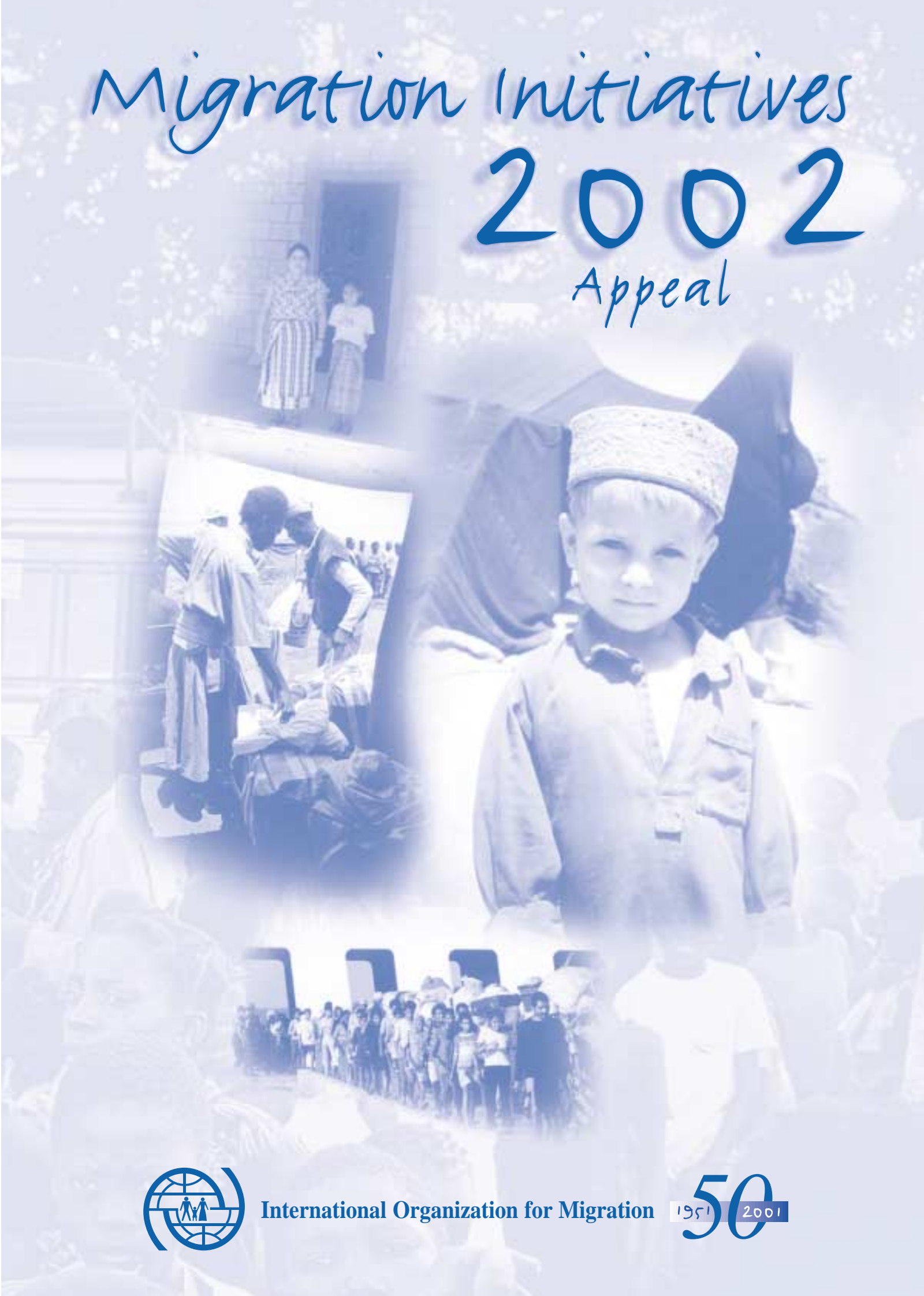


# Migration Initiatives 2002 Appeal



International Organization for Migration

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1951 2001

A large, light purple graphic of a globe is positioned on the left side of the page. A silhouette of a person is overlaid on the globe, appearing to walk across it. The globe's lines are thick and curved.

**Prepared by the Donor Relations Division  
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of the Council  
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## **ANNOTATIONS**

**1** Migration Initiatives 2002 provides an overview of IOM's direction by regions, countries and programmes. The document presents an appeal for funding for IOM's priorities.

**2** As has been the case in previous years, programmes and projects, once funded, will be included in revisions of the programme and budget.

**3** All funding requirements are expressed in US dollars and cover a one-year period from 1 January to 31 December 2002. Projects can be multi-annual. Where relevant, future project cycle funding needs will be included in future editions of Migration Initiatives.

**4** Independent movement projects are not presented in this document as these are fully funded following bilateral negotiations between IOM and its respective Member States.

**5** This appeal includes both IOM's emergency responses to complex humanitarian emergencies (where available prior to the completion of the UN interagency consolidated appeals for 2002), as well as the country responses to identified specific migration policy and operational needs.

**6** A number of IOM Missions will finalize inputs for the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) 2002 by October 2001, after the completion of the deadline for the edition of Migration Initiatives 2002. IOM will share these CAP submissions separately later in the year to highlight IOM's humanitarian interventions.

**7** IOM tentatively participates in the following CAPs: Afghanistan, Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Eastern Europe, Tajikistan, Uganda and West Africa.

## **PREFACE**

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) celebrates its 50th anniversary in 2001. Since its founding, and particularly during the last decade, migration has become a far more global and complex phenomenon. As this edition of Migration Initiatives illustrates, IOM's programmes and projects are expanding to meet the challenges posed by the world's 150 million migrants. Better migration management which benefits both migrants and society - and which thereby contributes significantly to economic development - is the goal of IOM's activities around the world.

Our appeal for 2002 reflects the dynamic nature of migration, its growing importance in political, social and economic terms, and the need to address migration issues through targeted programming. This appeal includes both our response to complex emergencies (where available prior to the completion of the United Nations inter-agency consolidated appeals for 2002) as well as the country responses to identified specific migration policy and operational needs.

In response to emerging complementarities between labour markets in sending and receiving countries, IOM is devoting increased attention to labour migration. Migration management is key to this process, as our projects in labour-exporting countries such as Sri Lanka or the Philippines illustrate.

The intricate links between migration and development are addressed through IOM's new initiative in this field - Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA). The programme marshals the right mix of critical elements to address the negative consequences of the brain drain, through the return of qualified nationals, strengthened relations with the diaspora and remittances' management. Humane and orderly migration management needs to include a focus on migrant rights, including issues such as access to health care, shelter and legislative design. IOM, in close partnership with WHO and UNAIDS, provides both advocacy as well as policy and operational support to governments in dealing with mobile populations and communicable diseases. Innovative programming in South Eastern Europe, Southern Africa, the Horn of Africa and Central America illustrates this useful trilateral partnership. IOM also provides an integrated approach to these issues through the inclusion of health screening, counselling and referrals in its counter-trafficking and resettlement programmes. This approach is also transferred to the policy levels through capacity building of governments and regional institutions in charge of migration matters.

IOM's role in emergency response is guided by its long experience in dealing with population displacement in post-conflict or natural disaster situations. Recent examples are: emergency assistance for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Internally Stranded Persons (ISPs) in Afghanistan; collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants in the Congo; the continued return of refugees from West to East Timor; and the return and reintegration of demobilized combatants in East Timor.

Asylum seekers and refugees are only a relatively small percentage of migrants in need of assistance, and IOM works closely with UNHCR to assist such people. The establishment of the Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF) is an example of how we have worked together to improve our institutional response to the movement requirements of refugees. The Fund has been used in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) and in Guinea/Sierra Leone, and with growth can be used more widely and effectively.

IOM's successful approach to migration management includes regional approaches to stem irregular migration and combat the increasing phenomenon of trafficking, especially of women and children. Examples of new policy initiatives and operational measures to assist in the design of governments' migration management capacity, whilst helping the victims through direct assistance and reintegration support, can be seen throughout this document. IOM's global presence allows for targeted interventions in Bangladesh, Mali, the Southern Caucasus and the Balkans, to name but a few examples.

The Organization's Member States have asked IOM to address increasing concerns in migration policy and especially to strengthen their capacity to manage migration more effectively and cooperatively. IOM has recently established a Migration Policy and Research Programme (MPRP) to identify and share best practices in migration policy, in close consultation with stakeholders in order to define appropriate strategies.

Migration dialogue and research and information-sharing on best practices are achieved through a range of seminars, conferences and applied research projects. IOM seeks to further the understanding of topics such as migrant trafficking, migrant health and potential migrant attitudes and motivations. This knowledge can be used to design targeted information campaigns to prevent future irregular migration flows. The new research projects and information campaigns included in our 2002 appeal reflect this approach as they assist decision-makers as well as individual prospective migrants by providing an accurate picture on migration realities.

We also hope to expand our partner base to include new Member States as well as multilateral financial institutions such as the World Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and regionally-based development banks. Our cooperation with the European Union is also increasing through the implementation of programmes and projects in the field of humanitarian assistance, with Justice and Home Affairs and at the country level. The appeal for 2002 amounts to USD 143,186,104 in requirements resulting from country and regional analyses of migration trends and issues and consultations with governments and partners. IOM remains flexible and responsive and will design additional measures to address needs and migration challenges as they arise.



Brunson McKinley  
Director General

## IOM SERVICES

IOM's programme structure is categorized into seven Services - *Movement, Migration Health, Technical Cooperation on Migration, Labour Migration, Assisted Voluntary Returns, Mass Information and Counter-Trafficking* - now grouped under the Migration Management Services Department. This should enable the Organization to provide optimal responsiveness to migrants and government needs.

### Movement

As movements continue, indeed burgeon with globalization, there will be an increasing need for IOM's staple service of resettlement, repatriation and transportation assistance for migrants. In particular, for large-scale evacuations and returns there is a call for an efficient, non-profit-making umbrella agency such as IOM to provide effective, economical and humane movement services for migrants, governments and other implementing partners.

IOM assists in organizing the safe and reliable transfer of individual migrants for resettlement, employment, studies or any other purpose of orderly migration. Most of its regular movement services include selection, processing, language training, orientation, medical examinations and other relevant activities to facilitate reintegration. Movement activities are usually designed and established on a bilateral basis, with the governments, migrants and supporting NGOs concerned.

This support is key to the effective implementation of humanitarian responses to emergencies, either man-made or natural disasters, and in instances where it is required to respond quickly to the plight of vulnerable population groups. IOM's role in the humanitarian evacuation of Kosovo Albanians from The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is an example of such support, as is the return of East Timorese from West Timor. Both activities demonstrate IOM's strategic role, relevant expertise and experience in this field.

IOM is exploring ways of consolidating its global migrant transport services. The Organization signed a Guidance Note on Cooperation with UNHCR, which will enable IOM to raise its own funds in support of UNHCR or any other requested movement assistance. Although not formalized at the time, similar *ad hoc* agreements were behind such cooperation in Kosovo, East Timor and Zambia. In Zambia, IOM provided assistance to some 7,000 displaced Angolan refugees who entered Zambia to escape violence on the Angolan side of the border. This emergency operation was carried out thanks to swift and generous donor support. The agreement with UNHCR has resulted in the formulation of the Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF) to deal with emergency interventions.

The Rapid Response Transportation Fund which has become the basis for IOM's ability to provide a swift response to developing emergency situations, was applied in Guinea to assist in the return of Sierra Leonean refugees to their home country. More recently the fund was used to enable IOM's intervention in the potentially critical Macedonian refugee situation.

Drawing on its global office structure, IOM is also preparing coherent, offshore visa issuance/consular support to migrant-receiving countries. This can help governments rationalize their costs of overseas services and make large savings through standardized, where possible shared, processes and facilities.

## Migration Health

In the twenty-first century, the health of migrants and other mobile populations will be an area of increasing interest and activity at national, regional and global levels. The current movement patterns and size of migratory population flows pose several new challenges in terms of individual, population and public health. There remains considerable disparity in the prevalence and incidence of disease and illness, as well as differences in the availability of and access to health services. Migrants and mobile populations easily and rapidly move between and across these disparate environments and may carry the health characteristics of their place of origin to new and different destinations. These large flows of populations between areas of differing health conditions can influence and affect the health and well-being of the migrants themselves as well as that of the population at destination.

Better recognition and management of the medical and public health consequences of population mobility and migration is a need common to all States that produce, receive or transit migrants and other mobile populations.

Using the experience gathered during the provision of immigration medical services for IOM Member States and in partnership with many health organizations and agencies, the Organization has developed a modern and flexible approach to the science and practice of migration health. On a broad policy level, IOM promotes and assists in the harmonization and standardization of immigration, travel and international health legislation and guidelines.

From an operational perspective, IOM is using the knowledge acquired during the provision of immigration health services to:

- support the training and education of health care providers and others in the field of migration health;
- provide appropriate treatment and preventive health services to migrants;
- assist agencies and organizations in their attempts to respond to the needs of mobile populations.

The improved and rapid identification and management of illness and disease in mobile populations will continue to facilitate migration and reduce the impact of migration-related illness. Health-related issues will remain vitally important national and international areas of interest as rapid travel, increased irregular migration, and large-scale population movements, due to emergency situations, continue to dominate global migration. As the only international organization dealing with a range of migration and health issues, IOM is working closely with partner agencies, including WHO and UNAIDS, to provide appropriate operational response measures.



## Technical Cooperation on Migration

Migration management has become one of the foremost concerns of national, regional and international policy-makers. It is an increasingly complex area of governance, inextricably linked with issues of economic and social development, human rights, and regional and multi-regional cooperation. In some instances it is also clearly woven into issues of national and regional security and stability. The ability to effectively and cooperatively address migration management issues has become an essential requirement for responsible national governance, productive international relations, and for full participation in transnational structures.

Governments are faced with a complex set of challenges to their ability to effectively manage migration, particularly those challenges associated with reducing irregular migration and directing regular migration toward strategic goals. Many find themselves involved as sending, receiving and transit countries at the same time. IOM's Technical Cooperation on Migration (TCM) projects help governments equip themselves with the necessary legislation, administrative structures, knowledge and human resources needed to tackle diverse migration problems, and help to facilitate intergovernmental dialogue and action.

IOM's TCM activities have grown dramatically in recent years in response to emerging national and regional needs, and have diversified in response to new challenges. While continuing to address core concerns, technical cooperation activities have extended into new and urgent areas of international attention. TCM areas of focus now include, *inter alia*, curtailing irregular migration, improving regular migration policies and processes, enhancement of the role of the diaspora in country of origin development; exchange or transfer of qualified human resources; and government actions to promote better integration and acceptance of migrant communities.

Overlaying these particular focus areas are two primary strategies for enhancing technical cooperation and building capabilities in migration management. (1) The facilitation and expansion of dialogue among countries with common migration concerns. Such processes are ongoing in the Americas, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (former Soviet Union), and in South East and East Asia, and include broad regional fora and specific smaller fora for concerned "clusters" of countries. IOM will continue to facilitate migration dialogue among governments as a means of identifying practical measures to manage migration to the mutual benefit of all concerned. (2) The further development of national and regional technical cooperation centres, research centres, training academies and migration observatories, all of which enhance the ability of countries and regions, particularly those with significant needs and limited national resources, to address migration concerns, and which can also serve to extend IOM's ability to respond to requests for technical assistance.

A special area of technical cooperation action is that of post-emergency migration management. Initiatives in this area are generally designed to provide countries recovering from emergency situations with the technical capacity to address related migration issues and strengthen relevant institutional capacities.

While the core TCM actions noted above are managed through the TCM Service and are presented in this section of the MI 2002, some technical cooperation for capacity-building activities also take place under the guidance of other Services where the specific focus and expertise of these areas is needed. Starting in 2002, labour migration, a growing field of technical cooperation for IOM, will be managed through a separate Service dedicated exclusively to this rapidly expanding area of migration management.

## Labour Migration

Labour migration, or the movement of persons seeking or taking up employment in other countries, has recently moved to the top of policy agendas of many countries of origin, transit and destination. The three main determining factors – the "pull" of changing demographics in many large, industrialized countries, the "push" of population, unemployment and crisis pressures in less developed countries, and existing familial, cultural and historical networks between countries and regions – will continue to fuel this kind of migration. Increasingly, IOM's services are sought to ensure that such movements are regulated, demand-focused, protective of migrants' rights and mutually beneficial to all parties concerned – governments, migrants and the private sector.

The Labour Migration Service, to be established in 2002, will be the focal point for actions to achieve the following prime objective of IOM in labour migration: to promote regular labour migration, within the framework of combating irregular migration and the promotion of economic and social development of all concerned countries, and with respect for the rights and integrity of labour migrants and issues faced by countries of origin, transit and destination.

While the Service will come into existence in 2002, IOM is already engaged in a number of activities in the context of labour migration. In 2002 these actions will be expanded, within the following areas of action:

- promoting well-managed regular labour migration as part of a comprehensive approach to migration management, as an essential component to national development, and as an effective alternative to irregular migration;
- providing policy and operational assistance and support to States facing challenges in the development and implementation of labour migration programmes;
- expanding and supporting regional and transregional dialogue and planning on labour migration issues;
- promoting the protection of migrants' rights; and
- building partnerships and collaborative programmes with other concerned agencies, particularly the International Labour Organization (ILO).

As more West European and other "recruiting" countries open up regular avenues for skilled migration, governments and private sectors alike will require the capacities and mechanisms to manage this phenomenon themselves and in multilateral ways. IOM's Labour Migration Service will assist in these efforts.

## Assisted Voluntary Returns

One of the biggest challenges for all affected governments along the sending-transit-receiving continuum of migration is how to send home migrants unable to remain in their host countries. Safe and effective return options are often the only solution to the immediate plight of migrants who seek to return home but lack the means to do so (e.g. stranded students or victims of trafficking). The consequences of not returning such persons in a safe and speedy way can be serious for the migrants and place heavy socio-economic burdens on destination and transit countries' asylum and social welfare systems, jeopardizing regular immigration processes.

Increasingly, governments are also turning to IOM for return assistance as a viable, humane and cost-effective alternative to expensive, cumbersome and often unpalatable forced removals. Given the sensitivities of return for some countries of origin, however, there is also increasingly a need for international brokering of cooperative approaches among countries of origin, transit and destination.

IOM's assisted voluntary return activities form part of a comprehensive approach to migration management including, on the part of governments, timely asylum adjudication, effective removal of irregular migrants, regular immigration options and accurate public information on those options. In the past five years, IOM has assisted over 700,000 migrants in returning to more than 100 countries of origin. Persons assisted have included screened-out asylum seekers, irregular migrants, stranded persons, repatriating refugees, victims of trafficking as well as qualified nationals returning to assist in the development/reconstruction of their home countries. The range of return-oriented services provided has also diversified in recent years, from *ad hoc* assistance in transit to reintegration measures, and to enhanced counseling and information provision, in order to meet the specific needs and profiles of different returnees, their communities of reintegration and the governments concerned, while at the same time rendering returns more sustainable.

IOM will continue to strengthen and expand its assisted voluntary return service to governments and migrants globally, and in particular to improve its rapid response capacity vis-à-vis migrants in distress. Such rapid response will greatly assist those governments unable to resolve immediately the problem themselves, but will also increasingly rely on the cooperation of destination countries directly or indirectly benefiting from effective return strategies in transit countries. Thus, IOM is exploring how regional migration processes can benefit from IOM-assisted voluntary return services: in the course of 2001, IOM began facilitating result-oriented discussions on return and other migration management issues of common interest among small groups of countries of origin, transit and destination. Finally, potential cooperation in intraregional or "South-South" return will be addressed in meetings with interlocutors in traditional developing regions, and in open-ended discussions on the expectations of countries of origin, as IOM pursues a more "southern approach" to assisted voluntary returns.

## **Mass Information**

Informed decisions at personal and institutional levels are essential for regular and orderly migration. Both migrants and governments need regular, reliable and timely information on the causes, conditions, criteria and consequences of migration. Lack of accurate and objective information could, in some cases, have fatal consequences, particularly when irregular, often hazardous departure to more developed countries is seen as an easy solution to different economic and social problems.

Other migration processes, such as the regularization of foreigners in an irregular situation, labour migration schemes, in-country or out-of-country registration of displaced populations or voluntary return can benefit substantially from intense and well-targeted information campaigns. Improved integration of information activities with logistical, humanitarian and development projects will continue as it can considerably increase their efficiency and outreach.

Filling the information gap on migration is an integral part of IOM's services to governments and migrants. The Organization has successfully carried out mass information campaigns in Albania, Romania, Kazakhstan and Thailand, where they contributed to a substantial decrease in the number of outgoing irregular migrants. Follow-up activities are planned in Thailand and similar projects are designed for South Eastern Europe, South Caucasus, Latin America and the Caribbean and Southern Africa. Campaigns to help combat trafficking in women and children have been implemented in Eastern and Central Europe, namely in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Ukraine, as well as in South East Asia, in particular the Philippines and Viet Nam. Similar projects are under way or being launched in the Baltic States, Kazakhstan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Ukraine and Kosovo. Other campaigns are being developed in Albania, the Russian Federation, Belarus, in Central Asia and in South and South East Asia. The establishment of a communication and information system to help the population in Kosovo obtain and share information is another activity for which follow-up activities are planned.

IOM has developed its own communication strategy and research methodology, which enables campaigns to be adapted to specific audiences and their cultural and social particularities. IOM will continue to focus the campaigns on countering irregular flows and trafficking while expanding and diversifying the scope and use of information programmes. Areas of priority for further project development include the Middle East, South and South East Asia, Southern Africa and Latin America. Information programmes are also planned to raise awareness on the link between HIV/AIDS and migration, assist regular labour migration and temporary exchange schemes and supply country of origin information to interested parties. Anti-trafficking and peace-enhancement information activities are being developed for East and West Africa.

Information campaigns will also be used to promote the image of the migrant and highlight the overall positive contribution of migrants to their countries of residence. In the candidate countries considered for European Union (EU) membership, they will also help explain salient aspects of EU enlargement, notably labour migration and free movement of persons within the EU territory.

## Counter-Trafficking

The number of trafficked migrants, particularly women and children, is increasing daily in all parts of the world. Existing official data on the phenomenon is only the tip of the iceberg and the conditions compelling people to resort to traffickers – poverty, unemployment, human rights' violations, war, persecution – are not improving with globalization. At the same time, the possibilities for legal migration to desirable destinations are limited, while the demand for certain categories of foreign labour in those destination countries remains high. An obvious consequence has been the increase in irregular migratory movements and the control of those movements by criminal networks which misinform potential migrants about their real migration possibilities, force them into debt to pay for the services and lure them into forced labour in the destination countries. This includes physical or psychological abuse of the migrants and violations of their human rights.

IOM's response to this reprehensible phenomenon is multipronged: prevention through better information; increasing the technical capacity of governments and data collection and research; assistance through return and reintegration mechanisms; improved inter-agency cooperation; better protection of victims and prosecution of traffickers; research and fora activities help IOM gather and provide better information for its operational activities; inform potential victims in sending countries on the risks of resorting to traffickers; help governments enhance their capacity to counter trafficking; provide opportunities for voluntary return and reintegration assistance; and dispense medical/psychological assistance in receiving countries and upon return. These activities are increasingly being carried out in Africa, South East and East Asia, with particular emphasis on assistance to victims and institutional capacity building; in Eastern and Central Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), with a focus on protection/assistance of victims and coordination of efforts with other institutions; and in Central America and the Caribbean, through training and capacity building.

In 2001, programmes for direct individual assistance to women and children victims of trafficking allowed IOM to provide an immediate response to requests for the protection, assistance and voluntary return of these persons to their countries of origin. Further development of these programmes will be necessary to handle an increasing demand for such services.

IOM will continue to develop practical measures to counter trafficking, including immediate assistance to victims and longer-term capacity building of relevant government agencies. Coordination with regional and other international organizations will be strengthened to ensure better early warning and assistance/protection for stranded victims. Further efforts will be made to establish information systems with and among governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations to compile the data necessary for the conception and implementation of concrete activities to counter trafficking in migrants. IOM will continue to approach the trafficking phenomenon through national and regional solutions. These efforts are already bearing fruit in the Balkans, the EU and Asia, and activities are being developed in Latin America and Africa. More comprehensive approaches, involving different responses to trafficking, will also be developed in the regions.

## AFRICA

### 1.1. SOUTHERN AFRICA

#### Regional projects

- Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)
- Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)
- SADC Regional Academy for Migration in Southern Africa (RAMSA)
- Information campaign for Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe
- Research study of trafficking in women and children through the SADC region

### 1.2. EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

#### East Africa

#### Regional projects

- Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)
- Migrant trafficking
- Labour migration

#### Kenya

- Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour and Practice (KABP) among migrants on HIV/AIDS in refugee camps in Kenya

#### Horn of Africa

#### Regional projects

- Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)

#### Ethiopia

- Counter-trafficking of Ethiopian women and girls
- HIV/AIDS prevention and control for mobile populations in high-risk zones and on major trucking routes
- Demobilization and HIV/AIDS

#### Somalia

- Return of qualified Somali nationals
- Needs' assessment and enumeration of internally displaced persons in Somalia

### 1.3. CENTRAL AFRICA

#### Regional projects

- Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)

#### Burundi

- Reintegration assistance to IDPs
- Information campaign in Burundi to raise awareness on the HIV/AIDS epidemic among migrant populations

#### Democratic Republic of the Congo

- Reconstruction of community infrastructure in Pweto

#### Congo

- Reintegration of ex-combatants and small arms collection

#### Rwanda

- Pilot project on reintegration assistance to IDPs
- Information campaign in Rwanda to raise awareness on the HIV/AIDS epidemic among migrant populations

### 1.4. WEST AFRICA

#### Regional projects

- Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)
- Observatory of international migration in West Africa

#### Mali

- Return and reintegration of trafficked Malian children

#### Nigeria

- Counter-trafficking and HIV/AIDS/STDs programme

#### Senegal

- Assessment study on reinsertion initiatives of returning migrants to Senegal
- Population displacements in Casamance and their causes

### 1.5. NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

#### Regional projects

- Labour migration dialogue in the Middle East

#### Egypt

- Training and micro-credits for returning migrants
- Feasibility study on Egyptian expertise abroad

#### Western Mediterranean

#### Regional projects

- Migration dialogue in the Western Mediterranean

#### Algeria

- Return and transit migration and HIV in Algeria

#### Morocco

- Establishment of an observatory of the Moroccan community living abroad
- Migrants' Rights Resource Centre

#### Tunisia

- Programme to promote the development of areas with strong migration potential
- Information campaign in Tunisia for potential migrants on regular migration channels
- Establishment of an observatory on migration management in Tunisia
- Capacity-building programme in migration management for the orientation, vocational training and counselling of seasonal migrants



## 1.1. SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Migration issues

Managing migration, including meeting the special needs of refugees and asylum seekers, poses a challenge to the governments in Southern Africa. In recent years, regional developments within Southern Africa have resulted in new pressures and incentives to migration. As Southern Africa moves towards greater socio-economic integration, regional migration-related issues gain importance.

Governments in the region still lack the administrative, legislative and policy capacities to properly address migration challenges and to manage migration in a context of regional integration. Through their commitment to the MIDSA (Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa) process, migration officials of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) member countries have demonstrated that they wish to work with IOM and its implementing partners in developing the region's capacity in this regard.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic and its connection to mobile populations and migration adds a particularly demanding aspect to migration challenges facing SADC governments. This also applies to the ongoing depletion of human capital caused by outward migration within and outside the region, i.e. the so-called "brain drain" phenomenon.

### IOM objectives

- to facilitate regional dialogue on selective migration management issues among governments of the region, with particular collaboration with the Southern African Development Community (SADC);
- to provide IOM expertise and assistance in the development of a regional approach to be translated into country specific strategies and plans of action;
- to enhance the capacity of the governments of the region to manage migration and deal with the effects caused by migration within, to and from the region, including migration-related effects of HIV/AIDS.

### Plan of action for 2002

- in 2002, IOM will continue to focus its support on the development and implementation of the objectives contained in the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) process. This process offers a viable framework for regional cooperation and a basis for consultation among governments and IOM.

### Regional projects

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

IOM has been implementing successive programmes to assist in the return and reintegration of qualified

human resources to Africa since 1983. Following a programme evaluation with partner governments, a new approach was designed and subsequently endorsed at the 74th Ordinary Session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Council of Ministers held in July 2001 in Lusaka, Zambia. MIDA, a demand-driven, capacity-building programme, will be implemented in partnership with countries of the South and the North, in an effort to mobilize the resources of Africans in the diaspora to match the needs for country/regional development as identified by the participating countries themselves. Identified needs for skills and resources will be met through a flexible approach to the transfer of expertise (temporary, short- or long-term, sequenced, telework and permanent assignments in the public or private sectors). It calls for partnerships and dialogue among governments, civil society, the private and public sectors in countries of origin and destination, African migrants and their associations.

Implementation of the MIDA programme is scheduled over a five-year period to target all interested countries across the continent. For funding requirements in 2002, please refer to the multiregional section.

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

In close coordination with the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), IOM initiated MIDSA in 2000. The project facilitates cooperation among SADC governments and contributes to regional migration management by fostering understanding of migration issues and strengthening regional institutional capacities. Activities include facilitation of the consultative process, analysis of migration data, training and capacity building, as well as technical workshops/seminars on chosen subjects through dialogue at regional and/or bilateral level. The budget for this two-year project is USD 456,000. The funding required for 2002 is USD 228,000.

#### SADC Regional Academy for Migration in Southern Africa (RAMSA)

It has been recognized by IOM and the South African Department of Home Affairs that sustained and effective migration management within SADC must also encompass active and ongoing training and research on current and emerging migration issues within Southern Africa. Within the MIDSA framework, a Regional Academy for Migration will be established. The Academy will be open to government officials from SADC member countries, officials from NGOs and students from other academic institutions. It will offer four different types of courses; international accreditation for all courses will be sought. This will be done primarily through the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA). The academy will be established within a comprehensive partnership with other organizations, government counterparts and academic institutions. The funding required in 2002 is USD 400,000.

#### Information campaign for Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe

This project will raise awareness of nationals from Mozambique and Zimbabwe about the realities of migration in order to decrease the outflow of irregular migrants to South Africa. The aim of this project is to show the risks and consequences of irregular migration to potential irregular migrants and provide them with credible information on existing possibilities for

regular migration. This project will put mechanisms in place to gather information on potential migrants' attitudes and motivations. The project will be closely coordinated with all governments involved. As the executing agency, IOM will ensure that national priorities and interests are taken into consideration. This 24 months project has a total budget of USD 728,971. The funding required for 2002 is USD 400,936.

### Research study of trafficking in women and children through the SADC region

While trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation and forced labour is known to occur in Southern Africa, insufficient data is available on which to base counter-trafficking initiatives. IOM will undertake this research study over a six-month period to establish the baseline facts about trafficking in the region. The study will focus on two main areas: first, the extent and character of the trafficking phenomenon in Southern Africa, and second, the capacity of SADC governments and law enforcement to combat the problem. In addition, the study will attempt to determine the connection between trafficked women and children and the spread of HIV/AIDS in the region. Methodologies to be used include: personal interviews with trafficking victims, government, police and border officials, and local NGOs involved with child welfare and the sex industry; HIV/AIDS questionnaires for trafficking victims and potential victims; a literature and media review; and an assessment of the relevant laws in the affected countries. A report detailing the research process and its findings will be published, and will include the researcher's recommendations on future counter-trafficking initiatives IOM may wish to pursue in the region. IOM will also host a one-day workshop following publication of the research study to discuss its results and conclusions with interested cooperating partners. The funding required for 2002 is USD 116,815.

## 1.2. EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

### East Africa

#### Migration issues

Headquartered at Arusha, Tanzania, the East African Community (EAC) is a regional intergovernmental organization grouping Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. These countries have a population of 82 million sharing a common language and culture and providing a unique framework for regional cooperation mechanisms and integration.

As the main coordinating body for the partner States in promoting and developing programmes aimed at strengthening and deepening cooperation, the EAC's overriding goal is to promote a people-centred economic, political, social and cultural development on the basis of balance, equity and mutual benefit of the member States.

It is within the framework of this regional cooperation that IOM intends to play an important role, together with the individual governments to address migration challenges on issues of labour migration, migrant trafficking and migration and health-related issues, notably HIV/AIDS.

#### IOM objectives

- to strengthen regional dialogue and consultation among governments of the region in their efforts to promote peace and security;
- to combat irregular forms of migration and health problems in mobile populations.

#### Plan of action for 2002

- undertake research on selective migration issues such as surveys on labour migration in the region, with particular reference to trafficking of persons and health implications of migration movements;
- establish a database to promote exchange of information and facilitate labour migration in the region;
- combat trafficking of persons and assist the victims of trafficking;
- address the problems of HIV/AIDS, STDs and other health issues among mobile populations;
- utilize the potential for skilled Africans abroad to contribute to national and/or regional development efforts, e.g. through return and economic reintegration or other forms of "investment" in the country of origin.

### Regional projects

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

IOM has been implementing successive programmes to assist in the return and reintegration of qualified human resources to Africa since 1983. Following a programme evaluation with partner governments, a new approach was designed and subsequently endorsed at the 74th Ordinary Session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Council of Ministers held in July 2001 in Lusaka, Zambia. MIDA, a demand-driven, capacity-building programme, will be implemented in partnership with countries of the South and the North, in an effort to mobilize the resources of Africans in the diaspora to match the needs for country/regional development as identified by the participating countries themselves. Identified needs for skills and resources will be met through a flexible approach to the transfer of expertise (temporary, short- or long-term, sequenced, telework and permanent assignments in the public or private sectors). It calls for partnerships and dialogue among governments, civil society, the private and public sectors in countries of origin and destination, African migrants and their associations.

Implementation of the MIDA programme is scheduled over a five-year period to target all interested countries across the continent. For funding requirements in 2002, please refer to the multiregional section.

#### Migrant trafficking

Existing information on migrant trafficking only reveals the "tip of the iceberg" of this phenomenon. The conditions compelling people to resort to traffickers include poverty, unemployment, human rights violations, war or persecution. At the same time, the possibilities for legal migration to desirable destinations are limited, while the demand for certain categories of foreign labour in those destination countries remains high. As the partner States of the East African Community (EAC) agree to adopt measures to achieve the free movement of persons, labour and services, IOM aims to conduct research on the extent of the problem in the region. The research will gather relevant information to assist migrants taking informed



decisions regarding migration and governments formulating and implementing policies.

The project will enhance the technical capacity of East African governments to prevent trafficking of women and children. The funding required in 2002 is USD 700,000.

### Labour migration

The project aims to develop a database by consolidating existing data gathered by the relevant institutions in the Member States, collecting new information and designing a comprehensive information exchange system. The main objective of the project will be to develop an extensive database with information on the labour market throughout the region.

The project will also provide training and capacity building of relevant government officials and counterparts in database management and its application.

The project will be carried out in cooperation with the respective Ministries of Labour and Human Resources Development, Foreign Affairs and Public Service Commissions and will incorporate local employment agencies such as the Kenya Association of Foreign Employment Agencies (KAFEA).

The total estimated funding for this three-year project is USD 3,000,000 of which USD 1,000,000 is required for 2002.

## Kenya

### Migration issues

Labour migration, regular and irregular, is of growing importance to the Government of Kenya. The management of labour migration is therefore a key component in the discussions with partners. The associated challenges of mobile populations at increased health risk are part of this discussion. Appropriate mechanisms to design and implement measures to promote regular migration and control irregular flows are needed to manage this process effectively.

### IOM objectives

- to assist Kenya in the management of labour migration through the promotion of regular labour migration schemes at regional and international level;
- to harness Kenya's capacity to manage migration flows and reduce their irregular components;
- to address the health-related needs and requirements of Kenya's mobile populations.

### Plan of action for 2002

- document attitude and behaviour of mobile population related to HIV/AIDS;
- integrate health requirements of mobile populations into national and regional HIV/AIDS strategies.

### Project activities

#### Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour and Practice (KABP) among migrants on HIV/AIDS in refugee camps in Kenya

The overall objective of this project is to undertake a survey to gather information concerning HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitude and behaviours. The study will facilitate the design of an AIDS prevention programme through analysis of risk behaviours and vulnerability

factors. The study will be conducted in refugee camps in Kenya, i.e. Kakuma and Dadaab, and among urban refugees and the host community. IOM's involvement and interventions will help ensure that the needs of migrant and mobile populations are integrated into national and regional AIDS strategies and that vulnerable migrants have access to AIDS prevention, care and support. The estimated budget for this programme is USD 200,000.

### Funding requirements for Kenya

USD 200,000

## Horn of Africa

### Migration issues

The Horn of Africa, which includes Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan, has long been characterized by political and social instability. Since 1999, the region has witnessed some positive developments due to the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) peace initiative, while other areas continue to be affected by armed conflict. However, one major defining characteristic for the countries in the Horn remains their low-level capacity to deal with migration issues. Population movement in the region is the consequence of a complex pattern of interacting national and regional conditions. Social tensions, violent conflicts, human insecurity, economic conditions, persistent drought and increased desertification are all issues that impact on migration patterns and result in the loss of State capacity. Important migration issues to be addressed include brain drain, internally displaced persons and the demobilization and reintegration of armed forces. Addressing the migration issues of the region is therefore essential for the future positive development of the area and represents a valuable contribution to local peace initiatives and post-conflict rehabilitation.

### IOM objectives

- to assist in the development of orderly migration strategies;
- to address migration issues in the region that continue to pose a threat to regional stability and peace;
- to contribute to regional initiatives towards post-war reconstruction and capacity building.

### Plan of action for 2002

- address migration issues that continue to pose an obstacle to regional stability and human security such as brain drain, internal displacement and demobilization;
- provide assistance for the return and reintegration of IDPs and demobilized soldiers;
- include the diaspora in the rehabilitation process.

## Regional projects

### Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)

IOM has been implementing successive programmes to assist in the return and reintegration of qualified human resources to Africa since 1983. Following a programme evaluation with partner governments, a new approach was designed and subsequently endorsed at the 74th Ordinary Session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Council of

Ministers held in July 2001 in Lusaka, Zambia. MIDA, a demand-driven, capacity-building programme, will be implemented in partnership with countries of the South and the North, in an effort to mobilize the resources of Africans in the diaspora to match the needs for country/regional development as identified by the participating countries themselves. Identified needs for skills and resources will be met through a flexible approach to the transfer of expertise (temporary, short- or long-term, sequenced, telework and permanent assignments in the public or private sectors). It calls for partnerships and dialogue among governments, civil society, the private and public sectors in countries of origin and destination, African migrants and their associations.

Implementation of the MIDA programme is scheduled over a five-year period to target all interested countries across the continent. For funding requirements in 2002, please refer to the multiregional section.

## Ethiopia

### Migration issues

Migration issues in Ethiopia include the existence of IDPs and refugees, the growing problem of trafficking, the linkage between communicable diseases and mobile population and an overall HIV/AIDS prevalence in approximately 10 per cent of the population. The combined challenge of rehabilitation and development in post-conflict situations is an increasing concern.

### IOM objective

- to assist the Government of Ethiopia and civil society to address migration with particular regard for vulnerable population groups such as refugees, IDPs and other migrants.

### Plan of action for 2002

- support the resettlement of Sudanese and Somali refugees;
- develop effective intervention and prevention strategies, including regional mechanisms to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS, particularly among mobile populations, including IDPs;
- address the problem of trafficking into and out of the country
- assist the Government of Ethiopia in the registration of IDPs and provision of assistance;
- ensure migration issues are being addressed within a regional context by liaising with regional bodies such as the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

### Project activities

#### Counter-trafficking in Ethiopian women and girls

Drawing on the recommendations adopted at the National Workshop on trafficking in women and children held in February 2001, this project will address interrelated aspects of the problem of trafficking in Ethiopia in partnership with Ethiopian governmental authorities, international organizations and NGOs. The project will consist of a public information campaign, including awareness on HIV/AIDS, as well as return and reintegration support. The funding required for 2002 is USD 294,000.

#### HIV/AIDS prevention and control for mobile populations in high-risk zones and on major trucking routes

This project has been developed in collaboration with WHO and UNAIDS to assist the Government of Ethiopia in its efforts to develop effective intervention and prevention strategies to control and prevent HIV/AIDS from spreading further, particularly among vulnerable and high-risk mobile populations. This project has a budget of USD 910,000, of which USD 805,000 is required for 2002.

#### Demobilization and HIV/AIDS

This project targets demobilized soldiers from the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The project includes sensitization to HIV/AIDS; educating peer counsellors among the demobilized; provision of health services; and assistance to the demobilized in their social reinsertion. The funding required in 2002 is USD 905,000.

### Funding requirements for Ethiopia

USD 2,004,000

### Migration issues

## Somalia

After experiencing over ten years of civil war, and following the Arta Peace Conference, Somalia is now engaged in national reconstruction and rehabilitation. The consequences of many years of conflict are, however, still evident in the migration challenges that the country faces today.

Following the flight of large parts of the population, the country is now left with a structural drain on its human resources. Reconstruction of the country is therefore dependent on the return of Somalis from the diaspora. Last year, IOM helped develop a skills bank with information on qualifications of Somalis based in Europe and wishing to return. IOM is now assisting in the return and reintegration of Somalis with required skills.

Many years of conflict have also caused a massive internal displacement of the country's population. Internally displaced persons are often more vulnerable than the rest of the population, and as they represent a security concern, they can be seen as an obstacle to the general rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of the country.

Another issue of concern for the security and further rehabilitation of the country are the large groups of armed forces in need of demobilization and reintegration assistance.

### IOM objective

- to support the Somali governmental authorities' national reconstruction and rehabilitation through return and reintegration assistance to Somalis from the diaspora.

### Plan of action for 2002

- match the need for human resources in Somalia with those of Somalis in the diaspora and support them with the necessary return and reintegration assistance;

- collect timely and accurate information about the IDP population in Somalia and develop strategies for their sustainable resettlement and rehabilitation;
- provide technical support and reintegration assistance to demobilized soldiers and IDPs through registration, documentation, profiling and the establishment of a database on viable reintegration opportunities and options.

### Project activities

#### Return of qualified Somali nationals

In cooperation with Somali governmental authorities, IOM will contribute to the recovery and reconstruction of the country by facilitating the return and reintegration of highly-qualified Somali nationals living in the diaspora. The aim of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the public and private sector. The project's demand-driven approach will support the national reconciliation efforts through a balanced placement of qualified Somalis throughout all regions based on labour/market needs and qualifications. Returnees under the project will be given a direct assistance package consisting of: travel allowance, purchase of equipment, shipment of personal effects, installation grant and a reintegration allowance. The assistance package would be flexible enough to allow IOM to disburse funds based on each candidate's needs. With a project duration of 24 months, the funding required for 2002 is USD 1,500,000.

#### Needs' assessment and enumeration of internally displaced persons in Somalia

It is estimated that Somalia has 350,000 IDPs and that the majority is living in and around Mogadishu. Problems with IDPs are also reported in other large cities like Bossaso and Hargeisa, although reliable data are lacking. The purpose of this assessment project is to assist governments and local and international organizations in shaping realistic programmes. Part of the assessment will look into barriers to resettlement, since these will be important elements for planning future return and reintegration activities. The project will also seek to develop strategies for the sustainable return and resettlement of IDPs as conditions allow. The funding required for 2002 is USD 1,000,000.

#### Funding requirements for Somalia

**USD 2,500,000**

## 1.3. CENTRAL AFRICA

### Migration issues

In recent years, successive civil wars in the Great Lakes region, compounded by continued political instability, have caused the displacement of over three million persons. The continued vulnerability of the internally displaced is a source of great concern. Within this target group, women and children are particularly in need of assistance and reintegration support. A political settlement in the region would allow for rehabilitation and transition assistance.

Governments in the Great Lakes region have recognized the potential role that skilled African nationals abroad can play in fostering social and economic

growth. In this regard, the negative impact of the so-called brain drain needs to be addressed in a comprehensive manner.

Mobile populations are also at increased health risks. Through the Great Lakes Initiative on Aids (GLIA), the governments of the region have begun to address this health issue in order to alleviate some of the social burdens created by the large numbers of displaced persons and refugees. Furthermore, the growing number of orphaned children places a significant strain on local communities. IOM has developed an integrated approach whereby counselling of migrant populations and information campaigns are incorporated into the medical screening process. In collaboration with international organizations, including UNAIDS/WHO with whom IOM has signed an MOU, and together with other working partners, IOM will contribute to the governments' efforts to prevent further spread of the disease.

### IOM objectives

- to support the development of regional dialogue and consultation among governments of the region, both within the framework of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as well as towards the implementation of both the Arusha Peace Accord (Burundi) and the Lusaka Accord (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- to strengthen the rehabilitation process through the stabilization of migrant populations, including IDPs, whilst also targeting the diaspora and its potential support for reconstruction in respective home countries.

### Plan of action for 2002

- provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable migrants;
- implement post-conflict programmes, including assistance to IDPs and former combatants;
- increase awareness concerning HIV/AIDS prevention programmes for mobile populations;
- develop and implement "migration for development" approaches to utilize the potential for skilled Africans abroad to contribute to national development efforts;
- support regional migration dialogues and consultations.

### Regional projects

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

IOM has been implementing successive programmes to assist in the return and reintegration of qualified human resources to Africa since 1983. Following a programme evaluation with partner governments, a new approach was designed and subsequently endorsed at the 74th Ordinary Session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Council of Ministers held in July 2001 in Lusaka, Zambia. MIDA, a demand-driven capacity-building programme, will be implemented in partnership with countries of the South and the North, in an effort to mobilize the resources of Africans in the diaspora to match the needs for country/regional development as identified by the participating countries themselves. Identified needs for skills and resources will be met through a flexible approach to the transfer of expertise (temporary, short- or long-term, telework or permanent assignments in the public or private sectors). It calls for partnerships and dialogue among governments,

civil society, the private and public sectors in countries of origin and destination, African migrants and their associations.

Implementation of the MIDA programme is scheduled over a five-year period to target all interested countries across the continent. For funding requirements in 2002, please refer to the multiregional section.

## Burundi

### Migration issues

The signing of the Arusha Peace Accords has altered the migration dynamics in Burundi. While IDPs and refugee assistance is still highly needed, support from the diaspora for the rehabilitation of the country will be increasingly required.

A preliminary survey by IOM indicates that there are numerous Burundians residing in Belgium who would consider returning either for a limited period of time or permanently, should security conditions permit. A recent IOM assessment mission revealed a critical need for highly-qualified professionals in a number of socio-economic sectors in Burundi.

### IOM objectives

- to assist the Government of Burundi to manage its post emergency migration challenges;
- to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Burundi to contribute to regional dialogue and consultation on migration matters.

### Plan of action for 2002

- facilitate the return and reintegration of Burundi refugees from camps in Tanzania;
- develop effective intervention and prevention strategies to control the spread of HIV/AIDS, particularly among mobile populations at risk;
- implement activities under the MIDA programme to advance the rehabilitation and development efforts of Burundi skilled nationals residing abroad;
- support networking and participation of women in economic development and peace-building.

### Project activities

#### Reintegration assistance to IDPs

In cooperation with the Government of Burundi and local partners, IOM will assist IDPs in their rehabilitation and reintegration or resettlement. The project consists of a needs' assessment survey to identify the urgent needs of the affected population, especially targeting gender issues. The project will include reintegration support, also aimed at the host community, to ensure the sustainability of the approach. The funding required in 2002 is USD 500,000.

#### Information campaign in Burundi to raise awareness on the HIV/AIDS epidemic among migrant populations

This project is part of the Great Lakes Regional Initiative to help curb the spread of HIV/AIDS. The purpose of this project is to provide assistance to migrant populations regarding the risk of HIV/AIDS and to create awareness through prevention campaigns that could benefit the affected populations. Specifically, the project will increase the capacity of the Burundi

Government, together with the local partners, in addressing the HIV/AIDS scourge. Of particular concern is the concentration of displaced persons in camps where promiscuity has been blamed for the increasing rate of HIV infection in Burundi's population. According to government authorities, camps of displaced persons have become new centres of high infection in rural areas. As a result, the number of orphaned children is on the increase. The disease is now a major cause of mortality among children and adults in the country. In close collaboration with the regional initiative (GLIA) and national and local authorities, IOM will assist in enhancing knowledge to improve monitoring of the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STDs. By identifying the most vulnerable groups and populations at risk of contracting the virus and creating awareness through information campaigns, voluntary counselling, testing and medical screening of the migrants, IOM will contribute to the urgent action aimed at preventing further spread of HIV/AIDS and STDs.

In 2002, IOM will implement an information campaign through mass and informal media to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS whereby counselling will also be incorporated in the project. Within the framework of its MOU with UNAIDS, IOM will endeavour to establish cooperation mechanisms among local authorities and local NGOs. The funding requirement in 2002 is USD 300,000.

## Funding requirements for Burundi

USD 800,000

## Democratic Republic of the Congo

### Migration issues

Following the changes in the political situation of the region, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continues to face many challenges relating to migration (refugee, IDP and border management issues).

There is a need to improve border and migration management in the DRC and develop a framework for operational and capacity-building measures with specific emphasis on migration prevention through population stabilization actions.

### IOM objective

- to contribute to the stabilization of the displaced and refugee population through the improvement of their living conditions.

### Plan of action for 2002

- support the rehabilitation of the basic social infrastructure through targeted project interventions.

### Project activities

#### Reconstruction of community infrastructure in Pweto

Within the framework of the stabilization of displaced populations in the DRC, IOM intends to facilitate the rehabilitation of the basic social infrastructure in the South (roads, bridges, schools, sanitation, hospitals, etc.) destroyed during the fighting. IOM will implement

18 micro-projects in school, road and sanitation reconstruction and rehabilitation. The project will support the role of the Congolese women in this regional socio-economic building exercise, facilitating and prioritizing women's employment. The cost is estimated at USD 1,127,272.

### Funding requirements for the Democratic Republic of the Congo

**USD 1,127,272**

## Congo

### Migration issues

The Congo has experienced a series of armed conflicts which have resulted in the destruction of the economic and social fabric of the country. Following the Peace Accord of December 1999, the Government is engaged in a process to relaunch economic development.

#### IOM objective

- support the Government in its efforts at rehabilitation and peace building in the country.

#### Plan of action for 2002

- complete the programme implementation of demobilization and reintegration and extend the scope to other target groups through micro-credit projects.

#### Project activities

##### Reintegration of ex-combatants and small arms collection

This ongoing project assists ex-militia members to reintegrate into civilian life and rebuild a normal life which is economically and socially sustainable. Under this project, implemented jointly with UNDP, IOM provides 6,200 ex-militia members with support for making an alternative living, as well as collecting 11,000 small arms and other light weapons. In view of the identified need, IOM will expand the programme to include other ex-militia groups or individuals. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 5,800,000.

### Funding requirements for the Congo

**USD 5,800,000**

## Rwanda

### Migration issues

Following the Government's commitment to implement the Lusaka Agreement, the political situation in Rwanda is relatively stable. However, border disputes may remain a source of concern. Efforts are being made to focus on the rehabilitation of the country, in particular with regard to mobile populations at risk, IDPs and refugees. As in Burundi, the country needs technical assistance to address the health issues pertaining to vulnerable migrants, especially the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

#### IOM objective

- to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Rwanda in migration management.

#### Plan of action for 2002

- provide assistance to IDPs;
- develop, in cooperation with the Government, effective intervention and prevention strategies to control the spread of HIV/AIDS, particularly among mobile populations at risk;
- implement activities under the MIDA programme;
- strengthen the empowerment of migrant women through economic development.

#### Project activities

##### Pilot project on reintegration assistance to IDPs

In cooperation with the Government of Rwanda, IOM will assist IDPs in their reintegration. This project is in response to the Government's request for international assistance in the reintegration of the displaced persons. Of particular concern are women heading households and unaccompanied minors. Micro-finance facilities will be incorporated in the reintegration project to promote the target group's self-reliance. The funding required in 2002 is USD 1,000,000.

##### Information campaign in Rwanda to raise awareness on the HIV/AIDS epidemic among migrant populations

This project is also part of the Great Lakes Regional Initiative to help curb the spread of HIV/AIDS. Its purpose is to provide assistance to migrant populations regarding the damage done by HIV/AIDS, raise awareness and create prevention programmes that could benefit the affected populations. Specifically, the project will increase the capacity of the Rwandese Government to reduce and control the spread of HIV/AIDS and STDs. In close collaboration with the regional initiative, national and local authorities, IOM will assist in enhancing knowledge to better monitor the spread of communicable diseases. By identifying the vulnerable groups and populations most at risk and creating awareness through information campaigns and medical screening of the migrants, IOM will contribute to the urgent action required for the prevention of HIV/AIDS and STDs among the migrant population in Rwanda, especially among the displaced persons.

In 2002, IOM will implement an information campaign through mass and informal media to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS whereby counselling will also be incorporated in the project. Within the framework of its Memorandum of Understanding with UNAIDS, IOM will

endeavour to establish cooperation mechanisms among local authorities and local NGOs on the ground. The funding requirement in 2002 is USD 400,000.

### Funding requirements for Rwanda

USD 1,400,000

## 1.4. WEST AFRICA

### Migration issues

Political instability, combined with constraints to development, is a motivating migration factor in West Africa. Although migration is regulated by bilateral agreements and by treaties between the economic communities, the migration phenomenon remains complex and difficult to manage for States in the regions.

To face the challenges of migration, the West African governments met at the Inter-regional Conference on "Participation of migrants in the development of their countries of origin" in October 2000 in Dakar. As a result of this conference, participating States agreed to put in place a cooperation mechanism with interested partners to find common solutions to questions on international migration. IOM will operationalize the recommendations of the Dakar Conference through programme interventions such as capacity building in migration and research on sustainable return and reintegration models.

As highlighted at the Dakar Conference, the issue of trafficking is of particular relevance to the region. The trafficking of children and women in particular is identified as a major issue by the governments of the region. As such, in February 2000 in Libreville, Gabon, 23 countries of West and Central Africa adopted a common platform of action to fight trafficking in human beings with the aim of labour exploitation. Within the framework of this strategy, numerous countries of the region have signed the Libreville platform. IOM is working with governments and partner agencies on project measures to address this situation.

### IOM objectives

- to provide training and support to national and regional institutions in migration management;
- to integrate into MIDA the ongoing projects related to migrant reinsertion and mobilization of human resources;
- to support the countries of the region to fight against the trafficking of women and children;
- to contribute towards the reconstruction of the countries affected by conflict.

### Plan of action for 2002

- establish a permanent observatory of international migration in West Africa;
- form and train government officials in migration management;
- operationalize MIDA in the countries of the region;
- implement programmes on trafficking, especially in women and children.

## Regional projects

### Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)

IOM has been implementing successive programmes to assist in the return and reintegration of qualified human resources to Africa since 1983. Following a programme evaluation with partner governments, a new approach was designed and subsequently endorsed at the 74th Ordinary Session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Council of Ministers held in July 2001 in Lusaka, Zambia. MIDA, a demand-driven, capacity-building programme, will be implemented in partnership with countries of the South and the North, in an effort to mobilize the resources of Africans in the diaspora to match the needs for country/regional development as identified by the participating countries themselves. Identified needs for skills and resources will be met through a flexible approach to the transfer of expertise (temporary, short- or long-term, sequenced, telework and permanent assignments in the public or private sectors). It calls for partnerships and dialogue among governments, civil society, the private and public sectors in countries of origin and destination, African migrants and their associations.

Implementation of the MIDA programme is scheduled over a five-year period to target all interested countries across the continent. For funding requirements in 2002, please refer to the multiregional section.

### Observatory of international migration in West Africa

Following recommendations of the Dakar Conference, Mali and Senegal were chosen as pilot countries for the establishment of observatories of international migration in West Africa. In May and June 2001, an assessment mission was sent to Mali to set up collaborative mechanisms similar to those established in Senegal. Possible partnerships were identified with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Malians abroad, the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Integration, and the High Commissioner of Malians abroad. In Senegal, the establishment of the observatory has already started. An independent unit for managing international migration and trafficking has been created linking the Ministry of Interior and the joint Institute for Research on Development (IRD) and IOM research unit.

The implementation of the observatory will consist of the preparation of a database, compilation of statistics available and specific research on international migration and trafficking of human beings. The funding required for 2002 is USD 170,000.

## Mali

### Migration issues

As Mali is a major immigration country, migration management represents a priority for the Government. Whether irregular or regular, migration is at the centre of the political debate. In response, IOM will focus on supporting the Government in counter-trafficking efforts, as well as with the implementation of the West African observatory of international migration during the next few years. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by IOM and UNICEF in the region for the implementation of integrated counter-trafficking strategies and programmes.

### IOM objective

- to strengthen the capacities of the Government of Mali to manage migration, in particular to combat the trafficking of children from Mali.

### Plan of action for 2002

- strengthen assistance to return children victims of traffic intercepted at the border with Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso;
- support the Government in its counter-trafficking efforts and strengthen the capacity of the local structures;
- train officials in counter-trafficking activities;
- establish an observatory of international migration in West Africa.

### Project activities

#### Return and reintegration of trafficked Malian children

In close collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNICEF and other partners, IOM will organize the return to Mali of trafficked children intercepted at the borders with Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire. Implementation of these returns will be accompanied by the consolidation of a database which will be used for reintegration/rehabilitation assistance to be provided to the returnees. The reintegration programme will be carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of the Family and UNICEF and will focus on the causes of trafficking with a view to preventing the children from being trafficked again. This will include medical and psychological assistance, protection, income-generating activities and micro-credits. The funding required for 2002 is USD 3,291,839.

#### Funding requirements for Mali

**USD 3,291,839**

### Nigeria

#### Migration issues

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

Nigerian women and minors, trafficked for the purpose of sexual or labour exploitation, are regularly intercepted in West Africa, Western Europe, North America and the Middle East. Countries in Europe and elsewhere report rapidly increasing numbers of Nigerian asylum seekers over the past few years, while the number of destinations in Western Europe for these migration flows are diversifying.

The Nigerian Federal Government prioritizes cooperation to regularize these migration flows and strength-

en law enforcement against traffickers and smugglers. In 2000 and 2001, the Federal Government signed readmission agreements with a number of West European countries of destination and has strengthened bilateral cooperation on counter-trafficking and relevant law enforcement measures.

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

There is a need to strengthen the capacity of the Federal Government and State Governments to address the issues of irregular migration in the form of trafficking in women and children and smuggling, as well as responding to the challenge of HIV/AIDS.

### IOM objectives

- to strengthen the capacity of the Federal Government of Nigeria to combat migrant trafficking and HIV/AIDS/STDs among migrants and the local community;
- to provide assistance to unsuccessful asylum seekers returning from third countries.

### Plan of action for 2002

- provide return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking;
- develop an awareness-raising campaign on the prevention of HIV/AIDS in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders;
- provide technical cooperation to government officials through training and design of training materials on the subject of law enforcement;
- conduct preliminary assessments in preparation of the MIDA programme implementation.

### Project activities

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

This ongoing project has the following components: return and reintegration assistance for trafficked victims in Nigeria, awareness raising on the hazards of trafficking and HIV/AIDS/STDs, capacity building, data collection and dissemination. The total funding requirement for the two-year counter-trafficking programme is USD 2,181,317, of which USD 1,390,733 are required for 2002, the second year of implementation.

#### Funding requirements for Nigeria

**USD 1,390,733**

## Senegal

### Migration issues

The socio-economic and political changes which affect West African international migration dynamics have led the Government of Senegal to encourage policies which include migration as a variable into the development process. This is especially applicable in the management and protection of Senegalese abroad. The establishment of a database and a permanent observatory on international migration is a top priority for the Government.

### IOM objectives

- to support the participation of Senegalese abroad in national development efforts;
- to assist the Government in its migration management efforts through the establishment of an observatory of international migration, including regular and irregular migration.

### Plan of action for 2002

- undertake research on movement trends, especially the trafficking in human beings;
- establish an observatory for international migration;
- assess viability of extending the observatory to other countries of the West African region, especially Côte d'Ivoire and Mali;
- analyse the viability of economic reinsertion of returning Senegalese migrants;
- assess the displacement of persons and refugees in Casamance.

### Project activities

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

Following the recommendations of the Dakar Conference in October 2000, the Institute for Research on Development (IRD) and IOM research unit will carry out a study on economic reinsertion projects initiated by returning migrants in the last five years. The study will evaluate a number of cases and provide a thorough review and recommendations. The funding required in 2002 is USD 30,000.

#### Population displacements in Casamance and their causes

This study fits in the planning framework of the Government of Senegal to relaunch the peace process and plan for targeted assistance to the displaced population in Casamance. The purpose of the study is to provide information to the Senegalese authorities, the national partners and the international community for the implementation of a future rehabilitation plan of the displaced population.

The project foresees an assessment mission to the Kolda region, a census of displaced persons in Ziguinchor, and a daily census of displaced persons or refugees in their places of origin and destination. The funding required in 2002 is USD 100,000.

### Funding requirements for Senegal

**USD 130,000**

## 1.5. NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

### Migration issues

The Middle East region has a long history of intraregional labour migration largely determined by the pull factor of the Gulf countries' oil wealth. The migration dynamics between labour-sending countries (e.g. Egypt, Yemen, Syria) and labour-receiving countries (the Gulf cooperation countries) continue to yield important economic benefits to the region. In the near future, evolving socio-economic conditions, combined with the impact of globalization, can potentially lead to significant fluctuations in the traditional intraregional migration patterns. The potential return of certain categories of migrant labourers trying to find scarce reintegration opportunities could affect the socio-economic situation of countries of origin. The dilemma facing the Middle East region would be to maintain the traditional intraregional migration balance in an environment increasingly challenged to address issues relating to population growth, unemployment of nationals and depleting natural resources.

Irregular migration and migrant trafficking are important concerns for most countries in the region.

### IOM objectives

- to facilitate regional dialogue on labour migration management among governments of the region;
- to contribute IOM expertise and assistance to further enhance the intraregional labour migration process;
- to provide IOM assistance for strengthening the capacity of the governments of the region to deal with irregular migrants.

### Plan of action for 2002

- in 2002, IOM will contribute to strengthening the regional dialogue and will foster a consultative process on regional migration issues among governments of the region, with particular emphasis on intraregional migration management.

## Regional projects

### Labour migration dialogue in the Middle East

In partnership with the League of Arab States, IOM will organize an international conference focusing on regional labour migration in the context of globalization, with the aim to identify ways of developing an intraregional migration process that would strengthen the economies in the region and increase their competitive edge. The Gulf and the Maghreb would be two subregional models to be studied in a comparative perspective. The funding requirements for 2002 are USD 30,000.



## Egypt

### Migration issues

The migration dynamics of Egypt continue to be defined by several traditional indicators: high population growth, high unemployment and the fact that its 66 million inhabitants live on barely 4 per cent of the country's territory, often facing difficult socio-economic conditions. Thus, Egypt's policy of exporting its surplus labour force is a strategic priority. Egypt continues to be an important migrant-sending country towards the Gulf countries. The exclusive reliance on this regional labour market and the resulting massive return movements of migrant workers following the Gulf crises in the 1980s and 1990s have prompted Egypt to seek new labour markets for its potential migrants, in addition to the traditional ones.

Despite its own migration difficulties, Egypt is hosting a large Sudanese population, who have fled the protracted conflict in this neighbouring country. The unofficially estimated three million Sudanese living in Egypt represent a considerable burden on the host country.

### IOM objective

- to strengthen the capacities of the Government of Egypt to plan and implement appropriate migration policy, legislation and practice, particularly in the areas of labour export, reinsertion of returning migrants and refugee management.

### Plan of action for 2002

- ensure that the implementation process of the Integrated Migration Information System (IMIS) project unfolds to effectively meet the objectives set in partnership with the Ministry of Manpower and Emigration;
- establish a mechanism to address the durable reintegration of returning migrant workers;
- facilitate the strengthening of Egypt's links with nationals abroad with the aim of encouraging them to invest in their country of origin and thus contribute to the country's development (in line with the MIDA programme);
- explore opportunities to establish selective labour migration programmes in a more diversified labour market environment.

### Project activities

#### Training and micro-credits for returning migrants

The project aims to assist the Ministry of Manpower and Emigration in the creation of institutional capacity to address labour migration issues, especially in terms of the reintegration of returning labour migrants. A target group of 500 returnees would benefit from training and an additional 300 would receive assistance to set up and manage small enterprises. The funding requirement for the project is USD 2,386,403 over a three-year period. The funding required for 2002 is USD 800,000.

#### Feasibility study on Egyptian expertise abroad

A six-month start-up activity is initially envisaged for this three-year project for which the Government of Egypt has requested assistance from IOM. The initial stage consists of a feasibility study focusing on modalities to channel available Egyptian expertise abroad

into priority development areas in Egypt. A case study of a successful experiment already undertaken will focus on recommendations for practical solutions and identify elements of previous successful models that may lend themselves to replication. The estimated cost of the six-month project is USD 50,000.

### Funding requirements for Egypt

**USD 850,000**

## Western Mediterranean

### Migration issues

In the Mediterranean basin, migration and its social, cultural and economic impacts on the European Union Member States on the one hand and the socio-economic development of the Maghreb on the other, is gaining importance. Both inter- and intraregional movements create complex migration dynamics.

In the Western Mediterranean region, the so-called "5+5" area, an in-depth understanding and a close international and regional cooperation is fundamental to guarantee the success of effective migration management measures and to promote regular economic migration while reducing irregular migration.

In order to reach a consensus on regional common strategies, IOM is initiating and encouraging the development of a framework for a regional cooperation process on common migration issues.

### IOM objectives

- to facilitate the creation of opportunities of dialogue, exchange of experience and best practices for the governments of the region;
- to provide a framework for the analysis of common migration issues in order to promote the regional approach;
- to enhance the positive effects of migration in countries of origin, transit and destination.

### Plan of action for 2002

- continue to focus its support on the development of a regional dialogue among governments of the region by encouraging multilateral consultations and reinforcing the development of a regional process mechanism through the organization of discussion fora.

## Regional projects

### Migration dialogue in the Western Mediterranean

In close coordination with the governments concerned, IOM will continue to provide assistance and coordination support to the migration dialogue process developed among the countries of the Western Mediterranean region in the "5+5" context (Western Mediterranean ministerial conference). Activities will consist in building a framework to discuss regional cooperation, national/regional development and economic migration, as well as migrants' integration policies. Building on its specific and ongoing experience in economic migration, IOM will also continue to contribute

to the development of activities promoting the exchange of good practices in order to compare labour migration mechanisms at a regional level. To this end, an international seminar on labour migration management will be organized in Rome in 2001.

The Government of Italy has recently granted a voluntary financial contribution to IOM in order to manage the exchange of experts for technical cooperation and the development of new activities in the region. The underlying objective is to maximize the positive effects of migration on the national development of Western Mediterranean countries.

In 2002, IOM will organize a Regional Conference on Migration in Tunis which will launch project initiatives in the field of migration management. To implement and organize an initial follow up of this project in 2002, IOM requires funding of USD 100,000.

## Algeria

### Migration issues

Capacity building in migration management, migration information systems, co-development and migrants' integration in host societies, health and migration, micro-credit schemes, rights of migrants and transit migration are some of the issues identified among the most important migration challenges in Algeria.

### IOM objective

- to assist the Government of Algeria in migration management issues.

### Plan of action for 2002

- develop new projects, particularly concerning the establishment of micro-enterprises in regions subject to high emigration.

### Project activities

#### Return and transit migration and HIV in Algeria

The project will map the HIV/AIDS situation, trends and vulnerabilities among both transit and return migrants in Algeria, including the social implications of the infection among target groups in terms of stigmatization and alienation. An AIDS prevention and awareness campaign will be carried out along migration routes from sub-Saharan Africa as well as in the regions to which Algerian migrants return. The project is to be carried out in collaboration with local and provincial (Wilayas) health care service providers in order to ensure sustainability. A network of partners, NGOs and research institutions in Algeria, West Africa and Europe is to be created, both to advise on project activities and to help build capacities. This three-year project was submitted to the EU Commission for funding in April 2000. The total funding required is USD 930,000, of which USD 310,000 will be requested for 2002.

## Funding requirements for Algeria

USD 310,000

## Morocco

### Migration issues

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

### IOM objective

- to assist the Government of Morocco in migration management issues.

### Plan of action for 2002

- enhance the institutional capacity of the Hassan II Foundation by providing continuous support to the establishment of an observatory on migration;  
- assist in the implementation of the activities of the migrants' rights resource centre;  
- assist the Government of Morocco through labour migration management and development activities.

### Project activities

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

One of the most significant migration challenges Morocco faces is understanding the nature of its migrant community in Europe and the best ways to maximize the impact of that community on development in Morocco. The Hassan II Foundation in Rabat is charged with these responsibilities and has established, with IOM's assistance, an observatory for Moroccan migration to focus on these issues, seeded through this project. The project will strengthen the Foundation's capacity to document emigration trends in order to build understanding and shape action in government and non-government agencies, as well as in the private sector, of needs, issues and potential strategies for improved population mobility management. The project will: (1) establish an integrated information and research system to collect, analyse and disseminate migration information; (2) inform and influence the development of new national private sector and government strategies and, (3) broaden the scope of consultation and partnership on Moroccan migration research. This ongoing three-year project has a total budget of USD 847,017, of which USD 261,000 will be required in 2002.

#### Migrants' Rights Resource Centre

This project proposal aims at establishing a Migrants' Rights Resource Centre (MRRC), in cooperation with the Moroccan Ministry of Human Rights and in collaboration with national NGOs in the country. It will support the launching of information and awareness campaigns targeting potential migrants, seasonal migrant workers and other more vulnerable migrants. The project also aims at strengthening - through capacity building - the institutional and technical capabilities of the Moroccan Ministry of Human Rights, NGOs and research institutions involved in the project activities, in order to establish effective training and information mechanisms with a view to ensuring an increased respect for migrants' rights. The project will be implemented over a period of 24 months. This two-year project has a total budget of USD 455,000. The funding required for 2002 is USD 50,000.

## Funding requirements for Morocco

USD 311,000

## AMERICAS

### 1.1. SOUTHERN CONE

#### Regional projects

- American Training Programme on Migration (ATPM)
- Technical Cooperation on Migration for the Americas (TCMA)
- South American Conference on Migration
- Social border integration in border areas of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay.

### 1.2. ANDEAN COUNTRIES

#### Regional projects

- Combating irregular migration and the trafficking of persons in the countries of the Andean community: a regional information campaign
- Assisted voluntary return for irregular migrants in Peru and Ecuador
- Information system on international migration for countries in the Andean community (SIMICA)
- Human rights of migrants

#### Colombia

- Assistance to displaced persons and host communities
- Stabilization and community strengthening in border regions in Colombia
- Assistance to victims of trafficking - pilot project in main urban centres
- Prevention campaign of trafficking in children

### 1.3. CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

#### Regional projects

- Statistical information system on migration in Central America (SIEMCA)
- Central America and Mexico - initiative for the intensification of activities in strategic priority areas in the HIV/AIDS epidemic
- Social reinsertion of street children affected by migrant trafficking

#### Costa Rica

- Educational insertion of the migrant school population: rescue and improvement of educational infrastructure in communities

#### El Salvador

- Information campaign on trafficking
- Assessment of the earthquake's impact on external and internal migration

#### Guatemala

- Temporary migrant workers Guatemala-Mexico
- Fifth certificate in migration training
- Guatemalan migrants and remittances management

#### Honduras

- Information campaign in Honduras to raise awareness on irregular migration and trafficking in migrants to the United States

- Strengthening of the returnee centres
- Shelter for trafficked victims in southern Honduras
- Strengthening of the Honduran National Forum for Migration (FONAMIH)
- Support for citizenship mechanisms in the Honduras/El Salvador border communities
- Relocation and reinsertion of families in the nucleus of the Río Plátano biosphere reserve

#### Nicaragua

- Implementation of a mass information campaign on the trafficking in migrants
- Communicable diseases: prevention in mobile populations (HIV/AIDS and STDs)

### 1.4. THE CARIBBEAN

#### Regional projects

- Technical Cooperation Centre for Caribbean Migration
- Regional initiative for the Caribbean on HIV/AIDS and mobile populations
- Regional remittance management

#### Dominican Republic and Haiti

- Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)
- Prevention and combating the trafficking of Dominican women for sexual exploitation purposes
- Transborder community programme
- Prevention of HIV/AIDS and other STDs among mobile populations in the Dominican Republic and Haiti

### 1.5. NORTH AMERICA

#### Regional projects

- Counter-trafficking



## 1.1. SOUTHERN CONE

### Migration issues

As the region moves towards greater socio-economic integration, migration is gaining importance both within and between regional consultative entities. Following the second South American Conference on Migration in April 2001, the governments of the region confirmed their commitment to dialogue and cooperation at the regional level. Governments have a shared concern on managing irregular movements, particularly migrant trafficking, and strengthening regular migration.

Key issues identified during the Conference concern the human rights of migrants, including socio-economic integration into host communities. This includes access to mainstream education, health and other social services. In this context, there is an increasing focus on public health in migrant communities.

The lack of capacity is a challenge for the governments of the region to tackle migration issues effectively at both national and regional levels. Policies, laws, administrations, procedures and cooperation mechanisms between governments will need to be reinforced in order to ensure sustainable migration management.

### IOM objective

- to contribute to intraregional dialogue and cooperation to stem irregular migration and to establish a basis for continental migration management.

### Plan of action for 2002

- provide administrative and technical support to the regional dialogue processes and foster through information and training greater coherence of approach among the national and regional entities;
- ensure that the conclusions of regional conferences are put into practical effect by strengthening the capacity of the governments of the region to design and implement their own migration policies, programmes and projects.

### Regional projects

#### American Training Programme on Migration (ATPM)

The programme aims to contribute to the establishment of an integrated approach to training on migration matters in Latin America and the Caribbean. This will be done by combining all current training projects of regional scope into a single programme, and adding one component to align all countries in the region to enhance their participation and contribution to the continental migration process. The programme will

have four components. The Inter-American Programme of Post-Graduate Studies (PRINPOST) and the Inter-American Course on International Migration provide the support to specific training needs. This four-year programme has a total budget of USD 3,309,110 and will require an estimated USD 426,500 from the donor community during 2002.

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

The TCMA programme aims to contribute to the establishment of an integrated approach to training on migration matters in the Americas through a single comprehensive technical cooperation project of regional scope. The programme will continue with technical cooperation activities previously carried out through other technical cooperation projects, such as the Latin American Technical Cooperation Project on Migration (PLACMI), and will add information and research through the previously-known Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America (CIMAL). This four-year programme has a total budget of USD 2,096,895 and will require an estimated of USD 462,130 in 2002.

#### South American Conference on Migration

The second South American Conference on Migration was held in Chile on 2–3 April 2001. Eleven participating countries issued the Declaration of Santiago requesting IOM's cooperation in organizing future meetings as well as providing technical assistance to foster the process.

Although important progress has been made since the first regional meeting in Lima in July 1999, and the first South American Conference on Migration held in Buenos Aires in July 2000, the process still needs further support. The present coordination and consultation mechanism is ready to tackle specific migration issues of regional interest. The project will have a duration of twelve months and will be divided into two phases: the first phase is the preparation of a draft Plan of Action and the organization of the third Regional Conference on Migration to be held in Quito in 2002. The second phase will include provisions for the implementation of technical cooperation support resulting from the recommendations of the Conference and the Plan of Action. The funding required in 2002 is USD 230,000.

#### Social border integration in border areas of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay

The project was developed at the request of the local authorities of joint border areas between Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay. The overall objective is to analyse and assess social border integration within the framework of the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) regional integration process. The project will target the specific regions shared by the provinces of Misiones (Argentina), the States of Parana, Santa Catalina and Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil), and the departments of Itapua and Alto Parana (Paraguay). An initial assessment phase will be carried out, followed by specific recommendations on mechanisms for the administration of the social border integration process. The total budget of this twelve-month project is USD 398,000.

## 1.2. ANDEAN COUNTRIES

### Migration issues

Regional migration issues are gaining importance in the Andean community, partly as a result of its drive towards greater socio-economic integration. Despite progress in many areas of public policy, governments in the region are still weak in their administrative, legislative and policy capacities to address migration issues.

Regional dialogue is key to discussions on migration issues of shared concern: irregular migration, and particularly trafficking in women and children, are important issues. For some years IOM has been supporting the governments of the region to develop an integrated approach consisting of counselling, return assistance and information campaigns for victims and potential victims.

### IOM objective

- to contribute to the dialogue and cooperative efforts of the governments of the region to stem irregular migration and foster regular forms of migration within the region, and establish a viable basis for a continental migration management approach.

### Plan of action for 2002

- provide technical support to governments of the region in developing a common legislation on the freedom of movement of nationals of the Andean countries for integration into a common market by 2005;
- assist in establishing common migration cards for the countries of the Andean region;
- continue to support and improve the migration statistics;
- facilitate the return and reintegration of nationals from Andean countries stranded abroad and of displaced persons in the region.

## Regional projects

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

The project attempts to inform migrants of the risks of irregular migration and to regulate migratory flows through appropriate channels in both receiving and sending countries of the Andean region. Implementation began in 2001 in two of the five projected countries of the region: Ecuador and Peru. The campaign will run for two years. A total of USD 597,332 is required for 2002 to complete the project.

### Assisted voluntary return for irregular migrants in Peru and Ecuador

This project will provide assistance to Peruvian and Ecuadorian irregular migrants stranded en route to North America and Europe. Counselling and information on the possibility of availing themselves of IOM-assisted returns to their country of origin, including advice on reintegration assistance, will be provided. The budget for this one-year pilot project is USD 420,000.

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

IOM is currently working to build the capacity of governments of the Andean community to generate statistical information on international migration. A project extension of three years has been requested to continue to improve the information data gathering in a homogeneous manner with a view to exchanging such data among the Andean countries. It will also measure the migration flux and migration balances. The total budget for the next three-year period is USD 647,458 of which USD 220,000 is required for 2002.

### Human rights of migrants

In line with the resolution of the first South American Conference on Migration in May 2000, a project on migrants' human rights was developed for the Andean community involving Ecuador, Bolivia and Colombia. Advocacy and training of civil society representatives are the key elements of the project. The project could be expanded to include other countries in the region. The two-year project will have a total budget of USD 600,000, of which USD 400,000 is required in 2002.

## Colombia

### Migration issues

As a result of the intensification in Colombia's ongoing civil conflict, the country is facing increased internal displacement, estimated to exceed two million persons. The conflict also risks taking on a regional dimension. Pressures on Colombia's international borders as a result of irregular migration are a matter of concern to the Government of Colombia and its neighbours.

Of serious concern also is the rate in trafficking in human beings. Colombian authorities estimate that some 35,000 to 50,000 female victims of trafficking are currently held outside Colombia. The country is often used as a point of transit from Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.

### IOM objectives

- to build the capacity of the Government and civil society to prevent irregular migration, particularly the trafficking in human beings, and to provide assistance to victims of trafficking;
- to provide assistance in the socio-economic reintegration of migrants.

### Plan of action for 2002

- support displaced persons and their host communities;
- generate and test models for peace promotion at the local and national levels;
- implement community strengthening activities in the border areas most sensitive to the effects of conflict, namely between Venezuela and Ecuador;
- implement prevention and assistance projects to counter the incidence and effects of trafficking in persons, particularly vulnerable persons, including women and children.

## Project activities

### Assistance to displaced persons and host communities

This programme assists more than 80,000 displaced and vulnerable persons in six departments of the country. IOM plans to extend its area of responsibility to include three new departments in the south and central regions: Huila, Cauca and Tolima. Based on the lessons learned, IOM will strengthen the response and absorptive capacity in reception areas, including the cities of Medellin and Cartagena, in Antioquia and Bolivar respectively. The funding required for the extension of the programme in 2002 is USD 6,000,000.

### Stabilization and community strengthening in border regions in Colombia

This programme aims to provide economic and social improvement in three departments of Colombia, especially Norte de Santander, Putumayo and Nariño, to promote stability along the frontier shared with Venezuela and Ecuador. This region is characterized by the high incidence of irregular migration. IOM's data has proved the need for strengthened social and physical infrastructures. The programme would work with the civil society in environmental management and strengthening grass roots organizations, particularly indigenous groups of the region. The total funding for the 30-month project is USD 4,500,000, of which USD 1,800,000 is required for 2002.

### Assistance to victims of trafficking - pilot project in main urban centres

IOM will work with NGOs and church groups to establish a systemic support structure for the victims of trafficking. The project includes information campaigns, sustainable reintegration assistance as well as medical support and counselling. The target group of this programme is comprised of women returning from abroad, as well as approximately 2,500 trafficked women in the cities of Santa Fé de Bogotá, Medellín and Cali and their children. The total budget of this two-year project is USD 2,000,000, of which approximately USD 900,000 is required for 2002.

### Prevention campaign of trafficking in children

Trafficking in children is a growing phenomenon in Colombia. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) calculates that some 25,000 minors are victims of sexual exploitation and "Save the Children" estimates that at least 323,000 Colombian children are subjected to maltreatment and underpaid labour as domestic workers. This programme aims to work with the relevant agencies and the Government of Colombia to carry out a child-focused campaign to raise awareness of the issue through multimedia broadcasts and workshops. The campaign will also be directed to the public in order to foster increased community commitment to report the disappearance of children. The budget of this one-year project is USD 300,000.

## Funding requirements for Colombia

**USD 9,000,000**

## 1.4. CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

### Migration issues

Migration issues are gaining more importance in the Central American region. This can be seen in the level and scope of dialogue and consultations on migration issues. The Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) or Puebla Process, the consolidation of the Central American Commission of Migration Directors (OCAM), and the actions mandated on migration issues arising from the Presidential Summits of the Americas (SOA), are clear indications of government commitment towards an integrated approach to address migration issues in the region.

Current themes warranting further discussion include the modernization of migration management; intra- and extra-regional irregular migration; trafficking in women and children; human and labour rights of migrants and their families; and links between development and migration. These issues are elements reflected in the RCM and OCAM plans of action as well as in the action plan from the Quebec City Summit of the Americas.

### IOM objectives

- to strengthen the regional dialogue process and support the governments of the region in their migration management.

### Plan of action for 2002

- strengthen information systems, training and advice to governments on migration management, in support of activities to implement the plans of action of the regional migration processes;
- implement regional and national projects to improve migrants' conditions as they relate to health, human rights, education and social reinsertion;
- provide technical support to the regional processes on migration (RCM, OCAM and SOA).

## Regional projects

### Statistical information system on migration in Central America (SIEMCA)

The SIEMCA project, launched in January 2001, is a priority within the Puebla Process. The purpose of this regional project is to establish an information system to document the characteristics of movements within the Central American region. Regional and national teams, consisting of technical personnel from official organizations, will produce statistical migration information on each country. During 2001, the design of the statistical system inputs and outputs will be concluded and a regional workshop will be held to strengthen national capacity. The main achievement of the project will be the sustainability of the system beyond its implementation period, dissemination of the results obtained, and research. The total budget for this three-year project is USD 1,684,848. The funding requirements for 2002 amount to USD 764,000.

### Central America and Mexico - initiative for the intensification of activities in strategic priority areas in the HIV/AIDS epidemic

The Tuxtla III presidential meeting has encouraged national AIDS programmes to develop prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV among

mobile populations in Central America and Mexico. The project goal is to identify, develop, set up and evaluate different strategies and models of comprehensive care relating to sexually transmitted infections and HIV, especially among mobile populations in Central America and Mexico. These strategies and models should be appropriate for each of the risk contexts under study, with the participation of governmental and non-governmental organizations. USD 737,730 is required for 2002.

### Social reinsertion of street children affected by migrant trafficking

Migrant trafficking including children is of special concern within the Americas, as reflected in the deliberations of RCM and SOA. This two-year project targeting some 1,500 children will be implemented in collaboration with Casa Alianza (Covenant House), an international NGO with broad experience in working with street children in Latin America. Casa Alianza has the necessary organizational structure, resources and experience to implement this project. IOM deals with the migration and trafficking component of the project and gives priority attention to the defence of the rights of migrant children. It strives to protect the rights of Central American migrant children, by preventing their expulsion into the streets, trafficking and exploitation. At the same time, it will make possible return and social insertion of street children who have migrated to other countries. The project includes four main components: voluntary return and social reintegration, family reintegration, prevention and research. The funding requirements for 2002 are USD 850,000.

## Costa Rica

### Migration issues

Costa Rica is at the crossroads of intra- and extraregional migration. Key challenges facing the Government are: the social insertion of migrant populations (particularly from Nicaragua and Colombia), modernization of migration management, stemming of irregular migration and management of the growing refugee population.

### IOM objectives

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

### Plan of action for 2002

- implement activities to improve the education and health conditions of migrant populations, e.g. through the reconstruction of schools;
- strengthen the capacities of local governments in border areas to develop economic and social initiatives for the improvement of the migrant and local populations;
- support actions to modernize the Government's migration management systems and structures;
- implement activities to strengthen disaster prevention and response by the Government and NGO partners;
- provide technical support for Costa Rica's participation in the OCAM and Puebla Processes.

## Project activities

### Educational insertion of the migrant school population: rescue and improvement of educational infrastructure in communities

Most irregular migrants in Costa Rica are of Nicaraguan origin and tend to concentrate in the areas offering the most employment opportunities. Some school principals in highly-populated areas have reported an increase in the presence of migrant children in local schools. This is the consequence of the amnesty decreed by the Government of Costa Rica, which ended in July 1999. The project will be implemented in approximately 200 schools of communities with a migrant population, particularly from Nicaragua, and will include the rehabilitation of some 600 existing classrooms and the construction of 22 new ones. The total budget for this project is USD 2,730,000, of which some USD 796,000 are required for 2002.

## Funding requirements for Costa Rica

USD 796,000

## El Salvador

### Migration issues

In 2001, El Salvador was struck by a massive earthquake measuring 7.7 on the Richter scale. This was one of the most severe earthquakes in the region in this century. Exactly a month later, a second quake hit the country. Over 1.4 million persons were affected in twelve of the country's fourteen departments. Over 200,000 houses were damaged, as well as roads and productive infrastructures. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank estimate the combined cost of both earthquakes at almost USD 1.9 billion, equivalent to 14 per cent of the GDP. IOM's present role is defined in support of disaster relief activities.

El Salvador is a net producer of migrants and, at the same time, it is increasingly a transit country. The Government of El Salvador estimates that some 2.5 million Salvadorans live abroad, of whom over 90 per cent live in the United States. Two phenomena are closely associated with this situation: the deportation of Salvadorans, mainly from the United States, and money remittances from Salvadorans living abroad. Remittances have become a key economic issue in El Salvador. For the current year, they are estimated at USD 1.9 billion and constitute a pillar of the Salvadoran economy.

El Salvador is an active member of all Central American migration initiatives, particularly the Regional Conference on Migration (or Puebla Process) and OCAM.

A new regional integration initiative has recently begun - the Puebla-Panama Plan, which encompasses all Central American countries plus the south-east region of Mexico, and in which regional migration is an important issue.

### IOM objectives

- to support the Salvadoran Government's efforts at disaster mitigation, in the wake of the earthquake in 2001;

- to strengthen its contribution to national and regional fora on migration and its management of irregular cross-border movements, both into and out of the country to prevent trafficking in human beings.

#### Plan of action for 2002

- strengthen the Government's disaster mitigation efforts;
- provide IOM expertise and assistance in the development of migration policies and the handling of irregular migrants and human trafficking;
- provide technical support for the Salvadoran Government's participation in OCAM (Central American Commission of Migration Directors) and the Puebla Process (RCM) and strengthen the Salvadoran Migration Forum, in close cooperation with the Government and civil society.

#### Project activities

##### Information campaign on trafficking

This project aims to increase understanding of the realities of irregular migration in an effort to discourage and prevent trafficking from and within the country. One of the main goals of the campaign is to provide accurate information on the risks and consequences of illegal migration, especially trafficking. IOM will launch this prevention campaign, enlisting the support of the Government and NGOs to reduce the stigma of victims of trafficking. The total budget of the project is USD 60,000.

##### Assessment of the earthquake's impact on external and internal migration

The General Migration Directorate and the Foreign Affairs Ministry of El Salvador requested IOM to carry out a formal study on the earthquake's impact on external and internal migration. The purpose of this study will be to determine possible changes in migration flows after the earthquake. It would last two months, with a total budget of USD 14,000.

##### Return of Salvadoran migrants from Mexico and Guatemala in a situation of high vulnerability

The programme seeks to assist in the return to El Salvador of those migrants who are abroad in a situation of high vulnerability. With the participation of civil society organizations and the Government, this one-year programme will finance its activities through the creation of a fund supplemented by initial grant and subsequent contributions by the El Salvador Government, NGOs, the private sector and international organizations. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 51,600.

#### Funding requirements for El Salvador

**USD 125,600**

#### Guatemala

##### Migration issues

Following the changes in the political situation of the region, the Government of Guatemala continues to face many challenges relating to irregular migration flows, border management and, to a lesser extent, refugees.

Guatemala, like other Central American countries, is affected by increasing flows of irregular migrants to

the United States. In this sense, it has a complex agenda of institutional and budgetary needs for attention both to Guatemalans living abroad and for those who return as deportees, as well as on the issues of local development and prevention of irregular migration. The joint regional management of migration is of great importance as many irregular migrants come from neighbouring countries. There is a particular problem with irregular movements and trafficking along the northern border of Guatemala. The Government has recognized the need to develop a framework to address irregular migration.

Although there is a specific frame of the borderline binational relationship, bilateral decisions and actions must be implemented between Mexico and Guatemala as well as between Guatemala and Belize, El Salvador and Honduras.

#### IOM objectives

- to support the Government's contribution to national and regional fora on migration;
- to strengthen its management of irregular cross-border movements, both into and out of the country, with a focus on preventing migrant trafficking;
- to protect the rights of the country's migrants abroad and to provide for the social integration needs of returning nationals.

#### Plan of action for 2002

- cooperate with the Government of Guatemala, in the design and implementation of a plan to manage internal and international migration;
- participate, together with the Government of Guatemala, in preparing a programme for Guatemalan migrant workers in Mexico, within the framework of the binational commission Guatemala-Mexico;
- provide technical assistance on population issues related to the settlement of the territorial dispute between Belize and Guatemala;
- provide capacity-building support to the General Directorate of Migration.

#### Project activities

##### Temporary migrant workers Guatemala-Mexico

IOM, at the request of the Ministry of Labour of Guatemala, has been working on the development of an integrated project to provide assistance to seasonal migrant labourers from Guatemala to Mexico. The project has the following components: information system on the flows of migrant labourers on account of demand, dissemination of the human rights of labourers, institutional strengthening of border posts. The total budget for this project is USD 30,000.

##### Fifth certificate in migration training

IOM will continue to provide technical and financial support to the General Directorate of Migration of Guatemala in the preparation of the certificate courses. The purpose of this course is to strengthen the migration and administration culture in order to contribute to the modernization and efficiency of the migration services. The study plan lasts four weeks and has the following components: Module I covers migration practices and migration rules; Module II, preparation and dissemination of migration policies; Module III, administration of migration policies, the role of human resources; and Module IV, operational functions of the migration policies.



The course is for officials of the General Directorate of Migration of Guatemala and other officials invited from the migration directorates of El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The budget for this project is USD 20,000.

### Guatemalan migrants and remittances management

During 2001, IOM began developing a pilot project proposal to link Guatemalan migrants with their communities of origin by participating directly, through their remittances, in financing a community fund which would operate in the places of origin of the migrants. This fund would be used to finance productive projects for the direct benefit of local populations. It is foreseen to begin the project as a pilot in 2002. The budget for this project is USD 50,000.

### Census on population, housing and agricultural products in Guatemala and Belize

In 2002, in coordination with the Regional Office in Costa Rica, IOM will continue providing technical cooperation to the Governments of Belize and Guatemala in carrying out the census at the so-called "adjacency zone".

This census is part of the negotiation process on the territorial dispute between these two countries. IOM is in charge of preparing a project document to obtain financing for the census. It provides technical cooperation to prepare the methodological documents of the census and participates in the field work at some 30 population centres in the border zone (Zone of Adjacency) to process the information and prepare a final report for both Governments. The budget for this project preparation is USD 30,000.

## Funding requirements for Guatemala

USD 130,000

## Honduras

### Migration issues

Due to its high emigration rate and strategic geographical location, Honduras continues to face many challenges related to migration and border management. As a consequence of the devastation of hurricane Mitch, thousands of Hondurans emigrated to the United States. Many were granted a Temporary Protection Status (TPS) which enabled them to temporarily remain in the United States. The hurricane's economic and social effects stimulate high emigration rates. Remittances from Hondurans abroad constitute a vital element of the Honduran economy. A large number of Honduran migrants are also returned from the United States every year. However, the Government's capacity to sustainably reabsorb these persons is limited.

There is a need to improve border and migration management along the southern and eastern borders of Honduras, as migrants cross Honduras on their way to other destinations, also introducing additional health challenges such as communicable diseases. The development of operational and capacity-building

measures, with specific emphasis on enhanced control of illegal migration, are necessary, especially as the number of irregular migrants in transit through Honduras has increased.

### IOM objectives

- to enhance the Government of Honduras' participation in national and regional fora on migration;
- to strengthen its management of irregular cross-border movements, both into and out of the country, with a focus on preventing migrant trafficking;
- to protect migrants' rights.

### Plan of action for 2002

- provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking and inform the Government, and provide information about the HIV/AIDS issue among migrant and mobile populations;
- implement information campaigns to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration;
- facilitate the provision of temporary care and humane return for irregular migrants;
- provide assistance to Honduran migrants returned from the United States to support their reinsertion into society;
- provide technical support to the Honduran Government's activities in the Central American Commission of Migration Directors (OCAM) and the Puebla Process (RCM); and strengthen the Honduran Forum for Migration (FONAMIH), in close cooperation with the Government and civil society.

### Project activities

#### Information campaign in Honduras to raise awareness on irregular migration and trafficking in migrants to the United States

Trafficking in human beings from Honduras is on the increase. Honduras is on a list of countries of origin of irregular migrants detected by the US Immigration. The decision to migrate is generally based on the hope of obtaining a better life in the new country. Thousands of Hondurans are willing to risk their lives, savings and physical integrity in the hands of migrant traffickers. In 2001, within the framework of OCAM plan of action and in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Honduras, IOM began developing an information campaign through the mass media to raise awareness in the Honduran population of the risks of irregular migration. Funding requirement in 2002 to continue the implementation of the project amounts to USD 125,000.

#### Strengthening of the returnee centres

In coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, and with the Catholic Church, IOM currently maintains two returnee centres for Honduran migrants returned from the United States. This project was initiated within the context of the RCM process. These centres are located in the international airports of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula and provide emergency attention and support in the reinsertion process. It is proposed to expand the programme range of services to vulnerable returnee populations. The proposed budget for 2002 is USD 400,000.

### Shelter for trafficked victims in southern Honduras

In line with the objectives of the RCM plan of action, IOM aims to assist South American victims of trafficking in southern Honduras. Current facilities and procedures are often inadequate to provide acceptable support. The project includes the construction of a shelter in Choluteca in southern Honduras to provide trafficked victims with counselling, shelter, transport arrangements and documentation, as well as reintegration and counselling assistance upon arrival in the country of origin. The budget of this two-year project is USD 250,000, of which USD 155,000 is required for 2002.

### Strengthening of the Honduran National Forum for Migration (FONAMIH)

The FONAMIH combines the efforts of several different migration NGOs and organizations. It plays a valuable coordination and information role. IOM provides technical support to the Forum on migration measures. This technical assistance to FONAMIH activities requires an estimated budget of USD 100,000 for 2002.

### Support for citizenship mechanisms in the Honduras/El Salvador border communities

Honduras and El Salvador maintained a border dispute for decades, until the 1992 International Court of Justice ruling clearly defined the border between the two countries. After the ruling, thousands of Salvadorans, many of whom had fled the civil war that raged in El Salvador during the 1980s, found themselves living in communities adjudicated to Honduras. Further negotiations between both Governments defined the mechanisms for these individuals to declare and obtain the citizenship of their choice. Most of the affected individuals are peasants living in remote regions, with little capacity to undertake the investments in money and time that the citizenship procedure entails. The proposed project entails a binational (Honduras/El Salvador) team including legal advisers and field personnel to reach the remote communities, inform them of citizenship options, assist them in the citizenship procedures and provide follow-up to their petitions. The project is expected to last one year with a proposed budget of USD 200,000.

### Relocation and reinsertion of families in the nucleus of the Río Plátano biosphere reserve

The Río Plátano biosphere reserve is a large tract of virgin rainforest in north-eastern Honduras. UNESCO declared the Biosphere a Patrimony of Humanity in 1982. Currently, agricultural, livestock and logging operations are threatening the biosphere's survival. In cooperation with the Honduran forestry agency, this project seeks to resettle approximately 135 families from the biosphere area to other State-owned land. The project includes assistance to the new communities for provisional basic services and in securing their long-term development in a sustainable manner. The project is expected to last one year with a proposed budget of USD 500,000.

#### Funding requirements for the Honduras

**USD 1,480,000**

## Nicaragua

### Migration issues

In line with political and economic developments of the region, the Government of Nicaragua continues to face many challenges related to migration, refugees and border management. In this context, Nicaragua maintains a strong commitment to the Regional Conference on Migration and its Plan of Action.

The problem of irregular border crossings, particularly along the southern frontier of the country, is growing, reflecting the high migration dynamics with neighbouring Costa Rica. The Government acknowledges the need to develop an operational framework and the capacity to enhance the control of irregular migration.

### IOM objectives

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

### Plan of action for 2002

- provide information on cross-border trends and implement information campaigns to help prevent trafficking;
- consolidate and expand HIV/AIDS awareness-raising and prevention activities, in conjunction with UNAIDS;
- provide ongoing technical support for the Nicaraguan Government's activities in OCAM (Central American Commission of Migration Directors) and the Puebla Process (RCM); and strengthen the Nicaraguan Migration Forum (FONIMI), in close cooperation with the Government and civil society.

### Project activities

#### Implementation of a mass information campaign on the trafficking in migrants

The trafficking in human beings, and especially children, from and through Nicaragua is increasing. In line with RCM priorities, IOM, together with human rights organizations, will conduct an information campaign on the risks of trafficking in human beings. The project is estimated to last nine months at a cost of USD 60,000.

#### Communicable diseases: prevention in mobile populations (HIV/AIDS and STDs)

Given the relation between population mobility and the spread of HIV/AIDS, IOM, in the framework of the UNAIDS thematic country group, is consolidating, as part of a regional initiative, a prevention project aimed at the mobile population. The objective of the initiative is to consolidate the foundations for a long-term regional approach to fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic, through building up a consensus of strategies and plans around the common priorities of this theme. On the national level, IOM is consolidating a proposal for the prevention of STD/HIV/AIDS in mobile populations consisting of two pilot projects: one in Bluefields, on the Atlantic coast, and the other among the mobile population. The total budget for this project is USD 1,100,000, of which USD 700,000 is required in 2002.

#### Funding requirements for Nicaragua

**USD 760,000**

## 1.5. THE CARIBBEAN

### Migration issues

Successful migration management has always been an economic, political and social challenge in the Caribbean region. Globalization, the brain drain, the impact of remittances and trafficking in human beings have increased the impact of this phenomenon. A significant increase in movement now occurs between the region and North America. Increasing numbers of migrating Caribbean nationals see themselves in at least two homes: that of birth and nationality, and that of current employment and residence.

IOM has worked closely with the Caribbean States to quantify and prioritize migration management concerns, seeking means to improve intraregional cooperation as well as to facilitate liaison with beyond-Caribbean resources. The goal has been to strengthen common regional migration management while also attending to particular individual State needs. A nascent migration dialogue was fostered in 2000 and 2001 through IOM meetings with groups of Caribbean States.

### IOM objective

- to facilitate intraregional dialogue and consultation on migration management, and strengthen the capacities of the Governments of the Dominican Republic and Haiti to address the growing issues of trafficking and smuggling in the region, the health implications of migration and how to harness the benefits of regulated labour migration as needed.

### Plan of action for 2002

- implement appropriate HIV/AIDS prevention activities with migrants, potential migrants and other mobile populations in relevant countries of the region;
- provide information, training and other technical cooperation activities to enhance the protection of migrants' rights in the Dominican Republic and Haiti;
- convene further operational and political partner discussions; foster migration professional training opportunities; and otherwise facilitate the orderly and voluntary migration of nationals in the region;
- assist the Governments of the Dominican Republic and Haiti, as well as a broader group of civil society institutions, to improve migration management capabilities within a binational and transborder framework.

### Regional projects

#### Technical Cooperation Centre for Caribbean Migration

The TCC for Caribbean Cooperation on Migration will be a joint undertaking of IOM and the Caribbean governments. The Centre will be based within the Caribbean and will provide technical support to the governments of the region in developing and implementing national, bilateral and multilateral migration policies and activities. The Caribbean TCC will form links with key institutions within and outside the region to provide continuing training and technical assistance services to the Caribbean governments, and to other actors concerned in the migration sphere. The Centre will also serve as a facilitator and organizer of the regional consultative process already initiated in the region. The Centre will function through the provision of an IOM technical specialist as Coordinator,

and through the supported secondment for special purposes of migration officials from within the Caribbean countries. The Centre will also serve as a resource clearing house for migration documents relevant to the needs of the Caribbean countries, including appropriate translation of key documents, and as a clearing-house for human resources (academics and highly-skilled practitioners) who can be made available to assist in specific migration matters. USD 600,000 is needed for 2002.

#### Regional initiative for the Caribbean on HIV/AIDS and mobile populations

Given the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean region, IOM proposes to carry out a baseline analysis on the situation of migrants. In collaboration with local partners, national health authorities, and UNAIDS, activities include: mapping migrant populations within host countries; compiling available data on HIV/AIDS prevalence among mobile populations; group discussions with migrant community leaders and with migrants considered "at risk"; interviews with migrants living with HIV/AIDS to identify possible means of infection, risk behaviour, and access to health care and support. The total funding for this three-year project is USD 520,000, of which some USD 180,000 are required for 2002, the first year of implementation.

#### Regional remittance management

Working closely with migrants remitting funds to their home country, recipients of the funds and governments in the region, the programme helps channel income into social and economic development activities of priority to the country concerned. Five governments in Central America and the Caribbean have expressed a desire to participate in this innovative project once start-up funding is secured. USD 250,000 is needed to launch the project.

### Dominican Republic and Haiti

#### Migration issues

Haitian irregular migration towards the Dominican Republic represents the main challenge to be faced in the two countries of the island. There are also significant irregular outflows from Haiti towards the United States and the Caribbean.

The high prevalence of STDs and HIV in both countries, but especially in Haiti, and the direct link to migration flows, require specific actions targeting mobile populations.

Trafficking of Dominican women abroad, smuggling of Dominicans to Puerto Rico and the status of Haitian migrants in the Dominican Republic, especially the situation of women and children, continue to pose serious human rights' problems for both countries.

#### IOM objective

- to assist the Governments of the Dominican Republic and Haiti and civil society institutions to improve migration management capabilities with emphasis on a binational approach.

#### Plan of action for 2002

- provide migrant information, training and other technical cooperation activities to strengthen migration management capacity and the protection of migrants'

- rights in the Dominican Republic and Haiti;
- implement an information campaign, training and preparation of legislation to assist the Dominican Government to address the growing issues of trafficking and smuggling;
- implement HIV/AIDS prevention activities with mobile populations in the border areas of both countries.

### Project activities

#### Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)

In coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Direction of Migration and other public institutions in the Dominican Republic, this programme focuses on the development of policy and procedures regarding temporary workers, the regularization of irregular migrants and the promotion of orderly migration, as well as strengthening the capacity of administrative structures to ensure effective implementation. Technical assistance to the bilateral Technical Committee on Migration Matters will also be provided. This two-year project has a total budget of USD 350,000 and an estimated USD 200,000 will be required in 2002.

#### Prevention and combating the trafficking in Dominican women for sexual exploitation purposes

The project will implement an information campaign through the dissemination of information and counselling in targeted local communities with NGO partners. Two studies on the profile of potential victims and methods of recruitment will help orient prevention and define mechanisms for combating traffickers. Training will also be provided to migration police and consular officers. The project will also support the return of trafficked victims as well as provide reintegration and counselling assistance. The total funding required for this 30-month project is USD 1,150,000, of which some USD 400,000 are required for 2002.

#### Transborder community programme

Following activities initiated in 2001, this programme will engage local governmental and non-governmental actors in border areas of the Dominican Republic and Haiti in improving dialogue, solving pressing social needs through joint micro-projects and establishing a permanent network for migrant assistance and rights' information and protection. The programme, which requires a strong civil society participation, aims at combating poverty and strengthening democratization and decentralization in both countries. Funding requirements for 2002 are USD 450,000 out of a total amount of USD 1,650,000 for three years.

#### Prevention of HIV/AIDS and other STDs among mobile populations in the Dominican Republic and Haiti

This project will provide information and education on safe health practices to targeted mobile populations: (a) communities of origin, transit and destination in selected locations along both sides of the border; and (b) truckers, bus passengers, small traders and day workers in three border locations. Special attention will be given to border market areas and transportation companies. The approximate budget for 2002 is USD 250,000 out of a total budget of USD 425,000 for two years.

#### Funding requirements for the Dominican Republic and Haiti

**USD 1,300,000**

## 1.6. NORTH AMERICA

### Migration issues

IOM works closely with the Governments of Canada and the United States to address migration management concerns, looking for means to improve intraregional cooperation as well as to facilitate liaison with extraregional actors. Traditional collaboration with these Governments has focused primarily on resettlement of refugees according to designated parameters, and such programmes will continue in 2002. In addition, however, IOM will also devote attention to evolving migration concerns, in particular to irregular migration challenges. With the era of globalization and growing evidence of trafficking and smuggling flows for these receiving countries, initial in-country activities will focus on counter-trafficking strategies and responses.

Migration flows from and through Mexico and the Caribbean region are also of ongoing and growing strategic interest to the United States and Canada. IOM expertise in the areas of labour migration, counter-trafficking, training and technical cooperation can play an important role in strengthening both intraregional and interregional mechanisms for productive migration management.

### IOM objectives

- to provide IOM expertise and assistance in the development of regional approaches on migration management challenges;
- to raise awareness and build capacity for finding solutions to problems of irregular migration in the region and intraregionally, especially for trafficking in persons;
- to act as a forum for discussion and information exchange on migration issues specific to the region and globally.

### Plan of action for 2002

- to strengthen capacity in 2002 to deliver timely and cost-effective services to meet emerging needs in the area of counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling;
- to implement information campaigns, training, networking and direct service provision to victims;
- to explore possibilities for joint action with countries in North America and neighbouring regions on issues of labour flows and the health of mobile populations.

### Regional projects

#### Counter-trafficking

A project model has been developed to raise awareness in the general public and among targeted social service agencies about the causes and consequences of human trafficking. The Action to Counter Trafficking (ACT) project aims to provide social service providers with 'tools' in the form of training, networking, and financial and technical expertise to combat trafficking in the United States. The project also allows for the creation of a protected referral system, where immigration or justice officials can link up via a secure tunnelling web technology to relevant NGOs which can provide safe and protected services to victims. The ACT project is divided into three closely interrelated components. The overall project is scheduled to run for a total of 18 months, with each activity component phased appropriately. For the United States, IOM estimates the programme budget at approximately USD 700,000 for the 18-month period, with some USD 550,000 required in 2002.

## Tunisia

### Migration issues

Capacity building in migration management, selective labour migration, migration information systems, rights of migrants, co-development and migrants' integration in host societies are some of the issues identified as the most important migration challenges in Tunisia.

### IOM objective

- to assist the Government of Tunisia in migration management matters.

### Plan of action for 2002

- enhance, through pro-active partnership, the migration management capacity of Tunisia;
- further improve migration governance through labour migration management and favour labour and social integration of migrants in host societies;
- assist Tunisia in promoting the active involvement and socio-economic, cultural and labour insertion of Tunisian migrants in receiving countries.

### Project activities

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

This programme intends to provide economic self-sufficiency to vulnerable population groups with strong migration potential. Retention programmes of potential migrants and co-development action lines have been identified in unemployment-stricken and emigration areas in Tunisia through: (a) sustainable employment creation initiatives through integrated local development programmes; and (b) actions and incentives systems oriented to activate emigrant involvement in the society of origin through recirculation of Tunisian capital and skills abroad. The estimated funding needs for 2002 amount to USD 500,000.

#### Information campaign in Tunisia for potential migrants on regular migration channels

Potential migrants need to be informed on the requirements for regular migration abroad, in order to avoid the pitfalls of irregular migration, especially trafficking. To this end, an information campaign to would-be migrants in Tunisia on existing mechanisms for regular migration will be carried out. Additionally, the project will seek to build the capacity of concerned officials in targeted Tunisian regions to ensure the sustainability and impact of the programme. The funding requirement for this project in 2002 is estimated at USD 150,000.

#### Establishment of an observatory on migration management in Tunisia

Lack of consolidated and reliable information on migration constitutes a constraint for decision-makers and planners in designing and developing adequate strategies and enhanced coordination. The purpose of this project will be to provide the above in receiving and sending countries with an operational tool addressing the multifaceted aspects of migration. Technical assistance will be provided to relevant Tunisian authorities and key actors of countries of destination countries to collect, update and analyse data on the socio-demographic features of migrants, geographical origin and distribution in European countries, and to establish an employment database matching offer

and demand, identifying needed skills in receiving countries and shortcomings of training in sending countries, etc. The estimated budget for 2002 is USD 500,000.

#### Capacity-building programme in migration management for the orientation, vocational training and counselling of seasonal migrants

Labour migration within the Western Mediterranean region has gained considerable importance in the last decades. Recognizing the importance of labour insertion and social integration of migrants in host societies, this capacity-building project will aim at enhancing the capacities of migration-related officials to design and implement pre-departure orientation, vocational training and counselling for Tunisian would-be migrants. In cooperation with the Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment, IOM will provide the necessary technical assistance for the establishment of a multidisciplinary team of trainers. The funding requirements for 2002 are estimated at USD 250,000.

### Funding requirements for Tunisia

USD 1,400,000

## ASIA

### 1.1. SOUTH WEST AND AND SOUTH ASIA

#### Afghanistan

- Humanitarian response and assistance for IDPs
- Information and Return Referral System (IRRS) through community fora in Kabul

#### Bangladesh

- Strengthening the labour migration process in Bangladesh
- Capacity building for law enforcement officials to prevent trafficking in women and children
- Public information campaign for the prevention of irregular migration
- Migration study centre

#### Sri Lanka

- Building the capacity of the Department of Immigration and Emigration to reduce irregular migration into and through Sri Lanka
- Building the capacity of the Sri Lankan Bureau for Foreign Employment (SLBFE) to reduce irregular migration
- Pilot project on voluntary returns to Sri Lanka

#### Pakistan

- Assessment of environmental and social impact of refugee populations
- Build the capacity of the Ministry of Labour of Pakistan to enhance regular migration options and foster economic relations and exchanges of experience between Pakistani migrants and Pakistan
- Diaspora for development pilot project

### 1.2. EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

#### Regional projects

- Migration research, information and training in the region

#### Cambodia

- Long-term recovery and reintegration assistance to trafficked women and children
- Enhanced migration management programme
- Law enforcement training against sexual exploitation of children
- National mental health programme
- Health assessments for former combatants

#### East Timor

- Return of displaced people to East Timor
- Community Assistance for Population Stabilization (CAPS)

#### Indonesia

- Regional Cooperative Model
- Local settlement, information and referral support to East Timorese refugees
- Repatriation of East Timorese refugees
- Support to return of displaced professionals
- Information campaign for overseas workers

#### Philippines

- HIV/AIDS prevention project for Filipino migrant workers
- Trafficking Information Mainstreaming Programme in the Philippines (TIMP)
- Philippine law enforcers' course against trafficking in human beings, specifically women and children

#### Thailand

- Information campaign against irregular migration and trafficking from Thailand
- Primary Health Care (PHC) services and Communicable Disease Control (CDC) among migrant and Thai host communities
- Reproductive health support for migrant and Thai host communities
- Assessment study on the migration situation in the Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Feasibility study on labour migration management in Myanmar

### 1.3. CENTRAL ASIA

#### Regional projects

- Regional Centre for Migration and Refugee Issues (RCMRI – formerly BMCC)
- Humanitarian Travel Assistance Programme

#### Kazakhstan

- Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)
- Integration of Kazakh returnees
- Counter-trafficking campaign in Kazakhstan
- Legal assistance to migrants

#### Kyrgyzstan

- Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)
- Kyrgyzstan NGO Migration Sector Development Programme (NGO MSDP)
- Trafficking in women and children

#### Tajikistan

- Enhancing border management
- Entrepreneurship for peace
- Information campaign in Tajikistan to raise awareness on irregular migration and trafficking of migrants

#### Turkmenistan

- Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)



## 1.2. SOUTH WEST AND SOUTH ASIA

### Migration issues

Migration patterns in South Asia are complex. Historically, there have always been population movements across the subcontinent and these movements continue today for practically the same push-pull reasons, irregular in their recurrence but mainly of an economic nature: escape from difficult living conditions to a real or hoped for prosperous haven. Migration in South Asia further reflects the historical ties linking various groups of populations across the borders. While India remains the country that attracts most migrants due to its relative prosperity, the twin issues of population growth and land are contributing to an increase in internal and external migration, especially in Bangladesh and Nepal.

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

Regional cooperation on migration issues is not yet a priority among South Asian governments. Until now, these migration issues have been treated as internal affairs or, at most, discussed at bilateral level. However, the situation is evolving and, as an example, the seven country members of the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) have agreed to adopt a regional approach in order to combat irregular migration and, in particular, trafficking in women and children. This progress is mainly due to the activities of various members of the civil societies in the region, whether NGOs, human rights activists or eminent persons.

### IOM objectives

- to strengthen the capacity of governments of the region to manage migration;
- to combat and help reduce irregular migration, particularly trafficking and smuggling of human beings;
- to facilitate regular (labour) migration, including protection of migrants' rights.

### Plan of action for 2002

- further define and develop national and regional activities based on common themes and challenges in the field of migration in the region of South Asia, especially in labour migration management and prevention of irregular migration and trafficking;
- strengthen regional dialogue on migration issues, especially in the context of SAARC.

## Afghanistan

### Migration issues

Afghanistan is faced with a chronic humanitarian emergency, compounded by the effect of the current drought, resulting in further population displacement. The current IDP population, caused by conflict and drought, is in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. The Consolidated Appeal Process is revising its approach for 2002 in line with assessed needs. The assistance foreseen will include direct support to vulnerable population groups, primarily IDPs, as well as the assessment and implementation of return and rehabilitation as soon as conditions permit.

### IOM objectives

- to further limit population displacement within Afghanistan and abroad by providing assistance to displaced and displacement-prone people as close to their original homes as possible, as well as to provide return assistance as soon as conflict and drought conditions permit sustainable return to take place;
- to assist in the sustainable return from neighbouring countries in cooperation with UNHCR, through the Return of Qualified Nationals programme as far as the situation permits.

### Plan of action for 2002

- implement, in close collaboration with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), programmes in Western and Northern Afghanistan to assist drought- and/or conflict-affected IDPs;
- act as focal point in various IDP camps in Western and Northern Afghanistan;
- provide shelter in selective IDP camps;
- provide a return and reintegration network for IDPs;
- promote capacity building and rehabilitation of local, grass root communities through the selective return of qualified Afghan nationals.

### Project activities

#### Humanitarian response and assistance for IDPs

IOM assists the IDP community in both Western and Northern Afghanistan through a range of complementary interventions: focal point in IDP camps, shelter provision and return and reintegration. IOM works closely with all UN partners, in particular in close consultation with UNOCHA. IOM has initiated these projects at the request of UNOCHA's Under Secretary for Humanitarian Affairs. The funding required for 2002 is USD 8,900,000.

#### Information and Return Referral System (IRRS) through community fora in Kabul

This project has been developed to assist the reintegration challenge faced by returning Afghan refugees (mainly from Iran). IOM has tailored an information and Return Referral System for assisting both the returnees and the receiving community in a context of very limited resources. The project is based on a collaborative relationship with the existing mechanisms of community fora (15 local community-based organizations set up by HABITAT in Kabul). During the first phase of the project, teams of counsellors trained by IOM have collected data on returnees and a computerized database has been installed in the IOM Kabul office. During the second phase, the data collected on returnees is being used to refer them to existing pro-

grammes implemented by various assistance partners present in Kabul.

IOM also co-manages, with the 15 community fora, a reintegration fund which is used for income-generating opportunities, training and immediate relief for the most vulnerable. Funding requirements are estimated at USD 685,000.

### Funding requirements for Afghanistan

USD 9,585,000

## Bangladesh

### Migration issues

Since its independence in 1971, Bangladesh has promoted labour migration as a strategy for development. The simultaneous gains of a reduction in unemployment and underemployment coupled with the economic impact of the workers' remittances should not be understated. The Government of Bangladesh, having promoted labour migration, is confronted with the responsibility of protecting migrant workers abroad.

Targeted information on conditions abroad, coupled with awareness raising on the risks of irregular migration, is required to meet the needs of prospective migrant workers. Many migrants leave ill prepared, which enhances irregular migration, especially within the region.

Despite the Government's ban on female migration, thousands of women risk the assistance of traffickers to find employment abroad. Exploitation of the trafficked women, combined with the weak apparatus to deal with the caseload once caught, requires urgent redress.

### IOM objective

- to strengthen the institutional capacities of the Government of Bangladesh to improve and implement programmes to manage migration, with a priority focus on labour migration and counter-trafficking.

### Plan of action for 2002

- establish a labour migration unit in the Ministry of Labour and Employment;
- implement a programme aimed at the prevention of irregular migration, especially counter-trafficking.

### Project activities

#### Strengthening the labour migration process in Bangladesh

IOM is currently implementing the first phase of this project which consists of five surveys on the following subjects: (1) recruitment and placement; (2) inflow of remittances and their effective use; (3) contribution of returnees: analytical survey of post-return experience and policies of the Bureau for Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET) to enhance the contribution to development; (4) cost/benefit of labour migration; and (5) comparative analysis of the labour export policies and practices of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, the Philippines and India. The second phase of the project will assist in the capacity building of the Ministry of Labour through the establishment of a labour migration unit

within the Ministry and of BMET. IOM will also implement the pre-departure training of migrant workers (language, cultural orientation, information and counselling on HIV/AIDS). The amount of funding required for 2002 is USD 500,000.

### Capacity building for law enforcement officials to prevent trafficking in women and children

This project is an extension of an ongoing project aimed at the prevention of trafficking in women and children in Bangladesh through training and awareness-raising of migration officials. The required funding for this training project in 2002 is USD 150,000.

### Public information campaign for the prevention of irregular migration

This project aims to increase understanding of the realities of migration among potential migrants in an effort to discourage irregular migration and prevent trafficking in human beings. The project will establish an information campaign to disseminate information on migration realities, thus warning the potential victims of trafficking about the risks and consequences of irregular migration, especially trafficking. Information on the opportunities and benefits of regular migration will be disseminated throughout the campaign. Funding required for this project in 2002 amounts to USD 500,000.

### Migration study centre

This project aims to strengthen the capacity of the Dhaka University Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU). It will provide a forum for regional dialogue on migration and accordingly contribute to establishing a South Asian migration network. The project will help the centre to engage core staff to focus on development of training materials as well as conduct training for the government officials and policy-makers to manage migration and support advocacy. The three-year project would require funding of USD 50,000.

### Funding requirements for Bangladesh

USD 1,200,000

## Sri Lanka

### Migration issues

Sri Lanka faces significant migration and development challenges. The conflict in the two north-eastern districts continues to disrupt normal life and affects the viability of development strategies, making the development of economic opportunities for nationals particularly challenging, and creating conditions which encourage outward migration. Sri Lankans migrate abroad for work in large numbers, with the Middle East and Western Europe among the main destinations. Sri Lankan nationals are often among the irregular migrants intercepted along transit routes to Europe, including routes through South Eastern and Central Europe.

Through the Sri Lankan Bureau for Foreign Employment (SLBFE), the Government provides support to legal and structured avenues for labour migration and complementary support to the families of the migrants who have registered with the Bureau – cur-



rently over 135,000 persons. The importance of this function for effective migration management cannot be underestimated as well-structured legal migration routes, accompanied by benefit packages (family support services, pension schemes), provide real alternatives to irregular migration.

Sri Lanka also faces challenges in ensuring the validity of various groups of migrants who attempt to enter or transit through the country. The country is also faced with the challenge of how best to structure the return of its nationals abroad who have been found to have no right to remain in their destination countries, or who otherwise wish to return home but are without resources.

### IOM objective

- to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Government of Sri Lanka to improve its migration management, especially concerning labour migration.

### Plan of action for 2002

- provide capacity building to the Sri Lankan Bureau for Foreign Employment (SLBFE) to update its pre-departure programme, and develop and manage a database of labour migrants;
- establish, through a pilot project, a system for Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) of Sri Lankan nationals abroad.

### Project activities

#### Building the capacity of the Department of Immigration and Emigration to reduce irregular migration into and through Sri Lanka

IOM will design a multi-level training curriculum for: (1) document fraud detection; (2) risk-profiling of migrants; and (3) special skills for detecting and dealing appropriately with potential trafficking victims. IOM also proposes to create a training of trainers' curriculum which will enable the Department of Immigration and Emigration to establish a fully-skilled cadre of officers to deliver the training courses. A series of short courses on migration policy, legal issues, and operational matters will be organized for the senior officers of the Department. To complement the training activity, IOM will identify and provide document fraud detection equipment for the Colombo airport and harbour. Resource centres with travel document samples from around the world will also be established at secondary inspection points at the airport, the harbour and at the Department headquarters. The funding requirements for 2002 are USD 361,000.

#### Building the capacity of the Sri Lankan Bureau for Foreign Employment (SLBFE) to reduce irregular migration

The Sri Lankan Bureau for Foreign Employment (SLBFE) maximizes opportunities for Sri Lankans to work abroad legally. The following key areas and issues have been identified by the Bureau: (1) training and orientation of out-bound labour migrants, with special emphasis on female migrants; (2) reintegration services for returning regular Sri Lankan labour migrants; (3) improvement of information technology and data systems, including enhancement of links through the internet/web to Sri Lankan consular offices and embassies; (4) enhancing the integration of the SLBFE into a network of agencies in other countries with the same or similar functions, enabling meetings to share best practices and establish thematic multi-country

task forces; (5) combating trafficking of Sri Lankan domestic workers; and (6) improvement of public information to potential migrants and returnees. The funding requirements for 2002 are USD 341,500.

### Pilot project on voluntary returns to Sri Lanka

IOM proposes to establish an Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) project for 200 Sri Lankans abroad. The return would include appropriately designed support services to enhance reintegration, such as the vocational training or micro-credit initiatives being carried out by NGOs or development agencies. In order to enable skilled Sri Lankan migrants to contribute to their home country's development, specific target areas within Sri Lankan private industry, public service and higher education need to be identified and matched through a survey exercise with Sri Lankans abroad. It is envisaged that these preparatory steps will take approximately six months and will be a specialized activity concurrent with the primary focus on AVR for general migrants. An evaluation of the results of the reintegration, and special issues identified in the pilot process, would be produced at the end of the project to inform on further actions. This step will provide a realistic perspective on the conditions for successful return throughout Sri Lanka. The funding requirements for 2002 are USD 219,000.

### Funding requirements for Sri Lanka

USD 921,500

### Pakistan

#### Migration issues

The Government of Pakistan is facing a multitude of migration challenges, ranging from the reception of refugees to labour migration, irregular migration and trafficking. The Government wishes to address these issues in a comprehensive and effective manner in line with international practice. IOM is a partner of the Government in this process and concluded a cooperation agreement in October 2000 to initiate programme design and operations.

#### IOM objective

- to assist the Government of Pakistan to establish effective migration management mechanisms, especially concerning refugee reception, labour migration, irregular migration and counter-trafficking.

#### Plan of action for 2002

- assist in the implementation of activities supporting refugees, first-time migrants and labour migrants;
- conduct information campaigns on the risks of trafficking to dissuade potential migrants;
- improve the management of regular labour migration to meet international labour demands and provide information to prospective labour migrants.

#### Project activities

#### Assessment of environmental and social impact of refugee populations

Pakistan has served as host to a high number of Afghan refugees and migrants over many years, with large numbers added to the existing communities in

recent years. The impact on the physical and social infrastructure has been significant. To better assess future government interventions, IOM will conduct, in cooperation with UNDP and other concerned agencies, an impact assessment of the conditions in key communities hosting refugee populations. The study will identify the most important current and anticipated effects on the population, and will provide recommendations for remedial actions. The estimated budget for 2002 is USD 150,000.

### **Build the capacity of the Ministry of Labour of Pakistan to enhance regular migration options and foster economic relations and exchanges of experience between Pakistani migrants and Pakistan**

The Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis (MLMOP) aims to maximize regular labour migration for Pakistanis. The following key capacity-building areas and issues have been identified by the Ministry to achieve the goal of increased and more organized legal migration channels and a decrease in irregular outward-bound migration: training and orientation of outbound labour migrants; reintegration services for returning legal labour migrants; enhancement of database on Pakistani workers abroad; assistance to MLMOP in establishing a network of agencies with similar functions in other countries; public information to potential migrants and returnees. The funding needs in 2002 are USD 341,500.

### **Diaspora for development pilot project**

The purpose of this pilot project is to provide temporary and targeted assistance by members of the Pakistani diaspora to support selective, sectoral development in Pakistan. The project will provide capacity building to key institutions and agencies through short- to medium-term on-site assistance in Pakistan, "virtual return" and off-site (home-based) consulting, or a combination of the two. The project will be limited in scope in the first year to 20 person-months of on-site assistance and 100 person-days of off-site (virtual return) assistance, and includes a formative and summative evaluation component. IOM will work with UNDP's TOKTEN programme where possible. IOM support could however extend the stay in the country of accepted project participants beyond the current eight-week TOKTEN commitment. The project will take place in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis. The estimated budget for 2002 is USD 286,000.

### **Funding requirements for Pakistan**

**USD 777,500**

## **1.2. EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA**

### **Migration issues**

This region accounts for some of the largest cross-border people movements in the world, mostly labour-related and irregular. There are five closely interrelated migration issues concerning governments: irregular migration, including trafficking and smuggling; labour migration; displaced persons (mostly in post-conflict contexts such as Indonesia, East Timor, Cambodia, but also the Philippines and Thailand); migration health; and regional forms of cooperation on migration management.

The problem of irregular migration, including transit of irregular migrants in particular from South and Central Asia en route to destinations in more developed countries, is difficult to assess. Migrant smuggling and trafficking continue to pose serious challenges to the region, with some countries being points of origin, transit and destination in one. Growing numbers of stranded smuggled and trafficked persons are brought to IOM's attention, particularly as countries of transit and destination do not have the ready capacities and mechanisms to deal with them and their safe return home.

With regard to the broader issue of labour migration, of which irregular migration is often a major subset, many labour-sending countries in the region e.g. Indonesia and the Philippines, are becoming increasingly concerned about the growing number and various forms of abuse of their migrant workers abroad and they continue to seek ways to enhance both the empowerment of their nationals and the capacity of their own government institutions to offer effective protection.

The number of displaced persons also continued to rise: in Indonesia it exceeded one million in 2001, while in the Philippines, of the more than 300,000 people displaced in 2000 by conflict from their homes in the south of the country, almost one quarter have yet to return home more than one year later. These situations are a considerable drain on government resources, resulting in the need for external support.

Migration health issues are becoming a central policy concern of countries with large mobile populations. The link between mobile populations and communicable diseases presents a particular challenge to vulnerable groups, including displaced, irregular migrants, victims of trafficking and former combatants. The challenges and needs have to be addressed at the legislative, policy and service-delivery levels.

Regional cooperation on the issue of irregular migration and trafficking is growing, fostered *inter alia* by the Manila Process (MP), the Asia Pacific Consultations (APC) on Refugees, IDPs and Migrants and a range of meetings focused on trafficking. In 1999 the International Symposium towards Regional Cooperation on Irregular and Undocumented Migration was organized from which the Bangkok Declaration emerged, which still provides stimulus to address irregular migration in the region. As a follow-up to the fourth Manila Process meeting in Indonesia, held in October 2000, IOM organized a Workshop on Operational Cooperation to Combat Irregular Migration, Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants in Beijing in June 2001. This meeting generated substantive discussion and practical planning on how to deter and disrupt the trafficking and smuggling of migrants

at all levels of operation. Since 2000, IOM has played an integral part in a regional cooperative model against people smuggling, which has been jointly supported and implemented by Australia, Indonesia and IOM. IOM will continue to provide assistance and coordination support to the migration dialogue processes through the Manila Process, specifically focusing on the issues of irregular migration and trafficking.

### **IOM objectives**

- to combat and help reduce irregular migration, in particular trafficking and smuggling in human beings;
- to facilitate regular migration, including the protection of migrants' rights and promotion of migrant health issues, both in and outside the region;
- to provide support to the displaced, including return and reintegration assistance;
- to strengthen the effectiveness of regional processes in addressing migration management systematically across the region and with other affected regions, with a focus on practical cross-border cooperation.

### **Plan of action for 2002**

- strengthen and expand subregional cross-border cooperation on return and reintegration of irregular migrants, mostly victims of trafficking;
- establish a regional centre for research, information and capacity building on all issues relating to international migration management, serving governments and other agencies in the region;
- provide technical and administrative support to regional processes in fostering concrete actions by all affected regional governments to combat trafficking.

## **Regional projects**

### **Migration research, information and training in the region**

With reference to the Bangkok Declaration on Irregular Migration and in close coordination with Member States, IOM Bangkok is establishing an interactive internet-based training, information and research exchange to facilitate national policy development and regional cooperation on issues relating to irregular migration. The project will also complement other regional initiatives on migration training, information exchange and research. The project links research to policy development through providing a mechanism for interactive follow-up: access to training, video conferencing, virtual meetings, etc. The project will focus on three main components: capacity building on migration management personnel through the development of formal and practical virtual/interactive training modules for government personnel and other counterparts working on migration issues; creation of a database for migration information exchange; and migration research strengthening (including networking with main universities and recognized research institutes in the region). The first stage of this multi-phased project would be implemented in 2002 and requires an initial input of USD 200,000.

## **Cambodia**

### **Migration issues**

As Cambodia transits from post-conflict rehabilitation to development, it faces formidable migration challenges. Its geographic location, porous borders, war-torn infrastructures and poverty are pervasive factors in a volatile migratory context.

Cambodia has become a migrant source, transit and destination country in the last five years. Migration management is a relatively new and complex field that needs attention. Cambodia is making efforts to strengthen its political, social and economic basis. It has extended its commitment to establish effective migration management by being active regionally and internationally. Cambodia supported the adoption of the Bangkok Declaration (BD) on Irregular/Undocumented Migration in April 1999.

Trafficking in human beings remains an immense problem for the country. Efforts are being directed towards prevention by increasing public awareness, training of government officials, particularly police, judges and prosecutors, as well as return and reintegration of the victims of trafficking.

Another aspect requiring attention in Cambodia is the health policy and assistance to mobile populations, such as victims of trafficking, former combatants, war widows and their dependants. The health risks of mobile populations, especially the vulnerable, pose a growing problem for the Government.

### **IOM objective**

- to strengthen the institutional capacities of the Government to improve and implement programmes to manage migration, with a priority focus on: counteracting migrant trafficking and smuggling, and strengthening existing and foreseen health care and access to health services for mobile populations in Cambodia.

### **Plan of action for 2002**

- support the Ministry of Interior in the areas of migration policy, law, procedures, systems and international relations;
- provide direct assistance and services in both prevention and return/reintegration programmes related to trafficking in persons, especially women and children;
- establish the mechanisms for sustained mental health training and countrywide dissemination of mental health care;
- strengthen management and planning of health care programmes for demobilized soldiers;
- facilitate cross-border health arrangements with neighbouring Thailand with regard to migrant populations in Cambodia.

### **Project activities**

#### **Long-term recovery and reintegration assistance to trafficked women and children**

The objective of this three-year project is to provide assistance to trafficked women and children through long-term recovery and reintegration services, in cooperation with the local partners. The project also

aims to prevent further re-trafficking upon return through sustainable reintegration and economic empowerment of the target group. This project has a total budget of USD 584,025, of which USD 205,675 are required for 2002.

### Enhanced migration management programme

In cooperation with the Department for Foreigners (DOF) of the Ministry of Interior, technical assistance will be provided to enhance Cambodia's migration management system. The proposed Enhanced Migration Management (EMM) programme will attempt to provide a comprehensive approach towards effective migration management, through promotion and improvements to Cambodia's migration legislation, policy, procedures, planning and development, information systems and international relations. This two-year programme has a total budget of USD 1,020,000, of which USD 300,000 are required for 2002.

### Law enforcement training against sexual exploitation of children

In collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, IOM, together with four other agencies, World Vision, UNICEF, Save the Children – Norway and UNHCHR, developed this project to address the severe problem of child exploitation and trafficking in Cambodia. The goal is to improve the capacity of police, investigating judges and prosecutors to protect child victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking. Its three strategic components are: (a) sensitization of police on the issue of trafficking and sexual exploitation of children; (b) development of police procedures and training of police officials; and (c) investigation of cases of sexual exploitation and trafficking of children, as well as initiation of court proceedings. This ongoing two-year joint project has an overall budget of USD 236,547. The funding requirement for IOM for 2002 is USD 30,000.

### National mental health programme

This project builds on the Cambodian Mental Health Development Programme (CMHDP) through which 20 Khmer psychiatrists and 20 psychiatric nurses have completed their respective mental health training. The aim of this follow-up programme is to support the Ministry of Health in the gradual hand-over of responsibilities on mental health in Cambodia, as well as the training of medical and mental health professionals and provision of mental health services throughout the country. CMHDP-trained psychiatrists and nurses will now be in a position to provide further training to more health workers, expand/disseminate basic mental health services delivery to the Cambodian population, which will include *inter alia* trafficking victims/survivors, internally displaced persons and demobilized soldiers. This five-year programme has a total budget of USD 1,615,767, of which USD 321,568 are required for implementation in 2002.

### Health assessments for former combatants

Under the overall supervision of the Council for the Demobilization of the Armed Forces (CDAF) and its General Secretariat, IOM will implement the Cambodian Veterans Assistance Programme (CVAP) in the next three years. This project is aimed at identifying the physical and mental health conditions of the veterans prior to their discharge and reintegration. In addition, it is envisaged that an appropriate health referral system will be put into place to ensure that medical treatment and use of existing health services

are available for these soldiers/veterans. This three-year project has a total budget of USD 990,688, of which USD 466,344 are required for 2002.

## Funding requirements for Cambodia

USD 1,323,587

## East Timor

### Migration issues

Since the crisis began in 1999, IOM has provided transportation assistance, in a safe and dignified manner, to over 135,000 people from points in West Timor, other parts of Indonesia and Australia. IOM has attained these objectives through the combined use of land, sea and air transport. The repatriation of the refugees took place in collaboration with the Indonesian authorities, UN agencies, such as UNHCR and various international and local NGOs. The situation in East Timor has since focused on rehabilitation and reconstruction with emphasis on conflict resolution and capacity building of the nascent institutions.

As the repatriation of refugees continues, IOM focuses its programmes on helping the rehabilitation of the community structure and rebuilding the livelihood means to ensure population stabilization.

### IOM objectives

- to strengthen local structures through community engagement;
- to restore and enhance the social and productive asset base of local population;
- to assist in the reintegration of displaced persons back to East Timor;
- to assist in the reconstruction of East Timor through local development initiatives.

### Plan of action for 2002

- assist the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) in rebuilding East Timor by working in three areas: refugee return; reintegration of the ex-FALINTIL guerrilla; support to local communities through the reconstruction/rehabilitation of the basic infrastructure;
- provide technical assistance on migration regulations to elected governmental authorities.

### Project activities

#### Return of displaced people to East Timor

IOM is continuing to provide return assistance to displaced populations based on the numbers of East Timorese outside East Timor provided by the Government of Indonesia and UNHCR. IOM still covers all costs associated with transport in West Timor and is responsible for transport at the border. Since April 2001, IOM has re-established a presence in Kupang, counting on local staff who help SATGAS PMP (Task Force for the Settlement of East Timorese Refugees Issue in East Nusa Tenggara) coordinate its activities. Return assistance is expected to continue, although at a substantially reduced level. The overall funding requirements, covering activities in both East and West Timor, are estimated at USD 3,400,000.

## Community Assistance for Population Stabilization (CAPS)

Under the project, the Community Assistance for Population Stabilization (CAPS), IOM provides materials, technical assistance and funding for the implementation of a wide variety of community-based projects. IOM will support community groups through guidance in project identification in areas such as: sanitation systems, selected reconstruction of community buildings, income generation. IOM will strive to keep projects relatively small, aiming to support initiatives costing an average of USD 5,000 per project. Emphasis will be placed on community involvement and ownership in the entire process. Additional funding needs in 2002 are estimated at USD 1,500,000.

### Funding requirements for East Timor

USD 4,900,000

## Indonesia

### Migration issues

Two major migration challenges facing the Government of Indonesia are displaced persons - both internally and East Timorese - and irregular transit migration. There are over one million displaced persons in Indonesia, causing a considerable drain on government resources. In 2001, stability in some areas of displacement, such as North Maluku improved sufficiently for a number of IDPs to begin returning home, and it is hoped that this positive development will continue. There is also a pressing need to settle and integrate those East Timorese who chose to stay in Indonesia, as well as to provide repatriation assistance to those who elect to return home.

Indonesia is a country of destination for irregular labour migrants from elsewhere in the region, and a major transit point for irregular migrants, many from South or West Asia en route to Australia or New Zealand. The Government has been at the forefront of addressing this issue in South East Asia. Since 2000, a Regional Cooperation Model, combining interception and care activities with an emphasis on the respect of migrants' rights, has been jointly implemented with IOM. The full impact of this programme is expected to be felt during the third year of implementation.

A third issue of concern is labour migration, i.e. the protection of Indonesian overseas workers. In 2002, legislation governing certain issues affecting overseas workers was drafted, and is being complemented by other operational activities to help ensure humane and dignified treatment.

### IOM objectives

- to support the Indonesian Government's efforts to improve the IDP and East Timor refugee situation through direct assistance measures;
- to strengthen cooperation with the Indonesian Government and other partners in combating irregular migration into and through Indonesia;

- to improve the protection of the rights of Indonesian workers abroad through information and education.

### Plan of action for 2002

- provide sustainable reintegration assistance to internally displaced persons as well as those from East Timor;
- provide technical support to relevant government departments in managing irregular migration, while continuing with direct implementation of operational components of the Regional Cooperation Model;
- build on preparatory work and assessments carried out in 2001 to assist the Government in the protection of Indonesian workers abroad through information and education campaigns in Indonesia.

### Project activities

#### Regional Cooperative Model

Within the context of IOM's focus on regional approaches to address migration issues, IOM will continue to participate in the Regional Cooperative Model, together with the Governments of Indonesia and Australia and UNHCR, in support of efforts to combat the smuggling of migrants from South and West Asia to Australia and elsewhere. After interception of irregular migrants by immigration and law enforcement agencies, IOM provides referrals to UNHCR in the case of asylum seekers, counselling and assistance in voluntary return, and humane care and maintenance while they remain under the supervision of the Indonesian authorities. The funding required for 2002 is USD 1,400,000.

#### Local settlement, information and referral support to East Timorese refugees

IOM will support the overall programme for settlement within Indonesia of those refugees who choose to stay, through provision of information and referral services, transportation assistance and a community assistance fund for host communities. This project provides direct support to refugees and communities, and builds local government capacity in information management. The total funding needs for 10,000 settlers and eight settlement sites is expected to amount to USD 1,200,000.

#### Repatriation of East Timorese refugees

IOM offices in Indonesia and East Timor, together with UNHCR, will continue to coordinate voluntary repatriation with the Governments of Indonesia and East Timor. IOM is responsible for logistics planning and primary/secondary transport of returnees, including movement-related health services, in coordination with other relevant agencies. IOM is continuing to provide return assistance to displaced populations based on the numbers of East Timorese outside East Timor provided by the Government of Indonesia and UNHCR. IOM still covers all costs associated to transport in West Timor and is responsible for transport at the border. For funding required in 2002, see section on East Timor.

#### Support to return of displaced professionals

Although a considerable number of IDPs are returning to their homes in the province of North Maluku, there have been difficulties in attracting back medical professionals, teachers and other qualified persons, leaving returnees with little access to medical, educational and social services. Through a coordinated approach

with government and assistance personnel, IOM will design tailor-made packages which will facilitate the return of professionals and support the rehabilitation of their respective sectors. The funding required for 2002 is USD 250,000.

### Information campaign for overseas workers

IOM, in collaboration with the Government and relevant NGOs, will develop an information campaign for potential overseas workers (OCW) in six districts of West and East Java which are major sources of OCWs. The objective of the campaign is to assist in better protecting OCWs from exploitation during both the recruiting process and while abroad, and links up with other government efforts to review the current labour migration system. The funding required for 2002 is USD 150,000.

## Funding requirements for Indonesia

USD 3,000,000

## Philippines

### Migration issues

Major migration challenges facing the Government of the Philippines are internally displaced persons in Mindanao, irregular migration including trafficking in human beings and labour migration. There are over 300,000 internally displaced persons in the Philippines, with no immediate prospects of a solution.

The Philippines is a major source country of irregular and trafficked migrants in Asia. The Government is working to address this issue. IOM has implemented several prevention programmes, including radio and video campaigns. In addition to these immediate concerns of the Government, there are large numbers of Filipinos resettling abroad as regular and permanent immigrants; the countries of destination are increasingly seeking ways of expediting the immigrant processing to the mutual benefit of their respective governments and the immigrants themselves.

The Philippines is also one of the largest and most organized exporters of labour to many parts of the world. The Government wishes to strengthen pre-departure preparation and orientation of labour migrants.

### IOM objectives

- to strengthen awareness on the dangers of migrant trafficking, and assist the Government to combat trafficking at the legislative and policy levels;
- to promote and protect migrant workers' rights, including access to health education and assistance;
- to strengthen the capacity of the Government in migration management and facilitate regular forms of migration.

### Plan of action for 2002

- implement nationwide awareness-raising campaigns and training of government officials on the risks of irregular migration, especially trafficking;
- address health concerns of mobile populations, with particular regard to HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis.

## Project activities

### HIV/AIDS prevention project for Filipino migrant workers

This project aims to contribute to the prevention of HIV/AIDS infection through information on initiatives targeting Filipino migrant workers, specifically migrant women and seafarers. The project, in partnership with the Coordination of Action Research on AIDS and Mobility (CARAM-Philippines), will raise the awareness of pre-departure/employment-orientation seminar providers, who in turn will incorporate HIV/AIDS-related information into their orientation programmes for overseas migrant workers. A study on migration and HIV/AIDS, with special emphasis on Filipino women migrant workers and Filipino male migrant workers at sea, will be conducted, followed by dissemination of information and development of publications. Orientation sessions and information development training workshops with the providers of pre-departure/employment-orientation seminars as target group/participants will also be carried out. The 18-month project has a total budget of USD 343,000, of which USD 240,000 are required for programme activities in 2002.

### Trafficking Information Mainstreaming Programme in the Philippines (TIMP)

This programme aims to raise the level of awareness among the population of the Philippines of the effects of trafficking. The programme consists of information dissemination activities. The programme and its five phases have been strategically designed to provide primary intervention support to the Philippine Government's initiatives in the area of trafficking prevention. The Philippine Government, through the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, has given its full commitment to support and assist the implementation of the programme. The programme budgetary requirement is USD 1,142,983, of which USD 842,762 are required for 2002.

### Philippine law enforcers' course against trafficking in human beings, specifically women and children

This project aims to contribute to Philippine law enforcers' further understanding of illegal migration and trafficking in human beings, specifically women and children. Towards this end, IOM will actively collaborate with the Philippine Centre for Transnational Crime (PCTC) and the Philippine National Police (PNP) in the implementation of training and capacity building. At the end of the 24-month project, IOM, PCTC and PNP will have produced comprehensive training materials and conducted 25 capacity- and skills-building workshops. The total budget for this project is USD 400,000, of which USD 200,000 are required for implementation in 2002.

## Funding requirements for the Philippines

USD 1,282,762

## Thailand

### Migration issues

The key migration challenge for the governments of the greater Mekong subregion is irregular migration and its ramifications affecting labour markets, public health and human rights. This process is largely fuelled by the economic and developmental disparities in the region. In Thailand, a clear need for semi-skilled and skilled labour exists since the Thai labour market is currently unable to meet domestic demands. This dynamic creates a pull factor for predominantly illegal migrant labour and gives rise to a host of associated migration challenges for the countries concerned. Most pressing among these concerns are health issues, the rights of migrants and the socio-economic impact that these flows have on the countries of origin and destination. Issues that are gaining increased attention include trafficking and smuggling of migrants, irregular migration influences on labour market supply and demand, and exploitation of migrant groups.

The Bangkok Declaration on Irregular Migration draws attention to these areas and provides a platform from which to develop cooperation among key stakeholders.

### IOM objectives

- to strengthen the institutional capacities of governments in the region to manage migration;
- to enhance awareness on health issues concerning mobile and host community populations, including issues of access and care.

### Plan of action for 2002

- improve domestic laws and measures to address irregular migration, trafficking criminals and smuggling of persons, and raise awareness of the adverse effects of migrant smuggling and trafficking;
- implement programmes to address issues of health of migrants and host communities, including reproductive health among irregular female migrants;
- establish structures and mechanisms for humane and safe return of irregular migrants and their reintegration in their home countries.

### Project activities

#### Information campaign against irregular migration and trafficking from Thailand

The decision to migrate using irregular channels is due to unemployment and to misinformation on actual opportunities and conditions abroad. This project will complement the previous information campaigns by targeting vulnerable migrant populations through popular media and grass roots dissemination activities and is built on successful information campaigns conducted by IOM elsewhere in the region, in particular the Philippines. This new campaign will: (1) urge Thai migrant workers to seek migration information on job opportunities abroad from recognized government and NGO agencies; and (2) raise the level of focus on specific concerns related to women migrants, in particular the risk of trafficking and/or other forms of gender-based abuse. This one-year project will establish cooperation mechanisms among local authorities, international organizations and NGOs. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 270,000.

#### Primary Health Care (PHC) services and Communicable Disease Control (CDC) among migrant and Thai host communities

This project aims to reduce the incidence of diseases

(including HIV/AIDS) among mobile populations, and its onward transmission, by strengthening the response capacity of the Thai Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) to primary health care (PHC) as well as communicable disease control (CDC) services to migrants. The project will focus on four main components: (1) prevention, detection, treatment and follow-up of communicable diseases; (2) first aid, immunization and referral; (3) adequacy of basic sanitation conditions in communities with a large concentration of migrants; and (4) migrant health information system (MHIS). This project will target 60,000 migrant beneficiaries in three of the eight provinces hosting a high concentration of irregular migrant workers, mainly from Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos. The total budget for this three-year project is USD 855,235, of which USD 330,000 will be required for 2002.

#### Reproductive health support for migrant and Thai host communities

The overall goal of the project is to help implement an effective and sustainable system of reproductive health interventions which is accessible to both irregular migrants and Thai host communities, in order to reduce the high level of morbidity, mortality and case-fatality for most of the diseases. By strengthening the response capacity of the Thai Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) to provide preventive and curative basic reproductive health services to migrants, the project will focus on two main components: (1) safe motherhood: antenatal/postpartum and delivery care, breast-feeding, family planning and birth control management; and (2) child health: nutritional support, growth monitoring, immunization and control of diarrhoeal diseases. The project will benefit 45,000 migrant women and children residing in three of the eight provinces hosting a high concentration of irregular migrant workers, mainly from Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos. The funding requirements for 2002 are USD 310,000.

#### Assessment study on the migration situation in the Lao People's Democratic Republic

In cooperation with the Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs and Labour in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, IOM will develop a capacity-building programme for Lao immigration and police officials. Emphasis is placed *inter alia* on the operationalization of migration policy and law, fraudulent document detection, response to trafficking and smuggling of migrants. The first phase of this project will be an assessment of the capacity of the different Lao governmental bodies involved with migration management, in particular the immigration and police departments. The findings and conclusions will result in the development of a programme for strengthened migration management. The funding requirements for 2002 are USD 175,000.

#### Feasibility study on labour migration management in Myanmar

A feasibility study will be conducted in cooperation with the Government of the Union of Myanmar to assess the policy, legislative and structural management needs concerning a regularized labour migration regime. Funding requirements for 2002 are USD 125,000.

#### Funding requirements for Thailand

USD 1,210,000

### 1.3. CENTRAL ASIA

#### Migration issues

Issues of public sector reform, irregular migration and smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons constitute essential elements of the migration agenda in Central Asia, not unlike other regions. Additional specific issues include the emigration of ethnic Russians, labour migration to Russia and elsewhere, return and reintegration of displaced persons and ex-combatants as well as the prevention of future displacements through confidence-building measures and the creation of economic opportunities. Post-conflict socio-economic deterioration and natural calamities represent migration push factors. The situation in Afghanistan and the emergence of extremist groups threaten the stability in Central Asia and call for balancing the need to secure national borders with the reconstitution of social and economic development and exchange across the borders.

#### IOM objectives

- to enhance the capacity of the governments in the region to deal with irregular migration, border management, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons;
- to prevent trafficking in persons through information campaigns;
- to contribute to the development of a regional approach and country strategies for migration management through strengthening the Regional Centre for Migration and Refugee Issues (RCMRI – formerly BMCC);
- to contribute to the stabilization of former conflict areas through reintegration projects and to assist in stemming future destabilization and displacements through improving community relations.

#### Plan of action for 2002

- promote programmes for capacity building in migration management and counter-trafficking measures, including prevention, protection and prosecution/legislation, in the framework of the Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference and its Plan of Action;
- promote NGO migration sector development;
- strengthen the regional outreach of the Regional Centre for Migration and Refugee Issues (RCMRI) in general and, in particular, its initiatives on carrying out research, fostering dialogue, building data-collection systems, sharing information and facilitating policy and legislative development;
- develop and design programmes to prevent future displacements in the Ferghana valley.

#### Regional projects

##### Regional Centre for Migration and Refugee Issues (RCMRI – formerly BMCC)

IOM supports the RCMRI with a view to: facilitating greater understanding of and dialogue on migration and refugee issues in Central Asia on the part of governments, NGOs and international agencies; assisting and advising governments in developing legislation and policies in the field of migration management and refugee protection; assisting in development and training of government personnel and appropriate NGO staff on theoretical and practical issues concerning migration and refugees; coordinating the collection and dissemination of information on migrants and refugees in the Central Asian region; supporting and

assisting in the development and carrying out of migration- and refugee-related researches; and promoting greater understanding of migration and refugee issues among the policy-making community and the general public. The funding required in 2002 is USD 100,000.

#### Humanitarian Travel Assistance Programme

Under this project, IOM Missions in Almaty, Bishkek and Dushanbe returned, between October 1998 and March 2001, 54 stranded migrants including 24 Sri Lankans stranded in Kazakhstan and two stranded in Kyrgyzstan. Central Asia serves as a transit area for smuggled, trafficked or independent migrants from Afghanistan and mainly South Asia. Transitees sometimes find themselves abandoned, destitute and unable to overcome documentation problems. Considering its basic mandate to uphold the dignity and well-being of migrants, IOM will continue to assist exceptional hardship cases if all other support channels have been exhausted. Its isolation and the absence of pertinent consulates or diaspora networks make Central Asia an area where a very modest humanitarian programme of last resort is justified. The funding required for this project in 2002 is USD 37,500.

### Kazakhstan

#### Migration issues

The Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the three largest countries of the region with 5,000 km of borders with the Russian Federation alone. Situated at the crossroads between Asia and Europe, Kazakhstan's demography has been affected by migration flows. At present, irregular transit migration through its southern border and trafficking in women constitute two of Kazakhstan's main migration issues. Its attention drawn by IOM to trafficking issues, the Government acknowledged the problem and in July 2001 the Prime Minister created an Interministerial Working Group against trafficking in women in order to develop counter-trafficking measures and legislation.

As in all transition countries, Kazakhstan also needs to modernize migration policy, legislation and procedures, including border control. To this end, in February 2000 the Prime Minister created the Interministerial Working Group on Elaboration and Implementation of Migration Policy, in order to adopt a new migration policy and establish legislative and administrative instruments. IOM is working closely with the relevant governmental authorities on the development of migration legislation. The Government of Kazakhstan requested IOM to assist in strengthening immigration inspection and border control at the southern border with Kyrgyzstan and, at a later stage, along the whole border of the country.

Since 1991 Kazakhstan has promoted the return of some 183,000 Kazakhs ("oralmans") from Mongolia, Uzbekistan and other countries of the region. The returnees tend to have difficulty in integrating and beginning a satisfactory new life and often remain marginalized.

#### IOM objective

- to contribute to migration management by raising the capacity in border management, adoption and implementation of migration policy and migration legislation of the Government of Kazakhstan, including counter-trafficking measures and promotion of migrants' rights.



### Plan of action for 2002

- assist the Government to strengthen immigration inspection and border control in the pilot area in Zhambyl Oblast and expand the gained experience on the whole southern border of the Republic;
- strengthen the migration capacity of the Government by facilitating development and implementation of coherent migration policy, adoption of migration legislation and procedural follow-up;
- support returnee community centres to assist in the reintegration of Kazakh returnees, in collaboration with the Government and the Red Crescent and Red Cross societies;
- develop and implement an awareness-raising campaign on the dangers of trafficking and support the development of anti-trafficking legislation;
- devise and implement activities to improve the legal situation of migrants in Kazakhstan, to raise awareness of migrants' human rights and to seek the development of appropriate migration legislation.

### Project activities

#### Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)

The CBMMP consists of two parts: immigration inspection and border control on the southern border and the development of migration legislation. In the sphere of migration legislation, IOM will continue its assistance to the Government of Kazakhstan in developing migration legislation in accordance with the adopted Migration Policy Plan of Action elaborated at the request of the Government of Kazakhstan in May 2001. The funding requirements for this project are USD 520,000 in 2002.

#### Integration of Kazakh returnees

Over 183,000 Kazakhs have returned to Kazakhstan since 1991 from Mongolia, Uzbekistan and other countries of the region. Most returnees have not received citizenship and many lack professional qualifications and skills needed for successful integration. IOM, together with the national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, plans to support returnee community centres in three oblasts of Kazakhstan: Jambyl, Almaty and Karaganda. IOM also assists the Agency for Migration and Demography in establishing a central and unified database of returnees. Funding requirements for this project in 2002 are USD 150,000.

#### Counter-trafficking campaign in Kazakhstan

IOM is implementing a national information campaign in cooperation with the National Commission for Family and Women's Affairs and local NGOs. The aim of the project is to disseminate information on the risks of trafficking. It also includes a support component on the formulation of anti-trafficking legislation. On 3 July 2001, the Government established an Interministerial Working Group against trafficking with the participation of IOM, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and UNHCR. This follow-up project will focus on the training of law-enforcement agencies and also aims to include counter-trafficking information in the curriculum of schools and universities. The project requires funding of USD 100,000 in 2002.

#### Legal assistance to migrants

This project aims to improve the legal situation of migrants in Kazakhstan. Working with the Kazakhstan

Bureau on Human Rights and Rule of Law, IOM provides free legal advice and assistance to migrants in seven major cities of Kazakhstan. IOM and the partner NGO will also present to the Government and the Parliament a set of recommendations to amend current laws and regulations.

The following areas will be addressed in particular: court procedures and defence, information on rights and obligations; training of judiciary and migration officials on human rights' standards; and informing foreign residents on their rights and obligations in Kazakhstan. The project requires funding of USD 50,000 in 2002.

### Funding requirements for Kazakhstan

USD 820,000

### Kyrgyzstan

#### Migration issues

With the impact on globalization on Kyrgyzstan, regional migration issues such as cross-border management stand out as a priority. Significant progress has been made in the area of migration management. Kyrgyzstan in particular needs to improve its legislative policy and administrative framework to address the current migration challenges.

The Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP) of Kyrgyzstan will enable the country to address: border management (including common border initiatives); analysis and improvement of legislation of migration and international norms concerning migration issues; and establishing and strengthening information-sharing among and within agencies dealing with migration. Within these concerns, IOM Kyrgyzstan will continue to focus on counter-trafficking, concerns of internal migrants and labour migration policy.

The Government of Kyrgyzstan has highlighted the necessity of taking appropriate measures on migration. Labour migration and counter-trafficking are two particularly important themes which warrant further policy and programme support. Regional dialogue and cooperation on the problems of labour migration will be an important channel to establish measures aimed at promoting regular migration.

#### IOM objectives

- to establish and strengthen effective and transparent mechanisms of local, national and regional migration management, especially border management, and facilitate dialogue and cooperation between governments of the region to combat irregular movements, manage labour migration and protect migrants' rights.

#### Plan of action for 2002

- strengthen migration management capacities by facilitating cooperation and information gathering and sharing among agencies, working with migration issues, training of migration officials, developing legal migration frameworks and enhancing border management;

## Tajikistan

### Migration issues

Political tensions among the Central Asian Republics often result in tightened borders with a negative impact on Tajikistan. The ongoing crisis in Afghanistan is affecting Tajikistan, particularly as the IDP refugee crisis flows over into the country. Irregular migration, especially trafficking in human beings, is also on the increase. The need to foster cross-border dialogue between the Government and civic society on humane and effective migration management is gaining momentum. The promotion of sound and humane migration management at the government level will constitute the base to IOM's operations in 2002. IOM will also address the need for the socio-economic integration of former combatants through peace-building activities.

### IOM objectives

- to strengthen the migration management capacity of the Government of Tajikistan, particularly in the field of border management;
- to raise public awareness of the dangers of irregular migration and trafficking;
- to provide reintegration assistance for ex-combatants, returnees and victims of trafficking.

### Plan of action for 2002

- enhance the process of border management through a framework of capacity building and operational measures;
- combat the increase of trafficking in migrants through awareness-raising campaigns highlighting the risks of irregular migration;
- support interagency cross-border community development projects;
- provide reintegration assistance to former combatants, returnees and victims of human trafficking.

### Project activities

#### Enhancing border management

The project is designed to develop inter-state cooperation and to enhance the control of irregular migration to and from Tajikistan, thus supporting the creation of a modern migration management system facilitating the flow of legal migration. The project aims to improve border and migration management on the basis of small pilot common border projects, first along the border with Kyrgyzstan. Measures will be instituted to strengthen the ability of border guards and Ministry of Interior units to combat illegal migration in the project area, thereby developing the basis for replication to other parts of the border. These measures will substantially contribute to the improved effectiveness and efficiency of national migration management processes and systems in support of enhanced border control. An estimated USD 142,000 will be needed to implement the project in 2002.

#### Entrepreneurship for peace

Determined to pursue community peace-building initiatives, IOM, at the request of both the government authorities and other international organizations, will expand its ongoing programme for the reintegration of ex-combatants geographically to cover the whole country and increase the focus of its target group. The group would thus include returnees and ordinary citi-

- coordinate a country-wide counter-trafficking programme leading to the prevention of trafficking in human beings, prosecution and criminalization of trafficking and protection and assistance of trafficking victims;
- empower local communities in the troubled areas of the south of Kyrgyzstan to cope with emergency migration through strategic partnership with local and municipal governments.

### Project activities

#### Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)

IOM will continue to work with interministerial teams within the Kyrgyz Government in a wide variety of areas. In partnership with the Kyrgyz Government in 2002, this programme will assist the Republic to test and strengthen the Inter-Agency Migration Information System (IAMIS) among and within agencies dealing with migration. It will help to improve its border management and develop regional cooperation through the implementation of cross-border projects with neighbouring countries. It will also assist in the development of additional and supplementary migration-related legislation. The project will require an estimated amount of USD 790,000 in 2002.

#### Kyrgyzstan NGO Migration Sector Development Programme (NGO MSDP)

The disturbing events of the last two years and the insecure environmental situation have threatened the south of the Republic with an emergency migration situation. In partnership with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), IOM will provide technical advice and training in developing contingency plans for population movements and displacement in emergency situations. It is planned to make an assessment of local capacities, decision-making processes, resources and needs to address emergency-prone areas through conducting participatory rural appraisal workshops in three local communities in the Batken region. Based on this assessment, specialized training modules will be developed on participatory emergency migration management. Other activities include "training of trainers", an information campaign and information distribution on migration management to the local communities. The working group of experts on emergency situations will work with lawyers and the Parliament on improving the national legislation related to emergency migration management and to set up an electronic database with information on the location of vulnerable communities. This project requires an estimated amount of USD 150,000 in 2002.

#### Trafficking in women and children

IOM will work on the implementation of the official plan of action on measures to counter trafficking. This will involve research, expansion of the current pilot information campaign and training of NGOs. IOM will also train law enforcement agencies with a link to CBMMP regarding fraudulent documentation. IOM will also provide protection and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking. Close partnerships will be forged with UNICEF and UNDP on components of the programme. The funding required in 2002 is USD 200,000.

### Funding requirements for Kyrgyzstan

USD 1,140,000

zens with creative entrepreneurial ideas to employ the ex-combatants and returnees not immediately fit for self-employment during the programme's profiling and assessment phase. IOM considers this project instrumental in effectively ensuring community peace building. The funding required in 2002 is USD 470,000.

### **Information campaign in Tajikistan to raise awareness on irregular migration and trafficking of migrants**

Building on IOM's research on trafficking in women, the present programme aims at supporting the Government of Tajikistan in its efforts to combat trafficking in women. The programme will reinforce prevention through awareness-raising activities aimed at migration officials and a staged information campaign at the grassroots level. This would foster an environment conducive to concerted government action at a later stage. The funding requirement for this project in 2002 is USD 110,000.

#### **Funding requirements for Tajikistan**

**USD 722,000**

## **Turkmenistan**

### **Migration issues**

Given Turkmenistan's strategic position at the crossroads between Central Asia and Europe and its economic importance in terms of energy resources and transportation, the country will continue to face challenges related to migration, including refugee issues and border management. Migration management capacities must be built and the capacity will have to be addressed.

The country is in the process of building and strengthening its borders. There is a need for supplementing strategies and programmes which would strengthen cross-border cooperation between border communities, with the ultimate aim of promoting cooperation and easing actual or potential tensions in the region. Such a programme could be especially effective along the Turkmen/Uzbek borders.

### **IOM objective**

- to strengthen the migration management capacity of the Government of Turkmenistan, both at the legislative level and through assisting relevant operative government institutions within the CBMMP framework, while fostering dialogue across borders and raising public awareness of migration and migrants' rights issues.

### **Plan of action for 2002**

- ensure the development of operational capacity for managing migration;
- assist Turkmenistan in organizing the orderly and humane return of irregular migrants to their countries of origin.

### **Project activities**

#### **Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)**

In partnership with relevant Turkmen government institutions such as the Interministerial Working Group, the Institute of Democracy and Human Rights, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Border Guards, and the Ministry of Interior, IOM has been engaged in CBMMP activities in order to help develop operational capacity for managing migration processes and flows. The programme focuses on development of policy, legislation and strengthening the capacity of administrative structures to ensure effective implementation. This ongoing project has a budget of USD 260,000 required for 2002.

#### **Return and reintegration assistance for stranded Armenian migrants**

IOM plans to facilitate the voluntary return of 500 stranded Armenian nationals to Armenia. Return assistance includes international and local transportation, as well as a small reintegration grant for the returnees. The total funding required for 2002 is USD 245,000.

#### **Funding requirements for Turkmenistan**

**USD 505,000**

## EUROPE

### 1.1. SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

#### Regional projects

- Regional Migration Management Assessment and Improvement (REMMASI)
- Assisted voluntary returns of irregular migrants stranded in the Balkans
- HIV/AIDS national capacity building in South Eastern Europe

#### Albania

- Multiservice migratory assistance to the Albanian population and institutions
- Inter-Agency Referral System (IARS) project for return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking
- Reintegration assistance to Albanian victims of trafficking through the capacity-building of a national reintegration support network
- Prevention of trafficking in women through awareness raising and institutional capacity-building
- Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)
- Information campaign to raise awareness on irregular migration to the EU
- Municipal Infrastructure Support Project (MISP)

#### Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Cross-border returns
- TOKTEN in BiH (Transfer of knowledge through Bosnian expatriate professionals)
- Women's Entrepreneurial Project
- Return of judges and prosecutors to BiH
- Return and reintegration of minority police officers
- Migration research and training project
- Shelter and returns for trafficked migrants
- Trafficking awareness campaigns
- Counter-trafficking reintegration programme
- Reproductive health services for trafficked women
- TB survey in Brcko
- Mobile youth: street children in Sarajevo

#### Croatia

- Legal advisory services project
- Border management improvement project
- Inter-Agency Referral System for victims of trafficking in Croatia
- Cross-Community Information Programme (CCIP)

#### Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (excluding Kosovo)

- Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)
- Return and reintegration assistance for trafficked victims
- Information campaign to raise awareness on the risks of irregular migration, including trafficking to the EU
- Local integration for refugees from BiH and Croatia

- Survey on the immunization-health status of the Kosovo IDPs
- Psychosocial and trauma response
- Information communication and referral services to the IDPs from Kosovo
- Direct assistance to IDPs
- Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)
- Return and reintegration assistance for trafficked victims
- Information campaign to raise awareness on the risks of irregular migration and trafficking to the EU
- Integrated community development projects
- Micro-enterprise development
- Job placement of highly-qualified and skilled nationals
- Reconstruction and rehabilitation of the labour market
- Employment database

#### Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo)

- Assistance to people displaced by the conflict in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) in Kosovo
- Confidence building and reconciliation towards return and reintegration of displaced citizens of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- Enhanced self-reliance for women-headed households in the Prizren region
- Psychosocial and trauma response programme
- HIV/AIDS prevention
- IOM-UNMIK training and labour reinsertion programme for former and current employees of the Trepca Mining and Processing Complex
- Reintegration of returning Kosovar detainees from Serbia
- Post-conflict rehabilitation of the labour market
- Sustainable reinsertion of Kosovars in minority areas into income-generating activities through micro-grants/credits
- Population and housing cartography/census 2003
- Civil society development through capacity building of local NGOs

#### The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

- Assistance to the displaced population in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)
- Reducing irregular migration into and through FYROM
- Counter-trafficking activities in the Balkans and neighbouring countries
- Direct support of the transit centre for victims of trafficking and stranded migrants in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

## 1.2. EASTERN EUROPE

### Regional projects

- Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference (FGC)
- Technical Cooperation Centre (TCC)

#### Belarus

- Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)
- Combating trafficking in women: Belarus

#### Republic of Moldova

- Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)
- Combating trafficking in women: Republic of Moldova

#### Russian Federation

- Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)
- Information system enhancement
- Research on trafficking in women from the Russian Federation (Phase I)
- Information campaign to prevent trafficking in women (Phase II)
- Return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking from the Russian Federation (Phase III)
- Information campaigns for combating irregular migration from the Russian Federation to countries of the EU
- Moscow Migration Research Programme (MMRP)
- Direct assistance to migrant enterprises
- Health-care services for migrants in Astrakhan

#### Turkey

- Assisted voluntary return of stranded and irregular migrants and rejected asylum seekers
- Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)

#### Ukraine

- Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)
- Combating trafficking in women

## 1.3. SOUTH CAUCASUS

### Regional projects

#### Armenia

- Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)
- Information campaign for the prevention of irregular migration and trafficking
- Reintegration of irregular migrants, rejected asylum seekers and trafficked victims
- NGO Migration Sector Development Programme (NGO MSDP)

#### Azerbaijan

- Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)
- Counter-trafficking information campaign in Azerbaijan
- Information dissemination for the prevention of irregular migration from Azerbaijan
- Reintegration assistance for rejected asylum seekers and irregular migrants returning to Azerbaijan
- NGO Migration Sector Development Programme (NGO MSDP)
- Micro-enterprise development among women in Nakhichevan
- Chaheriz renovation project in Nakhichevan

#### Georgia

- Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)
- Information campaign in Georgia to raise awareness on irregular migration and trafficking of migrants to the EU
- Reintegration assistance for irregular migrants and rejected asylum seekers in Georgia
- NGO Migration Sector Development Programme (NGO MSDP)

## 1.4. CENTRAL EUROPE

### Bulgaria

- Educational campaign for prevention of trafficking in human beings from Bulgaria
- Educational campaign for the prevention of trafficking in human beings among children with high-risk behaviour
- Return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking
- Establishment of a national NGO support network for reintegration of victims of trafficking
- Information campaign in Bulgaria to raise awareness of irregular migration to EU
- Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants and unsuccessful asylum seekers

### Hungary

- Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)
- Information campaign to raise awareness of irregular migration and trafficking of migrants to the EU
- Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants and unsuccessful asylum seekers
- Prevention of trafficking in women through awareness raising and institutional capacity building

## 1.5. NORDIC AND BALTIC COUNTRIES

### Regional projects in the Baltic countries

- Prevention of trafficking in women in the Baltic States
- Empowerment through vocational training for victims of trafficking in the Baltic States
- Labour migration in the Baltic States within the framework of EU accession
- Assistance in establishing foreigners' registers in the Baltic States
- Empowerment: training and staff exchange programme for the capacity building of refugee community organizations

### Regional project in the Nordic States

- IOM pilot project: Migration of qualified Somalis for the development of Somalia

### Estonia

- Integration of non-Estonians through vocational training for the young and unemployed in Ida-Virumaa County

### Latvia

- Assistance to returning Latvians and recent immigrants

### Lithuania

- Cross-border cooperation at the Lithuanian-Belarusian border
- Integration through training and employment/self-employment: immigrant community of Visaginas
- Information programme for Latvia and Lithuania to prevent irregular migration

## 1.6. EUROPEAN UNION

### Regional projects

- Pilot project: feasibility study for the setting up of common guidelines and procedures for the return and reintegration of unaccompanied minors from third countries in EU member States.
- Improving access to health care for migrants in the EU
- Training and exchange project for the prevention of illegal migration and trafficking from third countries through the Balkan region into the EU member States
- Reinforcement of the cooperation between EU member States and Central and Eastern European candidate countries in the field of return and reintegration of asylum seekers
- Awareness raising and information strategy for people in need of international protection



## 1.1. SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

### Migration issues

South Eastern Europe (SEE) continues to be relevant on the international political agenda, especially that of the European Union (EU). Stabilization and cross-border cooperation processes on migration issues are ongoing in every country of the region, although at different stages, with a view towards harmonization with the European Union.

There is substantial outgoing irregular migration towards the EU and high levels of migratory pressure from the East to transit the region. Border systems, systems for managing the caseload of irregular transit migrants in the SEE countries, and the level of training of concerned staff are inadequate, as are the underpinning policy and legal frameworks. This necessitates the development and harmonization of policies and capabilities at the national and regional levels. IOM has developed an integrated approach to the migration challenge through the introduction of mitigating programmes such as Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR), and through technical assistance projects aimed at helping governments manage migration. These actions are undertaken to enhance horizontal assistance efforts among the SEE and Central European countries, in collaboration with the European Union, through the IOM Regional Migration Management Assessment and Improvement (REMMASI) Programme.

The improvement of security conditions of returnees and political changes in the region are leading to increased returns of refugees and displaced persons to their pre-war homes. Exchange of realistic and accurate information is considered crucial to help returnees make informed decisions on either return or local integration.

Across the region, trafficking in women and children is an issue of great concern. The Counter-Trafficking Task Force, within the framework of the Stability Pact, works closely with IOM and OSCE. The signing of the Palermo Protocol has prompted several countries of the region to adapt internal legislation dealing with migrant smuggling and trafficking to comply with international obligations, but this process is still a fledgling one.

An important contribution towards fostering peace, democracy and prosperity in the region is the EU Stabilization and Association Process. These agreements set the stage for formal progress toward EU-consistent goals in migration management, and provide meaningful motivation for the improvement of key practices.

Additionally, the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe (SPSEE), largely through its Asylum and Migration

Working Group, intends to help coordinate and monitor progress towards improved migration management practices. Additional guidance, particularly for Albania but also affecting nearby neighbouring countries, comes from the High Level Working Group (HLWG). Important actions are anticipated through the EC's "Preparatory Actions regarding Cooperation with Third Countries in the Area of Migration" programme, which will operationalize the HLWG's plan of action.

### IOM objectives

- to foster regional dialogue and the development of a coherent and integrated strategy on migration management among the governments of the region, and between these governments and the EU, and to facilitate the translation of the regional approach into country strategies;
- to contribute to the development of complementary regional policies, laws and practices on migration and asylum in line with European standards, including practices pertaining to the reduction of irregular migration, improved border management and the expansion of legal migration options;
- to encourage dialogue and joint action between the SEE countries and the countries of origin of major transit populations in order to reduce irregular migration throughout the region;
- to counter the trafficking in women and children.

### Plan of action for 2002

- assist and enable bilateral and multilateral initiatives relevant to the objectives, such as the EC CARDS programme, the EC "Preparatory Actions (HLWG)" programme, and actions initiated through the SPSEE and the Budapest Process;
- assist and enable national actions on migration, building the capacity of the governments to take increasingly strong and sophisticated roles in migration management;
- encourage and enable horizontal actions among and between the advanced EU candidate countries and the SEE countries.

## Regional projects

### Regional Migration Management Assessment and Improvement (REMMASI)

REMMASI is a regional technical assistance and capacity-building programme intended to strengthen cooperation, security and stability in South Eastern Europe (SEE) through improved migration management practices. SEE governments will be engaged in reviewing and directly improving at the national, regional and multi-regional levels core policy and legislative and operational areas of migration management. Specific areas are: control and management of irregular migration into and through the region; establishment of migration mechanisms; development and operationalization of key areas of bilateral and multilateral cooperation within and beyond the SEE region for improved migration management; and documentation and analysis of key migration phenomena. The programme will be implemented as specific country projects with shared transnational and regional elements forming a regional capacity-building initiative. Specific funding requests for projects operating within this framework are mentioned in this document under each participating country.

## Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in the Balkans

Based on a number of onsite assessments and in close consultation with many of the governments affected by irregular migration flows transiting through the region, IOM has developed a three-pronged programme of complementing assisted returns, capacity-building and technical cooperation actions to discourage these flows and improve the capacity of governments to manage them. Assisted voluntary return options have been put in place in conjunction with the Governments of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to assist a projected caseload of 2,000 migrants who are stranded in the region on their way to intended destinations in Western Europe, are not legitimate refugee protection cases and have no recourse to return to their countries of origin. Country-level project components will include assistance through counselling, pre-departure arrangements such as documentation and medical screening, transportation and other referral and shelter services as appropriate. Budgetary requirements to carry these projects forward in 2002 amount to USD 2,740,000.

## HIV/AIDS national capacity building in South Eastern Europe

Although countries of the region are characterized by low HIV/AIDS prevalence, current trends such as low public awareness, changing values, reduced social cohesion, increased mobility, tourism, intravenous drug use and a developing sex industry are ingredients for a potentially explosive situation/epidemic. Migratory flows have been identified as having a significant impact on the spread of HIV/AIDS, as migrants are often at a disadvantage in benefiting from prevention campaigns and gaining access to treatment.

Through this regional prevention programme, IOM will add to the capacity of national agencies/services to develop a comprehensive national action plan for combating HIV/AIDS infection, with special focus on mobile populations. The programme will provide regional and national training for professionals and NGO activists, and will support the implementation of a number of pilot activities. Programme activities will include: capacity building in carrying out qualitative research; training of trainers on HIV/AIDS in relation to migration; developing and distributing information materials; training on HIV pre- and post-test counselling; awareness-raising on HIV/AIDS and trafficking; and HIV/AIDS education for youth. The programme envisages analysis of national legislation, providing technical advice on required changes, as well as advocacy for migrants and mobile populations as groups requiring special attention. Total budgetary requirements for this two-year regional programme is USD 1,605,589, of which USD 764,375 is needed for 2002.

### Albania

#### Migration issues

Following the results of the June 2001 political elections, Albania has emerged from a long period of instability with a promising outlook for durable socio-economic recovery. The stabilization of the security situation and higher rates of socio-economic development will substantially reduce the possibility of major, crisis-induced migratory out-flows as witnessed over the last decade.

Political stability is likely to have a positive impact on the Government's ability to put in place a comprehensive policy of asylum and migration, including the establishment of appropriate governmental bodies.

Although steady outgoing migration may continue in future, its patterns are expected to become more complex and show an increase of seasonal as well as return migration and a higher rate of family reunions. Ongoing negotiations for the signing of a Stabilization and Security Agreement with the EU will have a positive influence on the overall enhancement of border management strategies by further formalizing standards and encouraging EU support for improvement processes. Further cooperation is needed along the borders with The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) and Montenegro and further capacity built to properly address illegal migration and the welfare of trafficking victims. IOM has provided workshops for border management improvement, resources concerning EU standards in migration management, and sponsorship of Albanian officials on a joint field visit to view cross-border cooperation in action in a working group which included officials from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY).

The lack of government programmes and services to address the needs of Albanian out-migrants remains an issue of concern. It is also a priority to help communities and institutions develop skills and resources necessary to deal with the impact of migration.

#### IOM objectives

- to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Albania to manage migration in line with the EU and other relevant international measures and standards;
- to deliver direct assistance to Albanian out-migrants and families and return assistance to irregular migrants in Albania;
- to enhance the capacity of institutions dealing with irregular transit migration and trafficking.

#### Plan of action for 2002

- implement programmes to build capacity in migration management, especially border management, as outlined with the Albanian Government and in cooperation with UNHCR and OSCE;
- assist migrants in and from Albania through the provision of adequate reception standards for unsuccessful asylum seekers and economic migrants;
- implement voluntary returns for irregular migrants stranded in Albania;
- develop and implement strategies to counter trafficking, to create an effective reintegration support network for Albanian victims of trafficking and to implement awareness-raising campaigns on irregular migration;
- assist the Albanian Government to meet EU standards regarding migration and asylum.

#### Project activities

##### Multiservice migratory assistance to the Albanian population and institutions

The project aims to develop support services for migrants and their families. The project envisages the creation and strengthening of support networks within Albanian communities, support to local governments in strategic districts with "high migratory potential", provision of direct services to migrants and their fami-



lies and improvement of access to the existing services. The project will establish a partnership between home and destination communities and foster long-term Albanian capability to provide migration services to its migrant population. USD 579,700 will be required in 2002.

#### **Inter-Agency Referral System (IARS) project for return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking**

This project is a component of the regional programme for the return and reintegration of victims of trafficking in the Balkans. In 2002, IARS will focus on refining shelter, return and reintegration assistance activities for third-country nationals, with a separate project (see below) that will address the complexities involved in the return and reintegration of Albanian victims of trafficking. Through this approach, IOM, together with its partner the International Catholic Migration Committee (ICMC), will aim to further expand third-country national referral networks, including the enhancement of the quality of services provided and through research and data collection sharpen the international community's focus on the realities surrounding the trafficking in women through Albania. USD 623,252 will be required in 2002.

#### **Reintegration assistance to Albanian victims of trafficking through the capacity-building of a national reintegration support network**

The two-year project aims to establish an effective reintegration support network catering to the needs of Albanian victims. Furthermore, the project aims to develop a systematic international referral mechanism. The project will be conducted in two phases: the first phase will be devoted to the development of the referral and reintegration support network; the second phase will focus on operationalizing the established mechanisms, with the successful return and reintegration of at least 100 Albanian trafficking victims during the two-year duration of the project. In 2002, for its second year of implementation, some USD 491,347 will be required.

#### **Prevention of trafficking in women through awareness raising and institutional capacity-building**

The project addresses two interrelated issues: (1) prevention through information dissemination; and (2) institutional capacity building of the Albanian law enforcement and judicial authorities to prosecute crimes of trafficking. The project will carry out an information campaign to positively influence the target group's perception of migration realities through warning about the risks and consequences of irregular migration, especially trafficking. Furthermore, the project will develop specific Albanian training programmes as part of the training curriculum for all State agencies combating the problem. In addition, the project will initiate and encourage police to cooperate with other agencies as part of a capacity-building programme between State agencies and operational NGOs. Budget requirements for 2002 are USD 382,443.

#### **Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)**

This technical cooperation/capacity-building project is a joint undertaking of the IOM Office in Albania and the Ministry for Public Order (MPO).

In partnership with the Ministry, IOM has provided

technical assistance to develop a unified system and operational capacity to manage migration. The programme focuses on the development of policy, legislation and strengthening the capacity of administrative structures, including border control structures, to ensure effective migration management consistent with EU standards. The first steps of this activity in 2002 will be a detailed strategic study on border conditions and border police training requirements. This will be followed by a pilot project of capacity building and technical improvements along the border between Albania and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), at sites already identified by the respective governments. This project takes place within the REMMASI regional framework for capacity building in migration management, and will benefit from complementary actions taken in neighbouring countries under the same programme framework. USD 500,000 will be required for 2002.

#### **Information campaign to raise awareness on irregular migration to the EU**

In 2002, IOM will implement an information campaign through mass and informal media outlets to raise public awareness of the risks of irregular migration. Information on EU legal migration requirements will be disseminated to potential migrants in the country in order to influence their perception of migration realities. The project will establish cooperation mechanisms among local authorities, international organizations and NGOs. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 385,000.

#### **Municipal Infrastructure Support Project (MISP)**

This project addresses the urgent need to rehabilitate the physical and social infrastructure in the municipalities which hosted Kosovar refugees. MISP provides for the identified needs an initial 20 to 30 renovation projects. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 500,000.

### **Funding requirements for Albania**

**USD 3,461,742**

### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

#### **Migration issues**

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is at a critical juncture in its post-war period. Although many political and social divisions remain, the success of the peace process is witnessed daily in a dramatic rise in minority returns. This is also shown in the resolution of property claims and the reconstruction of critical infrastructure. In 2002, as many as 100,000 minority BiH citizens may return home, and yet BiH also has the highest outmigration rates in Europe.

Migration issues are critical to BiH's long-term political security. At the crossroads of major European migration streams, three major patterns are seen in BiH.

First, many refugees and displaced persons are returning home; since 1996, IOM has returned over 200,000. However, success in sustaining those returns depends largely on developing sufficient economic growth to ensure livelihoods, particularly for rural

minority farmers, and political stability at the local level, which is not yet assured. Minority judges, prosecutors and police are urgently needed in this regard.

Second, in 2000, some 50,000 irregular migrants transited through BiH in order to enter Western Europe. Many were harassed by smugglers, thrown back across the border from Croatia, and/or stranded along the way. Given the hardships, an estimated 14 per cent (some 7,000 persons) might wish to return home. Although BiH's new State Border Service now controls 65 per cent of its borders, profits generated from trafficking and smuggling have encouraged the growth of organized crime. The situation is further exacerbated by the lack of uniform migration by-laws and a very weak judicial system. To date, there have only been a few successful prosecutions and, in most cases, the defendants were sentenced to less than two years' imprisonment.

Third, BiH faces a major challenge in stemming out-migration (with a net rate of 33.42 per thousand). Many young people are leaving BiH and the ratio of productive age population to the general population has declined. Demographically, the country faces the burden of caring for a growing number of elderly citizens. At the same time, BiH must address the needs and concerns of its youth who are discouraged by high rates of unemployment (the official rate is 40 per cent) and pessimistic about the country's political future.

### **IOM objective**

- to contribute to the Government's broader goal of ensuring the sustainability of the peace process, by facilitating orderly migration, ensuring the sustainability of returns and developing national capacity to address migration and development issues.

### **Plan of action for 2002**

- implement projects for cross-border returns, visa and consular services, family reunification and resettlement programmes, as well as assisted voluntary returns of stranded migrants and trafficked women, to facilitate orderly migration;
- provide medical and related services, social and economic projects and counter-trafficking reintegration assistance to ensure the sustainability of migrant returns;
- facilitate the return and reintegration of qualified Bosnians, including members of the judiciary, prosecutors and minority police officers;
- undertake research studies and assessments, legal and technical assistance on migration by-laws, training on shelter management and return modalities, and programmes to raise awareness of the perils of irregular migration, to strengthen national capacity to address migration and development issues, especially irregular migration and trafficking.

### **Project activities**

#### **Cross-border returns**

IOM offers a comprehensive assistance programme to foster sustainable returns on both sides of the BiH/Croatian border. The programme includes guidance and counselling on return options, assessment visits to municipalities of return, transport for individuals, household goods and agricultural machinery, humanitarian aid packages on arrival, border and customs processing, and organized referral services. IOM follows up to ensure that beneficiaries can access all

available reconstruction assistance, legal services, income-generating and credit opportunities provided by NGOs and the Government. In addition, IOM will develop a small grants' programme for micro-enterprises and self-help housing reconstruction for those returnees not covered under existing services. The total funding requirement for 2002 is USD 2,500,000.

#### **TOKTEN in BiH (Transfer of knowledge through Bosnian expatriate professionals)**

In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the BiH Government, IOM will recruit 150 Bosnian professionals from abroad to provide their expertise in key economic sectors for six months. IOM will arrange transport and appropriate placements with local ventures and development projects. These consultancies will be designed to assist in generating new markets, sources of capital, and trade relationships through ties to Bosnian diaspora communities. The project will also create a "virtual TOKTEN" database to provide expertise and information, and encourage foreign investments in local ventures and development projects. Special attention will be given to enhancing micro- and small enterprises developed under IOM's earlier "Return of Qualified Nationals" (RQN) project and to providing technical inputs to the Women's Entrepreneurial Project. The funding required for this project is USD 1,000,000.

#### **Women's Entrepreneurial Project**

This project will sustain women head-of-household returnees by locating long-term sources of employment and helping them to develop small-scale enterprises. IOM will provide targeted training, technical assistance and equipment to women producers and entrepreneurs, as well as targeted assistance to proven successful RQN entrepreneurs who are able to expand their ventures and, thereby, eventually generate new employment opportunities. The funding required for this project for 2002 is USD 500,000.

#### **Return of judges and prosecutors to BiH**

Implementation of laws on judicial and prosecutorial service require multi-ethnic judicial panels. The return of experienced and highly-qualified pre-war judges and prosecutors from different ethnic groups is critical to the establishment of these panels. Under this project, returning Bosnian judges and prosecutors will receive housing allowances, financial support for technical equipment and material for their courts, as well as training at the Judicial Training Centre. IOM is working directly with the Government of BiH and the Office of the High Representative (OHR) to implement these activities, for which funding support has been received to assist the reinsertion needs of 30 of the targeted 50 returnees. USD 150,000 is required for 2002.

#### **Return and reintegration of minority police officers**

The project will return and integrate minority police officers in their pre-war communities and thus improve security for large-scale minority returns. IOM will place the officers within the communities, assess their progress and achievements in the local police forces, provide housing allowances and/or self-help reconstruction grants and equipment for the local police forces. These activities are specifically designed for the most qualified police cadets and officers returning to serve in their pre-war communities. The funding required for this programme is USD 800,000.

### Migration research and training project

Through this project, IOM BiH will provide legal and technical migration assistance and training to key government ministries, the State Border Service and police departments. IOM's primary focus will be on the operational requirements to counter irregular migration and trafficking. Under this initiative, IOM will also continue its legal review of the proposed "Asylum and Immigration By-laws" and research updates and assessments (surveys and interviews) on trafficking and irregular migration. This project will take place within the REMMASI regional framework for capacity building in migration management and will benefit from complementary actions taken in neighbouring countries under the same programme framework. The funding required for this project for 2002 is USD 200,000.

### Shelter and returns for trafficked migrants

The current estimated annual caseload, given current trafficking levels and police capacity to address this issue in BiH, is 600 migrants, originating primarily from Romania, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The International Police Task Force (IPTF) and the local police refer the potential trafficked victims to a network of safe houses, which IOM organizes with civic society representatives throughout the country. Psychosocial and needs counselling are provided and arrangements made for their return home including identification, travel documents and transit assistance. The funding required for this project is USD 1,000,000.

### Trafficking awareness campaigns

The current counter-trafficking project will be expanded to include prevention and awareness campaigns. Different forms of media will be used to raise public awareness of the dangers of trafficking. The funding required for 2002 is USD 400,000.

### Counter-trafficking reintegration programme

Reintegration services will be offered to women returning to their country of origin, including training, employment assistance, additional counselling services and access to support and victim groups upon their return. Other areas to be developed include a programme to support and protect women if they choose to testify against their traffickers. Assistance concerning third country resettlement will be considered if to return home is unsafe. The funding required for 2002 is USD 400,000.

### Reproductive health services for trafficked women

Building on existing essential health services for victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation, IOM will work with UNFPA to enhance the provision of reproductive health services. This initiative will include education/seminars for managers and physicians caring for trafficked victims on counselling skills addressing reproductive health issues such as HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases and birth control. The project will also address the development of information and education resources for trafficked victims and sex workers addressing reproductive health issues and safe sex practices. The funding required for this project for 2002 is USD 350,000.

### TB survey in Brcko

The purpose of this pilot project is to assess the epidemiological state of tuberculosis (TB) among high-risk groups in the Brcko district, establish a sentinel unit to monitor TB incidence and build capacities onto existing pulmonary services. This project requires USD 350,000 for 2002.

### Mobile youth: street children in Sarajevo

Jointly with UNESCO, IOM will provide health and educational services to migrant street children in Sarajevo (most of whom are Roma). IOM and UNESCO will recruit and train local teachers and health care workers to develop appropriate services for these children and to develop referral mechanisms to mainstream clinics and schools. Hot nutritional snacks will be provided and educational and information campaigns will be presented using a puppet theatre and other artistic activities. The funding required for this project is USD 350,000.

## Funding requirements for Bosnia and Herzegovina

USD 8,000,000

### Croatia

#### Migration issues

Despite recent political changes in Croatia, the economy and particularly the labour market are still relatively weak. Irregular migration transiting through the country is increasing dramatically, whilst insufficient legislative, policy and technical capacities to address migration issues make it difficult for the Government of Croatia to meet the challenge of countering smuggling and trafficking in human beings, facilitate refugee return and address other migration management issues. Croatia's geographic position and socio-economic difficulties linked to its post-conflict status, as well as the rise in organized crime, render the country vulnerable to the risk of trafficking. IOM has been advocating for increased government attention and public awareness and for the implementation of counter-trafficking activities. The Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare are taking the lead with IOM in coordinating and developing the National Action Plan on Counter-Trafficking in Croatia. IOM has also been asked to assist the Government in improving its border management capacities.

IOM Zagreb works closely with the Government of Croatia to develop a number of migration-related initiatives under the Stability Pact Working Tables I and III for South Eastern Europe.

The Ministry of Interior has also requested IOM to support and participate in the drafting of a new Law on Foreigners reflecting the current state of migration. IOM will also work to strengthen government capacity to carry out an assisted voluntary return project in a sustainable manner.

#### IOM objective

- to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Croatia to manage migration and its outcomes, including the design and implementation of durable solutions for refugee return and reintegration.

## Plan of action for 2002

- implement a pilot border control project along the border with BiH, and provide adequate training and equipment to border police;
- support and act as a resource to the Government in drafting the new Law on Foreigners;
- carry out an information campaign to raise awareness on the risks of trafficking in women, in support of the Croatian Government's efforts to address the issue of trafficking in the country;
- organize the return of 600 irregular migrants to their countries of origin;
- facilitate cross-border return and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons to their pre-war homes and support community-building initiatives in war-affected areas through enhanced information exchange;
- develop and implement an HIV/AIDS project for mobile populations in coordination with partners of the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS.

## Project activities

### Legal advisory services project

The Government of Croatia has requested the assistance of IOM in drafting a new Law on Foreigners relating to the entry, movement, stay and employment of foreigners in the country. This project will provide a range of technical cooperation services which include: producing an advisory report on best EU and international migration management principles and practices; organizing a study tour to Canada - a country widely recognized as having developed one of the most advanced migration systems; acting as migration legislation resource to the drafting committee; and providing expert advice by contracting a migration law consultant. This project takes place within the REMMASI regional framework for capacity building and migration management and will benefit from complementary actions taken in neighbouring countries under the same programme framework. This eight-month project (including the study tour) will cost approximately USD 92,000.

### Border management improvement project

In partnership with the Croatian Ministry of Interior and the State Border Service of Bosnia and Herzegovina, IOM will implement a pilot project on the Croatia/BiH common border aimed at assisting border authorities on both sides of the border to better manage irregular migration flows through the country/region. This project takes place within the REMMASI regional framework for capacity building and migration management and will benefit from complementary actions taken in neighbouring countries under the same programme framework. This two-year project will cost USD 600,000, of which an estimated USD 300,000 will be required in 2002.

### Inter-Agency Referral System for victims of trafficking in Croatia

As a follow-up to the national action plan on counter-trafficking, IOM will: (1) seek to further raise public awareness on trafficking through an information campaign; (2) implement a project based on an Inter-Agency Referral System which will assist, protect and return victims of trafficking; and (3) maintain a detailed data base. The total funding for this two-year project is USD 500,000, of which some USD 300,000 are required for 2002.

## Cross-Community Information Programme (CCIP)

The CCIP will assist potential and actual returnees living in war-affected areas of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) to make informed decisions on their prospective returns. The project will also facilitate their socio-economic reintegration upon return. The programme will establish eight information centres called Cross-Community Information Centres (CCICs) and will rely extensively on the targeted youth and application of information technology.

These centres, equipped with computers connected to the World Wide Web (through a web portal called ReturNet), will allow potential and actual returnees to send messages, and request and receive credible information from trusted family members, neighbours and/or communities through a confidential Question and Answer system.

For those in remote areas unable to benefit from these centres, mobile outreach assistance will be offered in partnership with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. In addition, computer literacy workshops will be offered to relevant schools, municipal workers, and small and medium enterprises (SME) start-ups. The total budget requirement for two years is USD 1,988,937, of which USD 1,067,019 is needed for 2002.

### Funding requirements for Croatia

USD 1,759,019

### Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (excluding Kosovo)

#### Serbia

### Migration issues

Within South Eastern Europe, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) context presents some peculiar elements determined by the effects of a decade of conflict, isolation and sanctions. The international isolation produced by the Milosevic regime and the strained relations with neighbouring countries have deeply influenced Serbian migration policies favouring illegal migration and limiting the return of the population displaced in Serbia after the conflicts in the Balkans.

In the wake of the political changes, the FRY is now moving towards socio-economic integration with the EU, renewing its structures and adopting policies coordinated with the neighbouring countries. Within this process of integration and in view of a future participation in the EU, the issue of migration management has become one of the priorities of the new authorities.

A key issue is the restructuring of the administrative, legislative and policy capacities to address migration problems. Moreover there is a concrete need to improve border and migration management along the borders with Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Romania, Bulgaria and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) through the development of operational and capacity-building measures. The Government is committed to strengthening its migration management capacities and working with IOM to achieve this.

### **IOM objective**

- to enhance the capacity of the Government to effectively manage migration, regulate irregular migration and address the challenges faced by refugees and displaced populations.

### **Plan of action for 2002**

- provide assistance to the relevant Federal authorities in updating policies and adapting laws to the new realities of the region;
- provide expert and technical support to build government capacity in the field of law enforcement and border control;
- address the growing issue of trafficking in the country, through an information campaign to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration and reintegration assistance for victims of trafficking;
- organize the return and reintegration of citizens who migrated irregularly to other countries and those who are voluntarily returning from abroad;
- support the local government in organizing the return and reintegration of irregular migrants to their countries of origin;
- facilitate the development of structures and mechanisms to assist the refugees and displaced people currently hosted in Serbia, including in the fields of health care and access to information technology.

### **Project activities**

#### **Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)**

In partnership with the Government and the relevant Federal Authorities, IOM has been engaged in capacity-building activities to help develop a unified system and the operational capacity to manage migration. The programme focuses on the development of policy, legislation and strengthening the capacity of administrative structures, including border control structures, to ensure effective migration management consistent with EU standards. The first steps of this activity in 2002 will be a detailed strategic study on border conditions and border police training requirements. This will be followed by a pilot project of capacity building and technical improvements along the border between FRY-Serbia and its neighbours, at sites identified by the respective governments. These actions will build on a preliminary assessment conducted by IOM and FRY (Federal and Republic) authorities of the borders with BiH, Bulgaria and Romania, and Belgrade Airport. This project takes place within the REMMASI regional framework for capacity building in migration management and will benefit from complementary actions taken in neighbouring countries under the same programme framework. USD 500,000 will be required in 2002.

#### **Return and reintegration assistance for trafficked victims**

Following the first year of implementation, in 2002 IOM will continue to provide assistance to victims of trafficking. The project provides counselling, shelters, transport arrangements and documentation as well as reintegration and counselling assistance upon arrival in the country of origin. The required funding for this project for 2002 is USD 350,000.

#### **Information campaign to raise awareness on the risks of irregular migration, including trafficking to the EU**

Assessment of trafficking trends shows an increase in trafficking in human beings into the EU through the Balkans and Serbia in particular. In many cases, the decision to migrate is based on misinformation on migration, asylum policies and unrealistic expectations regarding the migrant's future status in the new country. In 2002, IOM will implement an information campaign through media outlets on EU legal migration requirements in order to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration. The project will establish cooperation mechanisms among local authorities, international organizations and NGOs. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 400,000.

#### **Local integration for refugees from BiH and Croatia**

This project, organized in two different components, will assist those refugees from Bosnia Herzegovina (BiH) and Croatia, who have decided to seek socio-economic integration within Serbia. The first component of this programme will target the municipal sectors of primary health care, education and public services giving support to public institutions that assist the resident community. The project will also assist the refugees in their reintegration. The second component will provide support to local entrepreneurs, both refugees and local residents in the establishment and management of micro-enterprises. The provisional budget for 2002 is USD 1,500,000.

#### **Survey on the immunization-health status of the Kosovo IDPs**

The Kosovo crisis exacerbated the already deplorable health care system which, in addition to the general lack of equipment and medication, contributes to the spread of communicable diseases. In 2002, in coordination with WHO and UNICEF, IOM will implement a project to contribute to increasing the health care of the Kosovo residents displaced in Serbia. IOM will organize a medical survey including the analysis of the IDP vaccination status, TB and communicable disease incidence and presence of psychological and psychiatric disorders. Concurrently and according to the results of the survey, IOM will also organize an immunization and health-awareness campaign as well as direct support (in the form of equipment, medication and drugs) to medical structures used by the IDPs. The provisional budget for 2002 is USD 350,000.

#### **Psychosocial and trauma response**

In addition to the continuous psychological stress and war-related traumas experienced while in Kosovo, the IDPs are now facing new problems directly related to their displacement. In 2002, IOM will implement a programme to aid in the recovery process. Psychosocial counselling and vocational training will be provided to facilitate this process. In addition, selected IDPs will be given the opportunity to implement self-reliance activities through grants. Activities will mostly target women of both the IDP and the host community. The funding required for 2002 is USD 600,000.

#### **Information communication and referral services to the IDPs from Kosovo**

In 2002, IOM will support the IDPs from Kosovo in re-establishing links with their communities of origin as a basis for their return and reintegration. Activities

will evolve around the establishment of two community centres where people can access information technology tools, basic capacity-building programmes and attend conferences and workshops addressing issues linked with return and reintegration. The provisional budget for 2002 is USD 425,000.

### Direct assistance to IDPs

IOM will implement a project giving IDPs a good basis for their reintegration through opportunities to access support programmes similar to those that the Kosovo population is currently receiving. Assistance will be given in the form of specific training courses to upgrade the skills of the beneficiaries and through in-kind or financial grants to begin activities which will support them during their present conditions and which may be relocated to Kosovo after their return. The provisional budget for 2002 is USD 630,000.

## Montenegro

### Migration issues

Montenegro has started to renew its migration structures and policies in the context of federal competencies on borders and foreign policy.

After the end of the Milosevic regime the potential for constructive dialogue on the future of the Federation seems in place to move towards the harmonization of the migration system with EU policies. This new situation is creating the conditions for restructuring the migration policies, including the possible redistribution of the federal competencies on this subject.

Key migration issues in Montenegro are the restructuring of the administrative, legislative and policy capacities to address current migration problems, the improvement of border and migration management along the borders with BiH, Albania and the sea border with Italy as well as combating trafficking.

### IOM objective

- to enhance the capacity of the Government to effectively manage migration and manage and control irregular (transit) migration, especially to the EU.

### Plan of action for 2002

- provide assistance to the relevant authorities in updating their policies and adapting laws to the new realities of the region;
- provide expert and technical support in the field of law enforcement and border control;
- implement activities, including an information campaign, to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration, to assist the local government address the growing issue of trafficking;
- organize the return and reintegration of irregular migrants from Montenegro;
- assist the return and reintegration of irregular migrants from third countries.

### Project activities

#### Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)

In partnership with the relevant authorities, IOM has been engaged in capacity-building activities to help develop a unified system and the operational capacity to manage migration. The proposed project focuses on

the development of policy, legislation and strengthening the capacity of administrative structures, including border control structures, to ensure effective migration management consistent with EU standards. The first steps of this activity in 2002 will be a detailed strategic study on border conditions and border police training requirements, followed by a pilot project of capacity building and technical improvements along the border between FRY-Montenegro and either Albania or BiH, at sites identified by the respective Governments. This project takes place within the REM-MASI regional framework for capacity building in migration management and will benefit from complementary actions taken in neighbouring countries under the same programme framework. USD 500,000 will be required in 2002.

#### Return and reintegration assistance for trafficked victims

Following the first year of implementation, in 2002 IOM will continue to provide assistance to victims of trafficking. The project provides counselling, shelters, transport arrangements and documentation as well as reintegration and counselling assistance upon arrival in the country of origin. The funding required for this project for 2002 is USD 400,000.

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

Assessments of trafficking trends show an increase in trafficking in human beings into the EU through the Balkans and Montenegro in particular. In many cases, the decision to migrate is based on misinformation on migration and asylum policies and unrealistic expectations regarding the migrants' future status in the new country. In 2002, IOM will implement an information campaign through media outlets on EU legal migration requirements to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration. The funding required for 2002 is USD 270,000.

#### Integrated community development projects

Weak social infrastructures and a declining public sector are conducive to outward migration from northern Montenegro. In 2002, IOM will work with public institutions to upgrade local conditions, reduce the outflow of the citizens and create conditions for sustainable return. The support will be focused on primary health care, education and public services and will include rehabilitation of existing structures, provision of equipment, training and capacity-building modules. Funding required for 2002 is USD 940,000.

#### Micro-enterprise development

The municipalities in the north (Sandzak region) are characterized by weak structures. IOM will introduce a project to provide financial grants and technical assistance to local entrepreneurs, both returnees and the resident population, to stabilize local conditions in order to pre-empt outward migration and attract the return of migrants from abroad. IOM will monitor the activities in close cooperation with the local authorities. The funding required for 2002 is USD 385,000.

#### Job placement of highly-qualified and skilled nationals

The northern part of Montenegro has been identified as a source of migration to the EU. Prolonged political tensions, economic hardship and lack of job opportunities are among the main reasons for this outflow of

irregular migrants. This IOM project addresses the immediate needs of this region to foster economic revitalization, generate economic growth and employment opportunities. The implementation of the project will support the job placement of 150 beneficiaries in the public and private sector through the provision of technical and financial support, job placement mechanisms and individual assistance such as salary subsidy, professional equipment and housing allowances. The funding required for 2002 is USD 910,000.

### Reconstruction and rehabilitation of the labour market

The region in the north of Montenegro has a fragile public infrastructure and severely weakened economic and employment capacities. While the inflow of international aid and development activities provides alternative business and employment opportunities, the majority of the population (including returnees from abroad) lacks the necessary resources for the private sector initiatives. This IOM project will support the rehabilitation of the labour market in Montenegro through the establishment of related information and referral services, databases and facilitated micro-financing to establish new businesses. IOM will set up Employment Assistance Centres (EACs) in each targeted municipality to provide information, counselling and referral services, both to the returnees and to the unemployed local populations. The funding required for 2002 is USD 370,000.

### Employment database

The municipalities in the north of Montenegro face many development challenges. The economic forecast is unlikely to improve in the near future as new international investment and economic support are mainly directed at the coastal and generally more developed areas. IOM will offer technical assistance to the Montenegro authorities by setting up a database for employment purposes. The establishment of this database and the mechanisms of updating and accessing the relevant information will facilitate labour reinsertion into Montenegro's labour market and the optimization of the available resources. This project works in conjunction with the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the labour market in the Balkan region. The provisional budget for 2002 is USD 265,000.

### Funding requirements for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (excluding Kosovo)

**USD 8,795,000**

## Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo)

### Migration issues

The overall situation in Kosovo, two years after the initial conflict, has stabilized sufficiently to allow IOM's programme focus to shift toward development-oriented activities. However, continuing inter-ethnic violence and tensions between the minority and majority populations still impede returns and have increased minority emigration from the province. The remaining minority populations continue to live in a climate of fear, denied access to basic services, markets and economic opportunities.

Similarly the high rate of unemployment and the still dire lack of economic opportunities affect the Kosovo population. The search for better opportunities is a common theme. The initial euphoria at the end of the war has been replaced by an increasing awareness of the actual conditions in Kosovo. The overall situation of South Eastern Europe makes the region particularly vulnerable to migrant smuggling and the movement of undocumented migrants. As foreseen in the regional plans of the Stability Pact, there are a number of urgent measures to be taken in the region. Displacement and refugee issues need urgent attention, as well as investments in job creation, training, governance, democratization and rule of law for attaining an acceptable level of security and population stabilization.

The potential for further population movements into Kosovo on a larger scale arises also from the flood of people into the province seeking refuge from the fighting which has erupted in FYROM. To date, the vast majority of the refugees has been accommodated in host families. If there is a sudden, large influx of people into the province, arrangements will be necessary to move them to host families. Stand-by transport capacity will have to be made available to ensure immediate response to meet transport needs at the borders.

### IOM objectives

- to provide assistance to returnees and other migrants, in close cooperation with the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other agencies;
- to assist in the stabilization of migratory flows to and from Kosovo, through unbiased information dissemination;
- to build the capacity of local institutions and civil society and employment measures;
- to contribute to a comprehensive, long-term, regional conflict-resolution strategy in line with the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

### Plan of action for 2002

- promote labour force development, occupational reinsertion and alternative income-generating activities, especially for vulnerable groups, to enhance the absorption capacity of the Kosovo labour market;
- provide viable, coordinated responses to potential regional population displacements, especially from FYROM;
- address, in collaboration with UNMIK, the growing challenges of trafficking, including the implementation of an information campaign to raise awareness

- of the risks of irregular migration;
- develop and implement programmes to support the free flow of information on migration issues, both at official and informal levels;
- work towards the creation of a secure environment, the promotion of sustainable democratic systems and the promotion of economic and social well-being at regional level.

### **Project activities**

#### **Assistance to people displaced by the conflict in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) in Kosovo**

UNHCR has asked IOM to provide transport and medical assistance to people entering Kosovo as a result of the outbreak of violence in the northern part of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The number of displaced varies from 30,000 to 70,000 due to the fighting and fluctuating outflow and return movements. New outbreaks of violence in the Kumanovo, Skopje and Tetovo areas could cause further population displacements within The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and into Kosovo. The vast majority of those who arrived in Kosovo have found accommodation with host families; others are hosted in temporary shelters. Due to the current volatile situation, contingency planning is taking place for increased influxes expected in case the situation worsens. The funding required for 2002 is USD 530,000.

#### **Confidence building and reconciliation towards return and reintegration of displaced citizens of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

In response to migration management needs arising from the recent population displacement in/from the northern part of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in view of peace talks and in line with the Stabilization and Association Agreement signed recently between The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) and the EU, this project aims to prevent further conflict and displacement of people within FYROM and into Kosovo. It is designed to stabilize first the areas directly affected by the recent conflict through return, reintegration income-generation and basic needs assistance. This will contribute to population stabilization, greater inter-ethnic cooperation and the strengthening of local capacity. The estimated costs of this project for 2002 amount to USD 500,000.

#### **Enhanced self-reliance for women-headed households in the Prizren region**

In cooperation with three local NGOs, the continuation of this project seeks to facilitate the access of an additional 130 female-headed households in the Prizren region, including war widows and wives of war wounded, to skills' acquisition programmes which will enable them to set up sustainable income-generating enterprises or find other gainful employment. It is expected that the subsistence needs of an estimated 440 dependants will be met through this project. In achieving its objectives, the project will complement other ongoing IOM reintegration efforts in Kosovo, in line with IOM's policy of mainstreaming women empowerment into its programming. The funding required for 2002 amounts to USD 100,000.

#### **Psychosocial and trauma response programme**

Following its first year of implementation, which aimed at enhancing local capacity to respond to the Kosovar population's psychosocial problems and

needs, the continuation of the programme in 2002 will focus on further training. In addition, IOM will ensure that the psychosocial counsellors trained will be effectively and permanently integrated into the local mental health and social welfare structure. The funding required for 2002 is USD 350,000.

#### **HIV/AIDS prevention**

There is an urgent need to develop prevention and awareness-raising activities in Kosovo. The number of infections seems to have risen recently, despite relative stability for the past ten years. IOM will develop and implement a plan to support the UNAIDS Strategic Plan. Activities include the provision of training aimed at increasing the capacity for adequate counselling, raising awareness and knowledge on HIV/AIDS infection risks and prevention practices. The funding requirements for 2002 are USD 407,100.

#### **IOM-UNMIK training and labour reinsertion programme for former and current employees of the Trepca Mining and Processing Complex**

The industrial sector of Kosovo is limited. The only large industry which could potentially provide revenues and employment beyond the strictly current mercantile and subsistence economy is the mining sector. Unfortunately the Trepca Complex has been affected by war damage, many years of poor management, as well as a lack of maintenance. The large labour force, consisting of both main ethnic groups, will need simultaneous drastic retrenchment and retraining. The potential for further destabilization leading to further tension and uncontrolled movement of population is high. In this context IOM envisages a profiling of the work force, design of assistance and implementation. Based on the experience gained through the implementation of the "Reintegration of former combatants through the Information Counselling and Referral Service" (ICRS) programme model, IOM will assist UNMIK in the retraining and retrenchment of the workforce of the Trepca Mining and Processing Complex. A caseload of 5,000 persons will be assisted through the registration, socio-demographic and occupational profiling, information, counselling, and referral to vocational training, on-the-job training and micro-finance designed to support a productive reinsertion of the target group into income-generating activities. In addition, IOM will assist in the support and revitalization of communities affected by the structural change related to the restructuring of Trepca. Upon the request of UNMIK, IOM will also provide medical screening of the target group. The total budget for this 24-month programme is USD 15,000,000. For 2002, the funding required is USD 7,500,000.

#### **Reintegration of returning Kosovar detainees from Serbia**

This segment of the population has been at the bitter end of the conflict that has affected the province. They have missed all the opportunities and assistance provided to the rest of the population. As a result of the international pressure and the need for an amnesty, the prisoners were released; for the reasons outlined above, this group has high potential for destabilization and will need tailored support for their reintegration. Based on IOM experience with conflict-affected populations and its experience in the area, UNMIK has requested IOM to implement a project to support the reintegration of former prisoners into their communities of origin. To date, some 1,750 detainees (repre-



senting an estimated population of approximately 10,000 including dependants) have been released with special reintegration needs. The project will assist up to 1,200 former detainees in their reintegration process through profiling, counselling, psychosocial support activities, vocational training, self-employment promotion and medical referrals. To this end, IOM will use the structure already in place. As an integral part of the project, IOM will organize family visits to prisoners still incarcerated. The funding required for 2002 is USD 3,900,000.

#### Post-conflict rehabilitation of the labour market

This ongoing project is aimed at the rehabilitation of the Kosovo labour market and the related social and economic services, the IOM Kosovo Employment Assistance Centres (EACs). The latter will be renamed Employment Assistance Services (EAS) and focus its activities in 2002 on assistance to those vulnerable groups that so far have not benefited from EAC reintegration support, which includes information, counselling and referral assistance for job placement, and acquisition and upgrading of skills through vocational and self-employment related training. The funding required for 2002 is USD 600,000.

#### Sustainable reinsertion of Kosovars in minority areas into income-generating activities through micro-grants/credits

IOM plans to extend this ongoing project through 2002. The objective is to further strengthen the local economy in ethnic minority areas through the provision of micro-grants and credits, sustainably reinserting Kosovars into income-generating activities by (re-)establishing small businesses. This programme focused during 2001 on the economically deprived Serb municipalities of Leposavic, Zubin Potok, Zvecan and Northern Mitrovica, and will be extended to further minority populations resident in southern Kosovo, such as Romas, Ashkalis, Egyptians and Goranis. The project will synergize with other IOM projects, such as the EAC/EAS. The additional funding required for 2002 is USD 700,000.

#### Population and housing cartography/census 2003

In order to support the next census in the Kosovo province currently expected for 2003, IOM intends to produce census cartography, in close cooperation with the Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK). On the basis of the current administrative division of Kosovo (municipalities and settlements), each populated place will be divided into small Enumeration Areas (EAs) consisting of 100 households. These EAs will be the basic cadastre for the Kosovo Census. The funding required in 2002 is USD 250,000.

#### Civil society development through capacity building of local NGOs

This project aims to facilitate the development of a regional network of NGOs through related capacity building in Kosovo and beyond. Regional and international NGOs and other players active in the province will be engaged in training and advising potential and existing non-governmental entities in the fields of migrants' needs, human rights, vulnerable groups and other migration-related matters. The project aims to encourage self-reliance and leadership, while providing training and advice on legal matters, institutional relations, fundraising, accountability and marketing. IOM plans to facilitate the exchange of NGO activists

and experts in the region of the former Yugoslavia and beyond. The funding required in 2002 is USD 400,000.

#### Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)

This project aims to build the capacity of UNMIK and the subsequent provincial Government of Kosovo to effectively manage migration from, to and through the Kosovo province in a comprehensive and unified manner. During the projected two years of implementation, the project will focus on four areas of activity: (a) legislation and regulations; (b) training for border management; (c) operationalizing border points; and (d) systematized collection and sharing of migration information. The programme will include the formulation of migration policies and the mechanisms and processes for continual policy review, the development of legislative and administrative frameworks, and the establishment and implementation of related operational structures, including improved border management systems. The project takes place within the REMMASI regional framework for capacity-building in migration management. Close cooperation will be sought with the relevant authorities. The funding required in 2002 is USD 950,000.

#### Funding requirements for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo)

USD 16,187,100

#### The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

##### Migration issues

Transit irregular migration is a key issue for The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), as is the trafficking in women into and through the country. The Republic's borders with Albania, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (both Serbia and Kosovo) and Greece are the most active routes for irregular migration, with the Bulgarian border also significantly affected. Government figures for known or apprehended false border crossings numbered approximately 11,400 in 2000. While the irregular migration picture is serious, there is strong political will in the Government to address this issue in substantive ways. The push toward European harmonization and the desire within the Government to establish and define its place in the European and Balkan spheres beyond that of its role in the recent Kosovo crisis, has created an opportunity for substantive action in the area of migration management.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) is still ill prepared to prevent further inward movements of irregular migrants, including trafficked women, into the country, to prevent irregular departures and to service the caseload of irregular migrants in the country. A hosting centre to serve various irregular migrant groups is being operated. Both IOM and UNHCR have contributed to the establishment of this centre, which serves asylum cases, trafficked women and other irregular migrants.

Key border points are recognized as inadequate, providing only minimal deterrence to irregular movement into or from The former Yugoslav Republic of

Macedonia (FYROM). Both the technical systems and human resources base are inadequate to meet the challenge. The legislative and regulative base for migration management is similarly weak. Currently there are no reasonable regulatory and administrative mechanisms in place for ensuring an adequate flow of funds into national coffers for use in improving migration management, including processing the caseload of irregular migrants in the country in a manner consistent with international norms.

### **IOM objectives**

- to support the Government of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in its efforts to create a migration management system consistent with EU norms;
- to provide special support to counter-trafficking efforts.

### **Plan of action for 2002**

- assist capacity building in migration management through training of migration officials;
- develop and implement counter-trafficking activities in FYROM from the legislative, preventive and reintegration angles;
- provide direct support to the transit centre for victims of trafficking and stranded migrants in FYROM;
- strengthen the capacity of government and social services' institutions to provide reintegration and other assistance to trafficking victims;
- implement an information campaign to raise awareness of the pitfalls of irregular migration and trafficking.

### **Project activities**

#### **Assistance to the displaced population in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)**

As part of the UN Country Management Team, IOM will provide transportation, including medical assistance, to affected populations from assembly points to selected destinations within The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The funding required for 2002 is USD 299,650.

#### **Reducing irregular migration into and through FYROM**

This technical cooperation project is a joint undertaking of IOM and the Government of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Through the implementation of targeted measures to improve migration management, the project will significantly strengthen the ability of the Government of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to reduce the flow of irregular migrants into and through the country, manage the caseload of irregular migrants in the country, and address other related areas of migration management in a manner consistent with international norms.

Regional collaboration on migration management will be strengthened through synergies with parallel projects in the region and through other mechanisms. Key activities will include: the rapid review and improvement of the legislative and regulative base for managing irregular migration; technical assistance and capacity building targeted towards the establishment and international standard management of centres for hosting irregular migrants who fall under the Ministry for Public Order's (MPO) jurisdiction; concrete steps to improve priority border sites with neighbouring countries along the most common irregular migration routes; and strengthening irregular migration data and reporting systems. The project is implemented as part

of the IOM regional programme framework - REMMASI. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 261,545.

#### **Counter-trafficking activities in the Balkans and neighbouring countries**

IOM Skopje has developed a comprehensive programme to counteract trafficking and is the principal operational agency addressing this problem in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the aim of which is the continuation of IOM Skopje's counter-trafficking work and new activities. New activities consist of: assistance to institutions and capacity building; legislative activities; capacity building of social services' institutions; shelter for victims of trafficking; information campaigns; migration realities and prevention campaign; public awareness campaign on trafficking and forced prostitution; and reintegration assistance for victims originating from The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 490,000.

#### **Direct support of the transit centre for victims of trafficking and stranded migrants in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

IOM Office in Skopje has supported the authorities of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in equipping a government-run reception and transit shelter for trafficked women and stranded migrants in distress. This centre, the first in the region, marks an important development in the assistance provided by The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to trafficked women and irregular migrants who until now were held in police stations prior to deportation. The new facility is kept under constant police protection. IOM Skopje continues to provide the victims with direct medical assistance and psychological counselling before organizing their return and reintegration. The project aims to enhance the capacities of the transit centre in order to better serve as a safe shelter offering temporary protection, and support to victims in transit. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 30,200.

### **Funding requirements for FYROM**

**USD 1,081,395**

## 1.2. EASTERN EUROPE

### Migration issues

Public administration reform, transition to a market economy, minority matters, security issues and demographic concerns continue to be dominant themes in Eastern Europe. On the threshold of the first decade of independence, the migration agenda of most countries in the region continues to be defined by the need to further modernize policy, legislation and administration; to address the effects of irregular migration and migrant smuggling on countries of transit and destination; to suppress trafficking and assist its victims; to deal with long-term issues of demographic decline; and to alleviate economic transition pressures by facilitating orderly labour migration. On a subregional level, the Caucasus remains burdened with frozen conflicts and massive population displacements. While the iron curtain has fallen without vindicating fears of massive East-West migration, countries of the Western Commonwealth of Independent States are nevertheless faced with the flows of irregular migrants breaking against the external borders of an expanding EU. In general, the prevailing East-West and South-North direction of migration flows generates a domino effect in so far as countries tend to give priority to their respective eastern or southern (entry) borders.

IOM's programme response continues to be guided, to a significant extent, by the Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference on Refugees, Displaced Persons, Migration and Asylum Issues, its Programme of Action and its thematic approach. This invites IOM to take the lead on issues of irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, capacity building in migration management and legislative modernization, and to participate in NGO development and direct assistance to groups of concern. Furthermore, IOM leads or participates in the organization of regional or subregional events which promote inter-State dialogue, information sharing and cooperation. IOM also contributes to the stabilization of potentially mobile populations through micro-enterprise development.

### IOM objectives

- to enhance the capacity of the governments in the region to deal with irregular migration, border management, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons;
- to contribute to the development of a regional approach and country strategies for migration management.

### Plan of action for 2002

- in the framework of the Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference and its Plan of Action, promote programmes for capacity building in migration management and counter-trafficking measures, including prevention, protection and prosecution/legislation;
- promote research on migration issues in the region;
- promote NGO migration sector development.

### Regional projects

#### Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference (FGC)

The recommendations for the Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference foresee the establishment of thematic expert working groups. A meeting on traf-

ficking issues is planned for 2002 with other initiatives largely encompassed within existing programmes. The cost for the workshop, including secretarial support, is estimated at USD 75,000.

### Technical Cooperation Centre (TCC)

The TCC, located in Vienna, provides expertise, programme design and implementation support for the Capacity Building in Migration Management Programmes (CBMMPs) in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA), in cooperation with the Technical Cooperation for Migration Service at IOM Geneva. This includes the gathering and dissemination of resources on best international practices in migration management, as well as providing a mechanism for cross-fertilization between IOM Missions in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA), enhancing their ability to learn from each other. The TCC, together with the Vienna-based Regional Coordinator, serves as the focal point for the Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference, coordinating activities with UNHCR, OSCE and the Council of Europe. The funding required for 2002 is USD 120,000.

## Belarus

### Migration issues

Over recent years, the Government of Belarus has developed basic migration legislation and regulations governing migration processes at State level. The position of Belarus, at the crossroads of major migration flows between the CIS and Western Europe, and its accessible borders with the Russian Federation and Ukraine, make it a favoured transit route for trafficking and other forms of irregular migration.

### IOM objectives

- to contribute to the development of a comprehensive and unified system of migration management, particularly regarding irregular cross-border movements, and to enhance the operational capacities of the relevant governmental agencies.

### Plan of action for 2002

- assist in the development of a unified migration management system in Belarus;
- implement awareness and information campaigns with authorities and the community to combat trafficking.

### Project activities

#### Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)

In cooperation with the Committee on Migration, the State Committee on Border Troops, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IOM is assisting in the development of a unified system to manage migration processes and associated flows. The programme includes activities on the development of policy and legislation and strengthening the capacity of administrative structures to ensure effective implementation.

The CBMMP in Belarus focuses on the improvement of migration management at specifically vulnerable border sectors to reduce illegal migration flows. The 2002 estimated budget for this project is USD 300,000.

### Combating trafficking in women: Belarus

The project is aimed to combat and prevent the trafficking in women, a serious migration challenge for Belarus. The project activities will support efforts to increase civil society's awareness through: information dissemination; improvement of the capacities of the Belarusian law enforcement and judicial authorities; and provision of reintegration assistance to the trafficked victims. The project will be implemented in close cooperation with the relevant migration authorities and NGOs. The total funding for this three-year project is USD 2,000,000, and that required for 2002 is USD 500,000.

#### Funding requirements for Belarus

USD 800,000

### Republic of Moldova

#### Migration issues

The Republic of Moldova is currently the major country of origin for trafficked women and children to Europe, including both Western Europe and the Balkans, and to the Middle East. Due to the very harsh socio-economic situation, internal conflicts, and widespread organized crime in the country, trafficking and irregular migration continue to pose major problems for the Republic of Moldova.

IOM has been working in close cooperation with senior Moldovan officials to develop a strategic vision on migration management. The Moldovan authorities have demonstrated their serious intention to come to grips with these difficult challenges related to managing migration flows to, through and from the country, giving these issues priority on the political agenda.

As a result of discussions held between IOM, officials of Ukraine and officials of the Republic of Moldova, the Governments of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine have agreed to proceed towards a collaborative approach to migration management on their common border. This request is built upon the experience of an earlier project undertaken by IOM in the Kharkiv Oblast of Ukraine and subsequent cross-border initiatives between Ukraine and Belarus and Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

#### IOM objective

- to strengthen the capacity of the Government of the Republic of Moldova to manage migration and address the challenges of irregular cross-border migration and trafficking to, through and from the Republic of Moldova.

#### Plan of action for 2002

- provide expertise, equipment and training to further strengthen the regulatory basis of migration management in the Republic of Moldova, with specific emphasis on effective border management of the Republic of Moldova;
- develop inter-State cooperation on border management between the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine;
- combat trafficking in migrants out of and into the

country through direct assistance to its victims, particularly in the form of reintegration assistance, and through fostering prevention and prosecution of the phenomenon.

#### Project activities

#### Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)

The project is designed to develop inter-State cooperation and enhance border control and management between the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. The project will simultaneously address legislative, policy/management and operational issues, with the goal of enhancing control over the illegal movement of migrants to, through and from the Republic of Moldova. Measures will be instituted to strengthen the ability of the border guards and the Ministry of Interior units to combat illegal migration in the project area, and thereby developing the basis for replication to other parts of the border. The project will address regional coordination and cross-national needs and fill migration management gaps through the provision of expertise and equipment. The estimated funding for 2002 of the CBMMP is USD 400,000.

#### Combating trafficking in women: Republic of Moldova

The Republic of Moldova is currently the major country of origin for trafficking in women and children to the Balkans and the Middle East. By building upon and complementing IOM's past and present counter-trafficking efforts in the Republic of Moldova and Eastern Europe, this project intends to address three integrated and interrelated aspects of this problem: (1) prevention through information dissemination to increase public awareness; (2) to more effectively prosecute crimes of trafficking by building the capacity of Ukrainian law enforcement and judicial authorities; and (3) protection through the provision of extensive reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking who have returned to the Republic of Moldova. IOM is currently collaborating with La Strada and Salvati Copii Moldova to create effective mechanisms to facilitate the reintegration process of victims of trafficking. Following the first year of implementation, IOM will continue providing assistance in 2002 to victims of trafficking. The project provides counselling, medical assistance, shelters, legal assistance, vocational training, job reinsertion and transport arrangement. USD 500,000 are required for 2002, the second year of implementation.

#### Funding requirements for the Republic of Moldova

USD 900,000

## Russian Federation

### Migration issues

In a region characterized by political instability, social transformations and economic transitions, the Government of the Russian Federation continues to face many challenges relating to migration, refugee and border management issues. Official estimates of irregular migrants in Russia range from one to three million. At the same time, significant numbers of Russians are smuggled and trafficked out of the Russian Federation.

There is a need to improve border and migration management along the borders of the Russian Federation through the development of a framework and operational and capacity-building measures, with specific emphasis on enhanced control of irregular migration. There is a continuing need to assist the Government in the integration of the most vulnerable of some five million migrants, primarily Russian speakers from the fifteen former Soviet republics.

### IOM objective

- to support the Government of the Russian Federation in building sound and increasingly effective migration management systems and facilitating programmes of humanitarian assistance, awareness raising and research.

### Plan of action for 2002

- provide technical support to the Government of the Russian Federation in the areas of migration policy, legislative framework and operational mechanisms, with specific emphasis on border management on the common Russian Federation/Ukrainian border and combating irregular migration to, through and from the Russian Federation;
- implement information and research-based activities to address the growing problem of trafficking in women and children of the Russian Federation and ensure the protection of the rights of trafficking victims;
- implement activities to improve the employment opportunities and access to health care services for the most vulnerable migrants from the former Soviet republics residing in border regions of the western Russian Federation, to support governmental programmes for their integration;
- implement awareness-raising strategies on the perils of irregular migration;
- shed light on migration processes and policy formulation by conducting research and forum activities through the Moscow Migration Research Programme, focusing on the Russian Federation and the neighbouring region.

### Project activities

#### Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)

In partnership with relevant government bodies, IOM will continue to implement a demonstration project for managing the common border between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, in order to prevent irregular movements to Ukraine and to facilitate the flow of legal travellers into and out of the Russian Federation. Guided by best practices, the project demonstrates the potential for impact on one heavily travelled sector (Belgorod and Kharkiv) of the common border through the development of national framework measures

which support operational and capacity-building activities at the border for strengthening the control of irregular migration. The project is coordinated with the UNHCR to ensure that asylum and protection concerns are taken into account.

Based on the results of this project, the model initiative is intended to be replicated at another sector of the Russian Federation's border, possibly the border between the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan or on the western borders (Kaliningrad, Pskov). To continue this project in 2002, USD 425,000 are required.

### Information system enhancement

Following a request from the Ministry of Federation, Nationalities and Migration Policy, IOM is proposing to extend and upgrade the existing automated information system to support information management, decision-making and coordination of policies and activities among the branches of the Ministry.

The project aims to establish an integrated network (including a client service database) linking the territorial offices of the Ministry of Federation of the north-western federal district to the Moscow centre of information and analysis of the Ministry of Federation. The total funding requirements for 2002 are USD 100,000.

### Research on trafficking in women from the Russian Federation (Phase I)

In autumn 2000, IOM completed a preliminary review of existing studies on the trafficking in women from the Russian Federation, which identified the regions with the highest incidence of trafficking. A lack of funds suspended any follow-up in 2001, but for 2002 IOM will extend this study to also include fieldwork in those regions where women are believed to be most at risk of trafficking. The project will investigate: (1) the scope of trafficking in these regions; (2) modalities of recruitment; (3) destination countries; (4) the involvement of organized crime; (5) public awareness of trafficking in "risk areas"; and (6) ways to prevent trafficking and to assist the competent authorities to prosecute the traffickers. The total funding requirements for 2002 are USD 170,000.

### Information campaign to prevent trafficking in women (Phase II)

With the relevant authorities in the Russian Federation, IOM will organize an information campaign to increase understanding of the realities and possible dangers of offers to work abroad. Drawing upon extensive IOM experience elsewhere and the results of the research in Phase I, IOM will carry out a preventive information campaign through mass and informal media. The project will also promote cooperation among governmental authorities, NGOs and other institutions at national and regional levels. Over a period of two years the campaign will cover selected risk areas in the Russian Federation, as identified by focused research (Phase I). The estimated funding required for the first year of the campaign is USD 510,000.

### Return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking from the Russian Federation (Phase III)

Counter-trafficking measures need to complement prevention with protection of the victims. The proposed project aims to help 100 Russian women who regained their liberty to voluntarily return and reintegrate with

the help of an inter-agency mechanism, which will allow for case-by-case assistance. The project will combine the capacities of IOM Moscow and IOM Missions in destination countries, Russian NGOs and the Russian Family Planning Association, to ensure safe return and successful reintegration.

The project will be implemented with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the consulates in the receiving countries. The estimated budget of the project is USD 235,000 for 2002.

### Information campaigns for combating irregular migration from the Russian Federation to countries of the EU

Countries of the EU are experiencing an upswing in irregular migrants from the Russian Federation, including Russian-speaking asylum seekers. In 2000, the Russian Federation was the sixth most important source country for asylum seekers in the EU with 15,000 applications, one third more than in 1999. Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom rank as countries of choice.

Working with the relevant officials in the receiving country, IOM will develop and implement a country-specific information campaign. Such a campaign - with the cooperation of relevant Russian authorities and international organizations (e.g. UNHCR) - will target potential irregular migrants and inform them, through different media of communication, about the migration and asylum policies and practices of the potential country of destination, with the aim of discouraging irregular migration. An EU country-specific information campaign can last from six to twelve months, at a cost of approximately USD 100,000 per campaign.

### Moscow Migration Research Programme (MMRP)

In 2002, IOM will continue the research and forum activities of the Moscow Migration Research Programme. Following a preliminary part completed in 2001, the research project on irregular migration will initiate full implementation in 2002. It aims to produce a comprehensive and detailed study which describes and analyses the scope and scale of irregular migration to, through and from the Russian Federation. The study will pay particular attention to the vast border regions of the Russian Federation and adjacent States and will include a combination of extensive (baseline surveys) and intensive (focused interviews) methods. Published in Russian and English, it will make recommendations to the competent authorities of the Russian Federation on how to prevent irregular migration. More generally, IOM will continue to promote the migration dialogue which developed among academic institutions, governmental entities and NGOs with relevance to the Organizations' programme activities. The budget for this two-year project is USD 372,000. To continue research and forum activities in 2002, USD 180,000 are required.

### Direct assistance to migrant enterprises

This project will continue supporting the income-generating activities of the most vulnerable Russian migrants who live in temporary accommodation centres in five selected regions of the western Russian Federation, in order to improve their self-sufficiency and integration prospects, as well as to prevent westward migration in search of employment. The project will seek to lessen

the financial burden of the Ministry of Federation in creating work places for migrants. The funding requirements for 2002 are USD 199,000.

### Health-care services for migrants in Astrakhan

A community-based support for infectious disease control for TB, STD and HIV/AIDS among migrants and resident communities in the Astrakhan region, in partnership with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Russian Red Cross (RRC) is planned for 2002. The project will target 20,000 migrants and other beneficiaries to include IDPs from the North Caucasus, cross-border migrants from Kazakhstan and other forced/irregular migrants present in Astrakhan. Other vulnerable groups among the resident communities will include groups such as commercial sex workers, injecting drug users, and people living with HIV and AIDS.

During the first phase of the project, the partners will initially target TB patients who have completed hospital treatment and are beginning their ambulatory phase of treatment, as well as begin community mobilization efforts aimed at preparing the groundwork for the secondary phase against STD and HIV/AIDS in the Russian Federation. This overall objective contributes to the WHO and UNAIDS country strategies for TB and HIV/AIDS control in the Russian Federation. The project has an overall budget of USD 804,000 for three years, with USD 268,000 required in 2002.

## Funding requirements for the Russian Federation

USD 2,187,000

## Turkey

### Migration issues

Given its geographical location, Turkey acts as a link between the East and West and therefore offers ready passage to the West. Turkey has a 9,683 km-long border, including a 6,808 km-long coastline and eight neighbouring countries, many of them in an unstable political situation. The Turkish Government estimates at one million the number of irregular migrants within its borders; the far largest group is composed of Iraqis.

The latter are not only the largest group in Turkey - many are using Turkey as transit towards European Union countries guided by their misconceptions about the West and its asylum system; this resulting in an increased number of unsuccessful asylum seekers that the EU countries seek to return.

In spite of the economic crisis, Turkey still holds more opportunities than many other countries in the region. A more open visa regime makes entry easy, in particular for Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) citizens. An increasing number of women take this opportunity to come to Turkey but find themselves trapped in abusive situations. Trafficking in women for sexual exploitation is becoming an issue of growing concern. Turkey has applied for membership to the European

Union and needs to make administrative, legislative and structural changes to meet the European acquis in many areas including migration issues.

### **IOM objective**

- to strengthen the migration management capacity of the Government of Turkey, in line with the EU acquis, with particular emphasis on border management and the operational challenges of combating irregular migration, including trafficking of persons.

### **Plan of action for 2002**

- organize the voluntary return of irregular migrants to their home countries;
- establish the mechanisms to enable the Turkish Government to combat the growing problem of trafficking in women to the country and assist the victims of trafficking;
- develop activities in countries of origin to strengthen the reintegration potential for returnees, including the use of information campaigns, to achieve sustainable returns to mitigate the pressure of irregular migration.

### **Project activities**

#### **Assisted voluntary return of stranded and irregular migrants and rejected asylum seekers**

In coordination with the Government of Turkey, in 2002 IOM will provide return assistance to stranded and irregular migrants as well as unsuccessful asylum seekers from non-neighbouring countries to Turkey. In countries of origin where IOM has a mission, a referral and counselling service would be provided where required. The approximate budget for 2002 is USD 1,000,000.

#### **Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)**

IOM will provide technical assistance to the Turkish Government in migration management and assist the Government in implementing administrative and structural changes needed to reach EU standards on migration matters. This will be carried out primarily through training staff and border officials on migration-related issues. The funding needed for implementation of this project is USD 200,000.

### **Funding requirements for Turkey**

**USD 1,200,000**

## **Ukraine**

### **Migration issues**

Due to its geographical position and difficult socio-economic situation, trafficking and irregular migration continue to pose major problems for Ukraine. Ukraine is currently one of the major countries of origin for trafficking in women for forced prostitution in Western Europe, the Balkans and the Middle East. The Ukrainian authorities have demonstrated their serious intention to deal with these difficult challenges related to managing migration flows to, through and from the country, giving these issues priority on the political agenda. Border management measures which have been introduced through limited IOM pilot projects, in cooperation with the authorities of Ukraine, will now be used as models and expanded throughout the territory on a national scale. Government structures have been built to facilitate the combating of trafficking in women and children. In 2000 the Governmental Programme on Combating Illegal Migration in Ukraine for 1999-2000 (Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, December 1998) was completed. In specific reference to the governmental programme, the pilot border management projects were developed in the Kharkiv Oblast, a Joint Ukraine/Belarus project in partnership with IOM.

The projects are guided by inter-agency national and oblast-level advisory committees and have resulted in a new Programme for Combating Illegal Migration for 2001-2004, which was approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine on "Measures to Intensify Combating Illegal Migration" in January 2001. On the basis of the programme, IOM projects and recommendations, the Government of Ukraine has been instructed by the President to develop a Comprehensive Action Plan for the management of migration and more effective control of illegal and irregular migration.

As a result of discussions held between IOM, officials of Ukraine and officials of the Republic of Moldova, the Governments of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine agreed to proceed towards a collaborative approach to migration management on their common border. This request built upon the experience of an earlier project undertaken by IOM in the Kharkiv Oblast of Ukraine and subsequent cross-border initiatives between Ukraine and Belarus. In the framework of an IOM pilot project, the development of a cross-border migration management system between Ukraine and the Russian Federation was initiated.

### **IOM objective**

- to further strengthen the capacity of the Government of Ukraine to manage migration, especially addressing irregular migration through and from Ukraine, and linking it to regional capacity-building initiatives.

### **Plan of action for 2002**

- provide policy, legislative and staff training support to the Ukrainian authorities to enhance the border management capacity of Ukraine;
- build upon pilot models to form a regional capacity-building and strategic initiative to strengthen migration management;
- implement activities to combat trafficking in migrants out of and into the country through direct assistance to its victims, particularly in the form of reintegration assistance, and through fostering prevention and prosecution of the phenomenon.

## Project activities

### Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)

The goal of the CBMMP is to simultaneously address legislative, policy/management and operational issues, with the aim of enhancing control over illegal movement of migrants to, through and from Ukraine. The project aims to improve border and migration management along the borders of Ukraine, with special emphasis on enhanced irregular migration control. The programme identifies the specific management, operational and technical support requirements as well as necessary policy, legislative and staff training support. The proposed CBMMP, building upon pilot models in the Kharkiv Oblast, will link Belarus, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, forming a regional capacity-building and strategic initiative. The project will address regional coordination and cross-national needs and fill migration management gaps through the provision of expertise and equipment, with special emphasis on the Ukraine-Republic of Moldova and Ukraine-Russian Federation border. Project funding requirements for 2002 total USD 1,075,000.

### Combating trafficking in women

Ukraine is currently one of the major countries of origin for the trafficking in women for the purpose of forced prostitution in Western Europe, the Balkans and the Middle East. By building upon and complementing IOM's past and present counter-trafficking efforts in Ukraine and Eastern Europe, this project intends to address three integrated and interrelated aspects of this problem: (1) prevention through information dissemination to increase public awareness; (2) to more effectively prosecute crimes of trafficking by building the capacity of Ukrainian law enforcement and judicial authorities; and (3) protection through the provision of extensive reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking who have returned to Ukraine. In partnership with the Government of Ukraine and Ukrainian NGOs, this project is designed with the aim of preventing and discouraging trafficking, while strengthening the capability of the relevant government authorities and civil society in Ukraine to more effectively combat this phenomenon. Following first year of implementation, in 2002 IOM will intensify efforts in the project areas identified above. Some USD 500,000 are required for 2002, the second year of implementation.

### Funding requirements for Ukraine

**USD 1,575,000**

## 1.3. SOUTH CAUCASUS

### Migration issues

Representing countries in transition, governments still lack policy, legislative and operational capacities to manage migration. Massive population displacements in the wake of several conflicts which remain frozen (Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno Karabakh) top the governmental migration agendas. With no political solutions in sight, economic depression fuels substantial emigration, another grave concern in the region. Irregular migration benefits from weak border man-

agement and leaves ample room for policy and legislative development guided by international standards and complemented by systematic staff training. EU promotion of the Transport Corridor Europe – Caucasus – Asia (TRACECA) and development of Caspian carbon reserves increase cross-border traffic within and through the region. Furthermore, the countries of the region are not spared the problems related to the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. The governments of the South Caucasus countries recognize the need for a comprehensive approach to migration management.

Following the Programme of Action agreed on in 1996 at the CIS Conference and confirmed for the Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference (FGC), the countries of the South Caucasus began intensive work with IOM through the Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP). Starting in early 2001, IOM has complemented and enriched the CBMMP actions through the initiation of a dialogue process, named the "cluster" approach, which brings countries of origin, transit and destination to the table. This process promotes practical cooperation including the issues of return and reintegration.

IOM's three offices in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia coordinate parallel programmes and facilitate governmental dialogue. Best practices are shared between national programmes and regional meetings are held regularly through the Cluster process. The Southern Caucasus is not spared the significant problems of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. Hailed as one of the major achievements of the CIS Conference programming, the development of non-governmental interest groups still leaves ample room for enhancement. Through the NGO Migration Sector Development Programme (NGO MSDP), IOM also provides capacity-building support to NGOs in each country, strengthening civil society's role in discussion and action on migration issues, and building regional cooperation and joint action among the concerned NGOs.

### IOM objectives

- to strengthen the capacity of governments in the Southern Caucasus to effectively manage migration and its outcomes;
- to support and enhance regional dialogue and cooperation on common migration issues both among the Caucasus governments and with other governments and NGOs;
- to promote counter-trafficking measures.

### Plan of action for 2002

- strengthen the operational expertise and skills of migration officials in accordance with international standards;
- develop professional capacity for border inspection services in a regionally compatible and EU-consistent approach;
- develop national and regional approaches to counter-trafficking information campaigns and reintegration of trafficked victims and other irregular migrants;
- foster national and regional action by local NGOs working on migration issues;
- prepare for post-conflict actions;
- strengthen the cluster process as a way of fostering cooperation between the governments in the Caucasus and those outside the region, and implement joint activities arising from the cluster process.



## Regional projects

Both the Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP) and the NGO Migration Sector Development Programme (NGO MSDP) are run as independent but parallel and complementary projects in all three countries. This approach allows for enhanced regional cooperation among the countries, increased consistency in standards and practices, as well as particular efficiencies in resource distribution within these programmes. Descriptions are presented under each country heading below.

## Armenia

### Migration issues

According to conservative estimates, out of a total population of under four million, 800,000 to one million Armenians have emigrated since 1991. In 2000, Armenians lodged 6,590 asylum applications in Western Europe, second only to citizens of the Russian Federation amongst CIS countries. A recent study by IOM concludes that there is a significant incidence of trafficking in women to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Turkey and smuggling of migrants to Germany, Greece, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland. An important migration management challenge for Armenia is to strike the right balance between avoiding becoming a transit route for illegal migration to Western Europe and facilitating the entry of bona fide travellers, as well as applying international asylum standards. Similarly important are issues of balancing governmental views and functions with the role of NGOs within the migration sphere.

### IOM objectives

- to facilitate the implementation of migration management standards and practices, with particular focus on border management, which are consistent with best international practice and EU norms;
- to strengthen the Government of Armenia's capacity to ensure successful return and reintegration of its nationals from abroad, to return persons stranded in Armenia and address the issue of trafficking in migrants;
- to enhance the capacity of national NGOs to address migration issues.

### Plan of action for 2002

- train border management personnel and enhance the border management information system and traveller processing;
- combat trafficking of migrants out of and into the country through direct assistance to its victims, particularly in the form of reintegration assistance, and through fostering prevention and prosecution of the phenomenon;
- implement an information campaign to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration;
- implement reintegration assistance strategies for returning migrants and trafficking victims, including micro-enterprise development;
- further build the capacity of national NGOs to address migration issues by engaging them in training activities in outlying regions and promoting networking.

### Project activities

#### Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)

There are three main activities. First, to support training of border management personnel at the Border

Management Training Centre, which will include document examination, language, computer and human rights' training. Second, to further improve traveller processing and inspection at Zvartnots international airport and the land borders by assisting border guards in streamlining procedures, the development of an updated operations manual, installation of document examination equipment, and improving the traveller flow architecture. Third, to expand the border management information system from the airport to the land borders. The information system, via a centralized information storage, retrieval and analysis, will provide information on national and international traveller flows, asylum seekers, irregular migrants, trafficking and unaccompanied minors. The main government partners are the Ministry of National Security and the Department of Civil Aviation. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 500,000.

#### Information campaign for the prevention of irregular migration and trafficking

As a follow-up to the cluster meeting between representatives of the three South Caucasus countries and those of five Western European States, and following research on trafficking in migrants conducted by IOM, it is suggested to carry out an information campaign. The project aims at contributing to the efforts of the Government of Armenia to counter trafficking of migrants by raising public awareness through information dissemination to potential irregular migrants in Armenia. This will enable potential migrants to make informed decisions and warn them of the dangers of resorting to smugglers and traffickers. Information will be disseminated through a number of selected media that combine mass and informal outlets, as well as through a network of NGOs and other relevant partners. Workshops and seminars will complement the media work to train and sensitize officials, the media and NGOs. In cooperation with OSCE, the project will work with the Government in ensuring that the legislation and its implementation serve as a deterrent for traffickers. Assistance to victims will be provided as part of the reintegration project. The estimated funding requirement for 2002 is USD 200,000.

#### Reintegration of irregular migrants, rejected asylum seekers and trafficked victims

This project will assist in the reintegration of 500 irregular migrants and trafficked victims from Armenia through an integrated approach, which will include economic assistance, counselling and information dissemination initiatives. The programme will be tailored to the needs of specific destination countries and case-loads (for irregular migrants returning from Western Europe and for trafficked victims mostly returning from the Middle East). Funding requirements for 2002 are USD 500,000.

#### NGO Migration Sector Development Programme (NGO MSDP)

In 2002, the NGO migration sector resource centres will be further strengthened to provide training, access to information and communication, and to promote networking beyond the capital. At the same time, common activities involving the resource centres in the three South Caucasus countries will be undertaken. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 120,000.

### Funding requirements for Armenia

**USD 1,320,000**

## Azerbaijan

### Migration issues

The unresolved conflict around Nagorno Karabakh and massive numbers of IDPs and refugees dominate the governmental agenda. As a country in transition, Azerbaijan's policy, legislation and procedures on migration have to be adapted to be consistent with international standards. Migration will remain a major issue for Azerbaijan for several reasons. Its geopolitical situation, the revival of the Silk Road and the existence of the carbon reserves of the Caspian basin position the country for increased East-West cross-border traffic. Worsening poverty as a result of socio-economic disintegration pushes people to emigrate in search of a better life.

### IOM objectives

- to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Azerbaijan to manage migration, particularly in the field of border management and the return and reintegration of its nationals from abroad;
- to contribute to addressing issues of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons;
- to enhance the capacity of national NGOs to address migration issues.

### Plan of action for 2002

- assist the Government of Azerbaijan in creating migration management structures to guide its operational entities in managing cross-border flows consistent with international practice and EU standards, in cooperation with other agencies;
- promote reintegration assistance for returning migrants;
- implement information campaigns to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration and trafficking;
- strengthen national NGOs in the migration sector and support their self-sufficiency;
- operate micro-enterprise and other small-scale programmes to address the root causes of migration and facilitate reintegration.

### Project activities

#### Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)

In partnership with a number of governmental structures, IOM is engaged in CBMMP activities in order to help develop a unified system and the operational capacity for managing the migration process and flows. The programme focuses on the development of policy, legislation and strengthening the capacity of administrative structures to ensure effective implementation. Priority areas for 2002 include: (a) technical support and assistance to improve migration procedures at the international airport, establishment of border inspection training centre and curriculum development; (b) institutional training for migration officials and border guards, in particular with skills' development; and (c) organizational reform assistance to the border control agency. For the ongoing project, funding of USD 540,000 is required in 2002.

#### Counter-trafficking information campaign in Azerbaijan

This project aims to analyze the practice of trafficking in human beings from Azerbaijan and assist the Government in its counter-trafficking measures. Conclusions reached

and recommendations made will lead to the initiation of a public awareness campaign. The approximate funding requirement for 2002 is USD 40,000.

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

In 2002, IOM intends to begin an information campaign to raise public awareness about the risks and consequences of irregular migration and human smuggling. Information will be disseminated to potential migrants in the country through selected mass media and informal outlets, in order to clarify and influence their perception of migration realities. Workshops and seminars for relevant government officials and other practitioners will complement the sensitization efforts through the media. Funding of USD 217,000 is required for 2002.

#### Reintegration assistance for rejected asylum seekers and irregular migrants returning to Azerbaijan

This project will provide reintegration assistance to unsuccessful asylum seekers and irregular migrants through micro-enterprise development, referral services, skills' training, and legal counselling and information services. Funding required for 2002 is USD 550,000.

#### NGO Migration Sector Development Programme (NGO MSDP)

This project aims to strengthen the national NGO migration sector and develop its self-sufficiency. An estimated funding requirement of USD 142,000 is foreseen for 2002.

#### Micro-enterprise development among women in Nakhichevan

This project will mobilize the participation of 400 women and enhance their access to initial capital for income-generating activities. The purpose of the project is to reduce poverty while increasing self-sufficiency among women from low-income groups, migrant and refugee families, through the use of their existing and potential skills. Project implementation requires USD 400,000 for 2002.

#### Chaheriz renovation project in Nakhichevan

The project aims to reactivate water supply systems through the training of 13 local specialists who will direct rehabilitation work. The traditional underground water systems are mapped and documented but in disrepair, and therefore require expertise in rehabilitation to become again fully functional. Funding required in 2002 is USD 100,000.

### Funding requirements for Azerbaijan

USD 1,989,000

## Georgia

### Migration issues

Following independence and subsequent internal conflicts, the Government of Georgia continues to face many challenges relating to migration, internal displacement and border management issues.

There is a need to improve border and migration management along all international borders of Georgia through the development of an operational framework and capacity-building measures with specific emphasis on enhanced control of irregular migration. As its strategic location is considered vital to the Europe/Asia corridor for the movement of people, goods and oil, it is imperative that the country be able to address all the migration issues resulting from the transition.

### IOM objectives

- to strengthen the migration management capacity of the Government of Georgia, with particular emphasis on border management and maintenance;
- to raise awareness of the pitfalls of irregular migration and trafficking;
- to provide reintegration assistance to failed asylum seekers and other irregular migrants returning to Georgia;
- to enhance local NGOs' abilities to identify and address migration issues.

### Plan of action for 2002

- assist the Government of Georgia in the development of policies, legislation and the capacity of administrative structures to strengthen migration management;
- facilitate policy and legislation development and the implementation of an information campaign to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration;
- assist returnees as well as local populations through reintegration and small business development activities;
- develop the capacities of local NGOs to deal with migration-related issues while networking among NGOs and with possible partners in countries outside Georgia.

### Project activities

#### Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)

In partnership with a number of governmental structures, IOM has been engaged in CBMMP activities in order to help develop a unified system and the operational capacity for managing the migration process and flows. The programme focuses on the development of policy, legislation and strengthening the capacity of administrative structures to ensure effective implementation. The focus of attention in 2002 will be the establishment of a training centre for border guards, including a full initial training curriculum, building of in-house capacity to design and deliver the training, and improvement of additional border points based on the system developed through the CBMMP in the late 1990s. An estimated USD 949,775 will be required for 2002.

#### Information campaign in Georgia to raise awareness on irregular migration and trafficking of migrants to the EU

Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants from Georgia to the EU is increasing. The decision to migrate is partly based on misinformation and unrealistic expectations regarding the migrants' future status and opportunities in the new country.

Continuing in 2002, IOM will implement an information campaign through mass and informal media on EU legal migration requirements to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration. The project will establish cooperation mechanisms among local authorities, international organizations and NGOs. The funding requirement in 2002 is USD 200,000.

#### Reintegration assistance for irregular migrants and rejected asylum seekers in Georgia

IOM will continue to implement a return and reintegration programme for irregular migrants and rejected asylum seekers, consisting of reintegration assistance through job placement, vocational training, counselling, and access to a Micro-Enterprise Development programme. The approximate funding requirement for 2002 is USD 650,000.

#### NGO Migration Sector Development Programme (NGO MSDP)

IOM will further develop the capacities of NGOs in Georgia to deal with migration-related issues. It will seek to enhance the role of local NGOs in rural and less-developed areas in Georgia. Another objective is to support cross-border cooperation and have an exchange with counterparts in Armenia and Azerbaijan to address issues of regional concern. The estimated budget for 2002 is USD 146,670.

### Funding requirements for Georgia

USD 1,946,445

## 1.4. CENTRAL EUROPE

### Migration issues

The changes over the past decade provide new prospects for Central and Eastern Europe to join Western Europe.

An area of concern is the increased influx of third country irregular migrants. The governments of the region have recognized the need to develop the capacity to address this issue and mitigate the burden that the presence of stranded migrants often represents. Furthermore, the regional trends are of an increasing outgoing labour migration towards the European Union and migratory pressure from the East to transit the region. Effectively managing these movements requires harmonization of policies at the regional level.

The Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe (SPSEE) remains the main forum for debate at a regional level and political negotiations, although only partially, are being translated into concrete resource mobilization. The Budapest Process responds mainly to European concerns over more effective enforcement of migratory regimes in the region as a precondition towards full integration into the EU.

The signing of the Palermo Protocol has prompted several countries of the region to adapt internal legislation dealing with migrant smuggling and trafficking to comply with international obligations.

IOM has taken a number of concrete measures to establish closer cross-border cooperation in a bid to curb irregular migration through the region and in particular to assist victims of trafficking. IOM has promoted regional initiatives of dialogue, informal consultations, and information and data exchanges, and efforts have been made to achieve a regional and integrated approach to counter-trafficking.

### IOM objective

- to support regional dialogue on migration management issues, and its translation into regional and country strategies in line with EU standards, while building the individual capacity of governments of the region to address irregular migration and border management.

### Plan of action for 2002

- organize workshops and other fora to foster dialogue and consultation between sending, transit and receiving countries within and beyond the region, within the framework of the EU accession strategy;
- provide expertise and assistance in the development of a regional migration management approach to be translated into country strategies, particularly to combat irregular migration and trafficking in persons.

## Bulgaria

### Migration issues

Following the changes in the political situation of the region, the Government of Bulgaria continues to face many challenges related to migration management issues, including counter-trafficking.

The systematic effort to combat trafficking in Bulgaria

and ensure sustainability of the process needs to be continued. The institutional and operational framework in the field of prevention, protection and prosecution has been established, with IOM playing a catalyst role in this process. The interagency mechanism of cooperation for information exchange, return, protection and reintegration of victims must be furthered and enhanced. The continuation of IOM's counter-trafficking programmes is crucial for the success of this collective and well-synchronized inter-institutional effort.

The government activities to curtail irregular migration from and through the country by raising public awareness on the opportunities and threats of migration need to be supported.

### IOM objectives

- to support the Government in the field of counter-trafficking;
- to assist the Government in curtailing irregular migration through technical cooperation and information dissemination.

### Plan of action for 2002

- assist the Government to address the growing issue of trafficking in the country, including prevention, return and reintegration of victims of trafficking;
- provide support to the Government in the return of irregular migrants to their home countries;
- assist the Government in curtailing irregular migration from the country through mass information activities.

### Project activities

#### Educational campaign for prevention of trafficking in human beings from Bulgaria

The project aims to develop, produce and disseminate educational material to focus attention and increase understanding on the issue of trafficking and the realities of migration, and to provide information on existing institutional support, as well as on the available prevention mechanisms. The 2001 pilot project aims at an experimental introduction of the educational module in pilot schools in selected regions of the country. A follow-up project in 2002 would aim at a nationwide coverage of the educational module, including fine-tuning school materials according to the feedback recommendations of the pilot phase, nationwide dissemination, and training of teachers and school psychologists. The funding required for 2002 is USD 150,000.

#### Educational campaign for the prevention of trafficking in human beings among children with high-risk behaviour

The project aims to develop a modified educational module on the dangers of trafficking and forced prostitution for special schools, orphanages and penitentiaries. The training module would be designed to address the problem of trafficking taking into consideration the complex psychological and social problems that children in such institutions face, in order to offer an integrated prevention approach. The educational programme and materials would be developed on the basis of research aimed to assess the scope of the problem among specific risk groups. The specific educational materials on the prevention of trafficking will be designed in the context of general integrated prevention programmes suggested by research analysis and accumulated corporate experience. The funding required for 2002 is USD 100,000.

## Hungary

### Migration issues

Following the changes in the political situation of the region, the Government of Hungary continues to face challenges relating to migration management, refugee issues and border management.

There is a need to improve border and migration management in line with the EU acquis and through the development of a framework of operational and capacity-building measures, with specific emphasis on the enhanced control of irregular migration.

A comprehensive policy on asylum and migration, including the new Aliens Law was passed in the Parliament on 29 May 2001 and will come into force on 1 January 2002. In line with the new Act, the Hungarian Voluntary Return Programme operated by IOM needs to be strengthened.

### IOM objective

- to strengthen the migration management capacity of the Government of Hungary in order to meet EU standards and address the challenges created by irregular migration and trafficking.

### Plan of action for 2002

- implement activities to assist the Government in developing and implementing a unified system and operational measures for managing the migration process and flows;
- implement activities, including an information campaign, to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration among the community, and to strengthen the Government's institutional capacity for law enforcement and judicial action in this area;
- organize the return of irregular migrants from Hungary to their home countries.

### Project activities

#### Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)

As part of the implementation of the migration module of the EU Phare Horizontal Programme, and in partnership with the National Border Guards, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IOM will continue and intensify its engagement in capacity-building activities in order to help develop a unified system and the operational capacity for managing the migration process and flows. The programme focuses on the development of policy, legislation and strengthening the capacity of administrative structures to ensure effective implementation. This ongoing three-year project has a total budget of USD 800,000 and an estimated USD 200,000 will be required in 2002.

#### Information campaign to raise awareness of irregular migration and trafficking of migrants to the EU

Trafficking in human beings from and through Hungary to the EU is increasing. The decision to migrate is based on misinformation on migration and asylum policies and unrealistic expectations regarding the migrants' future status in the new country.

In 2002, IOM plans to implement an information campaign through mass and informal media outlets to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration.

### Return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking

IOM will continue to provide assistance to victims of trafficking through a system of return and reintegration. The project aims to expand and strengthen the reintegration partnership network offering board and safe lodging, medical and psychological help and legal assistance to around 80 victims (60 returns to Bulgaria and 20 to third countries).

To ensure board and safe lodging in case victims need protection, IOM will maintain and upgrade shelter facilities. IOM will also establish an income-generating scheme.

Regular regional seminars and round tables with relevant Bulgarian authorities and NGOs will ensure the institutional development and creation of an inter-agency referral system between all partners able to provide coordinated support to victims of trafficking. The funding required for 2002 is USD 63,000.

### Establishment of a national NGO support network for reintegration of victims of trafficking

The project aims to build the non-governmental capacity of NGOs to serve as prevention and reintegration centres for victims of trafficking at the regional level. IOM will provide training and expertise to these NGOs and will ensure standards are met. The project aims to incorporate these NGOs into the already initiated inter-agency referral system, which would promote the establishment of a flexible country-wide partnership reintegration network able to provide optimal solutions for the victims of trafficking. The total funding for this three-year project is USD 240,000, of which some USD 80,000 are required for 2002, the first year of implementation.

### Information campaign in Bulgaria to raise awareness of irregular migration to EU

In 2002, IOM will implement an information campaign to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration and of the EU legal migration requirements. The project will establish cooperation mechanisms among local and central authorities, international organizations and NGOs. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 150,000.

### Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants and unsuccessful asylum seekers

This project aims to assist the voluntary return of about 50 to 100 irregular migrants from third countries per year. IOM would provide an integrated approach, including counselling, return transportation assistance and dissemination of information material. The project will seek to lessen the burden which the presence of stranded and destitute migrants represents for Bulgaria as an important transit country and gateway to the West. The programme will be tailored to the needs of specific destination countries and case-loads. The funding required for 2002 is USD 120,000.

### Funding requirements for Bulgaria

USD 663,000

Information on EU legal migration requirements will be disseminated to potential migrants in the country so as to positively influence their perception of migration realities. The project will establish cooperation mechanisms among local authorities, international organizations and NGOs. The funding requirement in 2002 is USD 400,000.

#### **Assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants and unsuccessful asylum seekers**

Building on the previous year's experience, this project will assist the return of about 500 irregular migrants from third countries. IOM will provide an integrated approach, including counselling, return transportation assistance and information campaigns. The project will seek to lessen the burden which the presence of stranded migrants represents for Hungary as a major transit country and gateway to the West through the so-called Schengen border with Austria. The programme will be tailored to the needs of specific destination countries and caseloads. The approximate budget for 2002 is USD 500,000.

#### **Prevention of trafficking in women through awareness raising and institutional capacity building**

The project addresses two integrated and interrelated aspects: prevention through information dissemination to further increase public awareness, and institutional capacity building of the Hungarian law enforcement judicial authorities to prosecute more effectively crimes of trafficking. The project will develop Hungarian training programmes as part of the curriculum of training for all State agencies engaged in combating the problem. Budget requirements for 2002 are USD 100,000.

### **Funding requirements for Hungary**

**USD 1,200,000**

## **1.5. NORDIC AND BALTIC COUNTRIES**

### **Migration issues**

The Nordic and Baltic regions now enjoy unprecedented opportunities for regional and bilateral cooperation. Besides common cultural and historical values, the EU enlargement process has been a key catalyst for Baltic-Nordic cooperation in areas of joint interest. The Nordic countries, especially those which are also member States of the EU, provide technical expertise as well as political support to the Baltic States. This background of enhanced cooperation offers the cornerstone for IOM migration management activities in the region.

The accession of the Nordic countries to the Schengen regime in March 2001 is particularly important for the region, as is the ongoing approximation of their migration policies in the context of the "harmonization" of European migration policy in the field of Justice and Home Affairs.

The Baltic States are increasingly confronted with a multitude of migration challenges ranging from an increased influx of irregular immigrants and asylum seekers to complex questions of minority rights, citizenship and return of Baltic nationals, compounded by

inadequate administrative capacity to address these issues.

The Baltic States' forthcoming EU accession has a number of important implications for migration management. Strict EU standards will apply to the consideration of asylum claims, travel documents and visa security measures, database protection systems, consular protection of EU nationals and prevention of illegal migration. In addition, the Baltic States' eastern border will become the EU's external frontier, bringing additional challenges, especially in the field of combating irregular migration.

### **IOM objectives**

The Nordic region:

- to enhance cooperation with the four Nordic countries in combating irregular migration and trafficking, and facilitating voluntary return, especially of rejected asylum seekers; integrating and culturally orienting immigrants and refugees; and screening refugee applicants.

The Baltic region:

- to ensure that the Baltic States' legislation, administrative capacity and operations in migration-related areas fully comply with EU membership requirements and provide technical support to the Baltic partners.

### **Plan of action for 2002**

The Nordic region:

- use various public information activities and more targeted approaches to increase the level of public support for IOM programmes and to support Headquarters in maintaining and increasing the financial contributions of the Nordic countries;
- develop and implement integration and labour initiatives for refugees and other categories of migrants.

The Baltic region:

- monitor the accession dynamics in the Baltic States to assist the process of compliance with EU membership requirements;
- facilitate the transfer of migration expertise of EU member States, especially that of the Nordic States, to the Baltic States, particularly in designing migration policies, establishing modern management systems at national and regional levels, combating the smuggling and trafficking of migrants, and strengthening mechanisms for voluntary return.

### **Regional projects in the Baltic countries**

#### **Prevention of trafficking in women in the Baltic States**

This project aims to widely disseminate targeted practical information to potential trafficking victims on the dangers of trafficking in human beings, provide urgently needed assistance to the victims of trafficking in their efforts to reintegrate into the society, as well as increase the administrative capacity of the Baltic States to tackle and prevent trafficking. The project will comprise four main modules: (1) research; (2) information campaign; (3) technical cooperation and capacity building; and (4) assistance to the victims. The total budget for this 12-month project is USD 1,104,372. An amount of USD 679,265 is required for implementation in 2002.

### **Empowerment through vocational training for victims of trafficking in the Baltic States**

This project aims to provide urgently needed assistance to the victims of trafficking in their efforts to reintegrate into the society through vocational training and other assistance. The basic principle of this project aims at addressing the problem of trafficking in women, including minors, through the empowerment of women with vocational capacity, thus avoiding the common trend of victimizing the trafficked women and assisting them to reintegrate into society. The project is scheduled to be implemented for 12 months with a total budget of USD 229,563.

### **Labour migration in Baltic States within the framework of EU accession**

The project will focus on labour migration within the region and on East-West migration by setting up a network serving as a mechanism to examine labour migration issues jointly and exchange views on how certain phenomena might be handled. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 160,000.

### **Assistance in establishing foreigners' registers in the Baltic States**

The project will provide technical assistance to the Baltic States' governments in the field of migration through the establishment of foreigners' registers. The project includes the following modalities: research on the current status of the creation of foreigners' registers in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, and identifying the gaps and new requirements in these respects. Funding required for 2002 is USD 120,000.

### **Empowerment: training and staff exchange programme for the capacity building of refugee community organizations**

This project aims to empower refugee community organizations in the area of policy development and policy delivery through training seminars and conferences, exchange of staff among refugee community organizations, and on-line and off-line resources such as the web site and guide books. The funding requirement in 2002 is USD 143,600.

## **Regional projects in the Nordic States**

### **IOM pilot project: Migration of qualified Somalis for the development of Somalia**

This project aims to assist a group of skilled and highly-skilled persons and their families of Somali origin residing in Finland, Sweden, Norway and the Netherlands, in their voluntary return and professional placement in the north-western part of Somalia (Somaliland and Puntland). The target group will be assisted to return temporarily to their country of origin and reintegrate, over a six-month period, in public and private sectors and civic society. The funding requirement in 2002 is USD 293,317.

## **Estonia**

### **Migration issues**

Initially IOM's involvement in Estonia focused on assistance for the integration of the Russian-speaking minority. Subsequently, IOM defined its activities in response to the current migration pressures in Estonia by contributing to the development of national migration management capacity.

This approach has been predominantly shaped and influenced by Estonia's EU accession process as well as targeted regional cooperation in the Baltic region. The transposition and implementation of the migration acquis by the Baltic States have provided the main strategic direction for capacity-building work in Estonia. In this context, the EU's acquis in the field of Justice and Home Affairs, including the Schengen norms, provide useful benchmarks for measuring progress in the migration sector.

### **IOM objectives**

- to ensure Estonia's legislation, administrative capacity and operations in migration-related areas comply with EU membership requirements;
- to assist the Estonian Government in the enhancement of the migration management system, including the integration of returning Estonians.

### **Plan of action for 2002**

- implement technical cooperation activities within the framework of the ongoing project "Administrative enhancement of migration structures in the Baltic States", including specialized English training for border guards and capacity-building seminars on Schengen, and trafficking in women;
- continue to assist the integration process of non-citizens through language and vocational training activities;
- expand the voluntary return of stranded, irregular and other migrants; attention will be paid to the development of prevention mechanisms and the creation of a functioning network of readmission agreements with the Eastern neighbours;
- implement projects in support of Estonia's pre-accession preparations, aimed at approximation with EU legal norms, institutional strengthening and capacity building in the field of Justice and Home Affairs;
- implement a three-pronged strategy to combat trafficking in women in the Baltic States, including Estonia through: (1) research aimed at producing a clear and systematic picture of trafficking in women; (2) information campaign carried out to raise public

awareness of the dangers of trafficking in women; and (3) technical cooperation to enhance administrative capacity to combat and prevent trafficking in women;

- enhance opportunities for IOM support to the Government in preparing itself to handle the free movement of persons upon joining the Single European Market, including the free movement of labour and labour migration to the Baltic States by third country nationals.

### Project activities

#### Integration of non-Estonians through vocational training for the young and unemployed in Ida-Virumaa County

The objectives of this project include the social integration, vocational training and capacity building of 150 young unemployed non-citizens residing in Ida-Virumaa County, chiefly in the town of Kohtla-Järve. It focuses on providing the target group with four-month vocational training opportunities in fields in demand in Estonia's labour market and would offer prospects of subsequent sustainable employment. In addition, the programme provides the participants with tool kits and employment opportunities in local enterprises. The outcome of the first phase of the project has been very positive and IOM plans to implement the second phase. Funding required in 2002 for the continuation of the project is USD 165,000.

#### Funding requirements for Estonia

USD 165,000

### Latvia

#### Migration issues

An important issue for Latvia is integration, particularly of the Russian-speaking minority whose integration would eliminate deep societal divisions and contribute to social stability. Latvia is in the process of strengthening its national administrative capacity to manage migration.

This approach has been predominantly shaped by Latvia's EU accession process as well as broader regional cooperation efforts. To a large extent, the transposition and implementation of the acquis by the Baltic States has provided that strategic direction to date. In this context, the EU's acquis in the field of Justice and Home Affairs, including the Schengen norms, provide useful benchmarks for measuring progress in the migration sector.

#### IOM objectives

- to ensure that Latvia's legislation, administrative capacity and operations in migration-related areas comply with EU membership requirements;
- to assist the Latvian Government in the enhancement of the migration management system, including the integration of returning Latvians.

#### Plan of action for 2002

- implement a number of projects aimed at approximation with EU legal norms, institutional strengthening and capacity building in the field of Justice and Home Affairs;

- implement activities to integrate migrants and returnees of Latvian origin, chiefly through language and vocational training activities;
- facilitate the voluntary return of stranded migrants and focus on the development of prevention mechanisms and the creation of a functioning network of readmission agreements with Eastern neighbours;
- implement activities to combat trafficking in women in Latvia. IOM's ongoing strategy of tackling trafficking in women in Latvia includes: research aimed at producing a clear and systematic picture of trafficking in women; an information campaign to raise public awareness of the dangers of trafficking in women; and technical cooperation with the Government.

### Project activities

#### Assistance to returning Latvians and recent immigrants

This IOM project promotes and facilitates the integration into Latvia of Latvian returnees and other recent immigrants by offering them a variety of interrelated training activities to increase their self-sufficiency through: Latvian language courses; training on the basics of Latvia's legal, political and social system; joint workshops on Latvia's history, culture and traditions; and special vocational training courses and support for the development of small businesses, including small target grants for selected beneficiaries. The budget requirement in 2002 is USD 178,688.

#### Funding requirements for Latvia

USD 178,688

### Lithuania

#### Migration issues

Following the changes in the political situation of the region, the Government of Lithuania continues to face many challenges relating to migration, refugee and border management issues.

There is a need to improve border and migration management along the Lithuanian/Belarusian border through the development of a framework and operational and capacity-building measures, with specific emphasis on enhanced control of illegal migration.

Technical cooperation needs, especially with regard to EU acquis requirements, persist.

#### IOM objective

- to further improve the migration management capacity of Lithuania, especially in irregular migration and reintegration .

#### Plan of action for 2002

- assist the Lithuanian Government address the growing issue of trafficking in the country, including the implementation of an information campaign to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration/trafficking in women;
- assist Lithuania in organizing the return of irregular migrants to their home countries;
- assist the Lithuanian Government in its efforts to



integrate the Russian-speaking population, mainly in Visaginas.

### Project activities

#### Cross-border cooperation at the Lithuanian-Belarusian border

This project intends to facilitate cross-border cooperation and contribute to more effective border control by concentrating on the most problematic gaps that facilitate irregular migration. It is aimed at achieving technical benefits (strengthened border infrastructure and enhanced effectiveness) as well as positive political side-effects by increasing regional cooperation and providing training. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 100,000.

#### Integration through training and employment/self-employment: immigrant community of Visaginas

The project is a response to the challenging social consequences of the closure of Unit 1 of the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant, a step of vital importance to Lithuania's smooth EU accession. This pilot project aims at assisting vulnerable groups of Visaginas' immigrant population, mainly women of non-Lithuanian origin, in order to better integrate and adapt to a new social environment. This will be achieved through: language courses; training on the basics of the Lithuanian legal and social system; joint workshops on history, culture and traditions; and special vocational training courses and support of small business development, including small target grants for selected successful beneficiaries. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 300,000.

#### Information programme for Latvia and Lithuania to prevent irregular migration

The main objective of this project is to raise the awareness of Latvian and Lithuanian potential migrants of the risks and consequences of irregular migration to EU countries. This would enable them to make realistic decisions about their future and to dissuade them from seeking asylum without firm grounds. The project will also inform potential migrants of the reality of irregular migration, including the everyday conditions they will encounter, the policies in selected EU countries on irregular migration and the law enforcement procedures for those who resort to asylum procedure without firm grounds but rather as an easy option of migration. On the other hand, the project will provide more information on regular migration opportunities. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 153,169.

#### Funding requirements for Lithuania

USD 553,169

## 1.6. EUROPEAN UNION

### Migration issues and the European Union: IOM's approach

As the European Union (EU) moves towards greater socio-economic and political integration, the issue of improving cooperation on questions of migration management gains ever more importance. The entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty and the conclu-

sions of the Tampere EU Summit have also triggered the EU member States to work more closely to find solutions to migration problems in the EU. Based on IOM's migration mandate, these are the areas in which the Organization is contributing towards the implementation of the EU's priorities:

#### 1. Towards a common asylum and immigration policy

In line with the EU's priorities as set out in the Tampere Summit Conclusions and in the Scoreboard on Justice and Home Affairs, IOM has been actively engaged in working with EU member States to develop practical programmes promoting dialogue between EU member States on asylum and immigration. In cooperation with the Belgian EU Presidency, IOM is organizing a number of major events developing and strengthening EU policies aimed at common migration management. One example is the EU Migration Summit, under the auspices of the EU Belgian Presidency in October 2001 in Brussels, in cooperation with the European Commission, European Parliament and the EU Council.

#### 2. Labour migration and integration of migrants

The orderly immigration and integration of migrants and their family members is vital, given the dramatic demographic changes in the EU. With an ageing population and increasing shortage of skills, it is extremely important to ensure the economic integration and participation of migrant communities. Over recent years, IOM has been increasingly engaged in working with the EU member States, the EC and the European Parliament to promote labour migration into economic sectors suffering from a shortage of skills, and to generally improve the integration and employment of immigrants in the EU.

#### 3. Enlargement

IOM has been closely involved with the candidate countries of the EU in identifying priorities in the field of migration and in promoting cooperation with the EU member States. All the EU candidate countries are Member States or observers of IOM. A wide range of technical cooperation projects on migration and border management have been carried out with the cooperation of EU member States, the European Union institutions and the candidate countries themselves. Through assisting candidate countries to develop a more effective migration management system, including at the legislative level, IOM is making considerable progress in its support for activities to prevent irregular migration and human trafficking. At present, IOM is working under the auspices of the Danish Immigration Service in the implementation of the migration module of the Phare Horizontal Programme on Migration, Border Management and Visas. This programme, funded by the European Commission, aims to assist the candidate countries of Central and Eastern Europe to prepare for adherence to the *acquis communautaire* in the field of migration. A range of other technical cooperation/capacity-building activities, including research, seminars and exchange programmes, have also been carried out with the candidate countries in the fields of migration and border management, voluntary return and reception of migrants.

#### 4. Foreign security and development policies

The EU's political priorities in terms of foreign security and development policies are closely related to issues of human rights, democratization, economic development and conflict prevention. In addition to the candi-

date countries of the EU, regions of particular importance to IOM and the EU in terms of migration management include the Balkan region, Central Africa, the Russian Federation and the Commonwealth of Independent States/Newly Independent States (CIS/NIS), the Mediterranean region and China. The increasing understanding of the link between Foreign and Security Policy, Justice and Home Affairs and migration has been highlighted by the activities carried out within the framework of the EU's High-Level Working Group on Asylum and Migration. IOM is pleased to cooperate closely with the EU Council and the EC in further developing the priorities of the High-Level Working Group on Asylum and Migration to set joint policies in this area.

IOM is also actively participating in the development of the EU Conflict Prevention Policy, which has been given a new impetus following the EC Communication on Conflict Prevention adopted in April 2001.

In the field of post-conflict rehabilitation, and within the framework of its emergency humanitarian activities, IOM is carrying out a series of activities such as voluntary return and reintegration, demobilization of combatants and democracy and peace-building measures. With respect to election assistance and observation, as part of the EU policy to promote sustainable stabilization and democratic development and conflict prevention strategies in third countries, IOM is cooperating with other international organizations, such as OSCE and UN, to provide assistance in the forthcoming elections in Kosovo, Nicaragua, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Cambodia.

The importance of migration in the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) region has also been highlighted in the newly-signed Cotonou Agreement and IOM is developing corresponding activities in Africa. In close cooperation with the Belgian EU Presidency, IOM has placed particular importance on the development of activities in the Great Lakes region. During the UN Conference on Least Developed Countries in Brussels from 12 to 20 May 2001, IOM organized a number of high-level events to emphasize the need for fresh policies linking migration to development issues within the context of the least developed countries.

IOM is also implementing a range of bilateral projects benefiting the migration concerns of the EU member States and Accession States. Detailed information is available upon request.

### **IOM objectives**

- to provide IOM expertise and assistance in developing increased cooperation between EU member States in justice and home affairs, Foreign and Security Policy (FSP), development policies, research, social and labour policies, etc;
- to enhance cooperation between the EU member States, European Commission, European Parliament and third countries in relation to migration management and economic cooperation;
- to improve the capacity of EU member States to respond to skills' shortages, through better integration of regular migrants in the EU or through the recruitment and short-term placement of skilled migrants;
- to support and strengthen IOM's cooperation with NGOs and other partners in the fields of migrant integration and migration management, crime prevention, public information and security.

### **Plan of action for 2002**

- in 2002, IOM will continue to focus its support on the development of regional dialogue and cooperation among EU member States, in particular through the implementation of transnational projects. IOM will seek to support and strengthen the various important thematic and regional dialogues in which the EU is engaged, including crime prevention, Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) regions, Organization of African Unity (OAU), Trans-Atlantic Dialogue, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe and Euro-Mediterranean partnership (MEDA), etc.

### **Regional projects**

#### **Pilot project: feasibility study for the setting up of common guidelines and procedures for the return and reintegration of unaccompanied minors from third countries in EU member States.**

Building on IOM's experience in operating voluntary return programmes in cooperation with interested governments, the project aims at assessing the feasibility and identifying potential mechanisms to set up a programme of voluntary return and reintegration of unaccompanied minors currently in the EU member States to their countries of origin. The project will take into consideration practices in countries of destination regarding existing return procedures and logistics (i.e. family tracing, pre-departure care and counselling, travel arrangements and escorts), as well as practices in countries of origin (i.e. existing structures for reception and reintegration, such as counselling, training, education, shelter and care). The funding requirements for 2002 are USD 191,253.

#### **Improving access to health care for migrants in the EU**

This project aims to develop policy-oriented recommendations on improving access to primary health care for third country nationals in the EU. The project will achieve this by carrying out a selected survey of migrant groups and health care professionals, thus achieving a better understanding of the barriers to providing equal health care treatment to third-country nationals. The study and promotion of international interdisciplinary cooperation in the field will also promote the exchange of best practices. A report outlining policy-oriented recommendations to improve access to and delivery of primary health care to third-country nationals will disseminate the project's findings amongst practitioners and policy-makers throughout the EU. The funding requirements for 2002 are USD 727,272.

#### **Training and exchange project for the prevention of illegal migration and trafficking from third countries through the Balkan region into the EU member States**

The project aims to promote cooperation and exchange of information and expertise between migration authorities and experts from the participating EU member States and from selected EU candidates, Balkan and other third countries of priority to the EU. It will also increase knowledge on flows of irregular migrants entering the EU via the "Balkans route". Furthermore it will improve effective measures preventing and combating illegal migration and trafficking in human beings through the organization of three training courses for representatives of national

authorities dealing with migration management from the participating countries. Models and approaches for cooperation between the countries of origin, transit and final destination resulting in effectively combating and preventing illegal migration and trafficking will be the central point of the training courses. Particular emphasis will be given to the *acquis communautaire* in the Justice and Home Affairs, the conclusions of the Tampere summit and other relevant EU agreements in this area, such as the Joint Declaration of Sarajevo (March 2001). IOM will aim to make an in-depth analysis of the bilateral and multilateral cooperation already existing between the Balkan countries and the EU member States in terms of policies, experience and programming towards preventing and combating illegal migration and trafficking via the "Balkans route". The funding requirements for 2002 are USD 157,611.

#### **Reinforcement of cooperation between EU member States and Central and Eastern European candidate countries in the field of return and reintegration of asylum seekers**

This project is the continuation of the pilot programme entitled "Return and Counselling Assistance to Asylum Seekers from the Czech Republic, Romania and Slovakia currently living in Belgium, Finland and the Netherlands" implemented during 2000. This new phase of the project aims at increasing the cooperation between EU member States and accession States of Central and Eastern Europe in justice and home affairs, particularly in the return and reintegration of asylum seekers. The project's goal is to facilitate the return of Bulgarian, Czech, Romanian and Slovak asylum seekers, currently residing in Belgium, Ireland and the Netherlands. This will be achieved by developing and improving existing counselling activities prior to and upon return, established by IOM during the pilot phase of the programme, and by reinforcing reintegration activities in the countries of origin in order to reinforce the sustainability of the returns. This project includes four components: social guidance and counselling to returnees prior to and upon return in the fields of housing, education and health; professional orientation and training activities; capacity-building activities; and specific initiatives for comprehensive local development plans in some main localities of return. The funding required for 2002 is USD 1,505,384.

#### **Awareness raising and information strategy for people in need of international protection**

This programme aims at contributing to the European Union's efforts to promote measures to combat racism, discrimination and prejudice against people in need of international protection (refugees, asylum seekers and people under temporary protection) in order to ease their eventual integration into host societies. This will be achieved through the launching of an information campaign in each EU member State of the European Refugee Fund which will target the public opinion and try to influence positively common perceptions of people in need of international protection. Relevant and credible information will be disseminated on the conditions affecting people in need of international protection in the EU territory, their socio-economic and cultural contribution to the host society, as well as on the discriminatory practices applied against them. The funding required for 2002 is USD 423,663.



## MULTI-REGIONAL

- Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF)
- Migration Policy and Research Programme (MPRP)
- International training project in migration policy and management for junior government officials
- Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)
- Research: World Migration Report 2002
- Research: Quarterly bulletin in trafficking in migrants
- Trafficking in women: A global review and analysis
- Skilled migration: A comparative study of labour migration schemes
- Migrants' associations: What role do they play in the diaspora?
- Capacity building for HIV/AIDS prevention and care in mobile populations

## MULTI-REGIONAL

### Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF)

IOM and UNHCR agreed to establish a Rapid Response Transportation Fund in support of the mobilization of IOM expertise and operational movement assistance to persons of concern to UNHCR. This agreement is captured in the IOM/UNHCR Guidance Note on Transportation, dated 31 May 2000.

A revolving fund of USD 5,000,000 was established to allow for a rapid response by IOM to needs in its core area of mandate. The fund was activated in response to the Guinea, Sierra Leone and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia emergencies. Other operations are currently under discussion. The establishment of the fund received favourable contributions from donors amounting to USD 1,255,602. The funding still required for 2002 is USD 3,744,398.

### Migration Policy and Research Programme (MPRP)

This programme has been developed in response to specific requests from IOM Member States to allow the Organization to provide broader and stronger leadership in the intellectual debate and policy guidance on migration issues. IOM has many years of operational experience and the programme will help the Organization to assist its Member States more effectively.

The MPRP aims to contribute to a better understanding of migration and strengthen the capacity of governments to manage migration more effectively and cooperatively. The focus will be to identify and share "best practices" in migration policies, drawing from the vast operational experience of IOM and others. IOM will work closely with States and other relevant partners to define strategies to enhance the capacity of governments to ensure orderly migration management, promote the positive aspects of migration and reduce irregular migration, particularly trafficking and exploitation of migrants, while enhancing the protection of migrants' rights, in a sustainable and cost-effective way. The total budget for this project is USD 1,890,000. The funding required for 2002 is USD 1,690,000.

### International training project in migration policy and management for junior government officials

This three-year project will be jointly undertaken by the International Migration Policy (IMP) programme, IOM, ILO and the ILO International Training Centre at Turin, in close collaboration with other relevant institutions such as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

It aims to enhance the technical competence of governments, particularly in developing and in-transition countries, to manage migration flows at national, regional and international levels. This will be achieved through practical training on international migration principles and policy and information sharing concerning all aspects of migration and population displacement for government officials, particularly those at the junior and middle levels, responsible for managing and implementing policy in their respective countries. The total budget for the three-year period is USD 1,974,329. The funding required for 2002 is USD 658,109.

### Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)

IOM has implemented successive programmes to assist in the return and reintegration of qualified human resources to Africa since 1983. The most recent evaluation of the Return of Qualified African Nationals Programme (RQAN) conducted in August 2000 recommended that IOM pursue its approach to capacity building in countries of origin through the mobilization of respective national diasporas. Consequently, the MIDA programme was developed, to match the assessed skill needs of African countries with available skills and other resources of Africans in the diaspora in support of the development process. MIDA will establish a database on appropriate skill needs in partner countries and available resources in the diaspora which would be deployed to assist with development programmes in Africa.

The programme will encourage participation of professional and/or technically skilled and experienced Africans legally residing outside their countries of origin, to contribute to the capacity-building development in their countries or regions.

The MIDA programme is planned for a five-year period with a budget of USD 12,758,000, of which USD 1,154,000 is earmarked for activities during 2002.

### Research: World Migration Report 2002

The World Migration Report 2002 will build upon the first World Migration Report, published in English, French and Spanish, which provided an authoritative overview of migration trends and issues. The second biennial report will review new trends in each region of the world, striving for more in-depth and global data collection, as well as focus upon selected themes. The funding required for 2002 is USD 120,000.

### Research: Quarterly bulletin in trafficking in migrants

The bulletin provides an important means of sharing information on trafficking trends, findings of IOM research and other research bodies as well as new counter-trafficking policies with a wider audience. Special issues, such as the one based on a survey of IOM Field Offices on global numbers of trafficking, have been introduced, as has the translation of the bulletin into French and Spanish. To continue this regular reporting on new trends in trafficking, significant reports and legislative changes, the funding required for 2002 is USD 25,000.

### Trafficking in women: A global review and analysis

This book, based in part upon studies carried out by IOM's Field Offices, will present a global overview of trafficking in women with case studies from both sending and receiving countries in Asia, Africa and Europe. The book will be the first comprehensive volume on trafficking, and will include a comparative chapter, striving to draw lessons and best practices on combating trafficking as well as providing a global review of the scale and nature of trafficking. The funding required for 2002 is USD 75,000.

### **Skilled migration: A comparative study of labour migration schemes**

This study would investigate and compare labour migration schemes, such as the German Green Card scheme and other similar short- and longer-term schemes for high- and lower-skilled migrant workers. The project would conclude with an analytical report drawing together summaries of the key points of each scheme and determining best practices, both overall as well as under certain circumstances. The funding required in 2002 for this comparative study is USD 25,000.

### **Migrants' associations: What role do they play in the diaspora?**

This project would investigate migrants' associations, for example of Morocco, Tunisia and Burundi in Belgium, Italy and the United Kingdom, with the aim of assessing what role they play and could play in the diaspora. Key questions include: the role in strengthening the identity of national groups, assistance in implementing return and reintegration programmes, and contribution to the development of their countries. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 40,000.

### **Capacity building for HIV/AIDS prevention and care in mobile populations**

IOM and UNAIDS are planning to improve both the database concerning AIDS and population mobility and capacities of institutions to meet the HIV/AIDS-related needs of mobile populations. Proposed activities, to take place over a period of two years, include: commissioning a series of reviews of epidemiological data and key issues related to HIV/AIDS and population mobility; organizing a series of international capacity-building workshops to help agencies and NGOs in all regions to establish field programmes for AIDS prevention and access to care for mobile populations; providing enhanced training for three fellows from selected regions who would be able to serve as resources to advocate, advise and establish programmes for HIV/AIDS prevention and access to care for mobile populations. The funding requirement for 2002 is USD 300,000.

## TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY REGIONS

<b>Africa</b>	<b>24,660,595</b>
Southern Africa	1,145,751
East and Horn of Africa	6,404,000
Central Africa	9,127,272
West Africa	4,982,572
North Africa and the Middle East	3,001,000
<b>Americas</b>	<b>20,677,292</b>
Southern Cone	1,516,630
Andean countries	10,637,332
Central America and Mexico	5,643,330
Caribbean	2,330,000
North America	550,000
<b>Asia</b>	<b>27,724,849</b>
South West and South Asia	12,484,000
East and South East Asia	11,916,349
Central Asia	3,324,500
<b>Europe</b>	<b>62,291,861</b>
South Eastern Europe	42,788,631
Eastern Europe	6,857,000
South Caucasus	5,255,445
Central Europe	1,863,000
Nordic and Baltic countries	2,522,602
European Union	3,005,183
<b>Multi-regional activities</b>	<b>7,831,507</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>143,186,104</b>

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## **IOM MISSION STATEMENT**

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society.

As an intergovernmental body, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to:

- assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration;
- advance understanding of migration issues;
- encourage social and economic development through migration;
- uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

## **WHAT IOM DOES**

After half a century of worldwide operational experience, IOM has become the leading international organization working with migrants and governments to provide humane responses to migration challenges.

Established in 1951 as an intergovernmental organization to resettle European displaced persons, refugees and migrants, IOM has now grown to encompass a variety of migration management activities throughout the world.

A global understanding and approach to migration must recognize the interplay between migration and social, economic and political forces, while setting forth a comprehensive policy framework to integrate and address them. In IOM's view, this includes the following points:

- countries' migration policies must be reviewed, strengthened or established so as to ensure a better match between external pressures and domestic needs;
- in sending, receiving and transit countries, strong governmental migration structures must exist which can both manage national migration programmes and participate in cooperative international solutions;
- international trade, investment and development aid should target and reach migration-producing countries or areas within such countries;
- programmes must be designed to disseminate credible information to potential migrants about migration opportunities and the pitfalls of irregular migration;
- programmes must be expanded which facilitate the voluntary return of migrants – including those with skills to contribute to the developing process;
- the rights of individual migrants, displaced persons, refugee and other individuals in need of migration assistance need to be respected.

With offices and operations on every continent, IOM helps governments and civil society through:

- rapid humanitarian responses to sudden migration flows;
- post-emergency return and reintegration programmes;
- assistance to migrants on their way to new homes and lives;
- facilitation of labour migration;
- assisted voluntary return for irregular migrants;
- recruitment of highly-qualified nationals for return to their countries of origin;
- aid to migrants in distress;
- training and capacity-building of officials;
- measures to counter trafficking in persons;
- migration medical and public health programmes;
- mass information and education on migration;
- research related to migration management and other services for migrants.

While not part of the United Nations system, IOM maintains close working relations with UN bodies and operational agencies. IOM has as partners a wide range of international and non-governmental organizations.



## MEMBERS AND OBSERVERS

### MEMBER STATES (86\*)

Albania	Costa Rica	Greece	Netherlands	Sweden
Algeria	Côte d'Ivoire	Guatemala	Nicaragua	Switzerland
Angola	Croatia	Guinea	Norway	Tajikistan
Argentina	Cyprus	Guinea-Bissau	Pakistan	Thailand
Armenia	Czech Republic	Haiti	Panama	Tunisia
Australia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Honduras	Paraguay	Uganda
Austria	Denmark	Hungary	Peru	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Azerbaijan	Dominican Republic	Israel	Philippines	Ireland
Bangladesh	Ecuador	Italy	Poland	United Republic of Tanzania
Belgium	Egypt	Japan	Portugal	United States of America
Belize	El Salvador	Jordan	Republic of Korea	Uruguay
Benin	Finland	Kenya	Romania	Venezuela
Bolivia	France	Kyrgyzstan	Senegal	Yemen
Bulgaria	Gambia	Latvia	Sierra Leone	Zambia
Burkina Faso	Georgia	Liberia	Slovakia	
Canada	Germany	Lithuania	Slovenia	
Chile		Luxembourg	South Africa	
Colombia		Mali	Sri Lanka	
Congo		Morocco	Sudan	

### OBSERVERS (41\*)

Afghanistan	Ethiopia	Malta	Rwanda	Turkmenistan
Belarus	Ghana	Mexico	San Marino	Ukraine
Bhutan	Holy See	Mozambique	Sao Tome and Principe	Viet Nam
Bosnia and Herzegovina	India	Namibia	Somalia	Yugoslavia
Brazil	Indonesia	New Zealand	Spain	Zimbabwe
Cambodia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Papua New Guinea	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Sovereign Military Order of Malta
Cape Verde	Ireland	Republic of Moldova	Turkey	
China	Jamaica	Russian Federation		
Cuba	Kazakhstan			
Estonia	Madagascar			

\* June 2001



## **OBSERVERS**

### **INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

United Nations, including:

Office of the United Nations  
High Commissioner for Refugees  
Economic and Social Commission  
for Asia and the Pacific  
Economic Commission for Latin America  
and the Caribbean  
United Nations Economic Commission  
for Africa  
Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian  
Affairs (OCHA)  
United Nations Conference on Trade  
and Development  
United Nations Development Programme  
United Nations High Commissioner  
for Human Rights  
United Nations Population Fund  
United Nations Research Institute  
for Social Development

International Labour Organization

Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

United Nations Educational, Scientific  
and Cultural Organization

World Health Organization

International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development

International Maritime Organization

United Nations Industrial Development  
Organization

Council of Europe

Organization for Economic Cooperation  
and Development

European Union

Organization of American States

Inter-American Development Bank

Italian-Latin American Institute

International Centre for Migration Policy  
Development (ICMPD)

Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries  
(CPLP)

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Organisation internationale de la Francophonie

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee  
(AALCC)

International Committee of the Red Cross

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

International Organisation of Employers

World Confederation of Labour

International Council of Voluntary Agencies

CARE International

Caritas Internationalis

Catholic Relief Services

Episcopal Migration Ministries

Federation of Ethnic Communities' Councils  
of Australia, Inc.

Food for the Hungry International

HIAS, Inc.

International Catholic Migration Commission

International Council on Social Welfare

International Federation of Red Cross  
and Red Crescent Societies

International Islamic Relief Organisation

International Rescue Committee

International Social Service

Solidar

Japan International Friendship and Welfare  
Foundation

Lutheran World Federation

Niwano Peace Foundation

Norwegian Refugee Council

Partage avec les enfants du tiers monde

Paulino Torras Domènech Foundation

Refugee Council of Australia

Sasakawa Peace Foundation

Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.

United Ukrainian American Relief Committee

World Council of Churches

Migrants Rights International (MRI)

Assistance pédagogique internationale (API)



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IOM International Organization for Migration

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