

Migration Initiatives 2001

Funding Appeals



IOM

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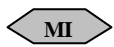

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ANNOTATIONS

- (1) Migration Initiatives 2001 provides an overview of IOM's direction by region and service area. The document presents an appeal for funding for priority programme and projects.
- (2) As it has been the case in the past, 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 2001. The life cycle of the projects can be more than one calendar year. Where relevant, the 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.
- (5) An icon representing the relevant service areas is listed below project title for ease of reference.

	Movement
	Migration Health
	Technical Cooperation on Migration
	Assisted Returns
	Mass Information
	Counter-Trafficking

- (6) IOM projects included in 2001 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeals (CAP) have the following icon. 

OVERVIEW

IOM has demonstrated its policy and operational relevance as a swift and responsive service provider in 2000. IOM operations in response to humanitarian emergencies such as the Timor and Kosovo crises continued, as well as the so-called forgotten emergencies where IOM, with its partner organizations, contributed to humanitarian relief efforts. The Organization has also increasingly gained recognition for its lead role in the debate on migration management issues. These were addressed through different channels: bilateral cooperation with Member States, regional migration dialogue fora and international venues addressing migration issues of the twenty-first century.

IOM has received increased project support in 2000, as reflected in the scope of funded projects. The potential and challenges of migration management are such that governments increasingly call upon IOM to define appropriate responses and design measures to address the needs. IOM has successfully implemented a wide range of migration management projects at different levels: regional meetings, capacity-building outreach with Member States and targeted research are a few examples of the broad scope of possible intervention.

Although movement support remains the mainstay of donor financing of IOM programmes, other service areas of IOM are growing: counter-trafficking is prominent. As the issue hits the headlines almost on a daily basis, IOM is working with its counterparts to define and implement a comprehensive programme and policy. IOM is currently implementing programmes in the Mekong region, South Eastern and Central Europe.

Mass information campaigns are also receiving generous donor support. They are a component part of IOM's drive to equip migrants and governments with the information needed to make informed decisions. Regular and irregular migrations are virtual twins, and cannot be seen separately. We are working closer than ever before with Member States to assist in mapping migration trends through targeted research, which is subsequently utilized in the preparation of our public information campaigns. In 2000, donors worked through and closely with IOM to implement a number of campaigns. Although the geographical scope of some of IOM's interventions has concentrated on Europe, the Organization is working in all regions to strengthen public awareness of IOM's migration issues.

As population mobility increasingly has a bearing on health planning and policy issues, IOM is mainstreaming its approach to ensure that health issues such as tuberculosis or HIV/AIDS become an integrated component part of the policy agenda on migration management issues. Particularly in the field of HIV/AIDS IOM is a close partner of UNAIDS and is defining its outreach to other partners. In 2000, IOM's state of readiness was insufficient to warrant a wide-scale operational response. In 2001, this will be rectified through targeted interventions in the field of public awareness, focusing on mobile populations in policy scenarios. In this regard, IOM's programming of psychosocial trauma counselling to migrant populations is gaining ground, as the Organization is strengthening its expertise. In Kosovo, IOM has pioneered a model intervention which could be replicated in other post-conflict countries, linking migration, psychosocial needs and return in an integrated manner.

Technical cooperation in migration management is central to IOM's comprehensive approach to migration in the twenty-first century. The Organization is working closely with a number of Member States to strengthen their respective approaches in this field. The follow-up to the conclusions of Tampere, regional fora and the challenge of accession to the European Union is demanding the sustained attention of many of our European partners. In Latin America, the Puebla Process and PLACMI have provided a useful framework for increased activity in technical cooperation, and the Organization hopes to explore additional opportunities in countries not covered by these frameworks. The experience gained in the CIS is valuable and serves as lessons learned for the implementation of similar capacity-building programmes elsewhere. The launch of the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) is another illustration of the importance of regional cooperation on migration management. The recent conclusion of the "Inter-regional meeting on the participation of migrants in the development of their country of origin", held in Dakar in October 2000, will be translated into operational objectives in the near future.

IOM played an active role in the inter-agency coordination process, seeking to define a role where its specific expertise and experience are both relevant and needed. In 2000, IOM participated in seven Consolidated Appeals, and received 40 per cent of its funding requirements. In 2001, as you will note from Migration Initiatives 2001, IOM has opted to participate in seven out of 19 Consolidated Appeals.

With the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), IOM is working closely to strengthen its role as a service provider in the planning and execution of movement operations. Specific ECHO-supported interventions included Timor, Zambia and Western Russia. We hope that generous donor support will enable IOM to further strengthen its operational response to emergencies and countries in post-conflict transition. The linkage between relief and development is often fragile and requires a concerted effort to ensure that relief heads to more sustainable development.

IOM's role has grown beyond the immediate movement phase of emergency operations. IOM's support for the reconstruction and peace-building phase of any given crisis situation, as demonstrated in South Eastern Europe in particular, has proved to be important. IOM's programme responses, which received generous donor funding, included the return and reintegration of the displaced, registration for out-of-country elections, and quick-impact community rehabilitation to facilitate reintegration of returnees. IOM has been working closely with its partners, such as UNHCR, the World Bank, UNDP and many others, to achieve the objectives of rehabilitation in a post-conflict context.

Our unfunded priorities for 2001 build on the successes achieved in 2000. The projects also reflect the expressed needs of the Member States and newly-identified challenges in the field of migration. The total funding requirements are USD 102,858,083 for 2001, for which the Organization is appealing for support from the donor community.

Donor Relations Division

IOM SERVICES

In 2000, the Organization further adjusted its structure in order to focus more clearly on the concrete services it could provide to governments and migrants across geographical divides. These are grouped into six pillars, of which the six respective service areas – *Assisted Returns, Counter-Trafficking, Mass Information, Migration Health, Movement and Technical Cooperation on Migration* – now form one pillar, 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. Particularly for large-scale evacuations and returns, there is a call for a neutral, non-profit making umbrella agency like 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 there is a requirement 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 are demonstrations of 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.

Drawing on its global office structure, IOM is also laying the tracks for coherent, offshore visa issuance/consular support to migrant-receiving countries. This can help governments rationalize their costs of overseas services and effect economies of scale 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 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 issues, IOM is working closely with UNAIDS to address the links between migration and the AIDS epidemic and to provide appropriate operational response measures. IOM will strive to further reinforce this cooperation at the programme level to add value and to ensure complementarity of approach.

Technical Cooperation on Migration



TCM

Migration management has become one of the foremost concerns of national, regional and international policy-makers in this century. Essential to “good governance”, it has increasingly become a requirement for effective bilateral relations, membership of regional entities and general international security. Governments are faced with a complex set of challenges to their ability to manage migration, particularly those associated with irregular migration. Many find themselves involved as sending, receiving and transit countries all in one. IOM’s technical cooperation on migration helps these governments equip themselves with the necessary legislation, administrative structures, knowledge and human resources needed to tackle diverse migration problems.

Technical cooperation has been a major strength of the Organization since the 1970s, particularly in Latin America where governments have successfully established mechanisms to deal with inter-regional migration. Similar developments are ongoing in countries of the former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe, South East Asia and Southern Africa. The transfer of qualified human resources is one example of IOM’s approach to capacity building. In addition, training programmes for migration officials are planned to enhance the quantity and quality of migration professionals and thereby strengthen the implementation capacity of governments.

IOM will continue to facilitate migration dialogue among governments as a way to find agreement on practical measures to manage migration flows to the mutual benefit of countries of origin, transit and destination. The combination of conventional technical cooperation for migration management activities and the facilitation of regional migration frameworks, such as the Puebla, CIS and Manila Processes, will be at the core of IOM’s approach to promoting better management of international migration flows.

Assisted Returns

AR

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 such heavy socio-economic burdens on destination and transit countries' asylum and social welfare systems as to jeopardize 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 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 half a million migrants in returning to more than 100 countries of origin. Persons assisted have included screened-out asylum seekers, irregular migrants, stranded persons, victims of trafficking and qualified nationals returning to assist the development/reconstruction of their home countries. This target group is rapidly expanding to include any migrant abroad requiring the humane, cost-effective assistance of an international umbrella agency like IOM; and IOM is increasingly providing emergency and *ad hoc* assistance to stranded migrants, particularly victims of trafficking.

IOM will strengthen and expand its assisted return service to governments and migrants globally, and in particular sharpen its rapid response capacity *vis-à-vis* migrants in distress. This kind of 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. In this effort, IOM is exploring how regional migration processes can take advantage of its assisted return services; and how small groups of countries of origin, transit and destination can come together, with IOM facilitation, for result-oriented discussions on return. Potential cooperation in intra-regional, or "South-South" return will be addressed in meetings with interlocutors in traditional developing regions, as will open-ended discussions on the expectations of countries of origin as IOM pursues a more "southern approach" to assisted return.

Mass Information

MI

Informed decisions at personal and institutional levels are essential for regular, orderly migration. Migrants and governments alike need regular, reliable and timely information about the causes, conditions, criteria and consequences of migration. Lack of relevant information could, in individual 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 aliens 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. Better integration of information activities with logistical, humanitarian and development projects 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 and Thailand, where they contributed to a substantial decrease in the number of outgoing irregular migrants. Follow-up activities are planned in Thailand. Further projects for Morocco, Montenegro, Latin America and the

Caribbean and Southern Africa are under consideration by potential donors. Within the framework of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, an information campaign has also been proposed to support efforts in South East European countries to preserve multinational and multi-ethnic diversity in accordance with international law and to facilitate national reconciliation and cohabitation.

Campaigns to help combat trafficking in women and children have been implemented in Ukraine and the Czech Republic. Similar projects are under way or being launched in Hungary, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania, the Philippines, Viet Nam and Kosovo. Follow-up activities are also planned for Bulgaria, Hungary and Ukraine. Other campaigns are being developed in the Russian Federation, Republic of Moldova, and Belarus in Central Asia and in South and South East Asia. Information campaigns have been used in Costa Rica and Honduras to inform irregular migrants of the possibility of obtaining legal residence status. Other purposes of the campaign were to build trust in the amnesty process and dispel misconceptions by irregular migrants about the amnesty. The establishment of a communication and information system to help the population in Kosovo to obtain and share information is another activity.

IOM has developed its own communication strategy and research methodology, which will enable future information 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. Areas of priority for further project development include the Middle East, South and South East Asia, Southern Africa and Latin America. The scope and application of the information activities will be expanded to crises, conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as to supporting longer-term reconstruction and development efforts. Other 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 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 public information 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 migrant and violations of their human rights.

IOM’s response to this reprehensible phenomenon is multipronged: prevention through better information; assistance through return and reintegration mechanisms; improved inter-agency cooperation through national and international fora; better protection of victims and prosecution of traffickers through technical cooperation with governments and other agencies; and sharpened awareness of all concerned through quick research and reporting. The research and fora help IOM gather information to 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 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 2000, 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 return of these persons to their countries of origin. Further development of these programmes will be necessary to cope with an increasing demand for these 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 planned for Latin America and Africa. More comprehensive approaches, involving different responses to trafficking, will also be developed in the different regions.

IOM REGIONS IN FOCUS

AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Africa continues to face formidable development challenges which are impacting on the mobility of its people, whose migration patterns are becoming increasingly complex. The root causes of African population movements are numerous, ranging from traditional nomadic lifestyles to economic migration. Forced relocations often occur, mainly induced by poverty, conflict and ecological degradation, which frequently result in the massive displacement of populations and collapse of local structures. Africa has large numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and, in addition, its emigration pressures continue to sustain large migratory flows within and outside the continent. Africa is the world's least developed region and, as the divergence between population and economic growth continues unabated in most African countries, an increasing number of Africans are emigrating to greener pastures elsewhere. The population of Africa (731 million persons) is projected to nearly double by 2030, making it urgent to respond to additional livelihood needs. However, in most of sub-Saharan Africa labour markets are suffering increasingly from economic recession, poor performance of productive forces and widespread unemployment.

In this context, IOM is increasingly called upon to design and implement operational activities addressing the need of migrants and other displaced populations. Over the past two decades, IOM has widened the coverage of its programmes and activities in sub-Saharan Africa, as population mobility and migration impact are increasingly viewed as cross-cutting issues requiring, as necessary, orderly management throughout the continuum from emergency to recovery and development. These activities mainly include resettlement and repatriation operations, assistance for demobilized soldiers and reintegration of ex-combatants, as well as assistance for qualified Africans to return to employment and self-employment in African receiving countries of origin. Yet the continent is increasingly confronted with new migration challenges. IOM has therefore embarked on designing new initiatives to assist African governments to develop their migration management capacities and strengthen their migration management structures. These will be developed and implemented in close collaboration with African governments requiring such technical assistance on migration.

HIV/AIDS and migration is another area of growing concern in Africa. Of the 34 million people worldwide infected by HIV/AIDS, 23 million are African. The pandemic has struck sub-Saharan Africa harder than any other region in the world, with an estimated 14 million or more casualties. The linkage between mobility and HIV/AIDS therefore represents potential hazards to Africa's public health and development prospects. The HIV/AIDS epidemic is a unique challenge facing in particular sub-Saharan African countries; together with UNAIDS, IOM will work towards intensifying the fight against HIV/AIDS by exploring the particular vulnerabilities of migrant populations to HIV and the relationship between the spread of the disease and population mobility. IOM is also beginning to propose programmes for HIV/AIDS prevention and access to health care for migrants and mobile populations.

The orderly management of migration is increasingly going beyond the capacities of individual States. The complexity of African migration dynamics requires cooperation and coordination among all concerned countries. IOM thus acts together with African States in different subregions and provides them with a neutral forum for discussing and developing coordinated and acceptable responses to migration. In this respect, IOM has already launched its Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) initiative, and a similar process for the countries of West Africa at a regional meeting in October 2000 in Dakar.

The Western Mediterranean region has become one of the most dynamic regions in the world in terms of international South-North migration. The complexity of migration in this region poses unprecedented challenges to the countries involved. IOM is strengthening its capacity in the region and developing activities in this field. In the Middle East, IOM is working closely with governments of the region to strengthen cooperation on migration management issues.

East and Central Africa

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Emergency enhancement of regional socio-economic conditions in Katanga, through the provision of transport, logistics, road and rail repair and maintenance

CAP

TCM

In order to improve access and delivery of humanitarian assistance to war-affected populations in the Katanga region, IOM will undertake the rehabilitation of main and secondary road and rail networks to facilitate intra-regional exchange of basic commodities and transportation of food, as well as provision of relocation assistance to IDPs. IOM will identify the rail/road segments that could be rehabilitated effectively and efficiently, undertake the necessary repairs, and manage the resources related to the rehabilitation work and transportation operations. IOM will also provide transportation assistance to IDPs for their relocation to appropriate temporary settlement grounds. Funding requirement for this activity in 2001 is USD 3,955,000.

Ethiopia

Migration and population tracking

TCM

About 13.4 million people have been affected by the recent drought crisis in the Horn of Africa, of whom 10 million reside in Ethiopia, particularly in the Somali and Tigray regions. IOM and WFP have developed a project to establish a database tracking system through the setting up of a Geographical Information System (GIS). The GIS will contribute towards population stabilization and coordination in emergencies in Ethiopia and other countries in the region. Following the implementation of the first phase in 2000, USD 176,090 is required to implement the second phase in 2001.

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

MH

This project, developed in collaboration with WHO, will assist the Government of Ethiopia in its nationwide efforts to develop effective intervention and prevention strategies to control and prevent the further spreading of HIV/AIDS, particularly among vulnerable and high risk mobile populations. Other partners of the project are UNAIDS, the Integrated Service for AIDS Prevention and Support Organization (ISAPSO), and the Federal and Regional Health Authorities of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. This two-year project has a total budget of USD 220,000, of which USD 140,000 has been requested from UNAIDS. IOM is appealing for the remaining USD 80,000.

Uganda

Reintegration of former Ugandan combatants

TCM

Following the 2000 Amnesty Act, which encourages the demobilization and reintegration of rebel factions who are estimated to number 100,000, the project aims to contribute to the national reconciliation process and help re-establish peace and stability in the region. With the cooperation of the Governments of Uganda, Kenya and Sudan, local authorities, UN agencies and the Amnesty Commission, IOM will provide transport assistance, counselling and referral services, reintegration assistance and a reintegration database for accurate and timely information. The one-year project, which includes a pilot phase, is estimated to cost USD 1.7 million.

Reintegration of ex-combatants through labour-based methods of routine road maintenance

CAP

TCM

With the announcement of amnesty by the Government, some ex-rebels are already returning spontaneously to northern Uganda. This project aims to provide the means to reintegrate ex-combatants, demobilized soldiers and returnees into civil society, through their deployment in labour-based routine maintenance of the feeder road network in the northern districts of Gulu and Kitgum. Remuneration will be partly in food rations and partly in cash to enable the returnees to become self-sufficient. The proposed routine road maintenance will cover some 200 km of selected roads in the two districts, according to the priorities set by the two District Administrations. In 2001, this project will require a total funding of USD 400,000.

Enumeration and basic needs of the internally displaced population in Kitgum District

CAP

TCM

Frequent rebel insurgencies in northern Uganda have resulted in chronic food scarcity and massive population displacement: people are forced to leave their homes for temporary shelters. In order to administer the necessary relief and rehabilitation in the districts affected, adequate information on the socio-economic profile of the group targeted for assistance is essential. To this effect, the project aims to replicate in Kitgum District the rapid enumeration and basic needs survey it is conducting in Gulu in coordination with UNICEF. The funding requirement for this four-month project amounts to USD 25,000.

Base-line survey: HIV/AIDS-related indicators among refugees and IDPs in Uganda

CAP

MH

While the Government and a number of international agencies and NGOs in Uganda have been implementing HIV/AIDS education and awareness programmes, these activities do not target migrant popula-

tions, notably refugees and internally displaced persons. This project will gather and analyse information on the refugees and IDPs in Uganda which will be relevant for the development of appropriate HIV/AIDS prevention programmes specifically targeting the country's migrant population, at present not included in ongoing efforts in this field. This four-month project has a total funding requirement of USD 60,000.

Funding Requirements	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Emergency enhancement of regional socio-economic conditions in Katanga	3,955,000
Ethiopia	256,090
Migration and population tracking	176,090
HIV/AIDS prevention and control for mobile populations in high risk zones	80,000
Uganda	2,185,000
Reintegration of former Ugandan combatants	1,700,000
Reintegration of ex-combatants through labour-based methods of routine road maintenance	400,000
Enumeration and basic needs of internally displaced population	25,000
Base-line survey: HIV/AIDS-related indicators among refugees and IDPs in Uganda	60,000
Total	6,396,090

West Africa

Republic of the Congo

Reintegration of ex-combatants in the Republic of the Congo

CAP

TCM

Following the Government's announcement of a general amnesty for the militia, many young ex-militia members are migrating to major cities in search of a better living. The ex-combatants' Reintegration and Small Arms Collection project assists ex-militia members to reintegrate into civilian life, restore peace and rebuild a normal life which is economically and socially sustainable. The project provides 4,700 ex-militia members with support for making an alternative living, as well as collecting 5,000 small arms and other light weapons. IOM will execute and implement the project, with an overall budget of USD 3.4 million. UNDP has contributed sufficient financing for an initial 1,000 ex-combatants. Funding requirement for 2001 is USD 2,475,000.

Senegal

Research unit on international migration and trafficking

TCM

This project will contribute to the elaboration of a database and the development of a Geographical Information System (GIS) to assist the institutional and technical capacities of the countries of West Africa. This twelve-month project will first focus on the migratory flows in the region and the participation of migrants in the development of their countries of origin. The second phase will focus on trafficking in women and children. The Governments of Senegal and Mali, as well as IRD (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement) and Migrinter (a department of the University of Poitiers, France, dedicated to research on international migration), will collaborate in the implementation. The total budget of this project is USD 500,000, of which part will be covered by in-kind contributions from IRD and Migrinter. Funding sought for the implementation in 2001 is USD 242,900.

Mali

Return and reintegration of trafficked Malian children

CT

This regional project contributes to the National Action Plan against cross-border child trafficking adopted by the Government of Mali. The project will allow the return and reintegration of children victims of cross-border trafficking between Mali and Côte d'Ivoire, with effective measures to be implemented in sending (Mali), transit (Burkina Faso) and receiving (Côte d'Ivoire) countries. The project will assist the safe and orderly return of some 2,000 Malian children from Côte d'Ivoire and provide reintegration assistance to their families. This project is implemented jointly by IOM and UNICEF in close collaboration with the Governments of Mali, Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso. Funding requirement for this 18-month project is USD 2,844,220, of which USD 2,000,000 is required in 2001.

Nigeria

Measures to counter trafficking in Nigerian women and minors and prevention of HIV/AIDS and other STDs

CT

This project aims to prevent trafficking and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) through awareness-raising, information dissemination and law enforcement, as well as protection of and assistance to the victims. The project will build on expertise accrued with similar programmes and on the outcome of research work and assessment in Nigeria, Italy and other European countries. The duration of the project is 12 months and the funding requirement is USD 551,000.

Funding Requirements	
Republic of the Congo	
Reintegration of ex-combatants	2,475,000
Senegal	
Research unit on international migration and trafficking	242,900
Mali	
Return and reintegration of trafficked Malian children	2,000,000
Nigeria	
Measures to counter trafficking in Nigerian women and minors and prevention of HIV/AIDS and other STDs	551,000
Total	5,268,900

Southern Africa

Regional projects

Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)



In close coordination with the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), IOM initiated in 2000 a Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA). The project facilitates cooperation among SADC governments and contributes to regional migration management by fostering understanding of migration phenomena 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 subjects through dialogue at regional and/or bilateral levels. The budget for this two-year project is USD 456,000. For 2001, some USD 228,000 are required to carry out the activities.

Situation analysis on HIV/AIDS and migration in Southern Africa



The project aims to contribute to the overall understanding of the relationship between international migration and the spread of HIV/AIDS, given the lack of research and credible data on the subject matter. The project is divided into three phases over an 18-month period. The first phase will consist of a literature survey related to migration and HIV/AIDS. The second part will concentrate on identifying, documenting and mapping the major migrant communities in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. The third part will assess migrants' general health status, as well as their knowledge, awareness and skills with regard to HIV/AIDS in all target countries. Recommendations for effective intervention will be

drawn from this data, in the context of the subregion's migration dynamics. The funding requirement for the project for the year 2001 is USD 185,000.

Angola

Integrated assistance aimed at resettlement and sustainable livelihood of IDPs



IOM will assist 30,000 IDPs, mainly in the provinces of Luanda, Bengo and Huambo, in their transition from dependence on emergency aid to independence. IOM's integrated service will begin with potential resettlement site evaluations, continue through return assistance for the most vulnerable, to immediate resettlement assistance, including shelter and provision of essential non-food items, to projects which will benefit the receiving community as a whole by strengthening community capacity and structures. Micro-projects, targeted mainly at female heads of households and other vulnerable groups, will help to improve family incomes and ensure self-sustainability. Funding requirement for this project in 2001 is USD 2,049,870.

Registration of accessible population displaced since January 1998



IOM will assist the Government to develop and implement a standardized registration procedure for all IDPs displaced since January 1998. It will also provide technical assistance and support for the development of software to permit the establishment, maintenance and updating of databases at provincial and national levels. These will provide all humanitarian actors with updated information (on demand) and facilitate improved targeting of assistance and transition programmes. IDPs will be registered by local authorities in collaboration with national and international NGOs. Funding requirement for this activity in 2001 is USD 1,090,466.

South Africa

Migrants from Africa playing soccer against AIDS



The purpose of this pilot project is to increase awareness of HIV/AIDS among African migrants residing in Gauteng Province by combining HIV/AIDS information campaigns with soccer tournaments. IOM, together with its partner organization African Soccer Against AIDS Tournaments (ASAAT), a migrants' organization which organizes soccer tournaments for migrants in Gauteng, will organize four tournaments for local migrant soccer teams over a period of one year, during which HIV/AIDS campaigns will take place. Prior to the tournament, IOM will engage the six participating teams in discussion sessions, which aim to assess the dominant cultural perceptions surrounding HIV/AIDS and its prevention. Findings from these discussions will be used in a locally contracted NGO's HIV/AIDS information campaign during the soccer matches, thereby culturally tailoring the NGO's campaign and increasing the recep-

tivity of the target group. The campaign during the soccer matches will include speeches and the distribution of culturally sensitive basic HIV/AIDS information to both participants and spectators. Information stands will be set up where interested persons may obtain information on the virus and on voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) services. The funding requirement for the project for 2001 totals USD 40,000.

Zambia

Technical assistance to the Government of Zambia on border management



At the request of the Government of Zambia, IOM will assist the Immigration Department (ID) in developing a comprehensive programme aimed at establishing a consolidated migration management system. Through this project, IOM will support the Government in setting up a migration information system at four border points (Livingstone and Chirundu, Zimbabwe; Chipata, Malawi; and Lusaka International Airport) to allow the ID to keep track and manage population movements to and from Zambia. IOM will also facilitate inter-ministerial coordination on development and use of immigration technology and communications. The resulting information system will also be capable of linking with other demographic databases and facilitate regular dialogue with neighbouring countries. This project will represent a first step towards the foundation of a well-functioning national and, at a later stage, regional information exchange system between neighbouring SADC countries. Funding requirement for this one-year project for 2001 is USD 219,000.

Funding Requirements	
Regional projects	413,000
MIDSA	228,000
Situation analysis on HIV/AIDS and migration in Southern Africa	185,000
Angola	
Integrated assistance aimed at resettlement and sustainable livelihood of IDPs	2,049,870
Registration of accessible population displaced since January 1998	1,090,466
South Africa	
Migrants from Africa playing soccer against AIDS	40,000
Zambia	
Technical assistance on border management	219,000
Total	3,812,336

North Africa and the Middle East

Regional projects

Maximizing the positive effects on the national development of Maghreb countries from current and future migration trends



Labour migration is the dominant rationale of current migration trends between the countries of the Maghreb and the European Union (EU). Such migration can benefit both sending and receiving countries, provided it is structured and managed towards the economic and social goals of both sides of the Mediterranean. The project is intended to enhance specific strategies linking migration with national and regional development, as well as to promote the potential role of qualified Maghrebians abroad as “development agents” in their area of origin. The main areas for assessment and pilot initiatives: production and dissemination of information on regular migration and integration of migrants in EU countries; identification of areas with major migration pressure; incentive systems to encourage return or recirculation of qualified nationals with specific skills and/or investment capital; identifying and strengthening linkages between commercial/business activities of EU-based Maghreb migrants and nationals developing complementary activities in the home countries; potential for joint-ventures, assessment of volume and use of remittances, etc. With donor resources, IOM will provide technical assistance on migration-related issues in assessing the main areas of intervention and setting forth pilot activities. The estimated needs for 2001 amount to USD 500,000.

EU/North Africa: training programme for Maghreb Embassy, Ministry of Interior, and other key migration management personnel



The project is intended to strengthen immediate and long-term practical cooperation in migration management in the Mediterranean region through the provision of a training programme focused on the implications for the southern Mediterranean migration management of national legislation of EU countries as well as of key EU policies. The project will be articulated in: (a) training sessions for immigration liaison officers of North African embassies based in EU target countries; and (b) workshops in key North African capitals with participants from government agencies with migration management responsibilities and staff from the EU embassies/countries concerned. The estimated budget for 2001 amounts to USD 400,000.

Algeria

Addressing HIV/AIDS issues among return and transit migrants in Algeria



In cooperation with the Algerian Ministry of Health and two Algerian health institutions/NGOs, and in

close collaboration with UNAIDS, this project addresses HIV/AIDS prevention and care among migrants. It will carry out AIDS prevention activities among transiting migrants at transit zones on Algeria's southern borders, as well as address the care needs of HIV- and AIDS-affected migrants returning to Algeria, through research and training of health professionals. The Government of Algeria is providing support for this project. For this three-year project, the total current needs stand at USD 930,000, of which USD 310,000 are needed for 2001.

Egypt

Training and microcredits for returning and potential migrants in Egypt



This project aims to strengthen, through direct assistance mechanisms and capacity building, the institutional capability of the Egyptian Government to address labour migration issues in the context of its employment reform. The training and micro-enterprise components of the project will assist in improving the home employment options of potential migrants and provide an adequate response capacity to meet the reintegration needs and consequent retention of returning migrants. The project target groups will consist of 100 returned migrants and 200 potential migrants, as well as relevant counterparts in the Egyptian Government. The project will be implemented in close cooperation with the Ministry of Manpower and Emigration. The total budget of the project is USD 2,100,000. Funding needs for 2001 amount to USD 1,750,000.

Jordan

Capacity building in migration management



IOM will provide technical assistance to the Government of Jordan in migration management. The specific issues to be addressed will be identified through a workshop planned for the first quarter of 2001 and may include training of officials, a review of administrative structures and current procedures, and enhancing knowledge of international immigration laws. This two-year programme has a budget of USD 700,000, of which USD 300,000 is required in 2001.

Morocco

Research on potential migration from Morocco

Morocco is one of several countries which was included in the EU High-Level Working Group Action Plans. As part of its implementation plan for Morocco, IOM proposes to conduct a study on potential migration from Morocco. This study will be conducted in collaboration with the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) based in The Hague. The study will involve secondary analysis of survey data on migration potential in Morocco which has recently been col-

lected by NIDI. Some 13,000 people in Morocco were surveyed by NIDI. The study will examine the profile and motivations of potential migrants and their information sources. Given the large size of the sample, regional differences in migration potential will be explored in detail. The budget is USD 75,000.

Funding Requirements	
Regional projects	900,000
Maximizing the positive effects on the national development of Maghreb countries	500,000
EU/North Africa: training programme	400,000
Algeria	
Addressing HIV/AIDS issues among return and transit migrants in Algeria	310,000
Egypt	
Training and micro-credits	1,750,000
Jordan	
Capacity building in migration management	300,000
Morocco	
Research on potential migration from Morocco	75,000
Total	3,335,000

AMERICAS

As the Latin American and Caribbean region moves towards greater socio-economic integration, migration management gains importance. Despite rapid modernization in many areas of public policy, governments in the region frequently lack the administrative, legislative and policy capacities to address evolving migration issues in an effective way. Information on regional trends is piecemeal, legislation in many cases remains outdated, policies are inwardly directed and insufficiently linked to those of other parts of the region or to general development strategies, and migration technology is not sufficiently advanced to help resolve these problems.

IOM's experience in capacity building in migration management is exemplary. The experience gained in Latin America has also served to spearhead initiatives elsewhere. Special mention should be made of the yearly Inter-American Course on International Migration, better known as the Mar del Plata course.

Migration on the continent in recent years has further pushed technical cooperation on migration issues towards a more integrated and comprehensive approach. The new migration processes, such as the Puebla Process and the most recent South American Conference on Migration, add new components to migration dialogue in the region.

During the South American Conference on Migration held in Argentina from 18 to 19 May 2000, the ten participating States in the Declaration of Buenos Aires agreed to constitute a forum for consultation and coordination on migration matters. The process still needs further support to coordinate and provide for a consultation mechanism to address specific migration issues of regional interest.

Migration continues to be one of the outstanding challenges for governments in the region and will undoubtedly be a core issue on the regional political agenda in the years to come. Facing the migration challenge requires reconciling the processes of development, modernization and economic integration with a more equitable distribution of development benefits, increasing work opportunities and access to more dignified living conditions for all social sectors.

To catalyze action towards the indicated aim needs decisive, integral and persistent efforts by governments, civil society and the international community as a strategy for international migration in the region to become more orderly and predictable, thus contributing more effectively to the sustainable development process.

Further consolidation of multilateral dialogue among countries in the region also constitutes part of the migration challenge. International cooperation and organizations are also confronted with the challenge to respond to the requirements resulting from these processes.

Central America

Regional projects

Statistical information system on migration in Central America (SIEMCA)



The Puebla Plan of Action prioritizes a number of activities aimed at improving migration management, at national and regional levels. The modernization of migration management capacities and information management procedures systems is one of the main priority areas. The aim of this project is to set up an information system in Central America, creating long-term capacities of migration authorities in the gathering and analysis of migration-related information. This will make it possible to monitor and understand the characteristics and magnitude of international migration movements taking place in the region. This partly funded three-year project has a budget of USD 1,684,848. Of this amount, USD 884,848 is still required. Budget requirements for 2001 amount to USD 650,000.

Migration management capacities in Central America: an applied research



This four-month action-oriented research project aims to provide governments in Central America with information regarding their current migration management capacities. Its main purpose will be to assess the migration management practices in the region and to formulate specific recommendations aimed at improving the conditions for the needed modernization. The information will be useful for decision-makers to establish priorities in areas such as policy development, information management procedures and systems, inter-institutional coordination and improvement of migration facilities at country borders. Of this USD 88,850 project, USD 46,940 is still required.

Radio programme on migrant women



This four-month project aims at raising awareness among migrant women in receiving countries in Central America. The radio is an effective means of reaching the target group. The radio programme will have a regional approach and be broadcast by key radio stations in all Central American countries. The above would last 10 weeks (5 days a week) and each episode would have a duration of approximately 45 minutes. The script and production would be coordinated with “Voces Nuestras”, an NGO which is specialized in communication. The total budget amounts to USD 35,000.

Costa Rica

Social development programme for migrants and Costa Ricans in San Carlos (northern Costa Rica)



In northern Costa Rica, most migrants have difficulties finding adequate work and housing. Many of them do not have access to education and adequate health care. In coordination with CARITAS, this three-year pilot project will establish a social development programme for migrants (mostly Nicaraguan) and Costa Ricans in urban and rural areas of Costa Rica's northern zone. Some 25,000 persons will be targeted. Project components will address, *inter alia*, social integration, formal and non-formal education for adults and children, community development, legal assistance and information. The total budget for this three-year project is USD 972,715, of which USD 482,750 is needed for 2001.

Pilot project on migrant education in Costa Rica: alternative models



Most of the migrants in Costa Rica are Nicaraguans, the majority of whom have had limited access to formal education. This project will provide alternatives for migrants through formal and non-formal education at the Popular University of Nicaragua in Costa Rica. Curricula will be designed and implemented with a view to offering alternative study routes and timing for the mostly adult students. The project will support the development of new programmes, designed to fit the various needs of the adult students. This will include - but is not limited to - a combined primary school and technical training curriculum for adults, in order for them to acquire basic skills. Vocational training will be offered to improve their chances on the job market. This three-year project has a budget of USD 480,000. For 2001, the budget is USD 140,000.

Improvement of living conditions and integration of immigrants in Costa Rica



The Government of Costa Rica has designed this programme to improve living conditions and facilitate the insertion of the socially excluded immigrant population in the country. The total budget is USD 90.2 million, of which USD 52.4 million is provided by the Government of Costa Rica. The 30-month programme will implement employment-generating and social development projects in 21 areas which have a high incidence of immigration. The programme has four components: (1) employment generation; (2) education; (3) health; and (4) housing. The programme will be executed by IOM in partnership with other international partner organizations, local NGOs and local authorities. The required additional funding per component is as follows: employment-generation: USD 8 million; education: USD 1 million; health: USD 1.7 million; and housing: USD 17.1 million. The total budget for 2001 is USD 16 million.

Nicaragua

STD/HIV/AIDS prevention among mobile populations in Nicaragua

MH

This project is part of a regional initiative which will deal with the problem of STD/HIV/AIDS among mobile populations. It is divided into three phases: (1) diagnosis of the situation in selected areas with high migration flows in order to define actions to take and networks with which to coordinate; (2) implementation in the areas of legislation, information, strengthening of the health sector in prevention/attention, creation/strengthening of HIV/AIDS networks and encouraging the use of condoms; and (3) evaluation. The project will be implemented with a Nicaraguan NGO specialized in research on HIV/AIDS. Financing has been obtained already for work at one strategic location, but the plan is to cover three more areas with high migration flows. The total budget of the project is USD 350,000. The budget required for 2001 amounts to USD 175,000.

Border centres for migrants

TCM

IOM Nicaragua is establishing, together with the NGO Caritas Nicaragua and the Office for the Procurator of Human Rights, a network of border centres which will support Nicaraguan and extra-regional migrants crossing the borders from Honduras and Costa Rica. The purpose of the project is to assist in the strengthening of these centres in order to promote and defend the human rights of the migrants, as well as to attend to their immediate needs. To fulfil this objective, a series of seminars will be organized on gender and generation, health, human rights, trafficking, environment and return. IOM will need USD 50,000 for this project in 2001.

Strengthening of the Nicaraguan Forum for Migration

TCM

This project aims to support the creation of a forum for discussion on migration, the Nicaraguan Forum for Migration (FONIMI), where new strategies and points of view related to migration will be discussed and shared. The forum will consist of representatives of the Government, civil society, international cooperation and other relevant actors. IOM has proposed to start this process by creating a technical secretariat which will help achieve the forum's long-term functionality and sustainability. The forum will be instrumental in helping to coordinate the design of projects and proposals on migration issues within the framework of the national and regional context, as well as organizing the working groups within the forum. The budget for 2001 is USD 55,000.

Funding Requirements	
Regional projects	731,940
SIEMCA	650,000
Migration management capacities in Central America	46,940
Radio programme on migrant women	35,000
Costa Rica	16,622,750
Social development programme for migrants and Costa Ricans	482,750
Pilot project on migrant education in Costa Rica: alternative models	140,000
Improvement of living conditions and integration of immigrants in Costa Rica	16,000,000
Nicaragua	280,000
STD/HIV/AIDS prevention among mobile populations	175,000
Border centres for migrants	50,000
Strengthening of Nicaraguan Forum for Migration	55,000
Total	17,634,690

Andean Countries

Regional project

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

TCM

The project attempts to discourage irregular migration and to regulate migratory flows through appropriate channels which favour migrants, in both receiving and sending countries in the Andean region. The project will alert potential migrants to the exploitation and the abuse they may be subject to upon their arrival as illegal aliens. This two-year programme has a total budget of USD 997,332. The budget for 2001 amounts to USD 499,000.

Peru

HIV/AIDS prevention programme

MH

The main objective of the project is to develop and reinforce the activities being carried out by the Peruvian Government in the field of HIV/AIDS. The expected results will be the reduction of HIV/AIDS cases, the reduction or elimination of mother/child infection and an improved quality of treatment to patients. The project will also contribute to the development of activities for health

education and capacity building on knowledge about HIV/AIDS and prevention which benefit young people, women, marginalized populations and migrants. The two-year project has a total budget of approximately USD 1,500,000. The budget for 2001 is USD 653,000.

Return assistance to Peru



The main objective of this project is to provide assistance to irregular migrants following their voluntary return to Peru. Assistance will include: reception upon arrival at the airport, transfer to the place of origin or accommodation, if necessary, and medical screening. Another objective of the programme is to give technical training of a maximum of three months to support the reintegration of the returnees. This will help integrate the person into society: priority will be given to female heads of family. The project will have the support of governmental authorities, NGOs and the civil society. This one-year project has a total budget of USD 227,600. For 2001, USD 113,800 is required.

Funding Requirements	
Regional project	
Combating irregular migration and the trafficking of persons	499,000
Peru	766,800
HIV/AIDS prevention programme	653,000
Return assistance to Peru	113,800
Total	1,265,800

Southern America

Regional (Andean and Southern) project

Human rights and migrants in South America



As the main outcome of the South American Conference on International Migration held in May 2000 in Argentina, IOM was requested to establish a forum on migration, including human rights' issues. The project develops a process of investigation, analysis, discussion and diffusion of the human rights of migrants in countries within MERCOSUR and the Andean Community. It also develops training tools and diffusion mechanisms that will try to dissuade reactions such as prejudice, xenophobia and discrimination against vulnerable groups, especially women and children. The total budget for the project amounts to USD 1,400,000, of which USD 500,000 are required for 2001.

Regional (Southern) projects

American Training Programme on Migration (ATPM)



The programme aims to contribute to an integrated approach to training in migration matters on the American continent. 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 or projects. The 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 in 2001.

Technical Cooperation on Migration for the Americas (TCMA)



The TCMA programme aims to contribute to an integrated approach to migration on the American continent through a single comprehensive technical cooperation project of regional scope. The programme will have two sub-programmes: capacity building through PLACMI, and information and research through CIMAL. The programme will aim at better management of migration, and comparable information useful for decision-making. This four-year programme has a total budget of USD 2,096,895 and will require an estimated USD 462,130 in 2001.

Second South American Conference on Migration



During the South American Conference on Migration, held in Argentina from 18 to 19 May 2000, the ten participating countries agreed to constitute a forum for consultation and coordination on migration matters for the countries of the region. This 12-month project is divided into two phases. The first includes the preparation of the draft Plan of Action and the carrying out of the Second Regional Conference in Migration, to be held in Chile during 2001. The second phase includes provisions for the implementation of technical cooperation requests, following the recommendations of the Conference as a result of the draft Plan of Action. The total budget of the project (to be implemented in 2001) is USD 230,000.

Argentina

Prevention of STD and HIV in migrant populations, mothers, children and teenagers at high risk



The project aims to support migrant mothers, children and teenagers with limited or no access to the formal health system. The proposed strategy is to train

community leaders as trainers on preventive measures and create educational material especially designed for these communities. The project also aims at improving the conditions of the migrants, especially the target group mentioned above. The project will be implemented in three provinces of Argentina where the highest concentration of migrant communities are found. These are the border areas with Paraguay, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile and the province of Buenos Aires. This two-year project has a total budget of USD 600,000 and will require an estimated USD 268,000 in 2001.

Information on labour migration



This project provides employers and potential migrants with objective information on current migration and labour laws: working conditions, procedures, rights and obligations and information on the appropriate institutions. Training of government officials dealing with labour migration in border areas is also foreseen. This one-year project has a total budget of USD 478,374 and will require an estimated USD 400,000 in 2001.

Funding Requirements	
Regional projects	1,618,630
Human rights and migrants in South America	500,000
ATPM	426,500
TCMA	462,130
Second South American Conference on Migration	230,000
Argentina	668,000
Prevention of STD and HIV in migrant populations	268,000
Information on labour migration	400,000
Total	2,286,630

ASIA

In response to the humanitarian crisis in Timor, IOM worked with UNHCR to ensure the early return of East Timorese refugees to East Timor. IOM organized, almost on a regular basis, the return of refugees, largely from West Timor, by air, sea and land. In West Timor militia groups occasionally disrupted these return activities, nevertheless, more than 115,777 refugees had returned to East Timor by the end of August 2000 with IOM assistance.

However, return activities came to a sudden halt in September when three international humanitarian workers were brutally murdered by militia group members in Atambua near the East/West Timor border. As a result of this tragedy, all humanitarian agencies, including NGOs, evacuated their international staff, and also some local staff, out of West Timor. An essential prerequisite for resumption of humanitarian activities in West Timor is the establishment of security by the Indonesian Government. In the meantime, the Indonesian Government announced its plan to close down all refugee camps in West Timor by returning those who wished and resettling those who wished to remain in Indonesia. The Government intends to implement this plan in three to six months from September and called upon the donor community and humanitarian agencies for assistance.

Further to return assistance to refugees, there are many post-conflict issues which need to be addressed in both East and West Timor. IOM has developed post-conflict assistance projects such as border management, reintegration assistance to former soldiers and return of qualified Timorese, to make the transition from an emergency conflict situation to a normal peaceful environment as smooth as possible.

Trafficking poses a serious challenge to the region. IOM has encouraged dialogue among governments in the region on the issue of irregular migration and trafficking through the Manila Process and the Asia Pacific Consultation on Refugees, IDPs and Migrants (APC), as well as many other meetings focusing on trafficking. However, reflecting the socio-political complexity of the region, no concrete action has resulted from these dialogues yet. IOM has responded to the problem with new projects such as information campaigns and capacity building, thus expanding its list of counter-trafficking activities in the region.

Another main issue concerning the region is labour migration. Many labour sending countries are increasingly concerned about various forms of abuse of their migrant workers abroad and their inability to effectively protect them. IOM is working with governments from the region in protecting migrants as well as managing labour migration and assessing future trends in this field.

As the economy in the region recovered from the crisis and began to grow again, illegal labour migration also began to grow. Unless governments of sending and receiving countries agree to manage labour migration, the region will witness a similar chaotic situation at the next recession.

The current security problem in East and West Timor will hopefully be resolved and return activities be complete in the early part of 2001. The focus of IOM's work in both West and East Timor will then completely shift to post-conflict assistance which remains critically important. IOM will continue to closely monitor other parts of Indonesia, where armed conflicts have already displaced many people, and is ready to respond to the request of assistance from the Government.

In the area of irregular migration, including trafficking/smuggling, concrete and realistic cooperative measures to combat the problems are needed. IOM will continue to follow up the Bangkok Declaration by supporting not only such regional efforts but also the efforts of each government to better manage migration issues.

Central Asia

The central focus of IOM programming in this region has been, and continues to be, based on the Programme of Action of the Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference on the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Migration and Asylum Issues, with the Capacity Building in Migration Management Programmes (CBMMP) at its core, complemented by counter-trafficking activities. While having specific facets in different countries, all CBMMPs involve a multi-ministerial approach to address needed improvements in laws, procedures, technologies, and other elements of migration management. In the past two years, many CBMMPs have evolved to centre on common border projects, bringing two countries together to use their pooled resources and data in more effective ways. In addition, developing the capacity of governments to provide adequate training to migration personnel is a growing focus in every CBMMP.

The CBMMP approach has also precipitated greater synergies between two IOM service areas - technical cooperation on migration and counter-trafficking. Counter-trafficking activities in the region are increasingly going beyond research and information campaigns to focus on capacity building of both governmental and NGO structures to deal with trafficking. These new activities – including efforts to revise criminal codes and train law enforcement personnel – benefit from the groundwork laid in the CBMMP and serve as useful complementary activities.

Other IOM activities in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EE/CA) include projects to support migration sector NGOs and provide targeted assistance to groups of concern, through micro-enterprise development and reintegration activities.

Kazakhstan

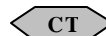
Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)



The multiyear programme aims at improving migration management in Kazakhstan, through the provision of expertise in migration legislation related to human rights' issues (e.g. freedom of movement within the country) and migration management. The project also foresees the provision of expertise and other technical assistance aimed at improving border control measures.

The main partners of IOM are the Inter-Ministerial Working Group for the Elaboration and Implementation of Migration Policy, formed in 2000, relevant committees in both chambers of the Parliament, the Agency for Migration and Demography, the Border Guards, the Migration Police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The estimated budget for CBMMP activities in 2001 is USD 425,000, but due to contributions in the latter half of 2000, additional funds needed total only an estimated USD 200,000.

Counter-trafficking programme



IOM will cooperate with partners to develop a comprehensive strategy to combat trafficking through in-depth research on trafficking; increasing awareness of trafficking among the population, and particularly amongst potential victims; building up the capacity of the Government and NGOs to prevent trafficking and to assist victims of trafficking; and supporting the formulation of anti-trafficking legislation. The estimated funding needed for this programme in 2001 is USD 160,000.

Integration of returning Kazakhs



The 181,000 ethnic Kazakhs who returned after independence – mostly from Mongolia, Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan – are largely poor and marginalized, without citizenship status. IOM has supported infrastructure improvements in a new settlement for 1,200 returnees from Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. These persons had been living in extreme hardship in an abandoned military camp outside the town of Saryagash in South Kazakhstan. IOM also supported NGOs to organize training for returnees and assist them in the long and difficult procedure of obtaining citizenship. In 2001, IOM plans other poverty alleviation projects for the returnees, especially in rural areas, in coordination with an Asian Development Bank (ADB)/UNDP plan of action against poverty in Kazakhstan. IOM will also continue to support NGOs which help returnees with training or citizenship. The estimated funding needed by IOM for its part of these activities is USD 200,000.

Pilot project on TB and HIV among the returnee community



The goals of this three-month pilot project are: (1) to increase TB and HIV awareness among the marginalized ethnic Kazakh returnee population residing in the Talgar district Almaty Oblast (approximately 2,500 persons); (2) to reduce the spread of TB infection by means of case findings and ensure access to free treatment in accordance with WHO standards; (3) to assist the Government in identifying health problems of migrant groups and in combating TB, which has become an epidemic in Kazakhstan; and (4) to use the developed database and acquired expertise as a model for similar projects in Kazakhstan. The National TB Centre and the Talgar TB hospital are the main partners in the project. The results of the project will be shared with other actors in the health sector (World Bank, WHO, UNAIDS, MSF). Funds in the amount of USD 16,000 are needed to launch this pilot project.

Kyrgyz Republic

Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)



IOM will continue to work with inter-ministerial teams within the Kyrgyz Government in a wide variety of

areas. Key developments in 2000 included the enactment of a comprehensive migration law and development of a pilot data system, the Inter-Agency Migration Information System. The next phase of the programme will focus on establishing a comprehensive training and retraining programme, further development and implementation of the IAMIS, and support to improved border management. In 1999 and 2000, rebel insurgents and illegal migrants have made incursions into the Kyrgyz Republic over the shared Kyrgyz-Tajik border, threatening stability and peace in the region and highlighting the lack of border management. The Governments of these two countries have requested IOM's assistance to establish a common border management project on their shared border. This project will be modelled on similar IOM common border projects and envisages the utilization of shared human, information and communications resources between the two countries. These combined CBMMP activities will require an estimated USD 665,000 in 2001.

CBMMP: Strengthening the Bishkek Migration Management Centre



The Central Asian countries face many challenges relating to migration, refugee and border management issues. The Bishkek Migration Management Centre (BMMC) was established as a forum and service provider to assist governments, NGOs and other interested parties to address these issues. IOM works in partnership with UNHCR to support the BMMC and ensure that it reaches its full potential as a service centre providing training, research and information on a national and regional basis to parties dealing with migration and refugee matters. Governments of the region increasingly view the BMMC as a useful mechanism for cooperation, and have proposed a name change to better reflect the regional nature of the centre (a formal decision on this name change should be taken by the end of 2000). This two-year capacity-building programme has a total budget of USD 275,000, of which USD 150,000 is needed for 2001.

NGO Migration Sector Development Programme (MSDP)



The first phase of the MSDP elaborated a strategy framework for coordinating the efforts of multiple sector actors in the management of emergency migration situations. This framework is now ready for implementation. In order to achieve this training, a grants programme and a standing emergency information network are planned. Working in partnership with UNDP, UNHCR and other interested parties, this project will assist local NGOs to respond to emergency migration situations as partners with the Government and the international community. This two-year capacity-building programme has a total budget of USD 200,000, of which USD 100,000 is needed for 2001.

Counter-trafficking programme



IOM and OSCE have jointly conducted research into trafficking of women and children in the Kyrgyz

Republic. The research is being followed by a series of workshops, conducted jointly with USAID, among stakeholders to develop a sectoral plan of action for combating trafficking in 2001. It is envisaged that this approach will engage a wide variety of persons to participate in public information, legislative amendments, procedural revisions on border control, direct assistance to victims of trafficking, counselling to potential and actual victims and other initiatives. In close coordination with the UN and other agencies, IOM will take the lead role in coordinating this programme, which will need an estimated USD 120,000 in 2001.

Tajikistan

Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)



IOM aims to provide a comprehensive basis for a migration management system through the development of appropriate policy, legislative, and administrative structures. The major vehicle for this will be the Kyrgyz-Tajik common border project, described above under the CBMMP for the Kyrgyz Republic. The funding needed to launch these activities in 2001 is USD 413,000.

Counter-trafficking programme



Building on trafficking research conducted in conjunction with OSCE and other partners, the main focus of this programme will be a series of information campaigns intended for identified risk groups, law enforcement officials and parliamentarians in order to reduce the vulnerability of potential victims and promote legislative and prosecutorial action against traffickers. IOM expertise and experience elsewhere in the region will help inform on development and implementation of this programme. This nine-month project will be implemented as from spring 2001 and will need an estimated USD 100,000.

Micro-enterprise programme to facilitate reintegration of former combatants



This project will contribute to the post-conflict reconciliation process and to the overall stability of the country by assisting the Government of Tajikistan in the smooth and timely reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian life. IOM, in cooperation with the ILO and local authorities, will profile the caseload and organize training in small business management. In close cooperation with community advisory panels, loans and business advisory services will be provided to selected former combatants. The goal is to provide a motivating and binding incentive to ex-combatants to offset their reverting to illegal armed activities at a critical moment in their lives. The project will require funding of USD 235,542 in 2001.

Turkmenistan

Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)



Initial efforts to foster dialogue on migration policy led to the creation of an inter-ministerial working group which completed a draft migration law currently undergoing an extensive review and consultation process, including a series of regional workshops planned for late 2000. Further work on this initiative is foreseen for 2001, as is an initiative with the Border Guards and other agencies for a pilot border management project, following other successful IOM models. Additional activities include work with the State statistical agency on data collection relating to migration. The estimated funding needed in 2001 is USD 150,000.

Funding requirements	
Kazakhstan	576,000
CBMMP	200,000
Counter-trafficking programme	160,000
Integration of returning Kazakhs	200,000
Pilot project on TB and HIV among the returnee community	16,000
Kyrgyz Republic	1,035,000
CBMMP	665,000
CBMMP: Strengthening the Bishkek Migration Management Centre	150,000
MSDP	100,000
Counter-trafficking programme	120,000
Tajikistan	748,542
CBMMP	413,000
Counter-trafficking programme	100,000
Micro-enterprise programme	235,542
Turkmenistan	
CBMMP	150,000
Total	2,509,542

South West and South Asia

Afghanistan

Return and reintegration of qualified Afghan nationals



Lack of qualified human resources is a major obstacle to reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan. Following the successful implementation of the first phase of Return and Reintegration of Qualified Afghan Nationals in the health and education sectors (RQAfgN), the second phase of the project will further facilitate the return of skilled and qualified Afghans into different sectors of reconstruction and development activities. In cooperation with the Office of the UN Coordinator for Afghanistan and NGOs, a rapid survey to identify qualified and skilled Afghans outside health and education sectors will be conducted as an integrated part of this project. The total budget of this 18-month project is USD 250,000, and USD 200,000 is required in 2001.

Return, reintegration and capacity building of Afghan NGOs



During the prolonged conflict in Afghanistan, many Afghan NGOs were established in Pakistan. Several of these NGOs have become implementing partners for the international aid community, both in Pakistan and Afghanistan. However, the physical location of the head offices of these NGOs in Pakistan creates a distance from the beneficiaries inside Afghanistan. This project aims to enhance the capacity of Afghan NGOs for project implementation through their relocation into Afghanistan and training. Under this project, five NGOs, their staff and dependants will be direct beneficiaries receiving relocation assistance as well as training. The NGOs will be selected in full cooperation with the NGOs coordinating bodies. The total budget for this 18-month project is USD 235,000 and an estimated USD 157,000 will be required in 2001.

Information and Return Referral System for Afghan returnees (IRRS)



Sustainable reintegration of returnees is a major challenge for the continuation of voluntary repatriation. IOM has tailored an Information and Return Referral System (IRRS) to enable returnees to participate in community development through compilation and matching of returnees' needs and skills with available opportunities and resources. Following the successful implementation of the first IRRS in Kabul, IOM will expand the project into three other locations: rural Herat, Herat city and Kandahar city and rural. The IRRS will be implemented through village shuras (councils) in rural areas and community fora in urban areas, in coordination with UN Regional Coordination Offices. The total budget of this one-year project is USD 685,000.

Iran

Vocational training for Afghan refugees

CAP

AR

This pilot project aims at contributing to the empowerment of Afghan refugees upon their return to Afghanistan. The project will enhance refugees' self-sufficiency through semi-skilled vocational training, such as carpentry and tailoring. In 2001, a total of 1,000 men and women will benefit from this project. Funding requirements are USD 172,000.

Shelter construction in Torbat-e-jam Camp

CAP

TCM

Within the framework of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between IOM and the Government of Iran in September 1999, IOM is proposing a project to improve shelters in the Torbat-e-jam Camp located 200 kilometres south-east of Mashad Khorasan province. The Torbat-e-jam Camp is currently providing shelter to 8,000 Afghan refugees. The Government is planning to use the camp as a transit centre for Afghans who are leaving the country. The project will be implemented jointly by IOM, NGOs and the Ministry of Interior/Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrant Affairs (BAFIA). Approximately USD 220,000 is needed to build 100 shelters in 2001.

Bangladesh

Return and integration of trafficked South Asian women and children

CT

This project will test a targeted return and integration programme to generate reliable information, which will serve as a foundation for preventive strategies to combat trafficking of women and children. The target group of the project comprises trafficked Bangladeshi and Nepalese women and children in India and Pakistan. The project aims to assist some 60 young women and children to return to their home countries and destination of their choice, and to provide an opportunity to pursue a viable economic and social life. IOM works closely with the Ministry of Women and Children, Juvenile Board, Social Welfare in Bangladesh; Ministry of Social Affairs and External Affairs in Nepal and India and NGOs in the four countries. This project is designed within the overall framework of the draft SAARC Convention which proposes measures such as the establishment of a regional task force, formulation of rehabilitation and repatriation processes and mechanisms for extradition. Funding requirement for this project in 2001 is USD 140,000.

Public information campaign for the prevention of trafficking of women and children in Bangladesh

MI

This project aims to increase understanding of the realities of migration among potential victims of traffick-

ing and their families in Bangladesh in an effort to discourage and prevent trafficking in women and children. The project will implement an information campaign to reach the target group and warn about the risks and consequences of irregular migration, especially trafficking. Activities comprise information dissemination, including the use of mass media and community awareness reaching the community members; and capacity building of the direct target group as peer educators and implementing agents. Training of government officials, NGOs, journalists and teachers is also an important component to achieve the project objectives. To increase the impact of the information campaign, awareness of the realities needs to be backed up by viable alternatives. Practical strategies to increase employment possibilities will be offered to potential women migrants by providing vocational training. Funding requirement for this project in 2001 is USD 400,000.

Funding Requirements	
Afghanistan	1,042,000
Return and reintegration of qualified Afghan nationals	200,000
Return, reintegration and capacity building of Afghan NGOs	157,000
IRRS	685,000
Iran	392,000
Vocational training for Afghan refugees	172,000
Shelter construction in Torbat-e-jam Camp	220,000
Bangladesh	540,000
Return and integration of trafficked South Asian women and children	140,000
Public information campaign for the prevention of trafficking of women and children in Bangladesh	400,000
Total	1,974,000

East and South East Asia

Cambodia

Enhanced migration management for Cambodia

TCM

The establishment of this project provides a comprehensive approach towards an effective migration management regime. The project has four components: (1) law and policy review; (2) development and enforcement of improved migration operational procedures including training of Department of Immigration staff;

(3) upgrading of the migration administration structure to better respond to the migration management challenges facing Cambodia; and (4) active participation in international and regional fora. This two-year programme has a total budget of USD 1,300,000. Some USD 600,000 is required for 2001.

China

Research: Expert Symposium on International Migration from China

This seminar will bring together researchers and practitioners from inside and outside China to discuss ways in which cooperation in migration research could be enhanced and to discuss a possible joint programme of applied migration research linking Chinese and Western institutions. The seminar is planned for mid-2001 in Beijing. It will be organized by IOM together with the Institute for Chinese Studies, University of Oxford, and Beijing Academy of Social Sciences. The total budget for the project is USD 50,000 (of which USD 10,000 to be provided by the UK Economic and Social Science Research Council). Funding required amounts to USD 40,000.

Philippines

HIV/AIDS prevention project for Filipino migrant workers

MH

This project aims to contribute to the prevention of HIV/AIDS infection through information initiatives targeting Filipino migrant workers, in particular migrant women and seafarers. The project, in partnership with 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. In this connection, a research study on migration and HIV/AIDS, with special emphasis on Filipino women migrant workers and Filipino migrant workers at sea will be conducted, followed by information dissemination and publications development. Orientation sessions and information development training workshops with 30 pre-departure/employment orientation seminar providers as target group/participants, will also be carried out. The duration of the project is 18 months and has a total budget of USD 343,000. Of this amount, USD 240,000 is required for programme activities in 2001.

Trafficking Information Mainstreaming Programme in the Philippines (TIMP)

MI

Since 1997, IOM has successfully implemented a series of information programmes targeting potential irregular migrants and victims of trafficking. This programme builds on IOM's previous experience, and aims to support the Philippine Government's initiatives in the area of trafficking prevention and to raise the overall level of awareness among the population of the Philippines of the debilitating effect trafficking has on society and the

welfare of its victims. This will be achieved through implementation of information dissemination activities under five major components: *Pilot, Hotline, Inserts, Provincial and Radio*. The total programme requirement is USD 1,154,000, of which USD 853,779 is required for 2001.

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

TCM

This project aims to contribute to furthering the understanding of illegal migration and trafficking in human beings, specifically women and children, amongst Philippine law enforcers. To this end, IOM collaborates with the Philippine Centre for Transnational Crime (PCTC) and the Philippine National Police (PNP) in implementing activities in the development of training materials and capacity and skills building. By the end of the two-year project, comprehensive training materials will have been produced and 25 workshops conducted for 1,260 law enforcers from the National Capital Region and the Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao regions. One of the key results of the project will be a draft of a Philippine standard of law enforcement intervention in the area of human trafficking, with special attention to women and children. This project has a total budget of USD 400,000. Funding required for 2001 amounts to USD 200,000.

Thailand

Information campaign against irregular migration and trafficking from Thailand

MI

Based on a research study on the profile of potential migrants, IOM carried out an information campaign against irregular migration in Thailand from October 1999 to March 2000. The objective of the campaign was to enable potential migrants to make an informed decision about migration, to encourage them to seek legal migration opportunities and caution them against the pitfalls of irregular migration. The results of the campaign showed an increasing level of awareness of migration issues and where to turn for assistance. The results, however, also showed that the message of the campaign still needed to be further "established" through highly visible television "spots" aired at prime time and the need to develop a toll-free hotline to facilitate information dissemination and obtain feedback for further evaluation. This one-year information campaign, to be carried out in 2001, will require an estimated USD 500,000.

Funding Requirements	
Cambodia	
Enhanced migration management for Cambodia	600,000
China	
Research: Expert Symposium on International Migration from China	40,000
Philippines	1,293,779
HIV/AIDS prevention project for Filipino migrants workers	240,000
TIMP	853,779
Philippine law enforcers' course on trafficking in human beings	200,000
Thailand	
Information campaign against irregular migration and trafficking from Thailand	500,000
Total	2,433,779

EUROPE

Migration challenges in Europe are characterized by some concerns common to most of the countries in the region, such as irregular migration, and some issues more specific to groups of countries, such as the need for technical assistance in building migration management capacity, or the need to balance labour market requirements, in particular at the level of qualified workers, with the advantages and drawbacks for countries of origin.

Irregular migration has many facets and requires different approaches. Those who are at risk of leaving countries of origin without a proper and realistic background on conditions in countries of destination need credible information. This is especially the case for vulnerable potential irregular migrants - women and children. Counter-trafficking measures begin with accurate information on the dangers encountered when opting for irregular migration routes or falling into the hands of traffickers.

Another area that requires continued attention is the return of migrants, be it in post-conflict situations, or of irregular migrants. Return, if properly handled and underpinned by the necessary measures to facilitate integration back in their home country, can provide a sustainable response to irregular migration. Successful integration is a key element in preventing re-migration and can contribute to overall stabilization.

The ability of countries in Europe to deal with irregular (and regular) migration differs widely. Some, in view of their planned accession to the European Union, need to reach standards of migration legislation and personnel training comparable to those of the EU. Other States, in particular in the Balkans and the former CIS, require other forms of assistance. The continuation of the CIS Conference process offers a framework, challenges and opportunities in this regard, as does the Balkan Stability Pact.

Effective programming of migration activities requires a sound knowledge of migration realities. Applied research, over recent years, has contributed to the better understanding of the causes and consequences of migration in Europe and elsewhere. The results of such research provide useful inputs into IOM's programme and project planning.

Baltic States

Regional project

Prevention of trafficking in women in the Baltic States

CT

This initiative contributes to joint international efforts to counter trafficking in women. The purpose of the project is to increase awareness, among the relevant authorities and NGOs in the Baltic States, of the emerging problems of trafficking in women and to discourage and prevent future trafficking, especially from the Baltic region to EU countries. To achieve these goals, relevant national research projects will be carried out in order to ascertain a comprehensive view of trafficking in women in the Baltic States. The project also aims at establishing a network among Baltic and selected EU Member State government officials, local and foreign consular officers and NGOs, in order to increase their awareness of the problem, strengthen their institutional capacity and promote sustainability of the project's activities. Project implementation will add increased value by reducing cross-border criminal activity and increasing safety in the region. This 12-month project has a total budget of USD 498,470. Funding requirements for 2001 amount to USD 418,470.

Estonia

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

TCM

This project provides four-month vocational training opportunities for 200 young unemployed non-citizens residing in the Ida-Virumaa county of Estonia in the following fields: auto mechanics, carpentry, computer skills and bookkeeping, secretarial (record keeping), hotel services, sales (commercial), sewing, construction (internal and outside work) and sanitation work. The programme will provide participants with tool kits and vocational practical training in local enterprises. Training will facilitate entry into the labour market and integration into a democratic and pluralistic Estonian society, as well as contribute to the integral development of the north-eastern region. Additional Estonian language training will be offered during the courses. This 10-month project has a total budget of USD 356,000. The funding required for 2001 is USD 156,000.

Lithuania

Integration through training and employment: immigrant community of Visaginas, Republic of Lithuania

TCM

This pilot project will contribute to the efforts of the Lithuanian Government and the international community to facilitate the process of integrating populations of non-Lithuanian origin into a multicultural and pluralistic

Lithuanian society. The project will address social problems caused by past migration to Lithuania linked to the disintegration of the former Soviet Union. It also seeks to prevent future emigration of highly-skilled professionals presently employed at Unit One of the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant (INPP) scheduled to close by the end of 2004. These objectives will be achieved through language courses, training in basic Lithuanian legal and social systems, and joint workshops on history, culture and traditions, as well as special vocational training courses and support for small business development. In addition, students graduating from Russian secondary schools will receive these services. The majority of activities will target female beneficiaries. A small number of immigrant families will be assisted with voluntary repatriation if conditions in their countries of origin are favourable. This twelve-month project has a total budget of USD 528,794. Funding requirements for 2001 amount to USD 396,639.

Funding Requirements	
Regional project	
Prevention of trafficking in women in the Baltic States	418,470
Estonia	
Integration of non-Estonians through vocational training	156,000
Lithuania	
Integration through training and employment	396,639
Total	971,109

Eastern Europe

The central focus of IOM programming in this region has been, and continues to be, based on the Programme of Action of the Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference on the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Migration and Asylum Issues, with the Capacity Building in Migration Management Programmes (CBMMP) at its core, complemented by counter-trafficking activities. While having specific facets in different countries, all CBMMPs involve a multi-ministerial approach to address needed improvements in laws, procedures, technologies and other elements of migration management. In the past two years, many CBMMPs have evolved to centre on common border projects, bringing two countries together to use their pooled resources and data in more effective ways. In addition, developing the capacity of governments to provide adequate training to migration personnel is a growing focus in every CBMMP.

The CBMMP approach has also precipitated greater synergies between two IOM service areas - technical cooperation on migration and counter-

trafficking. Counter-trafficking activities in the region are increasingly going beyond research and information campaigns, to focus on capacity building of both governmental and NGO structures to deal with trafficking. These new activities – including efforts to revise criminal codes and train law enforcement personnel – benefit from the groundwork laid in the CBMMP and serve as useful complementary activities.

Other IOM activities in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EE/CA) include projects to support migration sector NGOs and provide targeted assistance to groups of concern, through micro-enterprise development and reintegration activities.

Regional projects (Eastern Europe and Central Asia)

Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference on the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Migration and Asylum Issues



The recommendations of the Fifth Steering Group Meeting foresee for the Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference on the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Migration and Asylum Issues the establishment of thematic Expert Working Groups. Two meetings on trafficking and migration legislation are planned for 2001 with other initiatives largely encompassed within existing programmatic activities. Due to ongoing consultations with the governments involved, the scope of the Expert Working Groups is not yet fully determined. A preliminary estimate for carrying out the two working group sessions and providing secretariat support is USD 75,000.

Technical Cooperation Centre (TCC)



The TCC provides expertise, programme design and implementation support for the Capacity Building in Migration Management Programmes (CBMMP) in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. This includes the gathering and dissemination of resources on best international practices in migration management, as well as providing a mechanism for cross-fertilization between IOM Missions in EE/CA, enhancing their ability to learn from each other. The TCC, together with the Regional Representative, serves as focal point for activities for the follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference, coordinating activities with UNHCR, OSCE and the Council of Europe. Funding required in 2001 is USD 175,000.

Armenia

Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)



In 2000, IOM organized an experts' assessment of visa, entry/exit and border management information system processes in Armenia, with a view to providing recommendations for the facilitation of travel and the prevention of illegal migration. This assessment provides a concrete roadmap for activities to be undertaken in

2001-2002, including legislative, procedural, technological and training aspects. The project is in partnership with the Government of Armenia and in cooperation with UNHCR and OSCE. The estimated budget for the project is USD 2 million (including a government contribution) and the estimated funding needed for 2001 is USD 350,000.

NGO capacity building



IOM's NGO Migration Sector Development Programme (MSDP) is an ongoing and coordinated regional project in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. It promotes NGO self-development through the empowerment of one key national NGO partner in each country, which in turn supports the development of local NGOs in the migration sector. The administration of a resource centre offering technical facilities and training, workshops and seminars, has been a crucial accomplishment. For 2001, plans are to establish at least two support centres with similar structures in locations outside the capital cities. Within the MSDP, a Small Projects Fund (SPF) provides grants to NGOs for small-scale migration-oriented projects. In 2001, the SPF will promote in particular the projects of regional NGOs to add to the overall sector development. The programme will also focus on strengthening the Caucasian network of NGOs through the preparation of a common Migration Training Module, exchange of experts and publications, as well as maintaining a common website by the three national resource centres. The estimated funding needed for this programme in 2001 in Armenia is USD 142,000.

Counter-trafficking programme



In terms of irregular migration, Armenia is a source - and to a smaller extent, a transit - country. Estimates on emigration vary widely, but it is possible that up to one quarter of the total population has emigrated since 1991, some of these by using trafficking networks. In September 2000, IOM initiated research to assess the nature and extent of trafficking in migrants from Armenia. Building on this research, IOM efforts in 2001-2002 will aim to reduce and prevent trafficking in migrants (particularly women and children) through information campaigns, legislative reform and training of officials. It will also provide assistance to victims through counselling, reintegration assistance and sensitization of officials. Project partners are the Government, UNICEF, OSCE and national NGOs. The estimated budget for the project is USD 240,000 and the amount sought for 2001 is USD 120,000.

Micro-Enterprise Development (MED) programme



For the past several years, IOM's MED project has sought to enhance the self-sufficiency and integration of returnees, refugees and IDPs, through the provision of micro-enterprise training, business support and credit for self-employment and employment opportunities. Women and low-income persons also qualify as a focus group in

order to increase their self-sufficiency and thereby reduce migratory pressures. Since the project began, 918 participants have been trained and loans amounting to USD 750,980 disbursed with a loan repayment rate close to 90 per cent. The objective of the project in 2001 is to provide business management training to over 500 persons, provide self-employment and employment-generating loans that will benefit over 500 families, and achieve project financial and institutional sustainability. The project partners are national banks, the National Institute for Economy and UNHCR. An estimated USD 300,000 is needed for enhancements planned for this programme in 2001.

Azerbaijan

Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)



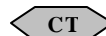
The recent expert assessment “Azerbaijan Border Management Update” will serve as a step-by-step guide for enhancing migration management in Azerbaijan, with particular focus on Baku airport. This comprehensive report will serve as a concrete roadmap for improvements needed in all areas – laws, procedures, technology, training, etc. – to bring migration management in Azerbaijan in line with international best practices. This project will be implemented over a two-year period, in partnership with the Governmental Border Control Oversight Commission and, at the operational level, the Ministry of National Security. Other partners include UNHCR and OSCE. This programme will require additional funding of USD 400,000 in 2001.

NGO Migration Sector Development Programme (MSDP)



IOM's NGO Migration Sector Development Programme (MSDP) is an ongoing and coordinated regional project in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. It promotes NGO self-development through the empowerment of one key national NGO partner in each country, which in turn supports the development of local NGOs in the migration sector. The administration of a resource centre offering technical facilities, as well as training, workshops and seminars, has been a crucial accomplishment. For 2001, plans are to establish at least two support centres with similar structures in locations outside the capital cities. Within the MSDP, a Small Projects Fund provides grants to NGOs for small-scale migration-oriented projects. In 2001, the SPF will promote in particular the projects of regional NGOs to add to the overall sector development. The programme will also focus on strengthening the Caucasian network of NGOs through the preparation of a common Migration Training Module, the exchange of experts and publications as well as maintaining a common website by the three national Resource Centres. The estimated funding needed for this programme in 2001 in Azerbaijan is USD 142,000.

Counter-trafficking programme



In 2000, IOM completed a pilot project on trafficking and economic migration, resulting in the report "Pathways to Europe from Azerbaijan". Building on this foundation, IOM will work to increase the understanding of migration and its risks, in an effort to discourage and prevent trafficking, through a public information campaign in 2001. The programme will also establish links between Azerbaijani government officials, NGOs and foreign consular offices to increase their awareness of smuggling and strengthen their institutional capacity to address trafficking. This seven-month pilot project will require an estimated USD 100,000.

Micro-Enterprise Development (MED) programme



In collaboration with UNDP, IOM has operated the MED project in Nakhichevan since November 1998, with the goal of providing economic opportunity as an alternative to irregular migration. In addition to providing loans and business training for 971 beneficiaries to date, the MED has identified a local organization called NEDO to take over the future management of the revolving fund. Programmatic activity for 2001 will focus on strengthening the capacity of NEDO to administer and monitor the loan programme. This initial project in Nakhichevan was designed to be replicable to other parts of Azerbaijan - in particular to the large IDP communities. Separate efforts are made to enhance women's participation through promotion of cooperatives, with training and support for marketing the products of these cooperatives. Enhancements to the MED programme in 2001 will require an estimated USD 300,000, in addition to a conditional pledge of USD 150,000 from UNDP.

Belarus

Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)



In partnership with the Belarusian Committee on Migration, the State Committee on Border Troops, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 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 main focus of the CBMMP has been the Ukraine-Belarus Common Border Project, which is designed to improve border control and migration management along a specific border segment known as a favoured illegal migration and trafficking route. This ongoing three-year project has a total budget of USD 885,000, and an estimated USD 300,000 will be required in 2001.

Counter-trafficking programme



Drawing on IOM's experience and expertise in the counter-trafficking arena, this project will address three interrelated aspects of the problem in Belarus: prevention through information dissemination to increase public awareness; combating trafficking by legislative means and by enhancing the capacity of Belarusian law enforcement and judicial authorities; and providing reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking who have returned to Belarus. In partnership with relevant NGOs, international organizations and Belarusian Government authorities, this programme is aimed at preventing and discouraging trafficking and strengthening the ability of relevant government authorities and civil society in Belarus to more effectively combat this phenomenon. An estimated USD 500,000 will be required for these efforts in 2001.

Georgia

Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)



In conjunction with the Government of Georgia, significant progress has been made within the CBMMP over the last years, including the development of a border data system which has been introduced at Tbilisi airport and several land border crossings, and may be the most reliable source for migration statistics in the region. Georgia's system has served as a model for system development work being carried out by other IOM Missions, and the further roll-out of the system to land and sea checkpoints is anticipated in 2001. In addition, training activities implemented to date will be intensified and expanded, with the goal of establishing a self-sustaining national migration management training centre, in cooperation with the Government and partner organizations. Within the CBMMP framework, much work has already been done on a new draft migration law to correct existing inconsistencies and gaps in legislation. IOM will facilitate inter-agency discussion and coordination in the process of revising the draft for submission to the parliament. The estimated funding needed for this programme in 2001 is USD 665,000.

NGO capacity building



IOM's NGO Migration Sector Development Programme (MSDP) is an ongoing and coordinated regional project in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. It promotes NGO self-development through the empowerment of one key national NGO partner in each country. This supports the development of local NGOs in the migration sector in turn. The administration of a resource centre offering technical facilities, as well as training, workshops and seminars, has been a crucial accomplishment. For 2001, plans are to establish at least two support centres with similar structures in locations outside the capital cities. Within the MSDP, a Small Projects Fund provides grants to NGOs for small-scale migration-oriented projects. In

2001, the SPF will promote in particular the projects of regional NGOs to add to the overall sector development. The programme will also focus on strengthening the Caucasian network of NGOs through the preparation of a common Migration Training Module, the exchange of experts and publications as well as maintaining a common website by the three national Resource Centres. The estimated funding needed for this programme in 2001 in Georgia is USD 142,000.

Counter-trafficking programme



IOM has positioned itself as one of the lead agencies in Georgia in the field of irregular migration and counter-trafficking activities. A baseline survey covering the main trends of irregular migration and trafficking in migrants from Georgia was published in 2000. This survey will be used as a basis to conduct further research and analysis of the nature and magnitude of irregular migration and trafficking from Georgia in late 2000. Building on this information and analysis, IOM will launch an integrated nationwide programme in 2001, in partnership with other international organizations, Georgian NGOs and the Government of Georgia. This programme will include public information campaigns, legislative initiatives, and training components for law enforcement officials and NGOs which provide assistance to victims of trafficking. An estimated USD 150,000 will be needed for this programme in 2001.

Micro-Enterprise Development (MED) programme



This new MED initiative in Georgia will seek to enhance the self-sufficiency and integration of IDPs through the provision of micro-enterprise training, business credit for self-employment, and employment opportunities. Women-headed households and low-income groups also qualify as target groups in order to increase their self-sufficiency and thereby reduce migratory pressures. Loans will be provided through local banks. Clients will provide collateral where available, and in the absence of collateral, peer guarantee groups are formed or borrowers closely assisted and monitored by project business advisers. The project will be implemented in Tbilisi, Rustavi and Borjomi. The preparatory stage of the project will last three months, after which the main phase will commence. The project will aim to assist 680 families (or approximately 2,730 persons) in geographic areas where there are large concentrations of the target groups. The budget for the initial two years of this project totals USD 640,734, of which an estimated USD 481,304 will be needed in 2001.

Republic of Moldova

Republic of Moldova/Ukraine common border project



The project is designed to develop interstate cooperation and enhance control over the illegal movement of migrants to and through the territory of the Republic of

Moldova and Ukraine, while at the same time creating a modern migration management system facilitating the flow of legal migration. The project aims to improve border and migration management along the common border, through the development of framework, operational, and capacity-building measures with a specific emphasis on enhanced control of illegal migration. Measures will be instituted to strengthen the ability of the 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. This one-year project will require an estimated USD 496,885 for activities in both countries.

Combating trafficking in the Republic of Moldova

CT

Building on IOM's counter-trafficking efforts in neighbouring Ukraine, this project will address three interrelated aspects of the problem in the Republic of Moldova: prevention through information dissemination to increase public awareness; criminalization by building up the capacity of Moldovan law enforcement and judicial authorities to more effectively prosecute crimes of trafficking; and providing reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking who have returned to the Republic of Moldova. In partnership with OSCE, Salvati Copiii (Save the Children/Republic of Moldova) and Moldovan government authorities, this project is designed to prevent and discourage trafficking and strengthen the capability of relevant government authorities and civil society in the Republic of Moldova to more effectively combat this phenomenon. This is a two-year project with a budget of USD 900,000, of which USD 500,000 will be required for 2001.

Russian Federation

Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)

TCM

In October 2000, IOM entered into an agreement with the Federal Border Guard Service, together with eleven other participating Federal Ministries, for a common border project with Ukraine. The goal of this project is to develop interstate cooperation and enhance control over the illegal movement of migrants to and through the territory of the Russian Federation and Ukraine, while at the same time creating a modern migration management system facilitating the flow of legal migration. The project aims to improve border and migration management along the common border through the development of framework, operational, and capacity-building measures with specific emphasis on enhanced control of illegal migration, initially at one heavily-travelled sector of the border – Belgorod and Kharkiv. Within a multi-ministerial framework, IOM will institute measures to strengthen the ability of Border Guards, Ministry of Interior units and other Ministries to combat illegal

migration in the project area. This pilot project will serve as a basis for replication to other parts of the border in the future. The additional financing needed for this project in 2001 is an estimated USD 395,500.

Information system enhancement

TCM

The successor to the Federal Migration Service - the Ministry of Federal, Nationalities and Migration Policy - requested IOM's assistance in continuing an information system project initiated in 1998 with bilateral assistance. The system is designed to collect and analyse information on refugees, asylum seekers and forced migrants. It is currently operating on a local area network linking the Ministry and Sheremetyevo airport. The proposal would expand the system to four regions of the Russian Federation - northern Caucasus, Far East, St. Petersburg/Leningradsky and Moscow oblast. Such a system would enable the new Ministry to mobilize relevant information for developing and implementing migration policies and practices at the federal and regional levels of organization. The Ministry is seeking funding for this expansion, and IOM has been asked to assist. Project requirements for 2001 amount to USD 100,000.

Counter-trafficking programme

CT

IOM will organize an information campaign to increase understanding of the realities and possible dangers for potential women victims of trafficking, for relevant authorities in the Russian Federation, in an effort to discourage and reduce trafficking from Russia. This initiative will draw on IOM's expertise and experience in counter-trafficking campaigns throughout Central and Eastern Europe. In this programme, IOM will design, implement, monitor and evaluate an information campaign to reach identified target groups through mass and informal media, in order to influence their behaviour by warning them of the risks and consequences of irregular migration, especially those associated with recourse to trafficking in human beings. The project will also establish a mechanism to promote cooperation among government authorities, NGOs and other institutions at national and regional levels, in order to promote and sustain the project activities. The campaign will last two years and will cover selected risk areas in the Russian Federation, as identified at the research stage. The estimated funding required for the first year of the campaign is USD 800,000.

Migration Information Programme (MIP)

A serious and persistent problem in the Russian Federation is the absence of reliable, systematic and detailed information on migration flows. IOM's proposed migration information programme will tackle this problem by describing migration trends, analysing the forces driving the trends, projecting future developments and recommending policy alternatives in light of the migration goals and objectives of the Russian Federation. This will be accomplished by incorporating the migration

information and citizenship programme of the Carnegie Moscow Centre into IOM's work, and will focus on research relevant and complementary to IOM's activities under the follow-up to the 1996 CIS Conference, most notably in the areas encompassed by the CBMMP. The MIP will publish studies of topical migration themes for wider dissemination to scholars, policy officials and an attentive public which will be reinforced by public fora, conferences and workshops. More generally, IOM intends to make a contribution towards enlightened migration policy-making in the Russian Federation and other Eastern European and Central Asian States. This programme will be of at least two years' duration. IOM is seeking USD 138,500 for research and forum activities in 2001.

Direct assistance to migrant enterprises



The continuing Direct Assistance to Migrant Enterprises Project will support the income-generating activities of "forced migrants" in five selected regions of the western Russian Federation (Belgorod, Bryansk, Voronezh, Tambov and Pskov), to increase their self-sufficiency and thus facilitate their integration into society. This will be achieved by assisting selected qualified individuals and small groups to develop and establish small businesses. Towards this end, the project will provide to the most credible small-scale migrant enterprises, both basic management and vocational training and reasonable funding for purchasing or leasing equipment to stimulate employment and promote "quick return" business initiatives. It includes a new micro-credit component, which was tested successfully in the Tambov region in 2000. The project will target about 20 small migrant enterprises which are servicing some 10,000 migrants living in temporary accommodation centres, or in communities/migrant compact settlements, with the cooperation of migration authorities and migrant NGOs in the selected regions. The funding required for continuing these activities in 2001 is USD 255,129.

Health care services for migrants



In seeking to improve the health care conditions for vulnerable migrant populations in selected regions of the Russian Federation, IOM will perform medical screening and assessment of migrants' state of health, as well as collect and analyse information on their health care conditions, relying on local NGO services. The results of the project will be useful for designing locally sustainable models of health care administration. IOM's two-pronged strategy will focus on facilitating migrants' access to health care services, especially preventive treatment, and upgrading the capacities, both institutional and operational, of local NGOs and health care providers. The services will include: psychological support for the most vulnerable migrants; supplying temporary accommodation centres and selected migrant compact settlements with basic medical equipment, essential medicines and nutritional supplements for children, as well as hygienic supplies; and educating migrants in health care issues. IOM will also enhance the capacity of health care professionals to control the spread of many infectious

diseases, particularly tuberculosis, by providing training in clinical management and laboratory diagnosis. Recognizing the necessity of rehabilitation activities, IOM will design an education programme for migrants with psychological, physical and social rehabilitation components. This project will build upon activities in these regions initiated in 2000 and extend the full set of services to the Pskov region in 2001. Funding needed for these enhancements in 2001 is an estimated USD 186,404.

Research on trafficking of women from the Russian Federation

In autumn 2000, IOM completed a preliminary review of existing studies on the trafficking of women from the Russian Federation, which identified the regions of the Russian Federation with the highest incidence of trafficking. This project was designed to help IOM develop awareness-raising activities to prevent trafficking in the Russian Federation. In 2001, this study will be extended to include field work 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) how women are recruited; (3) the destination countries for trafficked women; (4) the involvement of organized crime in trafficking; (5) public awareness of trafficking in women in "risk areas"; and (6) ways to prevent the trafficking in women. This project forms part of IOM's CISCONF process follow-up activities. IOM has been tasked with taking the lead in developing technical assistance programmes to combat irregular migration and trafficking in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Budget USD 125,000.

Ukraine

Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)



The CBMMP is designed to enhance control over the illegal movement of migrants to and through Ukraine, while at the same time creating a modern migration management system to facilitate the flow of legal migration. The project aims to improve border and migration management along the eastern border of Ukraine through the development of a framework and operational and capacity-building measures, with specific emphasis on enhanced control of illegal migration. The focus will be on the development of a further demonstration project in Sumy Oblast and will interlink and build upon the Chernigev project to the north and the Kharkiv project to the south. The implementation of these activities will create a network of effective border control measures on the most vulnerable points of Ukraine's eastern border. IOM's plans to develop the Kharkiv project into a cross-border project between the Russian Federation and Ukraine have been finalized, with the concurrence of both Governments. 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 1,022,400 will be needed for this project in 2001.

Combating trafficking in women

CT

Building upon and complementing IOM's counter-trafficking initiatives, this project will address three interrelated aspects of trafficking: prevention through information dissemination; criminalization of trafficking by building up the capacity of Ukrainian law enforcement and judicial authorities to more effectively prosecute traffickers; and providing reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking upon their return to Ukraine. In partnership with OSCE, La Strada Ukraine and Ukrainian Government authorities, this project is designed to discourage and minimize trafficking and strengthen the capability of the relevant authorities and civil society in Ukraine to more effectively combat the phenomenon. This one-year project will require an estimated USD 495,585.

Credit union development project

TCM

The overall objective of this continuing project is to better contribute to the economic development and social integration of Crimean communities with large numbers of former deportees, through the establishment of capacity building of credit unions to promote micro-enterprise development within the Formerly Deported Peoples (FDPs) communities. Developed and implemented in partnership with UNDP/UNOPS Crimea Integration Project (CIDP) and the Ukrainian Credit Union Development Assistance Programme (UCUDAP), enhancements to this programme will facilitate growth of the credit sector through the development of additional credit unions in migrant communities and the overall strengthening of the credit union network by providing technical assistance, training and advice, as well as access to a revolving loan fund. The estimated funding required for this project in 2001 is USD 160,000.

Funding Requirements	
Regional projects	250,000
Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference	75,000
TCC	175,000
Armenia	912,000
CBMMP	350,000
NGO capacity building	142,000
Counter-trafficking programme	120,000
MED programme	300,000
Azerbaijan	942,000
CBMMP	400,000
MSDP	142,000

Counter-trafficking programme	100,000
MED programme	300,000
Belarus	800,000
CBMMP	300,000
Counter-trafficking programme	500,000
Georgia	1,438,304
CBMMP	665,000
NGO capacity building	142,000
Counter-trafficking programme	150,000
MED programme	481,304
Republic of Moldova	996,885
Republic of Moldova/Ukraine common border project	496,885
Combating trafficking in the Republic of Moldova	500,000
Russian Federation	2,000,533
CBMMP	395,500
Information system enhancement	100,000
Counter-trafficking programme	800,000
MIP	138,500
Direct assistance to migrant enterprises	255,129
Health care services for migrants	186,404
Research on trafficking of women from the Russian Federation	125,000
Ukraine	1,677,985
CBMMP	1,022,400
Combating trafficking in women	495,585
Credit union development project	160,000
Subtotal for Eastern Europe	9,017,707

South Eastern Europe**Regional projects****Regional Migration Management Assessment and Improvement (REMMASI)**

TCM

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. With the assistance of IOM experts based in the region and selected international specialists, the SEE governments will be engaged in reviewing and directly improving, at the national, bilateral and regional levels, core policy, legislative and operational areas of migration management. Within SEE, the countries at advanced levels of candidacy for joining the EU will be considered “linking” countries with special roles in extending expertise and support to the primary target countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia - with the planned inclusion of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) as conditions permit). The programme will significantly strengthen the capacity of the SEE governments to: (a) control and manage irregular migration into and through the region; (b) establish active managed migration mechanisms, such as controlled labour migration into and from SEE countries; (c) develop and operationalize key areas of bilateral and multilateral cooperation within and beyond the SEE region for improved migration management; and, (d) document and analyse key migration phenomena. Key areas of activity will include: (i) review of key legislative, policy and regulative areas (if not addressed through other initiatives in the particular country, anti-trafficking will be included as a priority area of focus); (ii) in selected countries, improvement of key border checkpoint systems, inclusive of integrated training, technical assistance and technological inputs towards specific management goals; (iii) identification and provision of training and networking opportunities, inclusive of study tours of key staff to the EU and other countries, and upgrading of in-country training systems and capacities; and (iv) establishment of Migration Resource Centres. The programme will be implemented as specific country projects in the target and linking countries, with shared transnational and regional elements, forming a regional capacity-building initiative. The initial time-frame for the project is three years. Specific funding requests are mentioned in this document under each participating country.

Measures to counteract trafficking in migrants, in particular women and children, from/via the Balkan and Adriatic regions

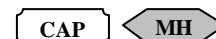


Trafficking in/via the South Eastern European (SEE) countries has become a major concern to the international community. This project will systematically address regional coordination needs and fill crucial service gaps by providing support in the following areas: (1) transnational network development and counter-trafficking planning and capacity-building activities among key parties from countries of destination and origin, including local NGOs and government counterparts; (2) information campaigns in countries of destination and origin; (3) supported return from countries of destination/entrapment to countries of origin, including support and assistance in transit, and provision of protected shelter; and (4) reintegration assistance in countries of origin, including medical and counselling support and employment or job training assistance. Where activities within an EU or Western European destination country

are involved, IOM requests the government of the destination country to fund those activities by earmarking contributions to this programme directly to the local IOM Office. Unearmarked contributions are requested for actions in the transit and origin countries and for regional coordination. The time-frame for this project is 36 months. Initial funding requirement for 2001 is USD 800,000.

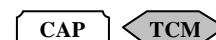
Albania

Enhancing the capacity of Albania’s National Blood Transfusion Centre (NBTC)



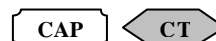
The NBTC and Albania are facing a critical shortage of blood supply. Traditionally, Albania has relied on building up its blood supply from paid donors. During 2000, IOM assisted the NBTC through a six-month public information and public event campaign to increase voluntary blood donations. In 2001, IOM will assist the NBTC to develop a network of voluntary blood donor associations throughout the country. The project will include a series of training seminars and technical support in partnership with voluntary blood donor associations from Italy. This six-month project requires an estimated USD 75,000 in 2001.

Regional Migration Management Assessment and Improvement (REMMASI): Albania



This project is a joint undertaking of the IOM Mission in Albania and the Ministry of Public Order (MPO). The project will strengthen the Government’s ability to reduce the flow of irregular migrants into, through and from Albania, manage the caseload of irregular migrants in the country, and address other key areas of migration management in a manner consistent with international norms. Regional collaboration will be strengthened through practical synergies with parallel REMMASI projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Key areas of focus will include the review and improvement of migration legislation, regulations and administrative procedures; review and improvement of priority border sites with neighbouring Balkan countries; technical assistance and capacity building targeted towards the establishment and international standard management of centres for hosting irregular migrants who fall under the MPO’s jurisdiction; strengthening of migration data collection and reporting systems; strengthening of inter-ministerial cooperation in migration matters; and targeted training and forum activities. Project funding requirements for 2001 total USD 425,000.

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



The trafficking of women and girls through Albania to Italy and Western European destinations for pur-

poses of sexual exploitation remains a major regional issue and calls for an imaginative, coordinated and proactive response. During 2000, IOM, in partnership with the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), established an inter-agency referral system to jointly provide return and reintegration assistance to women who are victims of trafficking. The referral system will continue into 2001, focusing on the return and reintegration of third-country national trafficking victims who wish to return home from Albania. A research and analysis component will consolidate knowledge gained from project activities in order to provide a foundation for future initiatives to combat trafficking. To continue project activities will require an estimated USD 250,000 in 2001.

Municipal Infrastructure Support Programme (MISP)



The MISP addresses the urgent need to repair the damage to infrastructure, services and environment in municipalities which hosted Kosovar refugees. Many Albanian municipalities which hosted refugees have engaged in a process of community priority-setting and identifying important public infrastructure improvement needs. The MISP addresses this situation through 20 to 30 renovation projects. USD 500,000 is required in 2001.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)

Cross-Border Return Programme between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia



In close coordination with UNHCR, the IOM Cross-Border Return Programme provides for a safe, organized and orderly return of refugees and displaced persons in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Under this programme, IOM provides guidance and counselling on return modalities; transportation (including medical escorts) for individual persons, household goods, and agricultural machinery; border and customs processing, and referrals for beneficiaries to access local and international agencies for housing reconstruction, legal services, humanitarian aid and income-generating programmes. IOM also follows up with monitoring visits to the returnees' municipalities and, through discussions with local authorities, community and religious leaders, tailors assistance programmes to fit the specific needs of returnees. The programme has been operational since 1999 and has provided assistance to 1,200 beneficiaries. Funding required for 2001 is USD 2.5 million.

Return of judiciary and prosecutors to minority areas in BiH



The project will return and reintegrate 50 displaced Bosnian judges and prosecutors to minority areas from other parts of BiH. The return of experienced and highly-qualified pre-war judges and prosecutors across different ethnic groups is critical to the formation of multi-ethnic judicial panels, which is required under the Laws on

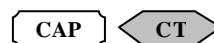
Judicial and Prosecutorial Service. This project will provide returning judges and prosecutors with housing allowances, financial support for technical equipment and materials for their courts, and organize training for the judges at the Judicial Training Centres before returning to positions in their pre-war courts. IOM's assistance for this initiative has been requested by the Government and endorsed by the Office of the High Representative (OHR). The total budget for this 30-month project is USD 693,000, of which USD 200,000 is required in 2001.

Return and reintegration of minority police officers



This joint project with the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMBH) will support the return and professional integration of 75 ethnic minority police officers. IOM will provide housing allowances and financial support for housing reconstruction for cadets and police officers returning across the Inter-Entity Boundary Line (IEBL) to serve in their original pre-war communities. Funding requirement for this 15-month project is USD 1,445,000, of which USD 1.1 million is required in 2001.

Return and reintegration assistance for trafficked women in BiH



This project provides for the orderly, safe and dignified return of 200 trafficked women in BiH. These women have been entrapped in the sex industry in BiH and/or stranded en route to other countries. This project builds upon current experiences from a pilot programme for trafficked migrants from BiH. In addition to providing direct support to these women, IOM's goal is to reduce irregular onward movements to destination countries. IOM collaborates with many local organizations to administer an efficient referral system, arranges medical exams and travel, including identity verification, facilitates travel documentation, and provides reintegration assistance for the victims. In addition, IOM will establish and maintain a safe and sustainable shelter for the trafficked women to recover before repatriation to their countries of origin, and will provide reproductive health assistance and counselling. Since 1999, the pilot project has assisted 124 beneficiaries. USD 600,000 is required for this project in 2001.

Assisted return of irregular migrants and rejected asylum seekers in BiH



This project would assist the return of an initial 500 irregular migrants from Asia, the Middle East and the CIS. IOM would 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 BiH as a major transit country and gateway to Western Europe. The programme will be tailored to the needs of specific destination countries and caseloads. The approximate budget for 2001 is USD 665,000.

Regional Migration Management Assessment and Improvement (REMMASI)

CAP

TCM

This project will strengthen the ability of the Government to reduce the flow of irregular migrants into, through and from BiH, manage the caseload of irregular migrants in the country, and address other key areas of migration management (such as organized labour migration) in a manner consistent with international norms. Regional collaboration will be strengthened through practical synergies with parallel REMMASI projects in Albania, Croatia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Key areas of focus will include: the review and improvement of migration legislation, regulations and administrative procedures; technical assistance and capacity building targeted towards the establishment and international standard management of centres for hosting irregular migrants; establishment of migration data and reporting systems; strengthening of inter-ministerial and regional cooperation in migration matters; and targeted training and forum activities. Additional areas of cooperation will be developed as the project progresses. Project funding requirements for 2001 total USD 432,000.

Health management and administration training for Bosnia and Herzegovina

CAP

MH

As part of its continued support to meet the needs of BiH returnees, IOM will contribute to the rehabilitation of the health care system by providing a health management and administration (HM/HA) training project. The objective of this programme is to enhance the skills and knowledge of senior health administrators and medical professionals in health management/administration. The professionals will utilize this training in a training-the-trainer model and become educators to local Bosnian health professionals interested in this field. In turn, by building professional capacity in health management, the end objective would be to enable these professionals to implement sustainable health care reform measures within the region. The funding requirement is USD 450,000.

Tuberculosis surveillance in the Brcko district

CAP

MH

The purpose of this pilot project is to assess the epidemiological state of tuberculosis (TB) among high risk groups in the Brcko District. TB could pose a serious health risk for the people in this region, due to the strategic importance of its location and increased population movements following the arbitration decision on Brcko. A TB survey and the use of internationally-accepted screening techniques on groups at high risk for TB infection and disease in this area will ascertain the magnitude of the TB problem among these groups and will identify gaps in current TB prevention and control services. The project will also support capacity building at the local level through the provision of drugs, laboratory supplies and materials, and through training of local health personnel in laboratory diagnostic techniques, standardized TB reporting and recording systems, and TB diagnosis

and treatment. All project activities will be undertaken in consultation with WHO and the Ministry of Health and Education of Republika Srpska and the Federation and the Office of the High Representative in Brcko District. The estimated budget is USD 300,000.

Transfer of knowledge by Bosnian professionals

CAP

TCM

Built on the successful Return of Qualified Nationals Programme, IOM will continue its efforts in the economic recovery and reconstruction process. In 2001, IOM will recruit 50 Bosnian professionals currently residing in the United States, Australia, Canada, and Europe, to work in health, education, media, environment and business sectors for a period of up to six months. In return for their services, IOM will provide assistance and subsidies for travel, housing and living expenses, and the specialized equipment needed to perform their work. The funding requirements for 2001 amount to USD 625,000.

Croatia

Facilitating access to health care for returnees in Croatia

CAP

MH

Regaining access to health insurance and health services is a difficulty faced by returnees, particularly for vulnerable, elderly or rural populations. IOM provides advice and assistance for returnees, and training for health professionals and NGO activists on issues, procedures and eligibility to health care services for returnees. At the same time, IOM aims to facilitate access to health care for the elderly and unemployed, unable to benefit from health insurance. Funding requirements in 2001 amount to USD 400,000.

Regional Migration Management Assessment and Improvement (REMMASI)

CAP

TCM

This project is a joint undertaking by IOM and the Ministry of Interior. The project will strengthen the ability of the Government to reduce the flow of irregular migrants into, through and from Croatia, manage the caseload of irregular migrants in the country, and address other key areas of migration management in a manner consistent with international norms. Regional collaboration will be strengthened through practical synergies with parallel REMMASI projects in Albania, BiH and FYR of Macedonia. Key areas of focus will include the review and improvement of migration legislation, regulations and administrative procedures, review and improvement of priority border sites with neighbouring Balkan countries, technical assistance and capacity building targeted towards the establishment and international standard management of centres for hosting irregular migrants who fall under the MOI's jurisdiction, strengthening of migration data-collection and reporting systems, strengthening of inter-ministerial cooperation in migration matters, and targeted training and forum activities. Project funding requirements for 2001 total USD 425,000.

Comprehensive approach to the problem of irregular migrants in Croatia

CAP

AR

Croatia is faced with a sharp increase in the number of irregular migrants apprehended at the borders or within the territory of Croatia. Together with regional legal and institutional measures, voluntary return is considered one of the crucial elements of a comprehensive strategy of combating irregular migration. In Croatia, the Government lacks the adequate mechanisms to address the issue, and irregular migrants are often released or sent back across border entry points. Furthermore, no particular attention is being paid to vulnerable groups, particularly victims of trafficking. The total amount of funding required for immediate shelter and voluntary return assistance amounts to USD 500,000.

Community building and community assistance programme for the return areas in the war-affected regions of Croatia

CAP

AR

This programme aims to develop a comprehensive community-building scheme in selected return areas to ensure long-term stability through rehabilitation and reconciliation, at the community level, through small-scale economic development and direct humanitarian assistance activities. The programme works with a number of return municipalities in Croatia. The total amount needed in 2001 for this programme is USD 1.8 million.

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (excluding Kosovo)

Survey on the immunization-health status of IDPs hosted in Serbia and promotion of adequate support

CAP

MH

In 2001, IOM, in coordination with WHO and UNICEF, will implement a project aimed at improving the health care of the Kosovars displaced in Serbia. IOM is organizing a survey to collect information on vaccination status, TB and communicable diseases, and psychological and psychiatric disorders. Following the survey IOM will organize an immunization and health awareness campaign and provide support to facilities serving IDPs. The funding requirement in 2001 is USD 350,000.

Psychosocial assistance to IDPs and members of the host communities in Serbia and development of relevant self-reliance activities

CAP

MH

In 2001, IOM plans to implement a project to address the effects of continuous physical and psychological stress through psychosocial support. In addition, selected IDPs will be given the opportunity to implement self-reliance activities through grants. Emphasis will be given to women IDPs and women in the host community. The funding requirement in 2001 is USD 468,000.

Pilot project for the return of trafficked women from Montenegro

CAP

CT

Montenegro is increasingly being used by traffickers as both a destination and a transit country. In 2001, IOM will implement a pilot project to contribute to regional counter-trafficking efforts and provide assistance to the victims. Victims will be offered shelter, pre-departure counselling and medical assistance, while IOM organizes their return to their countries of origin. Activities will be coordinated with local authorities, international agencies and NGOs. Funds requested are USD 400,000.

Information campaign in Montenegro to raise awareness on irregular migration and trafficking of migrants to the EU

CAP

MI

Trafficking in human beings through the Balkans to the EU is increasing. The decision to migrate is based on misinformation on asylum policies and unrealistic expectations regarding the migrant's future status in the EU. In 2001, IOM will implement an information campaign through mass and informal media on EU legal migration requirements and 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 2001 is USD 400,000.

Community building centres for IDPs from Kosovo residing in Serbia

CAP

MI

IDPs have limited access to reliable information on their communities of origin, posing a major obstacle to their return and reintegration. IOM will organize two Community Building Centres (CBC) to give selected IDPs the opportunity to access and exchange relevant information with their communities of origin through Internet connections and events/workshops. CBCs will also offer capacity-building programmes focused on language, computer and Internet skills. CBC activities will be linked to those organized by the Internet cafes established by IOM in Kosovo. Over time, CBCs will become self-sustainable and independent of donor support. The funding requirement in 2001 is USD 424,000.

Direct assistance to IDPs from Kosovo to facilitate their future reintegration in their communities of origin

CAP

AR

The return of minorities to Kosovo remains difficult. Lack of access to adequate information on reintegration schemes in Kosovo is an issue. IOM provides minorities with opportunities to access support programmes similar to those that the Kosovo population is currently receiving. Assistance will be given in the form of training courses to upgrade the skills of beneficiaries and through grants to start activities which will support them during

their present situation and which may be relocated to Kosovo after their return. Funding requirements in 2001 are USD 624,000.

Integrated development projects for three municipalities in Sandzak

CAP

TCM

The absence of financial support, together with a weak social infrastructure and a deteriorating public service sector, are creating an environment of escalating poverty in the Montenegro part of Sandzak. As time passes, confidence in the institutions is diminishing and an increasing number of people are considering migration to western countries. IOM will support the public institutions in this area to upgrade local conditions, reduce the outflow of residents and create the conditions for the return of the emigrants. 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 requirements in 2001 are USD 953,000.

Micro-enterprise development in three Sandzak municipalities

CAP

TCM

The municipalities in the Montenegro part of Sandzak are the least developed in the country. In the context of a declining economy IOM will organize a project which initiates the revitalization of the local economy, generating employment, enhancing the ability of the population to attain self-sufficiency, preventing irregular migration and stimulating the return of the emigrants. This project provides grants and technical assistance to local entrepreneurs, both returnees and resident population, in establishing 100 micro-enterprises. IOM will monitor the activities in close cooperation with the local authorities. The funding requirement in 2001 is USD 579,000.

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - Kosovo

School health education pilot project for Albanian- and Serb-speaking Kosovars

CAP

MH

In addition to current post-emergency medical assistance, IOM plans to introduce a health project with a preventive focus addressing school children. The project aims to integrate health education into the teaching curriculum, making it compatible with the WHO Europe-wide network of "Health Promotive Schools". Based on a similar project previously implemented in BiH, the project aims to activate a "healthy attitude" based on group dynamics. The project in Kosovo plans to cover specified schools of both Albanian- and Serb-speaking entities and contribute to the implementation of the WHO health promotion strategy. Close coordination will be sought with UNMIK Department of Health and UNICEF. The estimated budget for a 12-month project in 2001 is USD 96,000.

Psychosocial and trauma response in Kosovo

CAP

MH

The project, started in 1999 in collaboration with the University of Pristina, aims at enhancing local capacity to respond to the population's psychosocial problems and needs. IOM has developed a second phase of the project, consisting of four main subprojects: (a) establishment of psychosocial community centres in seven municipalities where the trained counsellors will start working; (b) repetition of a training course for another 40 counsellors; (c) training seminars for mental health professionals, family doctors and university professors; and (d) psychosocial support activities for ethnic minorities. The total budget required to implement this programme is USD 2,813,100, of which approximately USD 1,990,000 is required in 2000.

Health management and health administration training for Kosovo

CAP

MH

In 1999/2000, IOM implemented an intensive "training of trainers" programme for 21 Kosovar health professionals, in association with the University of Pécs in Hungary, contributing to the alleviation of the serious lack of expertise in health management and administration in Kosovo. In 2001, in coordination with WHO, UNMIK and the University of Pristina, IOM plans to implement the curriculum in Kosovo as a regular post-graduate course utilizing the maximum benefits of the first phase of the programme. This nine-month extension of the project in the year 2001 will require an estimated USD 200,000.

Transitional regional management programme for complex medical and surgical cases from Kosovo

CAP

MH

In 1999/2000, this project provided treatment for patients who were unable to obtain adequate medical care in Kosovo. Out of 800 applications, an international selection committee, composed of IOM, WHO, UNMIK and the Pristina University hospital, selected 228 cases for treatment abroad. These patients were evacuated to 14 countries. There are still more than 200 cases on the waiting list. Funding requirements for 2001 amount to approximately USD 750,000.

Temporary mobile primary health care service for selected isolated minority enclaves in the Gjilane region of Kosovo

CAP

MH

This project will provide essential primary health care (PHC) for substantial populations consisting mainly of Serbs living in isolated communities in Kosovo. As a result of the recent conflict, the non-Albanian population has a seriously limited access even to basic PHC, including essential medical laboratory checks and medicines. IOM will operate this mobile service, in agreement with WHO, UNMIK, UNHCR and UNICEF in Gjilane and

local minority health representatives, in selected Serb communities not having access to the health care service as a result of the crisis. Apart from PHC services, IOM will provide training and the necessary equipment. The estimated budget for a six-month operation in 2001 is USD 200,000.

Facilitation of return by rehabilitating the secondary and tertiary health care infrastructure in Kosovo

CAP

MH

Addressing the serious lack of tertiary health care in Kosovo, this package of project modules centres on an integrated rehabilitation of most needed diagnostic services and life-saving medical measures in the province. In collaboration with UNMIK and the local health institutions, IOM intends to provide on-the-job training for local physicians, as well as the necessary equipment. The planned upgrade of tertiary health care will comprise: (a) Histopathology Institute of the Pristina Clinical Centre; (b) Endoscopy Services; and (c) Ultrasound and Echocardiography Services. The total estimated budget for 2001 amounts to USD 1,250,000.

Provision of cardio-diagnostic and surgical access for Kosovar patients through regional capacity building

CAP

MH

This project, within the framework of a three-year cooperation with other actors such as “Project Hope”, aims to develop the cardiovascular invasive diagnostic and cardio-surgical capacity in Kosovo and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in a regionally coordinated fashion. The programme – coordinated with UNMIK and WHO - builds on the different levels of cardiovascular capacity already available in Kosovo and Macedonia. It seeks to improve this capacity from the creation of diagnostic capability to the development or improvement of skills and know-how for cardiological or cardio-surgical interventions. The populations of both entities receive access to the diagnostic services which enable them to undergo adequate treatment. At present this is completely lacking for Kosovar citizens. The estimated budget for the three-year programme (2001-2003) is USD 2,800,000. For 2001, funding requirements amount to USD 950,000.

Information Counselling and Referral Service (ICRS) and reintegration fund for former combatants in Kosovo

TCM

To date, IOM has assisted some 10,500 former combatants to reintegrate into Kosovar civilian life. Regarding the remaining caseload to be assisted, IOM estimates that some 6,000 to 8,000 former combatants are still in need of assistance. This figure includes some 2,000 KPC reservists who would be de-inducted by the end of 2000. The success of the programme stands on being able to absorb the reservists, for which a strategy has been developed through enhanced on-the-job training which would be offered through private sector companies and

the Employment from Vocational Training (EVT) project. ICRS is well placed to act as a safety net in terms of their reintegration support and subsequent stability for the region. The funding requirements for 2001 amount to USD 9.8 million.

Kosovo Protection Corps Training (KPC-T)

TCM

The Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) is a civil protection organization tasked with disaster response, search and rescue, humanitarian assistance, infrastructure and community rehabilitation in Kosovo. Following the registration of former KLA combatants under the ICRS programme, IOM also tested the former combatants for the KPC. Training of 5,000 KPC members started in February 2000 in civil and human rights, first aid, fire-fighting, search and rescue, computer skills and languages, both inside and outside Kosovo. In 2001, this programme will continue its training activities while focusing on raising the KPC’s capacity to independently address its training needs. The funding requirements for successful continuation of the programme in 2001 amount to USD 3 million.

The post-conflict rehabilitation of the labour market in Kosovo

CAP

TCM

This project aims to contribute to the rehabilitation of the labour market and the revitalization of social and economic services through the establishment of employment support mechanisms. This is being done through employment assistance centres (EAC), providing information, counselling and referral services for the unemployed local population among vulnerable groups requiring assistance for job placement, acquisition and upgrading of their skills through vocational training. Further to the existing EACs in Mitrovica, Gjakova and Pristina, an expansion throughout Kosovo is also planned, to meet the needs of ethnic minorities in Kosovo. Funded in 2000, the project will need USD 450,000 in order to be fully implemented in 2001.

Sustainable reinsertion of Kosovars into economic activity, especially in minority areas, through the provision of micro-grants and business training

CAP

TCM

This project is designed to address the needs of semi-skilled and skilled Kosovars by facilitating their economic reinsertion in assisting them to establish (or re-establish) small businesses through a micro-grant and business-training scheme. The regional focus of this project will be non-Albanian populated areas, including the northern Mitrovica region. The project will synergize with other IOM projects, such as the Post-conflict Rehabilitation of the Labour Market (EAC) and the Information Counselling and Referral Services (ICRS). Additional funding required for 2001 is estimated at approximately USD 350,000.

Balkan census and migration information centre

CAP

MI

In order to support the next round of censuses expected to be held in almost all the Balkan countries in 2001, IOM is considering the implementation of a Balkan Programme for technical assistance and support of censuses in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania. The information gathered will serve IOM and others in the future operational planning of Balkan activities and for preparing statistical background material (tables, maps, etc.). A Balkan Census and Migration Information Centre (CMIC) for collection and dissemination of data on migration in the region could be established in all statistical offices in the region (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia including Kosovo, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Croatia etc.), focusing on IDPs, refugees and illegal migration. Partnership will be sought with national statistical offices. The CMIC will contribute to sustained capacity building on migration information in the region. The total budget is estimated at approximately USD 700,000, of which USD 350,000 is required in 2001.

Transition information programme

CAP

MI

This project aims to assist in the training and re-training of Kosovar journalists in media skills, including their sensibilization on human rights. IOM has created a network which will be used to raise awareness on these subjects and train professionals engaged in mass media, in order to provide more accurate information to the public, bearing in mind the rights of minorities. Partners in the project will be OSCE, the Finnish Human Rights Project, and others. The estimated budget for continuing the project in 2001 amounts to approximately USD 100,000.

Kosovo Internet centres for minority populations

CAP

MI

Communication and information exchange play a vital role in any post-conflict situation and in the ensuing rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. IOM designed and implemented the Kosovo Information Assistance Initiative (KIAI) project to assist Kosovar refugees, returnees and others to communicate and exchange information during the height of the crisis and over the last year. At present, seven centres are operating very successfully in the major urban centres of Kosovo, providing high-speed Internet connectivity, computers and other information technology tools to promote the free exchange of ideas and information, as well as research and media projects both in Kosovo and elsewhere. While still servicing primarily the majority Albanian population, access and training will be expanded to locations reachable by Kosovo's minority populations. The funding required for 2001 amounts to approximately USD 500,000.

Capacity building of local NGOs for civil society development in Kosovo

CAP

TCM

This project aims to facilitate the development of a regional network of NGOs in Kosovo and elsewhere. Regional and international NGOs and other players active in the province will train and advise potential and existing non-governmental entities in migrants' needs, human rights, vulnerable groups and other matters of concern to civil society. The project aims to encourage self-reliance and leadership, while providing training and advice on legal matters, institutional relations, fundraising, accountability and marketing. IOM Kosovo plans to facilitate the exchange of NGO activists and experts in the region of the Former Yugoslavia and beyond. The project will have an initial duration of 12 months and a budget of approximately USD 200,000.

Secondary transportation assistance to returnees and IDPs in Kosovo

CAP

AR

In order to meet the needs of Kosovars returning from neighbouring and non-neighbouring countries, and of IDPs inside the Kosovo province and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, IOM will continue providing secondary transportation to the final destinations of Kosovars during 2001. Furthermore, due to the continued lack of security for the minority communities in Kosovo, the need for relocation assistance is likely to remain throughout 2001. In addition, IOM intends to promote return to minority areas by facilitating look-and-see visits, as well as movements between minority communities. The funding requirements, including medical and non-medical escorts, are estimated to be approximately USD 850,000.

Direct assistance to victims of trafficking

CAP

CT

This project seeks to provide ongoing responses to the continued growth of trafficking in migrants in Kosovo, in particular women from Eastern Europe who have been deceived and entrapped in the sex industry. It will provide assistance to victims who voluntarily decide to avail themselves of these services: support to return to their country of origin with pre-departure counselling, medical examination, travel documentation verification and, when necessary, procurement of travel documents, transit visa and embarkation assistance. Reception in the home country will be arranged and post-return reintegration assistance provided by NGOs known to be active in the programme for the rehabilitation of women. The funding shortfall for 2000 is USD 80,000. The amount required for continuation in 2001 is USD 391,500.

FYR of Macedonia (FYROM)

Regional Migration Management Assessment and Improvement (REMMASI) – FYR of Macedonia

CAP

TCM

This project is a joint undertaking of the IOM Mission in Macedonia and the Ministry of Interior. The project will strengthen the Government's ability to reduce the flow of irregular migrants into, through and from FYROM, manage the caseload of irregular migrants in the country, and address other key areas of migration management in a manner consistent with international norms. Regional collaboration will be strengthened through practical synergies with parallel REMMASI projects in Albania, BiH, and Croatia. Key areas of focus will include the review and improvement of migration legislation, regulations and administrative procedures, review and improvement of priority border sites with neighbouring Balkan countries, technical assistance and capacity building targeted towards the establishment and international standard management of centres for hosting irregular migrants who fall under the Ministry of Interior's jurisdiction, strengthening migration data collection and reporting systems, strengthening inter-ministerial cooperation in migration matters, and targeted training and forum activities. Project funding requirements for 2001 total USD 425,000.

Counter-trafficking programme through prevention, awareness raising and direct assistance to the victims, FYROM

CAP

CT

The objective of this project is to build a comprehensive strategy to combat trafficking from, to and through FYR of Macedonia. The project consists of research, awareness raising, and capacity-building activities and includes direct assistance to the victims of trafficking in the form of shelter, return and reintegration. Key activities include capacity building of the Government, awareness raising of government officials, foreign consular officers and the public, strengthening the institutional capacity of FYROM NGOs in delivering services, and immediate protection, return and reintegration assistance. Funding requirement for the project in 2001 is USD 550,000.

Bulgaria

Regional Migration Management Assessment and Improvement (REMMASI) - Bulgaria

TCM

This project is a joint undertaking of the IOM Mission in Bulgaria, the Ministry of Interior and the Border Guards. The project will strengthen the ability of the Government of Bulgaria to reduce the flow of irregular migrants into, through and from Bulgaria, manage the caseload of irregular migrants in the country, and address other key areas of migration management in a manner consistent with international norms. Regional collaboration on migration management will be strengthened

through practical synergies with parallel REMMASI projects in Albania, BiH, Croatia and FYR of Macedonia. Key areas of focus will include the review and improvement of migration legislation, regulations and administrative procedures, review and improvement of priority border sites with neighbouring countries (initial priority borders are with FYROM); technical assistance and capacity building targeted towards the establishment and international standard management of centres for hosting irregular migrants who fall under the Ministry of Interior's jurisdiction, strengthening of migration data collection and reporting systems, strengthening of inter-ministerial cooperation in migration matters, and targeted training and forum activities. Project funding requirements for 2001 total USD 425,000.

Funding Requirements	
Regional projects	
REMMASI	See country project
Measures to counteract trafficking	800,000
Albania	1,250,000
Enhancing the capacity of Albania's NBTC	75,000
REMMASI	425,000
IARS	250,000
MISP	500,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,872,000
Cross-Border Return Programme	2,500,000
Return of judiciary and prosecutors to minority areas	200,000
Return and reintegration of minority police officers	1,100,000
Return and reintegration assistance for trafficked women	600,000
Assisted return of irregular migrants	665,000
REMMASI	432,000
Health management and administration training	450,000
TB surveillance in the Brcko District	300,000
Transfer of knowledge by Bosnian professionals	625,000

Croatia	3,125,000
Facilitating access to health care for returnees	400,000
REMMASI	425,000
Comprehensive approach to problem of irregular migrants	500,000
Community building and community assistance programme	1,800,000
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (excluding Kosovo)	4,238,000
Survey on the immunization-health status of IDPs	350,000
Psychosocial assistance to IDPs	468,000
Pilot project for the return of trafficked women	400,000
Information campaign in Montenegro	400,000
Community building centres for IDPs	424,000
Direct assistance to IDPs	624,000
Integrated development projects	953,000
Micro-enterprise development	579,000
Security	40,000
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia – Kosovo	21,547,500
School health education pilot project	96,000
Psychosocial and trauma response	1,990,000
Health management and health administration training	200,000
Transitional regional management programme for complex medical and surgical cases	750,000
Temporary mobile primary health care service for selected isolated minority enclaves	200,000
Facilitation of return by rehabilitating the health care infrastructure	1,250,000
Provision of cardio-diagnostic and surgical access	950,000
ICRS	9,800,000
KPC-T	3,000,000
The post-conflict rehabilitation of the labour market in Kosovo	450,000
Sustainable reinsertion of Kosovars	350,000
Balkan census and migration information centre	350,000

Transition information programme	100,000
Kosovo Internet centres for minority populations	500,000
Capacity building of local NGOs	200,000
Secondary transportation assistance to returnees and IDPs	850,000
Direct assistance to victims of trafficking	391,500
Security	120,000
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	975,000
REMMASI	425,000
Counter-trafficking programme	550,000
Bulgaria	
REMMASI	425,000
Total	39,232,500

MULTI-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Multi-regional activities

Rapid Transportation Response Fund (IOM/UNHCR Guidance Note on Transportation)

MM

The Guidance Note issued jointly by IOM and UNHCR on Cooperation in the Transportation Sector has its genesis in the shared experiences of Kosovo and East Timor. The formula that fuelled the successful handling of these emergencies was an understanding between the two Organizations to allow each exercise its specific expertise: IOM's known strength being in transportation logistics and execution. Recognition of that capacity led to the issuance of the Guidance Note (May 2000), assigning responsibility for all matters of transport to IOM, providing the basis for an independent ability to raise funds. The Guidance Note between UNHCR and IOM reinforces the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the two Organizations on 15 May 1997. It lays out more specifically the responsibilities between the two Organizations. IOM was tasked with the provision of transportation assistance to persons of concern to UNHCR upon the request of the UNHCR. A revolving fund will be established to allow for a rapid response by IOM to needs in its core area of mandate. Some USD 5 million are required to start up the Fund.

Return and Reintegration of Qualified African Nationals (RQAN) programme: bridging phase and preparatory seminar for continuation of the programme into Phase IV

AR

Phase III (1995-1999) of the RQAN programme, initiated in 1983, came to a closure on 31 December 1999. The terminal evaluation seminar, held on 14-15 August 2000 in Accra (Ghana), recommended the implementation of a bridging phase as well as the organization of a preparatory seminar for the continuation of the RQAN programme into Phase IV. The bridging phase will assist approximately 50 qualified nationals to return to fill identified skills' gaps in public/private sectors in different countries in Africa during 2001. Eligible candidates will receive a personalized assistance package which includes, *inter alia*, travel, purchase of professional equipment and transportation of personal effects. The preparatory seminar will be held in December 2000 in Libreville (Gabon). The funding requirement for these two activities is USD 700,000.

Programme of assistance for the protection and reintegration of trafficked women and children

CT

This programme establishes a mechanism for rapid, case-by-case assistance to trafficked migrant women and children stranded outside their country of origin, who require immediate protection and return support. It will provide, through a global emergency fund, a coordinated operational response applicable in specified

countries affected by trafficking in which victims do not fall within the defined caseload of existing IOM counter-trafficking projects or comparable assistance schemes. Such cases will be carefully assessed by the originating IOM Field Office(s) and immediately referred to the programme manager in IOM Geneva for quick assessment and disbursement of emergency assistance in the form of *ad hoc* protection and return to the country of origin in close coordination with local implementing partners. The funding required for this 12-month project is USD 565,000.

Research: World Migration Report

IOM plans to begin preparations for a second World Migration Report in 2001. The first report, published in 2000 in French and English, provides an authoritative account of contemporary trends, issues and problems in international migration. It is targeted at readers who have a professional interest in migration issues, but who do not necessarily have a detailed knowledge of the subject. In addition to reviewing migration trends in each region for the year, the next report will focus on a special issue – global trends in trafficking. The total budget is USD 80,000.

Research: Quarterly Bulletin on Trafficking in Migrants

CT

The Bulletin provides an important means by which information on trafficking can be shared among a broad range of agencies working to combat trafficking around the world. Each issue reports on new trends in trafficking, programme policy and legislative responses, and new studies and publications. Additional funds are needed to meet the costs of expanding the scope of the Bulletin, and to cover the cost of translation into French and Spanish. The total budget of the project is USD 25,000.

Research on return migration: the role of assisted return programmes in facilitating reintegration

AR

Return migration is a neglected area of migration research. Relatively little is known about the implications of assisted return, either for migrants or receiving countries. In recent years, several developed countries have tried to increase participation in assisted return programmes and make such programmes more attractive to receiving countries by linking return more closely to reintegration and development assistance. Some of these initiatives have been implemented by IOM, and others by governments in cooperation with source countries. Some programmes are targeted at all returnees and others are targeted at specific groups such as unsuccessful asylum seekers and victims of trafficking. The main objective of this project is to conduct an assessment of these various initiatives in different regions of the world. A combination of research methods will be used, including a review of past programme experience, including major IOM programmes, and surveys of returnees' experiences after

return in different regions of the world. The budget of this project amounts to USD 150,000.

Research on estimating the scale of irregular migration in Europe

IOM is frequently asked for data on trends in irregular migration in Europe, especially trends in trafficking in Europe, especially trends in trafficking. Although there have been many studies on different aspects of irregular migration in Europe, it remains difficult to obtain information on the scale of irregular migration in Europe, as no regular system for reporting on trends in irregular migration exists. Although it is by definition difficult to estimate trends in irregular migration and trafficking in particular, there are many indicators of irregular migration which have not been fully analysed. For example, most countries collect detailed statistics on border apprehensions and returns by age, sex and nationality, but these data have not been compared in any systematic fashion, making it difficult to establish trends in irregular migration. In the case of trafficking, although there are few direct indicators of trafficking, and no EU-wide reliable estimates of the scale of trafficking, many countries are able to supply information on indirect indicators of trafficking. These might include the number of work permits given to young women from a particular country to work in the “entertainment industry”, or to work as au pairs, or for domestic work. One of the aims of this study will be to develop new indicators of trafficking and irregular migration more generally. With the assistance of IOM’s extensive network of offices in Europe, the Organization will prepare new estimates of irregular migration and suggest ways in which trends in irregular migration might be better monitored. The budget is USD 200,000.

Funding Requirements	
Rapid Transportation Response Fund	5,000,000
RQAN	700,000
Programme of assistance for the protection and reintegration of trafficked women and children	565,000
Research: World Migration Report	80,000
Research: Quarterly Bulletin on Trafficking in Migrants	25,000
Research on return migration: the role of assisted return programmes in facilitating reintegration	150,000
Research on estimating the scale of irregular migration in Europe	200,000
Total	6,720,000

SUMMARY TABLES OF FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IOM PROJECTS IN 2001

Total Funding Requirements	
By Regions	
Africa and the Middle East	18,812,326
East and Central Africa	6,396,090
West Africa	5,268,000
Southern Africa	3,812,336
North Africa and the Middle East	3,335,000
Americas	21,187,120
Central America	17,634,690
Andean Countries	1,265,800
Southern America	2,286,630
Asia	6,917,321
Central Asia	2,509,542
South West and South Asia	1,974,000
East and South East Asia	2,433,779
Europe	49,221,316
Baltic States	971,109
Eastern Europe	9,017,707
South Eastern Europe	39,232,500
Multi-regional activities	6,720,000
Grand Total	102,858,083

Total Funding Requirements	
By Services	
Movement	5,000,000
Migration Health	8,771,404
Technical Cooperation on Migration	64,152,045
Assisted Returns	10,416,800
Mass Information	3,109,000
Counter-Trafficking	10,590,334
Other	818,500
Grand Total	102,858,083

IOM in Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeals

CAP	
Africa	
Uganda	485,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,955,000
Republic of the Congo	2,475,000
Angola	3,140,336
Asia	
Afghanistan	1,434,000
Europe	
South Eastern Europe	25,207,500
Total CAP	36,696,836
