulnerable Vietnamese women and children - Viet Nam

218. This project, implemented in the Lang Son province near the Chinese border, had two major components:

- (i) a reception centre providing short-term shelter and other assistance to newly-returned women and children; and
- (ii) a reintegration scheme promoting income-generating activities for former victims of trafficking who have returned from China to their home communities in Lang Son province.

219. The project has been active since 1997. Up to end December 1999, it has provided training and micro-credits to nearly 1,752 returnees while approximately 700 women have made use of the reception centre.

Pilot project for the return of trafficked migrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina

220. This project has put in place mechanisms and procedures for the orderly, safe and dignified return of trafficked migrants, in particular women who have been entrapped in the sex industry in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). IOM has also arranged for reception in the home country or

coordination with appropriate NGOs and government agencies for the provision of such reception and reintegration assistance.

221. Since the beginning of the project, 13 migrants were assisted in their voluntary return to their countries of origin. IOM has created a database which will facilitate further research and programme development in counter-trafficking. During 1999, IOM established good working relationships with government authorities as well as with foreign embassies which facilitated the issuing of travel documents and visas to returning migrants. Operational procedures have been established with IOM Missions in the trafficked victims' countries of origin, and in IOM Missions in transit countries.

GLOBAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT

VII. EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES

222. Emergency activities cut across and draw on all the service areas. In 1999, IOM employed an integrated management approach to the initial phases of these activities. The present chapter reports on the two main humanitarian complex emergency situations IOM dealt with in 1999, namely Kosovo and Timor. Some of the activities reported below are covered in more detail under the relevant Service chapters.

Kosovo Humanitarian Evacuation and Return Programmes (HEP) and (HRP)

223. Following the events in Kosovo in March 1999, IOM joined the international effort to assist Kosovo refugees and displaced persons. IOM worked with United Nations agencies, the Kosovo Force (KFOR), donor countries, host countries, acknowledged Kosovo leadership and Kosovo academic institutions. From April to October 1999, IOM arranged the evacuation of 65,649 Kosovars to 28 non-neighbouring host countries. After the establishment of international humanitarian presence in Kosovo and in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), IOM organized the voluntary return of 69,693 Kosovars from 31 host countries. In addition to transport arrangements, IOM assisted return services included medical monitoring and escorting, the provision of a reintegration/reinstallation allowance as well as referral to other assistance providers and security forces.

- At the request of and in association with the World Health Organization (WHO), IOM coordinated a medical evacuation programme which assisted some 70 Kosovars to obtain medical and surgical treatment abroad, 17 of whom returned in 1999.
- To rehabilitate the local health care system, IOM, in agreement with WHO and local partners, developed intensive training on health management and health administration. The trainees had two weeks of training in Budapest and then returned to Kosovo.
- In cooperation with the Faculties of Medicine and Philosophy and Sociology in the University of Pristina, IOM developed an extra-curricula training course in psychosocial and trauma response to deal with mental health problems resulting from the conflict. 40 students enrolled in the one-year course.
- To facilitate community transitional initiatives and rehabilitation programmes, IOM fostered the formation of community-based groups with different political interests. The groups selected, prioritized and addressed community needs such as water, sanitation, shelter, education, health and electricity. 35 projects were implemented in various localities.
- IOM also supported programmes addressing short- and medium-term needs for objective, reliable information and the rehabilitation of local media infrastructure. IOM thus facilitated the training and retraining of Kosovo journalists, established an equipped media centre to connect Kosovo to the outside world, and put the radio station back on the air.

- UNMIK, KFOR and donor governments asked IOM to design and implement a reintegration programme for former Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) members who were not absorbed into the Kosovo civilian police or the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC). Drawing from experience, IOM established an information, counselling and referral service, identifying the needs of former KLA members and their dependants, and matching these needs with available reintegration opportunities. Over 10,000 of the 17,000 KLA members who had registered in seven Information Counselling and Referral Service (ICRS) suboffices met ICRS counsellors; some of their unanswered needs were addressed through the reintegration fund mechanism which supported over 60 projects throughout Kosovo. By the end of 1999, another 130 reintegration fund projects were in progress. In total, Kosovo operations accounted for USD 80 million of expenditures during 1999.

Return to East Timor

224. In January 1999, the then President of Indonesia announced the possibility of independence for East Timor through a referendum.

225. On 5 May 1999, a tripartite agreement between Indonesia, Portugal and the United Nations was signed calling for the UN to administer a referendum in East Timor, i.e. to accept or to reject autonomy within Indonesia. Recalling IOM's out-of-country voting experience in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the UN asked IOM to organize the external voting process in all areas outside East Timor, except in Australia where it would be carried out by the Australian Electoral Commission. In agreement with UNAMET (which was to be set up in Dili), IOM established a coordination office in Darwin, Australia in June and registration/polling centres in Indonesia, Macao, Mozambique, the United States and Portugal.

226. 6,220 persons registered in IOM centres, of whom half were in Indonesia itself. 6,004 (96.5 per cent) of the registrants voted. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) contributed the funded services of over 20 experts from "Elections Canada" to handle registration, balloting and ballot counting.

227. Violence and destruction followed the announcement of the results of the popular consultation, displacing half a million East Timorese. Some 250,000 persons took refuge, forcibly or voluntarily, in West Timor. Approximately 200,000 went into hiding in the mountains of East Timor, fearing for their lives. Several thousand people went to other parts of Indonesia, while some were given temporary safe haven in Australia.

228. IOM Darwin rapidly became a bridgehead and the main procurement office for IOM's humanitarian effort in East Timor. During September 1999, IOM participated in the coordination mechanisms established in Darwin by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which also assisted, together with IOM Lisbon, with the early transfer of the Portuguese Civil Defence assistance team of over 70 persons and 8 vehicles from Lisbon to Dili. IOM personnel arrived in Dili on 4 October 1999 and later established offices in Baucau, Batugade and Suai (East Timor), as well as in Kupang, Atambua, and Kefamenanu (West Timor).

229. By agreement and in cooperation with UNHCR, and under the overall auspices of the inter-agency consolidated appeal process, IOM took charge of the safe and orderly return of the displaced persons, including the fundraising for this operation. From 14 October to 31 December 2000, 75,191 persons were assisted in their return to East Timor from West Timor, other parts of Indonesia and Australia by land, sea and air.

230. IOM Kupang and Atambua organized with UNHCR the departure from camps in West Timor and the coordination of transport to East Timor. Security was provided by the Indonesian Police and Army in West Timor, and by the International Force in East Timor (INTERFET). Pre-embarkation medical checks were conducted to verify fitness for travel, medical and operation escorts were provided, and manifests were shared with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for tracing purposes. Portugal, the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, the Netherlands, Australia, Japan and the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) financed IOM's return movements to East Timor, totalling USD 13,710,988.

231. The project also provided secondary transport assistance in East Timor for persons returning to their villages. Local coordination was carried out by OCHA and IOM received support in East Timor from UNHCR, the World Food Programme (WFP), NGOs and the INTERFET Civil-Military Operations Centre (CMOC), the latter organizing transportation for secondary movements inside East Timor. INTERFET also provided manpower and security at Dili sea port and airport. By mid-December 1999, IOM was operating its own fleet of trucks and buses to carry out movements across the territory. In accordance with the wishes of several donors, IOM made these available to other humanitarian agencies when they were not being used for their primary tasks. They were also used to transport food and relief materials up-country. IOM ferries, chartered by IOM Kupang for the return operation, were frequently used on their empty return journey to West Timor to drop off vehicles and relief materials for other agencies in the hard-to-reach Oe-Cussi enclave.

232. At the end of 1999, UNAMET became the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), with which IOM began discussions on possible IOM programmes in the areas of: transition and integration of the Armed Forces for the National Independence of East Timor (FALINTIL) fighters, attracting skilled East Timorese residing abroad to fill crucial positions in the public and private sectors, and establishing a programme for harmonious migration management and border control between West and East Timor.

VIII. PROGRAMME AND FUNDRAISING SUPPORT

Project development

233. The Programme Support Division (PSD) continued to strengthen IOM's programmatic capacities by ensuring high standards for project development and providing assistance at key points in the project development process. PSD collaborated with project developers and other organizational units to identify opportunities for expansion of IOM's service assistance and delivery, to encourage sound planning and implementation of proposed activities, and to provide migration-related reference materials in project-specific contexts. During the period under review, Regional Offices and Field Missions received substantive technical support on more than 200 project proposals, with targeted support extended by means of two temporary duty assignments.

234. In 1999, more than in previous years, PSD support focused on large-scale emergencies and the finalization of documents relating to project activities. In addition, an internal evaluation of the project development process provided a frame of reference for improving both procedures and the approach to project development. By the end of the year, the formalization of the six service areas ensured input of consolidated migration expertise on project proposals and further signalled the need for new modalities of collaboration on project development.

235. IOM's approach to project development continued to involve appraisal of migrant profiles, definition of issues and problems in coordination with stakeholders and identification of mutually reinforcing activities to bring about solutions and improvements. Internally, well-developed projects provided a framework for implementation, accountability, and reporting as well as a means of collating institutional experience. Externally, the internationally applied format was used to elicit donor interest and support. Without altering its original terms of reference, PSD will endeavour to identify the most efficient means of processing proposals while retaining mechanisms that ensure quality, competence and accountability. At the close of this reporting period and in coordination with service areas and other relevant departments, PSD will seek to streamline the project development process. The outcome will include, *inter alia*, an accelerated review of proposals and the creation of a team of competent project writers to be deployed in emergencies and other situations requiring focused project development.

236. During 1999, 41 field staff representing the regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America participated in three regional workshops on Project Development and the Project Assistance Toolkit (PAT). These workshops enhanced skills and knowledge on project development methodologies and PAT application and offered the opportunity to share lessons learned with colleagues. The total number of trained IOM staff exceeded 200, giving each region one or more trained project developers. In addition, the PAT was provided for immediate installation to all IOM Offices on CD-Rom. Over a one-year period, IOM projects registered in the PAT increased from 300 to more than 600, thereby strengthening the PAT's function as a "real-time repository" for IOM project activity worldwide.

237. PSD produced and distributed two versions of IOM's global Project Compendium reflecting project initiatives by Missions worldwide. Application of the PAT central database will be expanded to produce future reports and compendia sorted by service area, region, thematic category, etc. These compendia will serve to meet the needs of the Organization for

public information, the donor community and the international network of organizations, governments and agencies concerned with migration issues and management.

Donor relations

238. In 1999, IOM was an active partner in three major emergencies: hurricane Mitch, Kosovo and Timor. The Fundraising Support Division (FSD) represented IOM and actively contributed to interagency planning discussions on programme coordination and resource mobilization. IOM also participated in United Nations Consolidated Appeals for South Eastern Europe, Afghanistan, Uganda and Timor. In addition to the consolidated appeals, IOM launched its own appeals in which additional, complementary priorities were reflected, such as the CIS Conference process and new initiatives in Africa.

239. Continued and focused donor outreach resulted in generous financial support for IOM's emergency response to humanitarian crises. This enabled the Organization to strengthen its operational role. 1999's achievements led to discussions on the continuation of a number of programmes, in close coordination with partners in the field, in areas where IOM has a clear role to play. IOM's initial participation in humanitarian response mechanisms has also led to the Organization's development of transitional initiatives, bridging the gap from relief in a number of post-crisis situations such as Kosovo, Timor and Central America.

240. FSD further developed its strategy and approach to IOM's donor community to review and jointly explore programmes of interest, through bilateral consultations with interested donor governments. Meetings were held with the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. In addition, technical meetings in Brussels were held with the European Commission and European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO). These meetings help to strengthen donors' understanding of IOM and facilitate FSD's attempts to match programme activities with appropriate government priorities.

241. The formulation and design of "Migration Initiatives 2000", a major planning and resource mobilization tool of the Organization, was launched in an effort to provide donors with an overview of IOM funding priorities in its service areas. The follow-up to the Bangkok Declaration was captured in a special "Migration Initiatives" on South East Asia to focus donor interest. In view of ongoing efforts to enhance IOM's accountability, a report compendium was prepared, compiling all reports sent to donors in 1999 for activities carried out in 1998.

242. FSD continued to strive to improve the quality and relevance of IOM's funding appeals, coordinated field-based reporting on donor-funded projects, and maintained regular contacts with donors on programme direction and other issues of shared concern. FSD will continue to assist IOM Offices in the development and establishment of tailored fundraising tools to ensure a comprehensive and focused approach to the wider donor community. This includes the provision of training to field colleagues on donor relations and fundraising.

243. In November 1999, the IOM Council endorsed the division's change of name from Fundraising Support Division (FSD) to Donor Relations Division (DRD), reflecting more accurately its purpose and functions.

IX. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Introduction

244. 1999 was a year of significant activities and developments for External Relations. In the field of research, in addition to producing studies and papers on a range of topics, IOM established an Academic Advisory Board to direct and evaluate future research. In publications, much work was devoted to improving existing practices and systems, including the website, and also to preparing for new systems.

Research

Temporary labour migration of women

245. In 1999, IOM and the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) conducted a joint research project with parallel studies in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, on the temporary labour migration of women. An expert group meeting took place in Geneva, Switzerland, from 30 to 31 August 1999, to discuss the research findings of these two case studies and additional regional experiences provided by experts from other regions, with the purpose of elaborating action-oriented recommendations and defining follow-up action. The report of the meeting and its recommendations will be published in April 2000. A book containing the two case studies will be published in June 2000.

IOM study on female migration from Senegal

246. In view of the scarce research results on female migration in Sub-Saharan Africa, at the end of 1999 work began on a study on "The economic and social situation of Senegalese female migrant workers and members of their family".

IOM Academic Advisory Board

247. Following a review of IOM's priorities in the research area, and with the financial support of the Department of State of the United States, IOM established an Academic Advisory Board comprised of scholars from all over the world. The Board should contribute to finding innovative approaches and research areas that merit the attention of IOM and its Member States, help find potential funding sources and provide evaluation of the results of work carried out. Invitations were sent out to members for a first meeting of the Board, to take place at the end of February 2000.

Quarterly bulletin: Trafficking in Migrants

248. IOM continued to publish the bulletin, "Trafficking in Migrants", which contains information on recent trafficking incidents, current trends of the phenomenon and new developments and initiatives, such as legal instruments and policy measures, research and meetings of governments and organizations. The bulletin's global perspective helps to exchange information and ideas between various world regions. It is distributed to government authorities, research institutions and organizations and is available both as a paper copy and on the IOM website.

Survey of literature on migration and environmental degradation

249. The change of environmental conditions through drought, desertification, deforestation, ozone depletion, soil erosion and chemical intoxication has raised increasing concern as regards the impact on people, many of whom are moving as a result of the environmental degradation which has increased dramatically in the last few years. Much of the research to date on environmental migration has focused on the root causes of environmentally-caused population movements. The aim of this research was to survey the literature addressing the issue of environmental degradation and migration and to identify through this analysis possible knowledge gaps and issues which deserve to be addressed in the future. The study provides a list of recommendations for future action based on the literature review.

Papers contributed to international meetings

250. Several background and research papers were prepared for international meetings in 1999:

- “*Global Migration and Europe*”, International Seminar on Asylum Law in Europe and Switzerland – Europe: Fortress or Secure Harbour?, The European Law Students’ Association, Fribourg, Switzerland, 14-17 January 1999.
- “*Partnership Building: The Role of International Organizations in Dealing with Irregular/Undocumented Migration*”, International Symposium on Migration: Towards Regional Cooperation on Irregular/Undocumented Migration, Bangkok, Thailand, 21-23 April 1999.
- “*Preventing, combating, regularizing irregular migration – The various experiences of Western Europe*”, Seminar on irregular migration: Law, Policies and Reality, Jablonna, Poland, 21-22 May 1999. The paper analysed the measures taken by European governments against irregular migration and trafficking, and discussed their implications in, *inter alia*, labour markets.
- “*The Role of Countries of Origin*” Fourth Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Asia Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants, Kathmandu, Nepal, 10-11 June 1999.
- “*Protection of the Rights of Trafficked Persons: Obstacles and Recommendations*”, NGO Consultation with UN/IGOs on Trafficking in Persons, Prostitution and the Global Sex Industry, Geneva, Switzerland, 21-22 June 1999.
- “*Principles of Protection of Migrants’ Human Rights*”, Consular Protection and Assistance Seminar: Exchange of Experiences, Guatemala, 29-30 July 1999. The paper presented the framework provided by international law on human rights of migrants and described the growing attention given to migrants’ rights by the United Nations.
- “*Regional Intergovernmental Consultation Processes on Migration Management*”, International Symposium on International Migration Towards the New Millennium: Global and Regional Perspectives, UNESCO International Social Science Council

(ISSC) and University of Warwick Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations, University of Warwick, United Kingdom, 15-18 September 1999.

- A chapter on migrant women for “*Women in the Economy in the ECE Region – Trends and Issues of the 1990s*”, compiled by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), for a regional preparatory meeting held in Geneva, Switzerland, 19-21 January 2000, on the five-year follow-up of the Beijing Conference on Women.
- “*The role of legal systems in the combat against human trafficking*”, International Seminar on Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Women, Oporto, Portugal, 6-7 December 1999.
- Presentations were also made at the Boston Inter-University Committee on International Migration (on trafficking), at the Institut universitaire de Hautes Etudes internationales (IUHEI)/Webster University Student Parliament and at the Geneva School for International Training.

Publications

251. In addition to periodic publications such as IOM News, the quarterly International Migration, and the Migration and Health and Trafficking in Migrants newsletters, work in 1999 focused on the increased production of quality publications and the development of electronic publications media to ensure coverage of major IOM operations and the preservation of the institutional memory.

252. Migration Information Management (MIM) is now called Publications Systems (PUBS). Efforts have been made to improve information flows to, from and within IOM, particularly through the development of the IOM website. In preparation for the Integrated Migration Information Management System (IMIMS) (which is to allow the storage and worldwide retrieval of all types of migration-related information (whether generated internally or externally), the automatic indexing and registry of IOM-generated information and access to any migration information according to the access rights of users), an alphanumeric system of identification for documents originating both in the Field and at Headquarters has been devised and is due to be implemented in 2000. Efforts to implement the IMIMS and the new website as well as to develop a coherent publications programme and system are complementary and aim at giving IOM the capacity to become the international reference point for all migration-related matters.

253. Production of printed publications was streamlined, their presentation and content improved and the corporate ID of IOM clearly brought out in their design. 1999 was the first full year of implementation of the publishing, distribution and sales agreement signed in 1998 with United Nations Publications. This agreement ensures worldwide sales of IOM publications through the United Nations network and enables IOM to benefit from advantageous co-publishing arrangements which will reduce expenditure on publications. Under the newly-established system, PUBS provides services and advice on the design, editing, translation, layout and printing of publications to IOM departments and Field Offices and arranges the sale or free distribution of publications. The publications programme aims at a wider dissemination of current research work and forum activities, and making existing knowledge on migration

issues available worldwide. In 1999 some 500 publications were sold under the agreement with the United Nations. Promotional efforts planned on the occasion of the publication of the first issue of the World Migration Report in 2000 (see below) are expected to increase this figure substantially.

254. Several important publications were produced in 1999 under the new IOM publications system. They included two books on the trafficking of women in Asia, namely *Paths of Exploitation – Studies on the trafficking of women and children between Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam*, and *To Japan and back – Thai women recount their experiences*.

255. Two books were published as a result of research projects carried out by IOM's Technical Cooperation Centre (TCC) for Europe and Central Asia, entitled *Migration in Central and Eastern Europe – 1999 Review* (produced jointly with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development) and *Migration in the CIS 1997-98 – 1999 Edition*.

256. The first two books, published jointly with the United Nations under the 1998 agreement, were *Migration and Development* (an offprint of a special 1999 issue of the *International Migration* quarterly review) and *International Migration Policies and Programmes* (an English translation and adaptation of the original publication in Spanish). The French and Spanish versions of *Gender Mainstreaming in IOM. Policy, strategy and programme activities* were also issued. Efforts are being made to produce more publications in French and Spanish.

257. The circulation, marketing and coverage of IOM's quarterly review *International Migration* is being developed in order to increase its readership and improve the overall financial standing of the publication. Beginning in 2000, the number of issues of "International Migration" will be increased from four to six.

World Migration Report

258. Work continued in 1999 on the *World Migration Report*, the first issue of which is to be released in July 2000. This major publication aims at providing an authoritative account of contemporary trends, issues and problems in the field of international migration. It is targeted at readers with an interest in migration issues, such as students, lecturers, researchers, journalists, government officials, staff of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, human rights' groups, migrant associations or corporations.

IOM website

259. The significance of the IOM website (<http://www.iom.int>) as an information dissemination tool for the entire Organization increased in 1999. In the first half of the year, the number of requests on the webserver rose by more than 50 per cent; the number of user sessions increased by 75 per cent. Tentative figures suggest that growth continued in the second half of 1999, albeit at a lesser rate.

260. During the height of both the Kosovo and East Timor crises, the website served as a posting board for daily IOM operational activity updates. 1999 also witnessed the establishment of several subsites at IOM Field Offices. The most notable examples were the websites of the Kosovo IOM Mission, IOM Bern and the Technical Cooperation Centre in Vienna.

261. The IOM central website continued to serve as an electronic information clearing house, allowing users rapidly to locate migration-related information, including legislation, conferences, links to related sites, study programmes, publications, etc. It also contains pages dedicated to regional migration dialogues. This service proved especially valuable as migration-related information continued to grow worldwide.

262. As a result of the restructuring of the Organization, 1999 was also a year in which efforts were begun to modernize and upgrade the website. While addressing in particular the needs of the six newly-established service areas, the overall objective of the reform process is to make the website a more effective management tool and means of promotion.

X. GENDER COORDINATION

263. Activities planned and implemented in 1999 included:

- organization of training on gender analysis for the Project Development and Project Assistance Toolkit through workshops in Guatemala City in February and Nairobi in May;
- organization of training of trainers' workshops on gender awareness and team-building in Manila (February), Phnom Penh (May) and Santo Domingo (December);
- sponsoring of local training activities for gender focal points in Islamabad and Guatemala City in August;
- organization of training workshops on gender awareness and gender analysis in Guatemala, San José and Nairobi between June and September;
- introduction of gender mainstreaming in various IOM projects addressing women's concerns in post-conflict areas ("Women for conflict prevention and peace-building in the South Caucasus" and "Trafficking of women and children in the Mekong subregion");
- carrying out jointly with INSTRAW a research project on "Temporary international labour migration of women: Bangladesh country report" which was examined at an expert meeting in Geneva at the end of August and concluded with a set of recommendations for action to improve the social situation of female migrant workers;
- participation in various fora devoted to gender issues and submission of papers on forms of violence against women and/or trafficking, in September and November.

264. In line with promoting positive gender awareness and in recognition of IOM's staff gender policy, a range of undertakings were planned and are in the process of implementation:

- setting up a human resources roster of qualified female candidates;
- a representative of the Working Group on Gender Issues has been appointed to ensure that appointments are consistent with gender balance policy as a non-voting ex-officio member of the Appointments and Postings Board;
- conducting training targeted at career advancement;
- elaborating a work/family agenda;
- the target in IOM's five-year plan of action which aimed to have 40 per cent female officials in senior level positions by 2000, was not met. In 1995, female officials holding a regular or one-year contract (grades P1 to D2) accounted for 24.8 per cent

but of this percentage, only 7 per cent were in a senior decision-making position (grades P5 to D1). There was some improvement towards increasing these percentages and more particularly amongst senior officials. Thus, in December 1999, IOM comprised a total of 30.6 per cent female officials (grades PU* to D2); 16.1 per cent of these were in a senior level managerial position (grades P5 to D1). IOM will continue to make every effort to increase the recruitment of women for managerial and decision-making positions in order to achieve gender balance.

265. Until autumn 1999, these activities were carried out under the supervision of the Gender Coordinator. Following her departure, the functions of gender coordination were shifted to the Office of the Director General.

* "PU" category refers to staff members who are in a Professional category with contracts not fully subject to Staff Regulations and Rules (e.g. staff on short-term assignments).

XI. EVALUATION AND INTERNAL AUDIT

Evaluation

266. In 1999 the focus of the Evaluation Office was twofold: (1) to perform evaluations; and (2) to promote the understanding and use of evaluation within IOM.

267. The evaluation reports issued by the Evaluation Office covered information programmes in the Philippines, the project development process in IOM, the Economic Revitalization and Employment Generation (EREG) in the Una Sana and Banja Luka regions and IOM public information programmes.

268. Evaluation was promoted within IOM by commenting on project proposals, providing technical assistance in response to specific requests, and encouraging the use of the evaluation guidelines for reference and self-evaluation. As was to be expected in the system's first year of implementation, few self-evaluations were received. From the limited evidence so far, the use of the self-evaluation format has been helpful in giving project managers a framework within which to work. Comments provided in the project design stage, including participation in training workshops on project design, should result in the inclusion of more evaluation elements in project documents, thus facilitating evaluations in the future.

Internal audit

269. In 1999, internal audits were performed in 29 IOM Missions/Offices worldwide. Geographically, the Missions/Offices audited were in the following regions: the Americas (5); Europe (9); Asia and Oceania (5); and Africa and the Middle East (10). As usual, an audit of the International Centre for Migration and Health took place during the year. Due to unforeseen circumstances, a few audits planned for 1999 needed to be postponed to the following year.

270. A specific internal audit was requested in connection with illegal migration from Islamabad to Australia. In October 1999, IOM Guatemala was criticized in the country press for its financial administration of funds received from the Government. Internal Audit coordinated the response to the facts and allegations with the Director General's Office (DGO), the Administrative Support Department (ASD) and the Office of the Legal Adviser (LEG).

271. With the different degrees of decentralization in IOM, specific attention is being given to financial supervision and control systems as well as to consistency in IOM's managerial environment, including the legal aspects. In view of the mobility among Chiefs of Mission (COM) and Heads of Office, procedures for hand-overs and audits on hand-overs are of particular importance, in order to avoid flaws in financial matters. Hand-overs can also result in uncovering local practices which are outdated or do not meet acceptable standards. The Office of the Internal Audit (AUD), ASD and LEG as usual closely cooperated in respect of audit issues.

272. IOM's programmes have evolved over the past years to the extent that verification controls on activities such as micro-credits and the construction of buildings have been incorporated in the audit process. These elements are in particular related to the Technical Cooperation and Assisted Returns Service areas.

273. In order to keep up with developments in audit in other organizations as well as with trends in general, the IOM Internal Audit attended the annual meeting of Internal Audit Services of the United Nations Organizations and Multilateral Financial Institutions. In addition, a workshop on audit of contracts was attended, organized by the audit services of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

XII. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Finance

274. 1999 was a year of growth for IOM. Total expenditure under the Operational part of the Budget increased by USD 53.1 million, or 24 per cent, from USD 218.7 in 1998 to USD 271.8 in 1999. The increase was primarily due to IOM's involvement in emergency activities in the Balkans and Timor, and Central America as a result of hurricane Mitch. Activities in the Balkans, including IOM's involvement in the evacuation, return and capacity-building projects, accounted for approximately USD 80 million of expenditure in 1999. In Central America, activities as a result of hurricane Mitch accounted for approximately USD 7 million of expenditure in 1999. In Asia, Timor activities accounted for approximately USD 7 million of expenditure in 1999 and substantial activities are likely to continue in 2000. In addition, overall expenditures for Africa and the Middle East increased by USD 3.6 million, reflecting expanded traditional resettlement programmes. Offsetting these significant increases in activities during 1999 was the closure of operations in Rwanda and Angola in Africa, significant reductions in traditional resettlement programmes from Europe and Asia, reductions in the return programme from Germany and reductions in the level of activities in Guatemala.

275. During 1999, the deficit carried forward in the Operational part of the Budget, which had been steadily reduced in recent years, was virtually eliminated. This was due to the increased level of activities as well as IOM's continuing policy of undertaking only fully-funded project activities. Since 1992 IOM has been faced with a significant operational deficit. In 1994, after the deficit reached USD 4.5 million, various strategies were put in place to eliminate the structural underfunding including "projectization", reductions in staffing levels and the strengthening of project development and fundraising functions. The Administration remains committed to the objective of achieving a balanced budget. The above strategies are now institutionalized and should eliminate the possibility of a sizeable deficit occurring in the future.

276. Under the Administrative part of the Budget, despite the constraint of zero nominal growth, expenditures were successfully controlled and limited to a level approximately equal to the approved budget of CHF 34.1 million. Expenditures in US dollar terms decreased by USD 1 million due to the weakening of the Swiss franc against the US dollar but in Swiss franc terms, total expenditures remained virtually unchanged from the previous year. Although expenditures in 1999 did not exceed the budget, the Organization is nevertheless faced with an overall deficit of CHF 0.4 million due to the deterioration in the rate of payment from Member States. The overdue contributions from Member States from 1998 and earlier years increased, and the provision for doubtful receivables had to be increased by CHF 0.6 million. This follows a similar increase in 1998 of CHF 0.4 million. It should be noted that at the end of the 1999, 18 Member States had outstanding obligations from 1998 and earlier with certain Member States accounting for the principal part of the overdue amounts. The total outstanding assessed contributions at the end of 1999 amounted to CHF 5,925,139 of which CHF 4,273,063 from 1998 and prior years. Action plans have been prepared to encourage contributions from Member States in arrears.

Human resources

277. 1999 was a challenging year for the Human Resources Division which handled the rapid deployment of staff members, as well as the selection, recruitment and administration process of new officials for two emergency operations in Kosovo and East Timor. This process is reflected in the increase in the number of offices opened (chart on page 102), and the increased number of officials charged to the Operational part of the Budget.

278. Following the audit on the reclassification exercise in early 1999, when IOM was requested to produce statistics according to the United Nations definition of staff, the charts for personnel statistics have been prepared to include not only officials and employees with a regular or one-year contract, but also staff on short-term contracts who have been with the Organization for more than 12 months (pages 97 to 101). This allows inter-agency comparability on issues of interest to Member States such as gender balance and the percentage of high rank officials. However, for comparability with previous years' statistics, data are also given according to the previous definition (page 102).

279. According to this definition, the number of officials has decreased from 180 to 175. The high number of officials on short-term assignment is due to the extent of the above-mentioned operations in Kosovo and Timor. The number of officials and employees employed by the Organization as at 31 December 1999 amounts to 1,836, representing an increase of 48 per cent as compared to the total number of staff in 1998 (1,233).

280. Council Resolution No. 932 (LXXI) endorsed the IOM staff policy on gender balance (29 November 1995) and invited the Director General to give effect to such policies, taking all steps appropriate to this end, and to inform the governing bodies regularly on progress made. As at December 1999, women officials increased from 27.7 per cent in 1998 to 30.6 per cent in 1999 (2.9 per cent more). Women employees represent 45.3 per cent in the Field and 73.6 per cent at Headquarters. (Conference Room paper distributed at the Seventy-eighth Session of the Council, 30 November to 1 December 1999.)

281. In an effort to expand the associate experts/junior professional officers programme as an alternative source of funding and a key asset for the accomplishment of IOM's mandate, 12 new associate experts were hired in 1999. In the same period, four associate experts ending their assignments were successfully integrated into the IOM staff.

282. In 1999 the Organization issued 41 vacancy notices (37 open to internal candidates only and four open also to external candidates). Data on page 103 provide details on the nationality of candidates appointed from 1997 to 1999.

283. The Human Resources Division has embarked on a process of standardization of conditions of service for locally recruited staff in its Field Offices worldwide. Progress was achieved through the establishment of Staff Rules in 11 additional Missions in 1999.

284. As a result of the close cooperation with the United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) that developed from the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1998 with the United Nations on staff security, in 1999 IOM was able to join the UN Malicious Acts Insurance (MAI) which covers death and disability caused by malicious acts. The MAI covers both national and international staff in more countries and gives higher benefits at a

substantially smaller cost compared to the Organization's former war risk insurance. This collaboration has strengthened links with the UN security system to the benefit of the IOM staff.

285. The Staff Development and Training (SDT) unit, in its current structure, fulfilled its role of promoting structured, principled, professional, targeted and cost-effective staff development and training through activities in the Field and at Headquarters. SDT supported 62 training activities for 389 staff, representing 20 per cent of the total staff worldwide. A large portion (79 per cent) of the SDT budget was used to support field-oriented activities. (See statistics on page 104).

286. In accordance with the authority conferred upon him by the relevant Staff Regulations for Officials, and in line with action taken by the United Nations, the Director General made the usual amendments to the schedule of post adjustment multipliers and base salary scale, as well as increasing the pensionable remuneration. The Director General also updated the Staff Rules regarding the conditions of service at designated field duty stations, in accordance with the provisions approved by the United Nations General Assembly.

287. In accordance with the authority conferred upon him by the Staff Regulations for Employees at Geneva and in line with the measures taken by the Geneva-based United Nations agencies, the Director General approved the implementation of new net and pensionable salary scales for Headquarters' employees recruited on or after 1 June 1997.

Officials¹ by Grade, Budget, Location and Gender as at 31 December 1999

Grade	Administrative				Operational				Total IOM Officials		
	Headquarters		Field		Headquarters		Field				
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	Total
D2		1								1	1
D1	1	6	1	8			1		3	14	17
P5	2	10	2	8	1	5	1	7	6	30	36
P4	9	4	1	3	2	1	4	26	16	34	50
P3	4	4	1	5	3	4	11	21	19	34	53
P2	1				2	1	5	7	8	8	16
P1		1					1		1	1	2
Total	17	26	5	24	8	11	23	61	53	122	175

Excluding:

- Director General and Deputy Director General
- 22 associate experts funded by the Governments of Denmark (2), Finland (1), Germany (1), Italy (2), Japan (3), Netherlands (4), Republic of Korea (1), Sweden (6) and the United States of America (2)
- Officials on short-term assignments (including ungraded): 79
- Interns, consultants, and staff on special leave without pay

¹ Staff members holding a regular or one-year contract or with the Organization for more than 12 months

**Distribution by Grade and Country of Nationality
Officials² Employed as at 31 December 1999**

Country of nationality ³	GRADE							Total
	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	
Argentina		1	1			2		4
Australia		2				3		5
Austria		1				1	1	4
Belgium		1	1	1		3		6
Bolivia				1				1
Canada		1	1	1		2		5
Chile			1	1				2
Costa Rica		1				1		2
Croatia						1		1
Denmark			1	1				2
Finland					1			1
France			2	2	4	2		10
Germany		1	6	2	1	1		11
Greece					1			1
Haiti					1			1
Honduras				1				1
Israel			1					1
Italy		1	4	5	5			15
Japan		1		1	1			3
Jordan					1			1
Kenya				1				1
Mozambique					1			1
Netherlands		1	2	1	1			5
Nicaragua			1					1
Norway			1	1				2
Panama				1	1			2
Peru		1		1				2
Philippines				1				1
Portugal				1				1
Sri Lanka					1			1
Sudan				2				2
Sweden						1		1
Switzerland	1		4	6	3			14
Thailand						1		1
United Republic of Tanzania						1		1
United States of America		5	6	8	11	4		34
Uruguay				4				4
Venezuela			1					1
Others			3	7	7	5	1	23
Total	1	17	36	50	53	16	2	175

² Staff members holding a regular or one-year contract or with the Organization for more than 12 months

³ Observer and non-member State nationalities are listed as "Others"

Headquarters and Field Employees by Budget as at 31 December 1999

	Administrative		Operational		Total
	Headquarters	Field	Headquarters	Field	
Employees ⁴	61	22	19	1 007	1 109
Temporary	9		6	537	552
Total	70	22	25	1 544	1 661

Breakdown of Headquarters and Field Employees by Nationality and Gender as at 31 December 1999

Country of nationality	Headquarters		Field		Total
	F	M	F	M	
Afghanistan			1	11	12
Albania			14	14	28
Algeria			1	2	3
Argentina	3		11	1	15
Armenia			13	10	23
Australia	1		7	1	9
Austria			1	5	6
Azerbaijan			9	14	23
Bangladesh			1	6	7
Belarus			1	2	3
Belgium			6	5	11
Bolivia			1	3	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1		39	43	83
Brazil		1		1	2
Bulgaria			3	1	4
Cambodia			4	11	15
Canada	1		3		4
Cape Verde			1		1
Chile			4	7	11
Colombia	2		9	4	15
Costa Rica	1		8	8	17
Croatia	1		18	23	42
Cuba				1	1

⁴ Employees holding a regular or one-year contract or with the Organization for more than 12 months

**Breakdown of Headquarters and Field Employees by Nationality and Gender
as at 31 December 1999**
(continued)

Country of nationality	Headquarters		Field		Total
	F	M	F	M	
Czech Republic			5	2	7
Ecuador			4	1	5
Egypt			12	5	17
El Salvador			4	2	6
Ethiopia			5	6	11
Finland			3	2	5
France	20	12	1	3	36
Georgia			6	5	11
Germany	2		27	12	41
Ghana		1	5	3	9
Greece			10	6	16
Guatemala			20	34	54
Guinea			1		1
Haiti			4	6	10
Honduras			27	31	58
Hong Kong, China			1		1
Hungary			4	3	7
India			1	2	3
Indonesia	1		6	67	74
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			3	35	38
Ireland			1		1
Italy	3	3	11	5	22
Japan			2		2
Jordan			4	5	9
Kazakhstan			3	2	5
Kenya			16	20	36
Kyrgyzstan			3	6	9
Latvia			1	1	2
Liberia			1	3	4
Lithuania			3		3
Macedonia, FYR of			51	71	122
Mali				1	1
Mexico			1	1	2
Nepal				1	1
Netherlands	1		14	12	27
Nicaragua			5	10	15
Pakistan			2	7	9
Peru	1		6	6	13
Philippines	1		8	3	12
Poland			3		3
Portugal	1		7	2	10

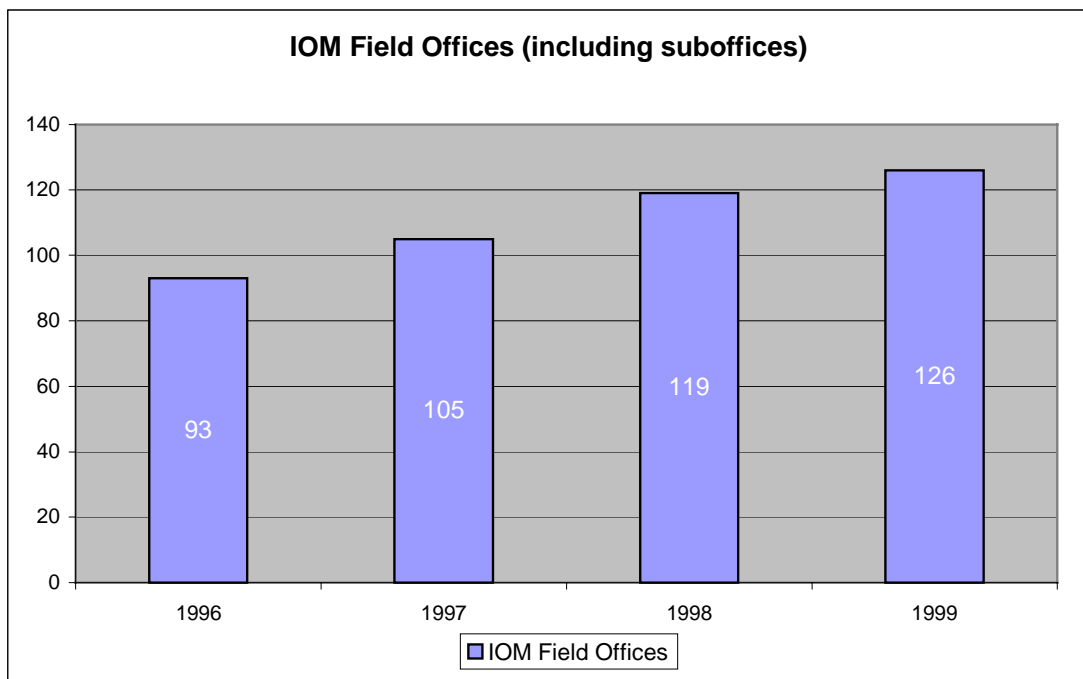
**Breakdown of Headquarters and Field Employees by Nationality and Gender
as at 31 December 1999**
(continued)

Country of nationality	Headquarters		Field		Total
	F	M	F	M	
Republic of Korea			3		3
Republic of Moldova			1		1
Romania	1	2	2	1	6
Russian Federation			34	19	53
Sao Tome and Principe				1	1
Senegal			9	9	18
Slovakia			3		3
Somalia			1		1
South Africa			4	5	9
Spain		1	4	1	6
Sri Lanka		1			1
Sudan				2	2
Sweden			1		1
Switzerland	16	2	4		22
Syrian Arab Republic				1	1
Tajikistan			4	7	11
Thailand			6	3	9
Turkey			3	7	10
Turkmenistan			3	3	6
Uganda			1	1	2
Ukraine			9	11	20
United Kingdom	10	1	3	4	18
United States of America			19	31	50
Uruguay	1		1		2
Uzbekistan			1		1
Venezuela			1	3	4
Viet Nam			29	16	45
Yugoslavia, FR	2	1	42	41	86
Kosovo			72	134	206
Zambia			1	1	2
Zimbabwe			2	1	3
Others				1	1
Total	70	25	709	857	1 661

Summary Table and Comparison with Previous Year

	Administrative		Operational	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
Officials				
Regular or one-year contract	75	70	57	76
Officials - more than 12 months	2	2	46	27
Officials - less than 12 months	2		11	79
Headquarters employees				
Regular or one-year contract	54	51	12	17
Employees - more than 12 months	24	10	5	2
Employees - less than 12 months	2	9		6
Field employees	21	22	1 032	1 544

IOM Field Offices from 1996 to 1999



Recruitment Statistics

	1997	1998	1999
Vacancy notices	35	22	41
Advertised internally only	27	14	37
Advertised also externally	8	8	4
Filled internally	28	17	31 ⁵
Filled externally	4	3	3
Cancelled	3	2	4
Pending			2

Officials Appointed Through Vacancy Notice, by Nationality

Country of nationality ⁶	1997	1998	1999
Argentina	1	1	
Australia	2		
Austria	1		
Belgium			1
Canada			1
Chile		1	1
Costa Rica	1		1
Croatia			1
France	2	4	
Germany	1	1	4
Greece			1
Haiti		1	1
Italy	2	1	2
Japan	1		
Netherlands	3	1	1
Nicaragua		1	
Norway			1
Panama		1	
Philippines		1	1
Portugal	2		1
Romania			1
Sweden	1		1
Switzerland	1		3
United States of America	8	2	5
Uruguay	3		2
Others	3	5	5
Total	32	20	34

⁵ One vacancy notice was issued for two positions (three staff members were recruited, two of whom half-time) and another vacancy notice was reissued

⁶ Observer and non-member State nationalities are listed under "Others"

Staff development and training (SDT) in figures

288. In 1999, SDT had the following resources at its disposal to implement training activities: a budget of CHF 790,000, three staff members and one intern, and the learning centre.

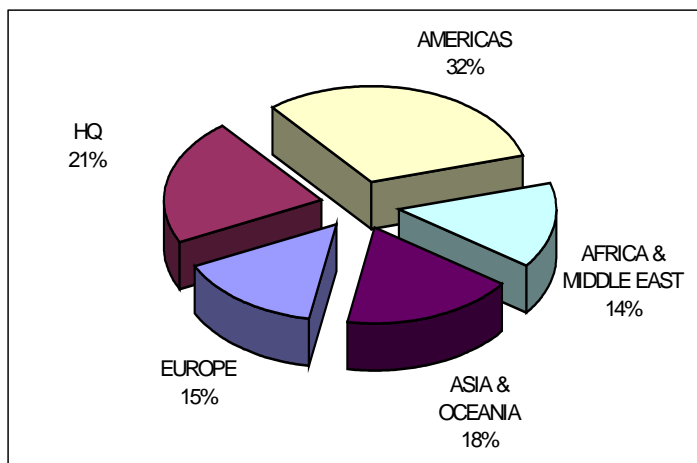
289. SDT was committed to the principle that "...a large portion of the SDT budget will be used to support field-oriented activities..." (ref. SDT strategy). This was achieved by allocating at least 70 per cent of SDT's resources for the benefit of staff members in the Field.

Comparison of SDT Achievements between 1998 and 1999

Indicator	1999 figures	% of total staff	1998 figures	% of total staff
Number of total staff in IOM ⁷	1990		1367	
Number of activities organized or financed by SDT budget	389	20	128	9
Field staff	307	79	54	42
Headquarters staff	82	21	74	58
Female staff	206	53	65	51
Officials	124	32	84	66
Employees	163	42	38	30
Non-graded	101	26	6	5

⁷ Figures refer to field employees as of November of each year and include officials on short-term contracts (Human Resources Information Management)

Regional coverage in 1999



Regional coverage in 1998

