



IOM International Organization for Migration

Migration Initiatives Appeal 2003

# Migration Initiatives Appeal 2003

M I G R A T I O N I N I T I A T I V E S A P P E A L 2 0 0 3



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# Annotations

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- 1** Migration Initiatives 2003 provides an overview of IOM's direction by regions, countries and programmes. The document presents an appeal for funding for IOM's priorities.
- 2** Migration Initiatives 2003 includes both IOM's emergency responses to complex humanitarian emergencies, as well as country responses to identified specific migration policy and operational needs.
- 3** As has been the case in previous years, programmes and projects, once funded, will be included in revisions of the Programme and Budget.
- 4** 1035 Facility: Council Resolution No. 1035 (LXXX) adopted on 29 November 2000, requested the Director General to allocate in 2001 USD one million from the Discretionary Income of the Organization for project seed money in developing Member States and Member States in Transition. The funds were to be used for migration projects in favour of developing Member States and Member States in transition, on the basis of equitable regional distribution, without prejudice to funds already allocated for these purposes.
- 5** All funding requirements are expressed in US dollars. Projects can be multi-annual. Where relevant, future project cycle funding needs will be included in future editions of Migration Initiatives.
- 6** Independent movement projects are not presented in this document, as these are fully funded following bilateral negotiations between IOM and its respective Member States.
- 7** IOM foresees participation in the following Consolidated Appeals (CAPs): Afghanistan, Angola, Guinea, Indonesia, Great Lakes, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.

# Preface

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Migration is one of the key issues policy makers are called upon to address in an effective and sustainable manner. The complexity and global nature of the phenomenon require that the international community find operational solutions combined with a more analytical approach concerning migration management. IOM's assessment of migration issues results in a wide range of migration-relevant measures, implemented on behalf of the Organization's Member States. Increasingly, IOM's operations can be captured under four key areas of work: facilitation of migration; enhancement of economic and social development through migration; migration control; and humanitarian responses to forced migration.

Addressing the demands of a global economy, economic security and humanitarian principles requires a comprehensive approach. Migration Initiatives (MI) 2003 aims to address the broad spectrum of migration challenges in a concerted and forward-looking manner, taking into account the needs and priorities of its Member States and partners.

Humanitarian responses for refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), as well as other population stabilization measures, are again key elements in Migration Initiatives 2003. These are evident in IOM's programmes in countries such as Angola and Sierra Leone, and the continued activities in Afghanistan. Peace-building through the successful socio-economic reintegration of former combatants also remains an important theme. IOM's expertise in this field is called upon, often in partnership with other agencies, to contribute to this process and, as such, secure longer-term population stabilization. Statistics demonstrate that asylum-seekers and refugees are a decreasing percentage of individuals in need of migration-relevant assistance, but IOM's operational partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) remains strong and the Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF) is a key example of how both organizations can work together to achieve clarity and speed of response to meet the needs of the beneficiaries.

In the broader area of migration, IOM is rapidly expanding its work with governments to strengthen their policy, legal, operational and administrative frameworks to manage their migration challenges, particularly in South-Eastern Europe, South Asia and Africa. This capacity-building also helps to enhance regional dialogue and joint action throughout the full migration continuum, to ensure balanced approaches to facilitating beneficial migration while addressing irregular migration.

IOM's counter-trafficking activities will continue to grow dramatically, in response to the growing problem and governments' efforts to give effect to the United Nations (UN) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons. The programmes will be supported by an enhanced capacity to gather and analyse information on the phenomenon. IOM will continue to take a multi-pronged approach to provide credible and effective policy responses, and to develop practical measures for direct assistance and reintegration support to victims of trafficking.

Labour migration is an area where the demands on IOM's services are expanding rapidly. IOM is assisting countries of origin and destination in the implementation of bilateral labour agreements which offer orderly foreign employment opportunities benefiting migrants and countries of destination and origin. In cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO), IOM is also assisting labour-sending countries to develop mechanisms to protect migrant workers and build institutional capacity for managing labour migration. Pre-departure orientation and training for migrants, integration of migrants, harnessing the development potential of remittance flows and regional consultative processes are other important labour migration interventions planned in 2003. The labour migration projects will help combat irregular migration and foster economic development in countries of origin and destination, while improving the quality of life of migrants.

In 2003, IOM will also continue its efforts in the area of migration and development. Migration can be both detrimental to development and a powerful tool to promote it. Common interests between countries of origin and destination can be harnessed to maximize the benefits of migration for sustainable development. This requires concerted approaches to forge the linkages between diasporas and countries of origin on issues such as: remittance management, return of qualified persons and transfer of expertise to counter the brain drain, and micro-enterprise investments. IOM's Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) programme includes all these elements. The Organization will continue to strengthen its partnership with leading development actors, such as the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to identify best practices and facilitate policy dialogue on such issues.

An area where IOM is increasing its presence and project development efforts is that of the promotion of migrants' rights and the rapid and successful integration of migrants in countries of immigration. Such projects promote the positive contribution of migrants to their host societies, and aim to combat misperceptions, discrimination and racism. Integration and assistance structures, such as resource centres which cater to the many needs of migrant populations in host countries, have been set up to act as efficient information and integration tools.

The health of migrants, other mobile populations and their host communities will be an area of increasing interest and activity at national, regional and global levels. There will be a particular focus on the health implications of trafficking, how to incorporate health elements into cost-effective management of labour migration schemes, and how to ensure access to health care, as a key to facilitating the integration of migrants. In close collaboration with partners such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNAIDS, IOM aims to develop evidence-based health-related interventions and bring state-of-the-art quality into services such as voluntary counselling and testing for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis treatment, and mental health support in a variety of non-resettlement contexts involving mobility.

Another significant area for IOM in 2003 is the consolidation of its Migration Policy and Research Programme (MPRP). This programme aims to identify and share effective practices in migration policy in close consultation with stakeholders, in order to define appropriate strategies in addressing and managing migration issues. Major initiatives within this context include the preparations for the second Berne Initiative meeting planned for the second half of 2003.

Strengthened operational relationships, or strategic alliances between key partner organizations in the United Nations (UN) system and the community of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) across the broad spectrum of migration themes, constitute an area of key concern for IOM in 2003. Enhanced international cooperation and the continued creation of policy and programme linkages will bring about greater clarity, coherence, timeliness and cost-effectiveness when addressing cross-cutting issues.



Brunson McKinley  
Director General

# Africa and the Middle East

## 1.1 MIGRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA (MIDA)

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### 1.2 SOUTHERN AFRICA

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#### Regional projects

Angola  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

### 1.3 EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

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#### East Africa

#### Regional projects

Kenya  
United Republic of Tanzania  
Uganda  
Horn of Africa  
Eritrea  
Ethiopia  
Somalia  
Sudan

### 1.4 CENTRAL AFRICA

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#### Regional projects

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Republic of the Congo (ROC)

## 1.5 WEST AFRICA

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#### Regional projects

Benin  
Cape Verde  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Ghana  
Mali  
Nigeria  
Senegal  
Sierra Leone

## 1.6 NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

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#### Regional projects

Egypt  
Jordan  
Western Mediterranean  
Regional projects  
Algeria  
Morocco  
Tunisia



# 1.1 Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)

MIDA is a capacity-building demand-driven programme in Africa, based on the synergy between migrants and the technical assistance needs of African countries, which aims to transfer vital skills and resources from the African diaspora in support of development initiatives in countries of origin. Based essentially on the notion of mobility of people and resources, and respecting migrants' legal status in the host country, the programme facilitates their desire and availability to contribute to the development of their country of origin.

African countries have expressed interest in participating in the MIDA programme and have put MIDA in their National Indicative Programmes (NIP) within the framework of the EU/African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) cooperation (i.e. Benin, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya and Rwanda). Additional country and region-specific proposals (i.e. for Burkina Faso, Chad, Eritrea, Great Lakes, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe) have been developed in order to assist the prospective governments through MIDA to avail themselves of the resources of their nationals in the diaspora. Details on some of the developed specific country programmes and funding requirements can be found under the respective country chapters of this document. Other developing countries (non-African), such as Yemen, have expressed their interest in MIDA.

Under MIDA, resources will be mobilized from the various governments through allocation of each country's NIP and through other budgetary allocations from the authorities concerned.

IOM has seed-funded MIDA programme development through the 1035 Facility in 2001, with actions extending into 2002.

## Migration and development

In cooperation with UNDP, this project aims to strengthen EU and African governments' policy approaches to migration management and development, taking into account the mutual benefit to be gained by closer cooperation with and between countries of origin and their diaspora communities. Specific objectives include: (1) delineating the cutting edge of current theory and practice on migration and development by identifying best practices and outlining new opportunities; (2) fostering an ongoing dialogue on migration and development issues among relevant actors including governments of origin and destination countries, the diaspora communities and the private sector; (3) identifying best practices through innovative pilot projects; and (4) providing specific and technical proposals for government policy options on development and migration connections. The funding required for 2003 is USD 564,589. Its overall needs are USD 2,034,744.

## 1.2 Southern Africa

### Migration issues

In recent years, developments within Southern Africa have resulted in new migration pressures and incentives. As Southern Africa moves towards greater socio-economic integration, regional migration-related issues gain importance. Irregular migration, trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling within and through the region are on the increase.

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

The HIV/AIDS pandemic, and its connection with mobile populations and migration, adds a particularly demanding aspect to the migration challenges facing Southern African SADC governments, as does the depletion of human capital caused by outward migration.

### IOM objectives

- to facilitate regional dialogue in migration management among governments of the region and develop a regional approach to migration;
- to collect and provide accurate information on patterns and trends in cross-border movements in the region;
- to assist governments in the region to build their capacities to effectively manage migration, with special attention to reducing irregular migration trafficking and migrant smuggling, and systematizing regular labour migration options;
- to provide specialized migrant information, counselling and assisted return services;
- to provide specialized humanitarian migration services throughout the region to persons displaced as a result of conflict; and
- to enhance the capacity of the governments in the region to manage migration and population mobility in the context of a widespread HIV/AIDS epidemic in Southern Africa.

### Plan of action for 2003

- continue to focus support on the implementation of MDSA, Phase III.

### **Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)**

The project facilitates cooperation among SADC governments and contributes to regional migration management by fostering understanding of migration issues and strengthening regional institutional capacities. Activities include facilitation of the consultative process, analysis of migration data, training and capacity-building, as well as technical workshops/seminars on chosen subjects. Seed-funding from IOM's 1035 Facility in 2002 in the areas of counter-trafficking in the SADC region has been provided to strengthen this area of MIDSA dialogue and action. The funding required for 2003 is USD 329,000.

### **Migration for Development in Africa - Southern Africa Project (MIDA - SAP)**

The project will contribute to the development of the target countries by strengthening the human resources base and attracting intellectual and other resources of skilled Africans currently residing, working or studying outside their countries of origin. Preparatory work will include baseline studies of the target countries' human resources and investment needs, as well as diaspora capacity and willingness to support national development priorities. Return migration - permanent, temporary or "virtual" - forms a part of the MIDA concept. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,500,000.

### **Information analysis on regional labour migration in the Southern African Development Community (SADC)**

The project will specifically strengthen the capacity of SADC's employment and labour sector and provide SADC governments with patterns and trends of labour movements through improved statistical and data-collection capacity. It will also generate a comparative analysis of national labour laws to identify and facilitate options for regional harmonization. The funding required for 2003 is USD 302,000.

### **Regional HIV/AIDS programme**

IOM, in collaboration with Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR), will implement a programme on HIV/AIDS, human rights and cross-border migration in three different areas in Southern Africa with high rates of seasonal agricultural labour migrants. Through five clearly distinct projects, the programme will address the relationship between migration, HIV/AIDS, and human rights by: (1) monitoring cross-border migration; (2) creating a programmatic response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic addressing risk, vulnerability and impact of mobility on migrant farm-workers; and (3) monitoring human rights and providing legal support services to migrant farm-workers.

In 2001, IOM provided seed funding from the 1035 Facility, extending into 2002, to help set the stage for stronger action in the area of STI/HIV/AIDS programming in the SADC region. The funding required for 2003 is USD 500,000.

## **ANGOLA**

### **Migration issues**

The ceasefire agreement signed between the Government of Angola (GOA) and UNITA on 4 April 2002 is seen as a major step towards the restoration of peace and stability in the country. Under the arrangement between the GOA and UNITA (co-signed by the Governments of Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States), 55,000 former UNITA

combatants and 300,000 of their family members will be integrated into the Angolan community. The GOA intends to take the lead in coordinating reconstruction activities with the support and assistance of UN humanitarian and development agencies. It is widely believed that failure to address the needs of demobilized UNITA combatants and their families will rapidly lead to social instability and a new threat to the peace process.

An improved situation could lead to the voluntary repatriation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 80,000 Angolan refugees currently staying in neighbouring countries. International migration and reintegration assistance for IDPs will be crucial. Seed funding to strengthen IOM's participation in the inter-agency/government planning process for repatriation, begun in August 2002, was provided through the 1035 Facility.

Many former combatants, returning refugees and IDPs will become vulnerable to HIV infection. Preventive measures for HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases will need to be integrated in broad demilitarization, demobilization and reintegration efforts in Angola.

### **IOM objectives**

- to promote peace-building and population stabilization through reintegration support for demobilized soldiers, IDPs and community rehabilitation projects;
- to facilitate the voluntary return of displaced Angolans; and
- to address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable IDPs.

### **Plan of action for 2003**

- support the reintegration of demobilized soldiers and IDPs, as well as the communities of absorption, through the development of infrastructure rehabilitation and sustainable income-generating micro-enterprises;
- assist in the distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs) kits to heads of households, facilitate safe and orderly return of the most vulnerable IDPs within Huambo and Kuanza Sul provinces, and sensitize communities of absorption; and
- support governments and UNHCR in the organized return of displaced Angolans abroad, in particular from neighbouring States.

### **Project activities**

#### **Return and Reinsertion Assistance Project for IDPs (RRAP)**

As part of UNDP's Pilot Reintegration and Recovery Programme (PRRP), IOM will facilitate the provision of immediate material support to returning IDPs within the provinces of Huambo and Kuanza Sul. This will include the distribution of a comprehensive Non-Food Item (NFI) kit to every returning family and the facilitation of safe and orderly return transportation to identified vulnerable IDPs. IOM, with the support of MINARS, will interview and identify the IDPs within the camps and host communities as part of the established norms for the resettlement of displaced populations. The information obtained will be encoded into a sharable reintegration database. A socio-economic/demographic survey will be produced to identify the reintegration needs and concerns of the beneficiaries and link these to other reintegration modalities, including those under development by the Provincial Emergency Plans for Resettlement and Return (PEPRR). IOM will work on the sensitization of the communities of absorption. Operations, including the preparation of Movement Plans, road reconnaissance and the rapid rehabilitation of secondary access



routes, will use direct community participation as part of overall empowerment and confidence-building strategies. Medical screening and pre-embarkation checks for all passengers travelling under the auspices of IOM will be included, with special attention being paid to the needs of minors, pregnant women, the elderly, the sick and those IDPs needing to travel long distances to return home. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,618,552.

#### **Community Assistance Projects (CAPs)**

Following the successful implementation of a pilot community assistance and reintegration project in Huambo in 2001, IOM will implement rapid Community Assistance Projects (CAPs) and micro-projects to support the return and reintegration of demobilized soldiers, IDPs, their dependants and their communities of return in the provinces of Huambo and Bié. The CAPs will support both the social and economic reintegration of demobilized soldiers and IDPs through re-establishing productivity, thus improving the quality of life at grass-roots level. Interventions will focus on community revitalization through the rehabilitation and re-establishment of social infrastructures, patterns of production, trade and access to markets that are a feature of return to a civilian and peaceful society. This will promote reconciliation and social and economic stabilization. The project will foster community initiatives through the formation of community decision-making groups which will highlight the reintegration needs of the community and individuals. It will provide on-the-job training and economic micro-projects for returning demobilized soldiers, IDPs and their dependants, creating a stable foundation for their reintegration into the mainstream of civilian society. The funding required for 2003 is USD 2,598,994.

#### **Emergency Non-Food Item (NFI) assistance to families with acute needs and returning IDPs**

In response to the lamentable humanitarian condition in which the majority of the families of UNITA soldiers in quartering Areas found themselves, OCHA requested IOM to take responsibility for supplying Non-Food item (NFI) kits to those families. The kits include plastic sheets for shelter, two water containers and blankets, a kitchen kit (pots, plates, cups, etc.) and two kgs of soap per family. IOM was able to obtain a donation of full NFI kits for 25,000 families (distributed in June/July 2002), and additional reduced kits for a further 60,000 families, to be distributed by NGOs with WFP logistical assistance in late 2002.

This project will supply a further 80,000 kits to families identified by OCHA as vulnerable and with acute needs, as well as returning IDPs, mainly in the central region of Angola, where there is expected to be very significant return activity during 2003.

In order to better facilitate NFI management in the central region of Angola in 2003, IOM will establish a logistical base in Lobito, Benguela province, to create the necessary distribution hub for the channelling of NFIs to NGOs and onwards to beneficiaries, in accordance with the OCHA recommendations. The funding required for 2003 is USD 3,772,200.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ANGOLA  
USD 7,989,746**

## ZAMBIA

### **Migration issues**

In recent years, IOM has assisted the Government of Zambia in finding durable solutions to the influx of refugees, and will continue to work with the Government and UNHCR to repatriate refugees to their respective countries of origin.

The current depletion of the human capital in the country through outward migration of skilled labour especially to countries such as the United States and Canada, but also within the SADC region, calls for specific regional and local action under MIDA.

### **IOM objectives**

- to assist the Government in migration management through technical cooperation;
- to facilitate the return and integration of refugees in close cooperation with UNHCR and other partners; and
- to assist the Government to develop effective prevention strategies to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS, especially among refugees and other mobile populations.

### **Plan of action for 2003**

- continue travel assistance to migrants and resettlement support to refugees, in particular to Angola;
- implement HIV/AIDS prevention strategies; and
- provide technical assistance to the Government to improve border management.

### **Project activities**

#### **Technical assistance in border management**

The project will strengthen the capacity of four Zambian border posts with equipment and training of immigration officials. The overall objective is to establish an operational information system for the capture and analysis of data on entry and exit to and from Zambia. This system will also link up with other demographic databases, and facilitate regular contact with neighbouring countries. Project partners include the Zambian Immigration Department and Home Affairs Research and Information Department. The funding required for 2003 is USD 338,000.

#### **HIV/AIDS and refugees**

The project will strengthen the capacities of Zambia to respond to the challenge of promoting and protecting reproductive health during complex emergency situations. Children and young women will be especially targeted in terms of education of HIV/AIDS prevention. Project activities will focus on data collation through baseline needs-assessment surveys and research, facilitation of capacity-building interventions, and promotion of appropriate HIV/AIDS prevention and care interventions. In close conjunction with UNHCR, project implementation will be focused on vulnerable groups of refugees in the Ukwimi resettlement camp. The funding required for 2003 is USD 237,500.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ZAMBIA  
USD 575,500**

## ZIMBABWE

### Migration issues

There is a need for systematic capacity-building in the field of migration research and management in Zimbabwe. In particular, labour migration and the current depletion of human capital in the country through outward migration of skilled labour (i.e. the brain drain) call for specific action under the overall MIDA initiative. During 2002, there has been an outflow of farm-workers in particular towards South Africa and Botswana. Additionally, Zimbabwe faces a situation of increased internal displacement stemming from socio-economic problems, drought, and from the “fast-track” land reform.

### IOM objectives

- to build a framework for MIDA implementation;
- to build the capacity of the Government in migration management; and
- to assist migrants and displaced people in the country.

### Plan of action for 2003

- establish a framework for the implementation of MIDA;
- continue IOM's migration assistance to refugees, displaced persons and national migrants together with the UN country team; and
- further enhance the migration management capacity of the Government.

### Project activities

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

Under the MIDA concept, conduct research on skills needs and formulate a response, notably in the health and education sectors. MIDA has been encouraged by both the Ministry of Labour and UNDP. The funding required for 2003 is USD 150,000.

#### Emergency and humanitarian assistance to mobile and vulnerable populations

In partnership with the UN Relief and Recovery Unit (RRU), UNDP, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, and local and international NGOs, IOM will address the growing and urgent humanitarian needs of mobile and vulnerable groups in Zimbabwe. Project activities will include: strengthening the RRU humanitarian affairs focal point to gather information and address needs; meeting the emergency requirements of mobile and vulnerable populations; and maintaining and delivering emergency non-food-item assistance, as well as subsistence livelihood packages, to mobile and vulnerable populations. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,308,747.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ZIMBABWE**  
**USD 1,458,747**

## 1.3 East and Horn of Africa

## EAST AFRICA

### Migration issues

Migration issues in East Africa are complex and challenging and include large mobile populations of refugees, IDPs, labour migrants and migrants in an irregular situation. Arrangements are lacking for the management of labour migration within and between States and thus need to be strengthened considerably. The management of national borders - air, sea and land - is also evolving, as is a regular information exchange on migration between States. Governments have recognized this need and have called upon IOM to assist in facilitating inter-State cooperation.

As part of its regional approach, IOM has engaged regional bodies in dialogue and consultations to identify areas of mutual interest and to find common solutions for migration challenges in the region. In 2002, the IOM 1035 Facility enabled an IOM-government programme planning working session with all the countries of the Greater Horn region, and supported further follow-up to more fully articulate the programming agenda.

### IOM objectives

- to contribute to the development of sustained regional dialogue, regional approaches and country strategies for enhanced migration management, including strengthening partnerships with regional bodies;
- to enhance the capacity of governments in the region to

cope with irregular migration;

- to provide technical assistance in addressing the health-related problems of mobile populations in cooperation with local and regional partners; and
- to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of governments to foster social and economic development through the utilization of human and financial resources in the diaspora.

### Plan of action for 2003

- provide opportunities and technical support for continual regional dialogue and cooperation on migration management matters;
- provide humanitarian and post-conflict assistance to vulnerable populations including refugees, IDPs, abducted women and children, child soldiers and former combatants;
- implement joint regional workshops on immigration/refugee management issues and conduct research on selective migration issues such as labour migration in the region and the trafficking/smuggling of migrants;
- establish a migration information system to facilitate the management of irregular migration;
- design strategies to combat the smuggling and trafficking in migrants; and
- address the problems of HIV/AIDS, STIs and other health issues among mobile populations by developing and implementing “migration for development” approaches to utilize the potential of the African diaspora to contribute to national and regional development efforts.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### Migration information systems for collection, management and dissemination

As a result of IOM consultations with respective governments, many of the countries within the region have requested technical support to enhance the capacities of national institutions to manage irregular migration, share migration-related information and strengthen border management. IOM, in collaboration with Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, has developed a regional pilot project to establish a migration information system. Under this project, IOM will assist relevant officials from the East African Community (EAC) to identify data gaps and remedial action at the national and regional levels. IOM will provide logistical and technical support. The budget for this two-year project is USD 766,812 for the three countries. IOM seed-funded this initiative through the 1035 Facility in 2002. The funding required for 2003 is USD 436,200.

## KENYA

### Migration issues

Labour migration and regular and irregular migration, are of growing concern to the Government of Kenya. The management of labour migration and the health challenges of mobile populations are key components in discussions with relevant government institutions and interested stakeholders. Appropriate mechanisms to design and implement measures promoting regular migration and controlling irregular flows are under review.

### IOM objectives

- to strengthen the capacity of the Government to develop a comprehensive mechanism for the management of labour migration;
- to assist the Government in the management of irregular migration and border control, including counter-trafficking;
- to address the health-related needs and requirements of Kenya's mobile populations; and
- to enhance the institutional and technical capacity of the Government to effectively harness the human, financial and other resources of nationals in the diaspora.

### Plan of action for 2003

- provide technical assistance and support to the Government to establish a foreign employment policy and placement bureau;
- provide technical assistance and cooperation in developing a comprehensive approach to migration information systems;
- undertake research and outline strategies to combat migrant smuggling and human trafficking; and
- integrate the health requirements of mobile populations into national and regional HIV/AIDS strategies.

### Project activities

#### Establishing employment policy and administration mechanisms for a foreign employment bureau

This two-year project will identify technical, professional and managerial skills that are oversupplied in the Kenyan labour market and establish a database of Kenyans wishing

to travel abroad to take up vacant positions overseas. IOM will provide technical assistance and training to the Ministry of Labour to implement the project. The candidates will be matched with job vacancies abroad within the framework of existing bilateral agreements. The project will be coordinated with the relevant labour and employment institutions of the sending and receiving countries in order to streamline the process for a more orderly and managed regular migration. The Kenyan Government and interested receiving countries, particularly in the West and the Gulf States, will establish a bilateral labour agreement for the temporary migration of Kenyan professionals. IOM will assist the professionals, after completion of their employment abroad, with reintegration in their home country. The funding required for 2003 is USD 436,250.

### Provision of Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) for HIV/AIDS at institutions of higher learning in Nairobi

The majority of university students and many university staff in Kenya represent a mobile sector of society, who, like migrant workers leave home villages and secure social and family ties, and are often exposed to high-risk behaviour. In collaboration with UNICEF, the private sector and government institutions, IOM will implement an 18-month HIV/AIDS project at two Kenyan universities to educate and raise the awareness of students and staff about VCT. The funding required for 2003 is USD 214,250.

### Migration for Development in Kenya (MIDKE)

Through IOM's return of qualified African nationals programmes, hundreds of Kenyans from the diaspora have returned into productive sectors of the economy. The Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development (MLHRD) has now requested IOM to provide technical support in exploring other innovative modalities to harness the skills and financial resources of Kenyans in the diaspora. The funding required for 2003 is USD 730,565.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR KENYA**  
**USD 1,381,065**

## UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

### Migration issues

The United Republic of Tanzania's geographical location and relative political stability have made the country a haven for refugees and IDPs from neighbouring countries. Governments in the subregion continue to search for a common rationale and process to regulate and decrease irregular movements, as well as harness their cooperative efforts on enforcement, and reach common agreements on labour migration. To date, however, progress has been limited to largely unilateral actions and occasional bilateral initiatives. For the United Republic of Tanzania, the gradually re-emerging EAC could play a meaningful role in these areas of migration management.

### IOM objectives

- to assist the Government in migration management, including irregular migration, border management and counter-trafficking;
- to address the health-related needs and requirements of mobile populations in Tanzania; and

- to complement the efforts of the public and private sector institutions to access the human, financial and other resources of Tanzanian nationals in the diaspora.

### Plan of action for 2003

- provide technical assistance to develop a comprehensive approach to migration information systems; and
- undertake research and outline strategies to combat migrant smuggling and human trafficking.

### Project activities

#### Migration for Development in Tanzania (MIDTA)

The Tanzanian Ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Sports has established a new labour exchange centre in Dar es Salaam to provide labour market services for job seekers and employers. The centre's primary function is to match skills, experience, education and job seekers with employer requirements. However, there have been many identified job vacancies for which the required skills and expertise cannot be found in the country. In view of the identified skills gaps and shortages within the labour market, the Government intends to identify skilled Tanzanians abroad to meet national employment needs and requirements and, as such, has requested IOM's technical support to facilitate the transfer of human and financial resources in support of its sustainable development drive. Collaborating with public and private sector institutions, IOM has formulated a five-year MIDTA programme targeting Tanzanian nationals in the diaspora. The funding required for 2003 is USD 558,660.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
USD 558,660**

## UGANDA

### Migration issues

The geographical location and political relationship between Uganda and its neighbours generates migratory concerns for the Government, and undermines peace and stability in the region. The East African subregion shares common concerns on irregular migration, especially in the neighbouring States of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Sudan. In view of political developments such as the signing of the Nairobi peace agreement and bilateral protocol agreement with Sudan, and the establishment of the Amnesty Act by the Ugandan parliament, hope for peaceful coexistence and regional stability exists. In many areas of migration management, the Government continues to search for a common rationale and process to regulate and decrease the irregular and forced migration of IDPs, refugees and returning former combatants from the Sudan, DRC, Rwanda and other countries.

### IOM objectives

- to assist Uganda in facilitating inter-State cooperation in migration management;
- to assist the Government in its peace initiatives by enhancing the capacity of local institutions to address the social and political challenges posed by returning rebels and former combatants;
- to assist and enhance the capacity of government agencies and institutions in migration management, including counter-trafficking;
- to address the health-related needs and requirements of mobile populations; and

- to enhance the institutional and technical capacity of the Government to effectively harness the human, financial and other resources of Ugandan nationals in diaspora.

### Plan of action for 2003

- provide technical assistance in the development of migration information systems;
- provide humanitarian, return and reintegration assistance to Ugandan former combatants from Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC);
- undertake research and outline strategies to combat migrant smuggling and human trafficking;
- integrate the health requirements of mobile populations into national and regional HIV/AIDS strategies through the Great Lakes Initiative on AIDS; and
- develop and implement a migration for development programme to harness the potential of Ugandans in the diaspora as a strategic contribution to national development efforts.

### Project activities

#### Demobilization, repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of Ugandan former combatants under the Amnesty Act 2000

The Government of Uganda passed the Amnesty Act 2000, providing amnesty to all Ugandans previously engaged in armed rebellion or war against the Government since 1986. The peaceful return and successful community-based reintegration of the former rebels and their dependants will contribute to achieving the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP). The project will also contribute to the demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and abducted children in order to achieve increased security in northern, north-west and eastern Uganda. Peace and stability are necessary conditions for the transition from relief assistance to development. The current estimated caseload, including other groups such as the West Nile Bank Front (WNBF), as well as the backlog of former combatants who are still awaiting rehabilitation and reintegration assistance, is approximately 9,000 individuals. The budget for this two-year project is USD 8,464,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 4,206,175.

#### Return and resettlement assistance to IDPs in Northern Uganda

Despite ongoing insecurity in Northern Uganda, studies and IDP surveys, as well as the national policy on internal displacement, advocate the preparation for IDP returns to their places of origin. This can only occur once security has been provided to ensure the safe and voluntary return of an estimated 80 per cent of the currently displaced population, which is over 500,000 at present. In view of the above, IOM has worked with OCHA in the design of a return plan for IDPs. In line with CAP objectives, IOM proposes to provide relief, return and recovery assistance to over 550,000 IDPs in the north, north-east and south-west. The budget for this two-year project is USD 11,400,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 6,759,630.

#### Return and reintegration support to United National Rescue Front (UNRF) II reporters

This project seeks to rehabilitate UNRF II former combatants who have already returned to Uganda in accordance with guidelines provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Amnesty Commission. The first phase of the project will seek to return 70 UNRF II reporters and dependants from the Sudan to Yumbe. This will involve screening, verification, documentation and registration of the reporters in the Sudan as well as transport assistance to Uganda. This will be followed

by rehabilitation and reinsertion support to 200 former combatants who have already returned to Yumbe in Uganda. A local NGO, Give Me a Chance, will be IOM's implementing partner in rehabilitation, reinsertion and reintegration activities. The funding required for 2003 is USD 87,260.

#### Return and reintegration of 350 Allied Democratic Front (ADF) rebels from the DRC to Uganda

IOM has been requested to support the Amnesty Commission with activities including information dissemination or assistance to MONUC with local translators, screening (e.g. reporter form and official denouncement of rebellion) and transport across the border. During the reintegration process, IOM may also consider carrying out the monitoring and evaluation components of the project. The funding required for 2003 is USD 159,275.

#### Migration for Development in Uganda (MIDU)

At the request of the Government, and in close collaboration with the private and public sectors and institutions such as the Makerere University, IOM has designed a migration for development programme in Uganda. The project targets 250 Ugandan professionals, over a five-year period, to return physically or virtually, reintegrate, or invest successfully into the Ugandan economy.

The budget for the five-year project is USD 2,358,056. The funding required for 2003 is USD 653,450.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR UGANDA**  
**USD 11,865,790**

## HORN OF AFRICA

### Migration issues

The Horn of Africa - Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan - has long been characterized by political and social instability. Since 1999, the region has witnessed some positive developments due to the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) peace initiative, while other areas continue to be affected by armed conflict. However, one major defining characteristic for the countries in the Horn remains their low-level capacity to deal with migration issues. Population movement in the region is the consequence of a complex pattern of interacting national and regional conditions. Important migration issues to be addressed include brain drain, IDPs and the demobilization, return and reintegration of former combatants. Addressing the migration issues of the region is, therefore, essential for the future positive development of the area and represents a valuable contribution to local peace initiatives and post-conflict rehabilitation.

### IOM objectives

- to assist the Government to manage effectively irregular migration and cross-border movement including counter-trafficking and migration- and health-related issues such as HIV/AIDS; and
- to enhance the technical and institutional capacities of governments towards social and economic development through the utilization of human and financial resources of nationals in the diaspora.

### Plan of action for 2003

- provide humanitarian assistance for the return and reintegration of IDPs, returnees and demobilized soldiers, including child soldiers and abducted women and children;
- undertake research and outline strategies to combat migrant smuggling and human trafficking;
- integrate the health requirements of mobile populations into national and regional HIV/AIDS strategies; and
- develop programmes to integrate the skills and financial resources of the diaspora into the national development and rehabilitation process.

## ERITREA

### Migration issues

For many decades, Eritrea has experienced significant human and economic losses from the war begun in 1962. As many Eritreans fled the country to seek refuge elsewhere, the country has been drained of valuable human resources.

### IOM objectives

- to support the Government of Eritrea's efforts for post-conflict national reconstruction and rehabilitation through return and reintegration assistance to Eritrean nationals in the diaspora.

### Plan of action for 2003

- match the need for human resources in Eritrea with those of Eritrean nationals in the diaspora and support them with the necessary return and reintegration assistance.

### Project activities

#### Migration for Development (MIDA) - Eritrea

A MIDA Eritrea proposal has been endorsed by the Government, UN Agencies and the EU Delegation, as a capacity-building programme appropriate for post-conflict situations such as that of Eritrea. The MIDA programme was also identified as compatible with the EU country strategy and priorities in Eritrea. It was proposed, in principle, that MIDA could benefit from various capacity budget lines under the Ninth EDF and there is the need for bilateral resource mobilization for MIDA implementation in Eritrea. However, it is recognized that the political relationship between the Government of Eritrea (GoE) and potential donors, including the EU, is presently problematic. The GoE is expected to fulfil certain conditions in accordance with and as a signatory to the Cotonou Agreement. In view of the current political impasse, the Eighth EDF has been put on hold. However, a MIDA Eritrea Programme has been drafted for a five-year period with a total estimated budget of USD 2,246,925 and expected to benefit from the capacity-building funds under the Ninth EDF. Even though the political impasse between the GoE and the donor community has not been fully resolved yet, it is hoped that the ongoing dialogue might result in mutual understanding and agreement for the preparatory phase of the project to begin in 2003 with a funding requirement of USD 645,250.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ERITREA**  
**USD 645,250**

## ETHIOPIA

### Migration issues

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

### IOM objectives

- to contribute to the development of a regional approach and country-specific strategies for migration management through strengthening partnerships with regional bodies such as IGAD, ECA and OAU/AU;
- to assist the Government and partners to address migration, with particular regard for vulnerable population groups such as refugees, IDPs and other migrants; and
- to enhance the institutional and technical capacities of the Government to utilize the human and financial resources of Ethiopian nationals in the diaspora for national reconstruction and rehabilitation.

### Plan of action for 2003

- develop effective intervention and prevention strategies, including regional mechanisms to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS, particularly among mobile populations, including IDPs;
- address the problem of trafficking in women and children into and out of the country; and
- develop a MIDA project for Ethiopia as a strategic contribution to national economic development.

### Project activities

#### HIV/AIDS prevention and control programme through VCT and STI management along major trucking routes

The objective of the project is to establish an HIV/AIDS and STIs prevention and control programme for populations living along and using major routes transiting Ethiopia. The project includes the provision of communications materials and condoms, VCT for HIV and management of STIs. In September 2001, two pilot VCT static sites were established. In May 2002, IOM Addis Ababa began a communications project which includes research on training, and production and social marketing of HIV/AIDS prevention materials. The funding required for 2003 is USD 210,000.

#### Mobilizing the demobilized in the fight against HIV/AIDS

The objective of the project is to establish an HIV/AIDS and STIs prevention and control programme in communities affected by demobilization. Activities of the project include provision of HIV/AIDS prevention materials and condoms, VCT for HIV and management of STIs. In October 2001, a static site was established in southern Ethiopia, which provides services to migrant and sedentary populations in Shakisso. The funding required for 2003 is USD 60,000.

#### Be informed: countering trafficking through information

In January 2002, IOM launched a one-year information campaign on irregular migration and trafficking. This campaign assisted potential migrants and victims of trafficking, their families and the community in making better-informed decisions on issues related to migration. In view of the increase in the magnitude of the problem and the concern of the Government and the community

at large, IOM will continue the project and extend its activities until the end of 2003. The funding required for 2003 is USD 60,000.

### Reintegration of deportees from Eritrea

This project represents part of the economic rehabilitation and reintegration interventions for Tigray Sub-region. IOM will facilitate the reintegration of deportees from Eritrea through its Information, Counselling, Referral Service (ICRS), which is aimed at generating sustainable livelihoods for deportees and assisting the wider process of local reintegration. The project will identify the long-term reintegration needs of the deportees, initiate activities that address those needs and develop mechanisms to incorporate them into the subregional development plan. Counselling services will also be provided in order to assist in meeting the deportees' psychosocial and mental health needs during the reintegration process. The budget for the 18-month project is USD 1,156,681. The funding required for 2003 is USD 872,320.

### Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)

With funding from ILO, the Government will conduct a manpower survey to identify the country's human resources requirements and gaps, and to be used as a baseline for implementing MIDA in Ethiopia. Meanwhile, a three-year country-specific MIDA project has been designed. Phase I will commence in 2003 and include the identification of available skills, experience, know-how or financial or other resources within the diaspora that could be used to meet the specific needs of the country. Phase II will be the actual transfer of these skills and resources. The total budget for the three-year project is USD 1,428,298. The funding required for 2003 is USD 498,280.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ETHIOPIA**  
**USD 1,700,600**

## SOMALIA

### Migration issues

The Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) aims to enhance coordination and to develop a common approach for international aid to Somalia. As an active member of SACB, IOM has participated in the Joint Action and Recovery Plan (JARP) and is expected to play an active role in the priority areas of reintegration. Issues of protection and integration of IDPs, returnees and demobilized militia will also be addressed within the JARP framework.

In 2001, IOM implemented an AVR project of Somali nationals living in the United Kingdom and a pilot survey to prepare for additional AVR projects. As part of this work IOM has created an "opportunity folio" to aid Somali nationals living abroad to obtain accurate and objective information on the current situation in Somalia.

### IOM objectives

- to provide support to Somali societies in their reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts;
- to create sustainable employment opportunities for vulnerable populations, including returnees, displaced and low-income persons; and
- to enhance the coping mechanisms of civil society and to strengthen the institutional capacity of existing public administrative structures through contributions from the diaspora, thereby contributing to peace and stability.

### Plan of action for 2003

- support the community in protecting and integrating returnees and IDPs through activities to increase economic opportunities for vulnerable populations;
- support micro-finance schemes and other income-generating activities; and
- implement activities to facilitate and assist the return and reintegration of Somali nationals in the diaspora.

### Project activities

#### Pilot project for the vulnerable population in Somaliland

The project will create sustainable self-employment and employment opportunities for returnees, displaced and low-income persons including women. Support to the reintegration processes would include the implementation of a series of projects, such as professional training, micro-finance schemes and the promotion of micro-enterprises. The smooth reintegration of returnees may enhance peace-building and national reconstruction efforts of Somaliland. The project is being undertaken at the request of the JARP theme group of the SACB. The funding required for 2003 is USD 345,360.

#### Migration for development in Somalia

In cooperation with the Somali authorities and civil society, IOM is working within the framework of the MIDA programme. Given the security and socio-economic conditions in Somalia, the initial focus will be on returns and transfer of financial and other resources of highly-qualified Somali nationals living in the diaspora. The programme offers assistance for establishing small-scale businesses in Somalia and will strengthen the capacity of both the public and private sectors by stimulating the local economy and increasing economic opportunities. The funding required for 2003 is USD 700,915.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SOMALIA  
USD 1,046,275**

## SUDAN

### Migration issues

Population movement in the Sudan is the consequence of a complex pattern of interacting national and regional conditions. Social tensions and human insecurity related to the 19-year civil war, economic conditions, persistent drought and increased desertification are all issues that impact migration patterns and result in the loss of State capacity to manage migration. Important migration issues to be addressed include the brain drain, IDPs and refugees.

The recent development of the peace process has raised hope for the possible larger-scale return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs and refugees. The UN country team is working on the development of a new country strategy which will address the various needs of IDPs, including local integration, resettlement and reintegration. At the request of OCHA, IOM supports the establishment of an inter-agency task force to facilitate efforts to find durable solutions for IDPs. There are also ongoing peace-building initiatives linked with the peace process. The reintegration of the demobilized soldiers and combatants, including the specific needs of child soldiers, will be key for such peace-building efforts.

### IOM objectives

- to facilitate the sustainable return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees;
- to support peace-building efforts through the return and reinsertion of former combatants, LRA abducted women and children; and
- to strengthen the capacity of public and private sector institutions
- to mobilize human, financial and other resources of Sudanese nationals in the diaspora for the development of the Sudan.

### Plan of action for 2003

- provide return and reintegration assistance to IDPs and refugees;
- provide return assistance to LRA reporters from the Sudan to Uganda; and
- provide technical assistance and cooperation to the Government to design and include a MIDA programme in its national indicative programme for implementation.

### Project activities

#### Reception, assistance and return of LRA reporters from the Sudan

The project will facilitate the reception, protection, return and reintegration of 300 Ugandan ex-LRA reporters, including child soldiers, women and adults from Sudan to Uganda. The project will complement the Government's own national demobilization and resettlement programme coordinated by the Amnesty Commission. The budget for the project is USD 545,819. The funding required for 2003 is USD 120,000.

#### Migration for development in the Sudan

In view of the importance attached to and the problems associated with the phenomenon of the brain drain, various mechanisms and initiatives have been put in place to ensure the timely and successful transfer of skills and financial resources by professionals in the diaspora. A comprehensive database containing relevant information on Sudanese leaving the country, as well as those living abroad, has already been established and an assessment of skills needs in the public and private sectors will be undertaken. The budget for this three-year project is USD 1,319,220. The funding required for 2003 is USD 439,740.

#### IDP return and reintegration in the Sudan

IOM will support the inter-agency effort to facilitate sustainable return and reintegration of IDPs. The immediate objective of the interventions will be to identify the profiles and needs of the IDPs, in order to effectively implement sustainable return resettlement and reintegration programmes. This is closely linked to the support to host communities through community rehabilitation and income-generating projects to enhance the absorptive capacity of at least ten return communities. Return transportation assistance will be provided to an estimated 100,000 IDPs belonging to vulnerable groups. The funding required for 2003 is USD 10,800,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE SUDAN  
USD 11,359,740**

# 1.4 Central Africa

## Migration issues

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

Governments in the Great Lakes region have recognized the potential role that skilled African nationals abroad can play in fostering social and economic growth. In this regard, the negative impact of the so-called “brain drain” needs to be addressed in a comprehensive manner.

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

## IOM objectives

- to support the development of regional dialogue and consultation among governments of the region; and
- to strengthen the rehabilitation process through the stabilization of migrant populations, including IDPs, whilst also targeting the diaspora.

## Plan of action for 2003

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

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) - Great Lakes countries

MIDA ensures a holistic and integrated approach to the management and optimal utilization of human capital flows in Africa, while offering alternative and innovative solutions for the transfer of skills and resources from the African diaspora to

support development (i.e. short-term stays, virtual transfers, telework or direct productive investment). During the first phase of this project, nine Congolese and seven Burundians returned to their countries of origin to work temporarily. The MIDA programme has also helped five Congolese academics to return to Kinshasa for periods of up to two months to share their knowledge and expertise with various academic institutions that suffer from a chronic lack of qualified staff and resources. MIDA also puts in place concerted solutions for increasing the value of remittances and incentives to transfer funds. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,970,443.

### Capacity-building programme for the Secretariat of the Great Lakes Initiative on AIDS (GLIA)-Safari Safi Project

Following initiatives by the GLIA Secretariat and UNAIDS, IOM has been requested to provide technical assistance and guidance to strengthen the GLIA Secretariat through a review of participating country projects, and to strengthen further the GLIA Secretariat’s capacity to communicate project data and findings to intended beneficiaries. The GLIA’s goal is to contribute to the reduction of the HIV infection and to mitigate the socio-economic impact of the epidemic in the six countries of the Great Lakes region (i.e. Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania) by developing regional collaboration and implementing interventions that add value to the efforts of each participating country. The project will provide technical assistance for the establishment of a Document Information Exchange System (DIES), a review of safari safi projects and a workshop to harmonize strategies and tools. The funding required for 2003 is USD 282,680.

### Migration management capacity-building for the countries of the Great Lakes region

This pilot programme is aimed at strengthening the institutional capacities of the Great Lakes governments to fight against irregular migration, tackle the root causes of migration, promote socio-economic development and manage migration flows within the region and from the region to Europe. Through a pilot two-pronged approach, IOM will: (1) improve States’ capacities to combat irregular migration and enhance a better exchange of information between western and southern States on potential migratory movements; and (2) address the root causes of emigration as a preventive measure for avoiding further use of smuggling and trafficking networks. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,464,632.

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC) AND THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (ROC)

## Migration issues

More than 1,500 former Forces Armées Zairoises (FAZ) fled the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) for Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo (RoC), after the fall of the Mobutu regime in 1997. At present over 2,500 Forces Armées Congolaises (FAC) have deserted the DRC army and found



refuge in northern RoC, where they represent a continuing source of instability. Both the RoC and the DRC governments have approached IOM to request immediate support for their disarmament, repatriation and reintegration in the DRC

#### **IOM objective**

- to contribute to the stabilization of the country and subregion through the peaceful resolution of displacement problems.

#### **Plan of action for 2003**

- complete the disarmament, resettlement and reintegration programme in DRC and RoC in conjunction with UNDP.

#### **Project activities**

**Small arms collection, repatriation and reintegration of Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) former combatants from the Republic of the Congo (ROC)**

The project will oversee the: (a) collection and public destruction of small arms; (b) repatriation to DRC of the former FAZ and FAC

members; (c) provision of development assistance to the communities where former combatants are resettled; (d) financial support to income-generating projects of individual former combatants; and e) training, technical assistance and supervision of the reintegration projects to ensure sustainability. IOM provided seed funding for this initiative in 2002 through the 1035 Facility.

The integrated regional programme will run from January 2003 to December 2004. The budget for this two-year project is USD 14,200,000. UNDP is currently evaluating an initial support of some USD 1.2 million. The funding required for 2003 is USD 6,800,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE  
CONGO (DRC) AND  
THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (ROC)  
USD 6,800,000**

## 1.5 West Africa

#### **Migration issues**

Political instability, weak economic performance and environmental degradation are motivating migration factors in West Africa. To address these issues and to strengthen the understanding of migration dynamics in the region, IOM has created a joint research unit with the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD.)

The issue of trafficking is of particular relevance to the region, specifically in minors and women. IOM currently implements projects in Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, and Nigeria to address these issues and will expand the scope of its counter-trafficking activities through a regional counter-trafficking and HIV/AIDS project in other countries. Seed funding was provided to expand HIV/AIDS activities in West Africa through the 1035 Facility in 2002.

IOM has also begun demobilization and reintegration activities for former combatants in Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone. These projects comprise capacity-building, reinsertion and reintegration activities in cooperation with local authorities. These types of post-conflict activities tie in well with the fourth theme of the ECOWAS/IOM programme: migration, human security and regional stability.

#### **IOM objectives**

- to provide training and support to national and regional institutions in migration management through the institution of a West Africa Regional Consultative Process (WARCP);
- to integrate into MIDA the ongoing projects related to migrant reinsertion and mobilization of human resources;
- to increase awareness of migration phenomena in West Africa by promoting data collection and encouraging information exchange;
- to support the countries of the region to fight against trafficking in women and children;
- to contribute towards the reconstruction of countries affected by conflict; and
- to initiate HIV/AIDS and migration activities in the region.

#### **Plan of action for 2003**

- establish a permanent observatory of international migration in West Africa;
- train government officials in migration management;
- make the MIDA programme operational throughout the region;
- implement programmes on trafficking in women and children;
- establish programmes on HIV/AIDS and migration; and
- assist governments with the implementation of transition programmes for war-affected populations.

### REGIONAL PROJECTS

#### **West Africa Regional Consultative Process (WARCP)**

The WARCP serves to address four themes: (1) trafficking in persons; (2) labour migration (MIDA); (3) data and research and the development of the Permanent Observatory for West African International Migration (POWAIM); and (4) migration, human security and regional stability, including law enforcement matters, related to migration management. The project will bring together officials from the region to exchange information, define common policies and study conditions for eventual common actions. IOM will organize regional meetings and workshops for Member States' senior officials and technical experts, and assist in elaborating operational projects to provide a comprehensive strategy to address the four themes. A workshop on the harmonization of migration legislation among ECOWAS Member States is planned to continue the work of the 2002 workshop on "International Migration in West Africa: Concepts, Data Collection and Analysis, and Legislation". The funding required for 2003 is USD 350,000.

#### **Permanent Observatory on International Migration in West Africa (POIMWA)**

Following recommendations of the Dakar 2000 conference, the joint IRD/IOM research unit, in cooperation with the concerned Ministries, began work to establish in Senegal a pilot phase of the

POIMWA. In 2003, IOM plans to expand the pilot phase of the observatory in Senegal to include the Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs, as well as to establish the permanent observatory in other States of the region. The funding required for 2003 is USD 600,000.

## BENIN

### Migration issues

Benin is a country of six million inhabitants more than 50 per cent of whom are below the age of 18. According to the Human Development Report, the country ranks among the poorest in the world. Less than 40 per cent of children attend school. The Government has expressed concern about the lack of skills necessary to contribute to the sustainable development of Benin. Many Beninese have sought economic opportunities elsewhere, as the demand for cheap labour in other countries in the region serves as a pull factor for families struggling to meet their needs. The skills and experiences gained could benefit Benin's development programme.

### IOM objective

- to assist the Government in its drive for sustainable development through skills transfers from the Beninese diaspora.

### Plan of action for 2003

- assist the Government to better understand migration management issues;
- assist the Government in understanding the resource potential of its diaspora; and
- strengthen national capacity in exploiting these resources.

### Project activities

#### Mobilizing the human resources of the Beninese diaspora

IOM, in collaboration with the Government of Benin, will develop a computerized database of qualified individuals of Beninese origin interested in participating in this skills transfer programme for the development of their country of origin. The exchange of information by participants will lead to a better understanding of the realities of life in Benin and foster greater contact between Beninese. The total budget for this three-year project is USD 2,500,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,000,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BENIN  
USD 1,000,000

## CAPE VERDE

### Migration issues

Emigration from Cape Verde, which began towards the end of the 17th century, has been so great that the number of people with Cape Verdean origins living outside the country exceeds the number of inhabitants of Cape Verde itself. The estimate of Cape Verdean emigrants totals 600,000 living in the United States, 250,000 in Portugal and 80,000 in other parts of Europe and Africa. Many have maintained social and economic ties with Cape Verde while building new lives for themselves abroad. The Government has expressed a strong interest in mobilizing the diaspora to contribute towards its national development plan.

### IOM objective

- to assist the Government in promoting the development of its country through skills transfer from the Cape Verdean diaspora.

### Plan of action for 2003

- assist the Government to better understand migration management issues; and
- assist the Government in understanding the resource potential of its diaspora.

### Project activities

#### Mobilizing human resources of the Cape Verdean diaspora

IOM, in collaboration with the Government of Cape Verde, will develop a computerized database of qualified individuals of Cape Verdean origin interested in participating in this skills transfer programme for the development of their country of origin. The exchange of information by participants will lead to a better understanding of the realities of life in Cape Verde and foster greater contact between Cape Verdeans. The budget for this three-year project is USD 2,500,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,000,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
CAPE VERDE  
USD 1,000,000

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

### Migration issues

The number of children in the world exploited for labour is growing and the ILO estimates that 80 million African children between the ages of five and 14 currently fall into this category. The trafficking in persons often accompanies this form of exploitation. Côte d'Ivoire has a long history as a destination country for West African migrants, in part due to its relative economic success in the past. In a region where national borders were not configured along ethnic lines, people in neighbouring countries have eagerly sought out the economic opportunities obtainable in Côte d'Ivoire. The Government has requested assistance from the international community in the fight against trafficking in children.

### IOM objectives

- to strengthen the capacities of the Government to manage migration, in particular to combat trafficking in minors.

### Plan of action for 2003

- assist the child victims of trafficking in Côte d'Ivoire;
- support the Government in its counter-trafficking efforts and strengthen the capacity of local structures;
- support the Government in its efforts to return trafficked children; and
- train officials in counter-trafficking activities.

### Project activities

#### Return and reintegration of minors trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire

In close collaboration with the Ministries of the Family and Foreign Affairs, UNICEF and other partners, IOM will organize the voluntary return of and assistance to 3,000 minors (i.e. 200 Beninese, 500 Burkinabé, 100 Ghanaian, 2000 Malian

and 200 Togolese children) trafficked into Côte d'Ivoire. Implementation of these returns will be accompanied by the compilation of a database of returnees. A reintegration programme, in collaboration with the relevant ministries and UNICEF, will include medical and psychological assistance, protection, income-generating activities and micro-credits. The funding required for 2003 is USD 336,721.

### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CÔTE D'IVOIRE USD 336,721

## GHANA

### Migration issues

The Government of Ghana has encouraged its nationals to seek education and training in institutions in Europe and North America in order that they contribute to the socio-economic development of the country upon their return. After training, many of the qualified nationals pursue additional specialization, professional experience and/or employment opportunities but often, after working for some time, they find it difficult to return home, thereby creating a shortage of human resources. Furthermore, many locally-trained Ghanaian professionals leave the country to seek better economic opportunities in Europe and North America.

### IOM objectives

- to support the Government in the transfer and effective utilization of skills, financial and other resources of Ghanaians in the diaspora for development programmes in Ghana.

### Plan of action for 2003

- transfer skills, financial and other resources of 100 Ghanaian nationals in the diaspora; and
- support Ghana's development programmes through virtual/telework, sequenced/repeated visits and permanent transfers.

### Project activities

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

Project activities will proceed in three phases. The first phase, with a duration of three to six months, includes establishing a coordinating unit within the Ghana Investment Promotion Center (GIPC) and identifying skill needs. Identification of available skills and other resources of Ghanaians in the diaspora will also be undertaken during this phase. The second phase, which is mainly administrative, provides for the installation of the necessary programme infrastructure. The programme becomes operational in the third phase, with the transfer of resources from the Ghanaian diaspora. The funding required for 2003 is USD 477,250.

### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR GHANA USD 477,250

## MALI

### Migration issues

Migration management represents a priority for the Government of Mali because of its migration dynamics. Whether irregular or regular, migration is at the centre of the political debate. IOM will support the Government in its counter-trafficking efforts. Furthermore, IOM and UNICEF signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of integrated counter-trafficking strategies and programmes in the country.

### IOM objectives

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

### Plan of action for 2003

- assist child victims of trafficking returned to Mali from Côte d'Ivoire; and
- support the Government in its counter-trafficking efforts and strengthen the capacity of local structures through training.

### Project activities

#### Return and reintegration of trafficked Malian children

In close collaboration with relevant government ministries, UNICEF and other partners, IOM will assist the return and reintegration of 2,500 trafficked Malian children, of whom 2,000 currently remain in Côte d'Ivoire, with a view to preventing these children from being trafficked again. Implementation of these returns will be accompanied by the compilation of a database to be used for targeting reintegration/rehabilitation assistance to returnees. The programme will include medical and psychological assistance, protection, income-generating activities and micro-credits. The funding required for 2003 is USD 3,000,801.

### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MALI USD 3,000,801

## NIGERIA

### Migration issues

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

Nigerian women and minors trafficked for the purpose of sexual or labour exploitation are regularly intercepted in West Africa, Western Europe, North America and the Middle East. Countries in Europe and elsewhere have reported a rapidly increasing number of Nigerian asylum seekers over the past few years, coupled with a diversification in their destinations within Western Europe.

The Nigerian Federal Government prioritizes cooperation to regularize these migration flows and strengthens law enforcement against traffickers and smugglers. In 2000 and 2001, the Government signed readmission agreements with a number of West European countries of destination and has strengthened bilateral cooperation on counter-trafficking and relevant law enforcement measures.

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

#### **IOM objectives**

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

#### **Plan of action for 2003**

- expand return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking;
- continue and expand the ongoing national and community-based awareness-raising campaign on the prevention of trafficking and HIV/AIDS, in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders;
- expand community-based, income-generating and educational activities for girls at risk of trafficking and their families, as well as for victims of trafficking and their families; and
- provide technical cooperation to government officials through training and design of training materials on the subject of law enforcement for trafficking units, and in educational institutions for law enforcement officials.

#### **Project activities**

##### **Counter-trafficking and HIV/AIDS/STIs programme**

This ongoing project has the following components: return and reintegration assistance for trafficked victims in Nigeria; establishing shelters; raising awareness of the hazards of trafficking, irregular migration and HIV/AIDS/STIs, in the national media and through community-based groups and school structures; capacity-building and technical cooperation on trafficking, irregular migration and HIV/AIDS; law enforcement capacity-building, and technical cooperation and capacity-building for medical referral centres; and data collection and dissemination. The budget for the two-year programme is USD 2,181,317. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,470,733.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR NIGERIA  
USD 1,470,733**

**SENEGAL**

#### **Migration issues**

The socio-economic and political changes which affect West African international migration dynamics have led the Government of Senegal to encourage policies that include

migration as a tool in the development process. This is especially applicable in the management and protection of Senegalese abroad. The establishment of a database and a permanent observatory on international migration has become a priority for the Government.

#### **IOM objectives**

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

#### **Plan of action for 2003**

- undertake research on movement trends, especially the trafficking in human beings;
- establish an observatory for international migration;
- extend the observatory to the Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs;
- analyze the viability of economic reinsertion of returning Senegalese migrants; and
- assess the displacement of persons and refugees in Casamance.

#### **Project activities**

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

Following the recommendations of the Dakar Conference in October 2000, the joint IRD/IOM research unit will carry out a study on economic reinsertion projects initiated by returning migrants in the last five years. The study will evaluate a number of cases and provide a thorough review and recommendations. The funding required in 2003 is USD 30,000.

#### **Population displacements in Casamance and their causes**

This study coincides with the planning framework of the Government to relaunch the peace process and plan for targeted assistance to the displaced population in Casamance. The purpose of the study is to provide information to the Senegalese authorities, national partners and the international community for the implementation of a future rehabilitation plan of the displaced population. The project foresees a census of displaced persons in Ziguinchor. The funding required for 2003 is USD 70,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SENEGAL  
USD 100,000**

**SIERRA LEONE**

#### **Migration issues**

The improved security situation in the countryside, the return of civilian authority in areas previously under the control of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), the holding of free and fair elections in May 2002 and the overcrowding of IDP camps in and around Freetown, prompted OCHA and the Government of Sierra Leone, through the National Commission for Social Action, to request IOM's assistance in the return transportation and resettlement of IDPs in all declared safe areas.

**IOM objectives**

- to support the Government in return and reintegration activities; and
- to provide shelter for IDPs.

**Plan of action for 2003**

- provide return and reintegration assistance to IDPs; and
- support peace-building effort through community-based assistance.

**Project activities****Supplementary emergency shelter assistance**

The decade-old civil war in Sierra Leone destroyed much of the country's infrastructure, especially housing and shelter. The project will target the most vulnerable; a vulnerability analysis has identified 4,700 families out of the 7,714 families (42,000 beneficiaries) transported from camps to their areas of resettlement. Resettled IDPs require resources to construct their own accommodation, which is a prime factor in the stimulation of micro-economic development and the creation of sustainable income-generating activities. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,677,000.

**Quick-impact community-based assistance for resettled IDPs**

The project is a confidence- and peace-building measure that will establish a network to identify, design and implement community assistance initiatives. Quick-impact projects include agriculture and related activities, crop production, plantation rehabilitation, animal husbandry, procurement of agricultural equipment and tools, on-the-job training and agricultural and technical vocational training. Assistance will be

provided to the most vulnerable of the caseload, including women and the disabled. The funding required for 2003 is USD 947,000.

**Mano River Union Border Zone Migrant Centres - peace-building**

The project is intended to develop initiatives aimed at confidence building among migrant populations in the Mano River Union border areas. In collaboration with the Mano River Union Secretariat in Freetown, IOM will seek to foster community stabilization through support based on the Border Zone Migrant Centre (BZMC) concept. The funding required for 2003 is USD 599,950.

**IDP camp consolidation transport assistance**

Under a Memorandum of Understanding signed between IOM and the Government of Sierra Leone's National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA), IOM was granted the mandate to transport IDPs within Sierra Leone and will be required to provide transport assistance for the consolidation of IDP camps under the western area resettlement strategy. The overall objective of the strategy will be to reduce the number of camps so that the camp areas can be returned to their former use. Efforts will be made to avoid the possible occupation of such camps by other non-displaced persons. The funding required for 2003 is USD 394,175.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
SIERRA LEONE  
USD 3,618,125**

# 1.6 North Africa and the Middle East

## Migration issues

The Middle East region has a long history of intraregional labour migration largely determined by the pull factor of the Gulf countries' oil wealth. The migration dynamics between labour-sending countries (e.g. Egypt, Yemen, Syrian Arab Republic) and labour-receiving countries (e.g. the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)) States continue to yield important economic benefits to the region. In the near future, evolving socio-economic conditions, combined with the impact of globalization, could potentially lead to significant fluctuations in the traditional intraregional migration patterns. The potential return of certain categories of migrant labourers in search of scarce reintegration opportunities could affect the socio-economic situation of countries of origin. The dilemma facing the Middle East region is to maintain the traditional intraregional migration balance in an environment increasingly faced with issues relating to population growth, unemployment of nationals and depleting natural resources. Irregular migration and migrant trafficking are also important concerns for most countries in the region.

## IOM objectives

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

## Plan of action for 2003

- address migration issues of interest to Yemen and Lebanon by developing pertinent projects in partnership with the national authorities in the two countries;
- conduct research on regional migration trends, notably on emerging migrant trafficking patterns, exchange information with governments in the region, and engage them in dialogue on issues of shared concern;
- develop cooperation and explore migration issues with Iraq; and
- develop and strengthen cooperation with the GCC countries.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### Dialogue on Arab migration

In partnership with the League of Arab States (LAS), IOM will organize an international conference focusing on Arab migration in the context of globalization, to identify ways of developing an intraregional migration process that would strengthen the economies in the region and increase their competitive edge. The Gulf and the Maghreb would be two subregional models to be studied in a comparative perspective. IOM has seed-funded this initiative from the 1035 Facility in 2002. The funding required for 2003 is USD 30,000.

### Migration for Development in Yemen (MIDY)

The project will focus its capacity building initiatives on three

major sectors - Government and Public Administration, Private sector and Academic/research - by matching the assessed human resource gaps in Yemen with those resources among Yemenis nationals in the diaspora. In order to support the development efforts of the country, a database will be developed to match the priority development needs and human resource gaps in Yemen with the professional skills and resources available in the diaspora. Funding required for 2003 is USD 500,000.

## EGYPT

## Migration issues

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

Despite its own migration difficulties, Egypt hosts a large Sudanese population which has fled the protracted conflict in this neighbouring country. The unofficial estimate of three million Sudanese living in Egypt represents a considerable burden on the host country.

## IOM objectives

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

## Plan of action for 2003

- contribute to establishing a mechanism to address the durable reintegration of returning migrant workers;
- facilitate the strengthening of Egypt's links with nationals abroad to encourage them to contribute to the country's development;
- explore opportunities to establish selective labour migration programmes by capitalizing on existing opportunities, as well as exploring a constantly diversifying labour market environment; and
- strengthen dialogue and information exchange on migration, including irregular migration and issues related to Egyptian communities abroad, and thus foster a reciprocal knowledge of culture and civilization.

## Project activities

### Training and small loans for returned and potential migrants

The project aims to assist the Ministry of Manpower and Emigration in the creation of institutional capacity to address

labour migration issues, especially in terms of the reintegration of returning labour migrants. A target group of 200 returnees will benefit from entrepreneurship training, and an additional 100 will receive assistance for vocational training in fields of interest to other Arab countries. The funding required for 2003 is USD 2,000,000.

## FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR EGYPT USD 2,000,000

### JORDAN

#### Migration issues

Jordan is host to 1.8 million Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) and a fluid number of Iraqis ranging between 200,000 and 300,000 at any given time. Many of these persons are not eligible for UNHCR assistance and therefore seek other avenues, often opting for irregular migration to the West or to Australia. In addition, and as a consequence of the second Gulf War, 450,000 skilled Jordanians returned home, thus placing a further strain on the already difficult socio-economic situation in the country and increasing the un-employment rate. Other labour markets, such as those in the West, were sought out by skilled people. Recently the Gulf has reopened its doors to skilled Jordanians, yet Jordan counts on the import of cheap labour from Egypt and the Far East, and is thus considered to be a labour-receiving market.

#### IOM objectives

- to provide IOM assistance and expertise to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Jordan to manage irregular migration and the flow of refugees.

#### Plan of action for 2003

- strengthen dialogue and information exchange on migration, including irregular migration; and
- explore opportunities to establish selective labour migration programmes.

#### Project activities

##### Information campaign against irregular migration from the Middle East

In Jordan, IOM is carrying out Phase I of an information campaign against irregular migration from the Middle East that will identify the most effective means of information dissemination to target audiences in Jordan through the identification of target groups, design and testing of messages and information products, dissemination channels, media types and articulation of the overall campaign structure. The project will provide potential migrants in an irregular situation and other parties with objective, reliable information on migration realities that will help migrants and others make more realistic decisions. In the immediate term, the campaign will aim at counter-balancing misconceptions and misleading information. In the longer term, it will also help contain and reduce the number of irregular departures of migrants to Europe, the United States of America and Australia. The funding required for 2003 is USD 100,000.

## FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR JORDAN USD 100,000

## WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN

#### Migration issues

In the Western Mediterranean, migration and its social, cultural and economic impact on the EU Member States, on the one hand, and the socio-economic development of the Maghreb on the other, is gaining importance in the European Union and its southern countries' agenda. Both inter- and intraregional movements are important and are creating complex migration dynamics.

An in-depth understanding and close international and regional cooperation are fundamental for reaching equilibrium in the Western Mediterranean region<sup>1</sup>, the so-called "5+5" area, to ensure the success of effective migration management measures and to promote regular economic migration, while reducing irregular migration.

#### IOM objectives

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

#### Plan of action for 2003

- In 2003, IOM will continue to focus its support on the enhancement of regional dialogue (5+5) among governments in the region by encouraging multilateral consultations and reinforcing the development of an informal regional process mechanism.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

#### Migration dialogue in the Western Mediterranean

In October 2002, a regional ministerial meeting on migration was organized by the Government of Tunisia with IOM assistance, with the aim of launching a platform for regular, informal discussions in the Western Mediterranean on various common migration issues and their linkages with regional cooperation and development. Representatives of ten governments of the Western Mediterranean attended and set out common achievements and challenges for the region on migration management. A final document was adopted and follow-up activities recommended to enhance the continuity of the regional dialogue. A number of priorities have been identified by the participating governments in key thematic areas, namely: migration policies and management; integration policies and the role of national and local players in receiving and sending countries; and links between migration and development. The funding required for 2003 is USD 300,000.

<sup>1</sup> This includes the Maghreb (i.e. Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia) and, in the north, the "arc Latin" of Spain, France, Italy, Portugal and Malta.

## ALGERIA

### Migration issues

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

### IOM objectives

- to build a migration dialogue and cooperative partnership with the Government of Algeria in the context of the Western Mediterranean.

### Plan of action for 2003

- follow-up on the project "Return and transit migration and HIV in Algeria", renamed "International mobility and HIV/AIDS in Algeria"; and
- development of new projects in common identified migration issues.

### Project activities

#### International mobility and HIV/AIDS in Algeria

The project will map the HIV/AIDS situation, trends and vulnerabilities among both transiting and returning migrants in Algeria, including the social implications of the infection among target groups in terms of stigmatization and alienation. An AIDS prevention and awareness campaign will be developed, to be carried out along migration routes from sub-Saharan Africa, as well as in the regions to which Algerian migrants return. The project is to be carried out in collaboration with local and provincial (i.e. Wilayas) health-care service providers in order to ensure sustainability. A network of partners, NGOs and research institutions in Algeria, West Africa and Europe is to be created, both to advise on project activities and to help build capacity. The first phase of the project is mapping the trends, vulnerabilities, and social implications of the infection among transiting and returning migrants in the Algerian context. The funding required for 2003 is USD 310,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ALGERIA**  
**USD 310,000**

## MOROCCO

### Migration issues

Institutional capacity-building, selective labour migration, co-development and migrant micro-credits scheme, the rights of migrants, integration in host societies and transit migration are some of the issues identified among migration challenges in Morocco.

### IOM objectives

- to build migration dialogue and cooperation with the Government of Morocco in the context of the Western Mediterranean.

### Plan of action for 2003

- enhance the institutional capacity of the Hassan II

- Foundation through the establishment of an observatory;
- continue dialogue with the Government on migration policy;
- promote a culture of respect for the human rights and dignity of migrants through the activities of the migrants' rights centre;
- develop, in the context of Moroccan migration dynamics, micro-credit programmes and vocational training activities; and
- assist the Government of Morocco with labour migration management and developmental activities.

### Project activities

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

The Hassan II Foundation in Rabat has established, with IOM's assistance, an observatory to improve the understanding of the nature of Morocco's migrant community in Europe and to maximize the impact of that community on development in Morocco. During its first year, the project was focused on the successful creation of a migration management data and research unit. The activities of the second year will focus on establishing a fully operational integrated information and research system, through analysis of the compiled statistics and broadening the scope of consultation and partnership on Moroccan migration research. The objective is to strengthen the Foundation's capacity to document emigration trends and to shape strategies and actions to influence concerned government and non-government agencies. This budget for this three-year project is USD 847,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 261,000.

#### Migrants rights centre

This project will establish a migrants' rights centre, in cooperation with the Moroccan Ministry of Human Rights and in collaboration with national NGOs. The project aims to strengthen the institutional and technical capabilities of the Ministry, NGOs and research institutions through effective training and information mechanisms to ensure increased respect for migrants' rights. IOM seed funded this initiative through the 1035 Facility. The budget for this two-year project is USD 455,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 50,000.

#### Integrated local socio-economic development project in a region with important migration dynamics in Morocco

The pilot project will create a social centre offering professional reinsertion services to the underprivileged population of the region of Tetouan. In the general framework of the Government's fight against poverty, the project will promote sustainable human development and contribute to regional socio-economic development through local and institutional capacity-building, training, counselling and job creation activities. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,299,649.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MOROCCO**  
**USD 1,610,649**



## TUNISIA

### Migration issues

Regional cooperation, capacity-building in migration management, selective labour migration, migration information systems, the rights of migrants, co-development and migrants' integration in host societies are among the important migration challenges in Tunisia.

Within the framework of IOM's Tunis plan of action, concrete initiatives in co-development and migration for development, as well as labour migration, were implemented throughout 2002. Partnerships and synergies between regional and local entities in Tunisia and Italy have been established to promote and test a decentralized cooperative approach. These programmes were in line with the national development priorities and were incorporated in the UNDAF.

### IOM objectives

- to build migration dialogue and cooperation with the Government of Tunisia in the context of the Western Mediterranean.

### Plan of action for 2003

- continue dialogue with the Government on migration policy;
- enhance the migration management capacity of Tunisia, including labour and integration; and
- assist in promoting the active involvement as well as socio-economic, cultural and labour insertion of Tunisian migrants in receiving countries.

### Project activities

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

Building on a pilot experience carried out in 2002 in the region of Kasserine, the programme will continue supporting self-sufficiency in vulnerable groups with strong migration potential. A participatory and decentralized approach is envisaged as programme strategy. Employment opportunities for potential migrants in various unemployment-stricken and emigration areas in Tunisia have been identified through: (a) sustainable

employment creation initiatives with integrated local development programmes and investment promotion; and (b) actions and incentive systems oriented to activate emigrant involvement through recirculation of Tunisian capital and skills abroad. The funding required for 2003 is USD 400,000.

#### Capacity-building programme in labour migration management

IOM will continue enhancing the capacity of concerned Tunisian institutions to further promote the exchange of information on labour market requirements and procedures for orderly labour migration in receiving countries at all levels, as well as further enhance mechanisms for the effective matching of job offers and demands for qualified and non-qualified manpower. IOM will work with the relevant authorities in sending and receiving countries in order to: (a) enhance the knowledge of Tunisian institutions on the modalities, labour market needs and procedures for the recruitment of Tunisian manpower, thus responding to the receiving countries' labour market; (b) further strengthen the capacity of Tunisian institutions by supporting the enhancement of existing computerized databases for the needs and priorities of labour markets of receiving countries; and (c) consolidate the establishment of socio-cultural orientation mechanisms for the Tunisian skilled and unskilled labour force. The funding required for 2003 is USD 250,000.

#### Support for Tunisian initiatives within the framework of Western Mediterranean migration dialogue

IOM will support the Tunisian Government's conceptualization and implementation of concrete initiatives resulting from the 2002 ministerial meeting on migration, as a means to ensure dialogue continuity among participating States. To this end, the consolidation of existing information and *ad hoc* seminars targeting governmental officers on issues such as integration, labour migration and best practices in co-development have been considered of paramount importance. The funding required for 2003 is USD 150,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR TUNISIA  
USD 800,000**

# Americas

## 1.1 SOUTHERN CONE

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### Regional projects

Uruguay

## 1.2 ANDEAN COUNTRIES

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### Regional projects

Colombia

## 1.3 CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

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### Regional projects

Costa Rica

El Salvador

Guatemala

Honduras

Nicaragua

## 1.4 THE CARIBBEAN

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### Regional projects

Cuba

Dominican Republic and Haiti

Jamaica



# 1.1 Southern Cone

## Migration issues

As the region moves towards greater socio-economic integration, migration gains importance both within and between regional consultative processes. Following the preparatory meeting for the Third South American Conference on Migration held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia in December 2001, and the South American Conference on Migration held in Ecuador in August 2002, the governments of the region confirmed, once again, their commitment to dialogue and cooperation on migration at the regional level. The main subjects included in the plan of action were: reinforcement of national migration administrations; establishment of regular regional coordination mechanisms; access to regular and up-to-date information on migration flows; and coordination of migration legislation and policies.

## IOM objectives

- to contribute to intra-regional dialogue and cooperation in the establishment of a basis for continental migration management.

## Plan of action for 2003

- provide administrative and technical support to regional dialogue processes; and
- strengthen the capacity of the governments of the region to design and implement migration policies and programmes.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### American Training Programme on Migration (ATPM)

The programme aims to contribute to the establishment of an integrated approach to training on migration matters in Latin America and the Caribbean. This will be accomplished by combining all current training projects with regional scope into a single programme, and adding a component to align all countries in the region in order to enhance their participation in and contribution to the continent-wide migration process. The Inter-American Programme of Post-Graduate Studies (PRINPOST) and the Inter-American Course on International Migration provide the support to specific training needs. This budget for this programme is USD 3,309,110. The funding required for 2003 is USD 426,500.

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

The TCMA programme is a comprehensive technical cooperation project with regional scope. The programme will continue technical cooperation activities previously carried out through other projects, such as the Latin American Technical Cooperation Project on Migration (PLACMI), and will be complemented with information and research through the previously known Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America (CIMAL). The budget for this programme is USD 2,096,895. The funding required for 2003 is USD 462,130.

### South American Conference on Migration

The Third South American Conference on Migration was held in Ecuador on 15 and 16 August 2002. Although important progress has been made since the initial regional meetings, the process needs further support. The present coordination and consultative mechanism is ready to address specific regional

migration issues. The 12-month project will be divided into two phases: the first phase is a follow-up of the plan of action, the preparatory meeting for the Fourth Conference to be convened during 2003 and the Fourth Conference itself; the second phase will include provisions for the implementation of technical cooperation support resulting from the recommendations of the Conference and the plan of action. The funding required for 2003 is USD 150,000 (i.e. USD 70,000 for the preparatory meeting and the Fourth Conference, and USD 80,000 for technical cooperation activities).

### Observatory of migration

The plan of action of the Third South American Conference on Migration aims to generate permanent strategic information for the decision-making process on regional migration matters. The proposed lines of action are: the design and development of a regional net of information on migration; the generation of information for the decision-making process of governments on migration matters; and the development of the South American Observatory of Migration Portal (OSUMI). Activities to be carried out in 2003 are: assessments and analysis of regional migration policies; technical cooperation programmes; studies output; establishment of a regional net for information dissemination; establishment of a web site; and the updating and digitalization of CIMAL information. The funding required for 2003 is USD 50,000.

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

The project was developed at the request of local authorities in joint border areas between Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay and has gained new momentum after a special petition by the Government of Paraguay. The overall objective is to analyze and assess social border integration within the framework of the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) regional integration process. The project will target the specific regions shared by the province of Misiones (Argentina), the states of Parana, Santa Catalina and Río Grande do Sul (Brazil), and the departments of Itapua and Alto Parana (Paraguay). An initial assessment phase will be carried out, followed by specific recommendations on mechanisms for the administration of the social border integration process. The funding required for 2003 is USD 398,000.

### Temporary observatory in Ciudad del Este

Within the framework of the regional project on "Social Border Integration in Border Areas of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay", and given the privileged location of Ciudad del Este on the triple border as far as the serious problem of controlling the movement of people is concerned, it was judged important to create an operational office charged with the following tasks: the in situ observation and quantification of the frequency and pattern of movement over the international bridge joining Ciudad del Este in Paraguay and Foz do Iguacu in Brazil; the study and survey of ethnic and/or national groups settled in those cities; the elaboration of activities aimed at the migrant population; and the creation of a database. After finishing these tasks, it will be possible to facilitate the Paraguayan authorities' redefinition of control policies and administrative structures with the objective of meeting the needs of this complex area. The funding required for 2003 is USD 50,000.

## URUGUAY

### Migration issues

The deep economic crisis has had a significant impact on Uruguay, a country with a well-known and established emigration culture. The increased exodus of well-prepared Uruguayan nationals and the perceived need on the part of the authorities to address migration-related issues, have created the proper environment for the implementation of specific activities. However, a formal and coordinated mechanism for addressing migration issues at the national level is still lacking, and results from migration management technical assistance programmes are not shared amongst government institutions or civic society organizations.

### IOM objectives

- to contribute to coordinated migration management within the country through the introduction of a migration focus for the Government's agenda.

### Plan of action 2003

- support the establishment and initiatives of the National Commission for Linking Nationals abroad; and
- prepare the conditions for interactions between different migration-related institutions and actors.

### Project activities

#### Linking highly-qualified Uruguayans abroad

The project aims to establish ties between Uruguayan nationals living and working abroad and Uruguayan institutions. By exchanging ideas, knowledge and experience, those living abroad can contribute to the economic, cultural and social development of the country. The project began in April 2001 and has registered 2,200 Uruguayans and some 30 public and private institutions in Uruguay. A web page, [www.vinculacion.gub.uy](http://www.vinculacion.gub.uy), hosts a regular exchange of information with Uruguayans abroad and channels initiatives. The presidential decree creating a national commission for linking nationals abroad has opened a new phase of the project, as it will support the requests and initiatives generated by the commission. This project was seed-funded through the 1035 Facility in 2002. The funding required for 2003 is USD 100,000.

#### Managing migration in Uruguay

The project aims to introduce the subject of migration on to the Government's agenda. Preparation studies and projects on different aspects of the local migration phenomenon, and the facilitation of a national dialogue on migration with participation from civil society, will be the project's two components. The funding required for 2003 is USD 50,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR URUGUAY  
USD 150,000

## 1.2 Andean Countries

### Migration issues

As a result of the Andean community's drive towards greater socio-economic integration, regional migration issues are gaining in importance. Despite progress in many areas of public policy, governments in the region are still weak in their administrative, legislative and policy capacities to address migration, as was expressed in the Quito Declaration of the Third South American Conference on Migration. Regional dialogue is key to any discussion on migration issues of shared concern. Irregular migration, and particularly trafficking in women and children, is an important issue. For some years, IOM has assisted the governments of the region to develop an integrated approach, consisting of counselling, return assistance and information campaigns for victims and potential victims.

### IOM objectives

- to contribute to dialogue and cooperation in the region in order to stem irregular migration, foster regular forms of migration and establish a viable basis for a continental migration management approach.

### Plan of action for 2003

- provide technical support to regional governments in developing common legislation on the freedom of movement of Andean country nationals, in preparation for integration into a common market by 2005;
- assist in establishing common migration cards for the countries of the Andean region;

- continue to support and improve migration statistics; and
- facilitate the return and reintegration of nationals from Andean countries stranded abroad and of displaced persons in the region.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

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

The project aims to inform migrants of the risks of irregular migration and to regulate migratory flows through appropriate channels in both receiving and sending countries of the Andean region. Implementation began in 2001 in two of the five projected countries of the region: Ecuador and Peru. The campaign will run for one year in order to extend the project to Bolivia, Venezuela and Colombia. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,500,000.

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

This pilot project will provide assistance to Peruvian and Ecuadorian migrants in an irregular situation stranded en route to North America and Europe. Project activities include provision of counselling and information, including advice on reintegration assistance, pre-departure arrangements and return transportation. The funding required for 2003 is USD 420,000.

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

IOM is currently working to build the capacity of governments of the Andean community to generate statistical information on international migration. A project extension of three years has been requested to continue to improve the homogeneity of information and data gathering, in order to exchange such information among the Andean countries, and to measure migration flux and balances. The budget for the three-year extension is USD 647,458. The funding required for 2003 is USD 220,000.

### Human rights of migrants

In line with the May 2000 resolution of the First South American Conference on Migration, a project addressing migrants' human rights was developed for the Andean community involving Ecuador, Bolivia and Colombia. Advocacy and training of civil society representatives are the key elements of the project which could be expanded to include other countries in the region. The budget for this two-year project is USD 600,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 400,000.

## COLOMBIA

### Migration issues

As a result of the intensification of Colombia's internal conflict, the country is facing increased internal displacement, currently estimated to exceed two million persons. The conflict also risks taking on a regional dimension. Pressures on Colombia's international borders as a result of irregular migration are a matter of concern to the Government and its neighbours. It is estimated that some 6,000 children are involved in the conflict. Communities at risk require stronger support in order to prevent displacement and to construct a peaceful environment. Another very important issue is related to the rate of trafficking in human beings. Colombian authorities estimate that between 35,000 to 50,000 female trafficking victims are currently held outside Colombia. The country is often used as a transit point from Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.

### IOM objectives

- to build the capacity of the Government and civil society to manage migration, particularly trafficking in human beings, and to provide assistance to victims of trafficking; and
- to provide assistance for the socio-economic reintegration of migrants and other uprooted populations, such as IDPs and former child combatants.

### Plan of action for 2003

- support displaced persons and their host communities, as well as strengthen the capacity of the Government;
- implement community-strengthening activities in those Colombian border areas most sensitive to the effects of conflict, namely, Venezuela, Ecuador and Panama; and
- implement prevention and assistance projects to counter the incidence and effects of trafficking in persons, particularly vulnerable persons, including women and children.

### Project activities

#### Small grants programme for promoting peace and human rights in Colombia

In April 2001, IOM began a programme in support of civil society organizations addressing human rights' defence and promotion. The extended programme, in coordination with trade union leaders, will

complement a large-scale project being implemented by the International Labour Organization. The project will address the issues of prevention, assistance and reintegration of trafficking victims in Colombia. The funding required for 2003 is USD 250,000.

### Support programme for former combatant children

The programme provides: assistance to former combatant children in transit homes, specialized detention centres and youth houses; health and development assistance for the social needs of children; and training for public officials, indigenous authorities, judges and community leaders on legal procedures for former combatant children. In addition, educational scholarships and income-generating activities will be provided for children in youth houses, and for family reunification and community sensitization activities for the prevention of recruitment following the International Convention of the Rights of the Child. The funding required for 2003 USD 1,700,000.

### Community-led development initiatives: the Darien and San Blas along the Panama-Colombian border

The project concerns the Panama-Colombia frontier. Its components include: (1) social infrastructure and services; (2) economic initiatives and food security; and (3) community and institutional strengthening. The general objectives are to improve living conditions in vulnerable towns in these provinces, consolidate the communities in order to resist the adverse cross-border effects of the Colombian conflict and better respond to the needs of IDPs. Tensions between receptor families and long-established displaced Colombian families will be mitigated through the implementation of social benefit projects addressing the priorities of both populations. The funding required for 2003 is USD 3,999,245.

### Prevention, assistance and reintegration to victims of trafficking in persons

The project will facilitate the implementation of an effective policy addressing trafficking in persons and, at the same time, will create assistance, prevention and follow-up mechanisms to decrease the number of victims. The project aims to have a significant impact on regulated, orderly migration movements. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,200,000.

### Increase the capacity of social services through the construction and reparation of the community infrastructure

The project will increase the public service capacity in high IDP areas of Bogota to develop identified projects through participating processes and to generate temporal employment. The funding required for 2003 is USD 3,126,976.

### Construction of a multisector response to sexual and reproductive health, with emphasis on the prevention of and attention to STI/HIV/AIDS among youths and other residents in receptor communities of IDPs

The project aims to promote healthy sexual behaviour for young IDPs, through the training of local authorities in 78 municipalities and institutional strengthening of health and educational teams. IOM will provide technical assistance with the Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM). The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,500,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS  
FOR COLOMBIA  
USD 11,776,221**

# 1.3 Central America and Mexico

## Migration issues

Migration issues are gaining importance in the Central American region. The Regional Conference on Migration (RCM), also referred to informally as the "Puebla Process", the consolidation of the Central American Commission of Migration Directors (OCAM), and the actions mandated on migration issues arising from the Presidential Summits of the Americas (SOA), are clear indications of government commitment towards an integrated approach in addressing migration issues in the region.

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

## IOM objectives

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

## Plan of action for 2003

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

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### Statistical Information System on Migration in Central America (SIEMCA)

SIEMCA was launched in January 2001 as a priority activity of the RCM. It is implemented by IOM in cooperation with the Latin American and Caribbean Centre for Demography (CELADE) - the Population Division of ECLAC. The project will set up a statistical information system to establish and monitor the magnitude and characteristics of population movements taking place both within Central American countries and directed outwards from the region - mainly to the United States, Mexico and Canada. It will produce inputs for the design of migration-related policies and actions in an expeditious, timely and appropriate fashion, within the context of Central American integration. Progress has been made towards optimizing the available sources, obtaining comparable indicators on migration flows among the countries of the region and strengthening the human resources of national participants in the project. The budget for this three-year project is USD 1,684,848. The funding required for 2003 is USD 764,000.

### Information campaign on the risks and consequences of irregular migration in Central America

The project will contribute to the reduction in irregular migration and migrant trafficking in the region. The direct beneficiaries of the project are potential migrants and institutional stakeholders, as well as civil society. A compilation of information from case studies on migrant trafficking in Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic was drafted by IOM with support from Canada and provides follow-up for the recommendations from the Seminar on Migrant Women and Children held in El Salvador in 2000. The project also reinforces the administrative and legislative measures enacted by governments, provides a bridge towards an integral programme for prevention, and assistance for victims of this illegal activity. IOM, as the executing agency of the project, will coordinate with governments of sending, transit and receiving countries to provide human resources, infrastructure and logistical support to meet country requirements and to strengthen international coordination. The sustainability of the project will be ensured through NGO participation. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,666,223.

### Programme for the dignified, safe and orderly return of Central American migrants by land

This project will contribute to the dignified, safe and orderly return of Central American migrants by land after deportation from Mexico to Guatemala, or detained in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The project will meet the most immediate needs associated with the return process, particularly those of the most vulnerable groups, women and children. Activities will be carried out in coordination with the respective General Directorates of Migration (GDM) and civil society organizations in those countries, taking advantage of their experience, local capacity and humanitarian relief efforts already under way to benefit the target population. An important project output is the strengthening of GDMs in order that they may provide services in an effective and sustainable manner. An information system to process statistical data collected through the project will be created. The funding required for 2003 is USD 4,114,110.

### Voluntary return and reintegration of street children and child victims of trafficking

Within the field of trafficking in persons, children are of special concern to the Americas, as reflected in the deliberations of the RCM and SOA. This two-year project targets some 1,500 children and will be implemented in collaboration with Casa Alianza (Covenant House), an international NGO with the necessary organizational structure, resources and broad experience in working with street children in Latin America to implement this project. The project includes four main components: voluntary return and social reintegration; family reintegration; prevention; and research. The budget for this two-year project is USD 1,780,640. The funding required for 2003 is USD 884,770.

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

Honduras and El Salvador experienced a border dispute for

decades until 1992, when the International Court of Justice ruling clearly defined the border between the two countries. After the ruling, thousands of Salvadorans, many of whom had fled the civil war raging in El Salvador during the 1980s, found themselves living in communities adjudicated to Honduras. Most of the affected persons live in remote regions, with little capacity to undertake the investments in money and time that the citizenship procedure entails. A binational (Honduras/El Salvador) team, including legal advisers and field personnel, will reach the remote communities, inform them of citizenship options, assist them in the citizenship procedures and provide follow-up to their petitions. The project also incorporates sustainable local development initiatives, as these communities are the most impoverished municipalities in both countries. During 2001 and 2002, negotiations between the countries allowed a consensus on project execution, which is expected by 2003. The funding required for 2003 is USD 700,000.

## COSTA RICA

### Migration issues

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

### IOM objectives

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

### Plan of action for 2003

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

### Project activities

#### Strengthening of best practices to extend the benefits of capacity-building in selected schools

The purpose of the two-year programme "Upgrade the capacity of the Costa Rican educational system in selected communities affected by hurricane Mitch-related Nicaraguan migration", was to improve access to quality basic education in selected communities affected by hurricane Mitch-related Nicaraguan migration. The programme focused on a discrete set of interventions that are essential to the success of disadvantaged schools with high numbers of Nicaraguan children. The project expanded the number of classrooms in selected schools with a high incidence of Nicaraguan students; trained in-service teachers to address pedagogical, health and socialization

issues of immigrant students; improved access to textbooks and innovative teaching materials oriented towards the immigrant children and their special educational needs; and strengthened adult education programmes, especially for parents of disadvantaged immigrant children. An extension of this project has been formulated to consolidate and institutionalize previous actions. The funding required for 2003 is USD 400,000.

#### Programme of shelter and assistance for the return of migrants in San Carlos, Costa Rica

The three-year project will provide humanitarian assistance to undocumented migrants to enable them to return to their countries of origin in a safe and dignified manner. The project will also help in constructing and equipping a shelter for those migrants. IOM will manage the project while the "Pastoral Social Caritas" of San Carlos will act as its executing agency. The project will strengthen the capacity of partner agencies and local and national organizations providing services to the target population, through dissemination of information on good practices in the treatment of undocumented migrants from a human rights perspective. The funding required for 2003 is USD 335,060.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
COSTA RICA  
USD 735,060

## EL SALVADOR

### Migration issues

El Salvador is still reconstructing and recovering from the earthquakes that began in 2001 and the subsequent serious drought affecting the western part of the country, aggravating the poverty, exclusion and the social, economic and political crisis in the country. The urban sector shows increasing and alarming rates of social instability with people wishing to emigrate. Moreover, due to its geographic location, El Salvador has also become a transit country for undocumented migrants to the United States. Therefore the priority issues are: increased trafficking and smuggling of Salvadoran migrants to the United States; detention of undocumented foreigners in El Salvador from Latin American and other regions; and an increasing risk of STIs/HIV/AIDS through mobile populations. El Salvador is an active member of all regional initiatives regarding migration, particularly the RCM, OCAM and the Plan Puebla-Panama (PPP). Some of the priority issues mentioned above are being studied from a regional perspective through the fora already mentioned.

### IOM objectives

- to continue cooperation with the Government in reducing the effects of the 2001 earthquake as well as other natural disasters;
- to provide technical assistance to government entities as well as to civil society in order to confront the challenges of the ever-increasing migratory pressure in the country; and
- to support the Government in the national and regional fora dealing with migration (Migrants' Forum, RCM, OCAM and PPP).

### Plan of action for 2003

- search for effective opportunities for IOM to mitigate the effects of natural disasters, in particular, by providing assistance for local development in areas with higher migratory rates;
- devise migration policies, as well as migration procedures, for dealing with irregular migration and trafficking in persons; and
- offer the Government the technical support required for its participation in the RCM, OCAM, PPP and Migrants' Forum.

### Project activities

#### Information campaign on the risks and consequences of trafficking in minors

Migrant trafficking is one of the greatest threats for human security today. Victims of trafficking are subject to exploitation and violation of their most fundamental human rights. The project will, in close coordination with governmental and non-governmental organizations, contribute to the reduction of trafficking in Salvadoran children through the design, production and dissemination of an information campaign on the risks of trafficking. The funding required for 2003 is USD 60,000.

#### Shelter and assistance for victims of trafficking in El Salvador: a pilot project

In conjunction with the Government, and in coordination with its technical committee and NGOs, the project will open a shelter and establish mechanisms to provide systematic direct assistance to victims of trafficking. The project will provide basic needs, counselling, legal advice and return assistance to these victims. In addition, it will build local capacity to manage the shelter facility which will be integrated into existing local structures and will constitute the cornerstone of a permanent counter-trafficking system for the Central American region. The funding required for 2003 is USD 249,678.

#### Project of prevention in STIs/HIV/AIDS with mobile populations, and reinforcing the "Welcome Home" programme in El Salvador

The project will help prevent the spread of STIs, specifically HIV/AIDS, in border regions by integrating private enterprise efforts, mainly in areas devoted to business and tourism for people going to or from El Salvador. This is the result of an increase in the migrant flow. The budget for this two-year project is USD 457,364. The funding required for 2003 is USD 228,682.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
EL SALVADOR  
USD 538,360

## GUATEMALA

### Migration issues

The deterioration of the economic situation in the hemisphere is causing serious social and political internal disruptions in several countries and making already existing problems more complicated, especially those that had not been adequately resolved. The levels of migration from rural areas towards urban cities, and irregular migration pressures from the south towards the north, have grown exponentially. Guatemala is suffering from internal and external pressures and is facing very serious humanitarian problems.

The Central American economies are being severely stricken by the coffee crisis and its effect on employment. In Guatemala, the results of a recent investigation carried out by IOM indicate that for 2003, a loss of more than 500,000 jobs is estimated and alarming levels of underemployment are foreseen.

Together with other Central American countries, Guatemala is a country which generates irregular migration to the United States. This phenomenon has increased over recent years. At a hemispheric level, awareness has increased of these migration problems and their seriousness, as well as of the need to design and implement policies of a shared responsibility to address them.

### IOM objectives

- to assist in implementing the social development and population policy on migration, within the framework of the laws of social development and the urban and rural development councils.

### Plan of action for 2003

- cooperate with the Ministry of Labour in initiating a project addressing the plight of Guatemalan temporary migrant laborers in the south of Mexico;
- promote the use of monetary remittances of Guatemalan migrants for local development by means of a system of community funds;
- strengthen the process of investigation and information on migration phenomena for decision making; and
- promote mechanisms for the protection and defence of the human rights of migrants.

### Project activities

#### Guatemalan temporary migrant workers in the south of Mexico

Together with the Ministry of Labour, the project will define a policy to assist Guatemalan temporary migrant workers. The project encompasses the following work areas: decentralization of the border programmes of the Ministry of Labour; an information system on the flow of migrant workers; implementation of an electronic system on labour migration flows in border areas; development of a single identification document for the migrant worker; implementation of workshops and seminars to promote the awareness of employers and migrant workers regarding respect and compliance of bilateral (Guatemala-Mexico) agreements on labour issues and human rights of migrants; promote the implementation of the labour market observatory in border areas and strengthen the capacity of the Guatemalan consulates in the south of Mexico, providing support for the migrant workers. The funding required for 2003 is USD 424,000.

#### National community funds programme for Guatemala: joint investment system between local villagers and migrants

The programme addresses migrants sending remittances to their families in their respective communities of origin. It extends and strengthens the development potential that exists in the relationship between migrants and local villagers. Communities will be supported with technical assistance, enabling them to improve their basic infrastructure and to have access to education and training, as well as take advantage of technology for linking directly with national and international markets. The funding required for 2003 is USD 349,000.



### **Institutional strengthening of the General Directorate of Migration (GDM)**

IOM and the GDM are establishing a technical cooperation framework agreement which is expected to begin operating in 2003. The project will contribute to the modernization of the GDM, emphasizing information systems on migrants, communications and infrastructure; improving the professional profile of the human resources of the GDM; and supporting the GDM in the execution of projects related to migration issues. The budget for this two-year project is USD 865,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 628,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
GUATEMALA  
USD 1,401,000**

## **HONDURAS**

### **Migration issues**

Due to its high emigration rate and strategic geographic location, Honduras continues to face many challenges related to migration and border management. As a consequence of the devastation of hurricane Mitch, thousands of Hondurans migrated to the United States. Approximately 105,000 were granted a temporary protection status (TPS) in 2002, which enabled them to temporarily remain in the United States. Remittances from Hondurans abroad constitute a vital element of the Honduran economy. A large number of Honduran migrants are also returning from the United States every year. However, the Government's capacity to sustainably reabsorb these persons is limited.

There is a need to improve border and migration management along the southern and eastern borders of Honduras, since migrants cross Honduras on their way to other destinations. The development of operational and capacity-building measures, with specific emphasis on the enhanced control of irregular migration, are necessary.

### **IOM objectives**

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

### **Plan of action for 2003**

- facilitate the provision of temporary care and humane return for migrants in an irregular situation;
- provide assistance to Honduran migrants returned from the United States to support their reinsertion into society;
- provide technical support to the Government's activities in the Central American Commission of Migration Directors (OCAM) and RCM; and
- strengthen the Honduran Forum for Migration (FONAMIH), in close cooperation with the Government and civil society.

### **Project activities**

#### **Shelter for trafficked victims in southern Honduras**

In line with the objectives of the RCM plan of action, the project aims to assist South American victims of trafficking in southern Honduras. Current facilities and procedures are often inadequate to provide acceptable support; therefore a shelter in Choluteca in southern Honduras will be constructed to provide trafficked victims with counselling, shelter, transport arrangements and documentation, as well as reintegration and counselling assistance upon arrival in the country of origin. The funding required for 2003 is USD 250,000.

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

The FONAMIH combines the efforts of several different migration-related NGOs and organizations and plays a valuable coordination and information role. IOM provides technical support to the FONAMIH on migration measures. Planned assistance under the project includes training to migration and police officers regarding trafficked women and children, sexual exploitation of migrants, and migrants' and refugees' rights. The funding required for 2003 is USD 50,000.

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

The Río Plátano biosphere reserve is a large tract of virgin rainforest in north-eastern Honduras in which UNESCO declared the biosphere a patrimony of humanity in 1982. Currently, agricultural, livestock and logging operations are threatening the biosphere's survival. In cooperation with the Honduran forestry agency, this project seeks to resettle approximately 30 families from the biosphere area to other State-owned land. The project includes assistance to the new communities for provisional basic services and in securing their long-term development in a sustainable manner. The funding required for 2003 is USD 100,000.

#### **Assistance to returning Honduran migrants**

The project will continue to provide assistance to Honduran migrants in their social, educational and economic reintegration through emergency assistance, with particular focus on the most vulnerable groups. The project will develop activities through coordinated actions between the Government, civil society, the private sectors and certain national and international organizations linked to assisting returned migrants. It will contribute to institutionalizing and strengthening institutional capacity of the different support entities in order to respond to the needs of the beneficiaries, particularly with respect to information, health, temporary lodging, clothing, identity documents, psychosocial orientation, communication with relatives, referral to rehabilitation centres, local transportation and reintegration into the national educational system. The funding required for 2003 is USD 200,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
HONDURAS  
USD 600,000**

## NICARAGUA

### Migration issues

Consistent with political and economic developments in the region, the Government of Nicaragua continues to face many challenges related to migration, refugees and border management. In this context, Nicaragua maintains a strong commitment to the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) and its plan of action.

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

### IOM objectives

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

### Plan of action for 2003

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

### Project activities

#### Mass information campaign on trafficking in migrants

The trafficking in human beings, especially children, from and through Nicaragua is increasing. In line with RCM priorities, IOM, together with human rights' organizations, will conduct an information campaign on the risks of trafficking in human beings. The funding required for 2003 is USD 60,000.

#### HIV/AIDS and STI prevention in mobile populations

Within the framework of the UNAIDS thematic country group, IOM is consolidating, as part of a regional initiative, a prevention project aimed at mobile populations. The objective of the initiative is to cement the foundation for a long-term regional approach to fighting the HIV/AIDS epidemic, through building up a consensus of strategies and plans around the common priorities of this theme. On the national level, IOM is consolidating a proposal for the prevention of STI/HIV/AIDS in mobile populations consisting of two pilot projects: one in Bluefields, on the Atlantic coast, and the other among the mobile population. The funding required for 2003 is USD 700,000.

#### Integrated municipal development plan within the communities of Sébaco, Darío, San Isidro and Terrabona

Throughout 2001, IOM undertook the participatory planning project which involved mayors and their municipal councils, as well as civil society and the local communities of Sébaco and Ciudad Darío. According to plans devised in 2002, it is necessary to continue and follow up work in both municipalities and extend the programme to two other municipalities, San Isidro and Terrabona. A strengthened approach will result for the region by creating and strengthening the inter-municipal technical unit (ITU) in support of these four municipalities. Funding required for 2003 is USD 553,685.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
NICARAGUA  
USD 1,313,685**

# 1.4 The Caribbean

## Migration issues

Successful migration management has always been an economic, political and social challenge in the Caribbean and globalization has increased the impact of migration in the countries of the hemisphere. The links between the brain drain and diaspora groups in the United States, remittances and economic development, irregular migration and trafficking in persons, and mobile populations and HIV/AIDS are only some of the most compelling topics for governments as well as for IOM.

IOM works closely with the Caribbean States to measure, prioritize and address migration management concerns, seeking means to improve intraregional cooperation as well as to facilitate liaison with resources beyond the Caribbean. A migration dialogue has been fostered since 2000 through an initial regional Caribbean and North American seminar (December 2000), followed by an International Migration Policy (IMP)/IOM seminar, coupled with an IOM/government programme planning working session in May 2001. A follow-up IMP/IOM seminar will take place in the region in late 2002 when IOM will again bring the countries together for an additional programme planning working session. The goal is to strengthen common regional migration management while also addressing individual State needs.

## IOM objectives

- to strengthen the capabilities of Caribbean governments to address the growing issues of trafficking and smuggling in the region, the health implications of migration and to harness the benefits of regulated labour migration; and
- to facilitate interregional dialogue and consultation on migration management.

## Plan of action for 2003

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

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### Technical Cooperation Centre (TCC) for Caribbean migration

The TCC for Caribbean cooperation on migration will be a joint undertaking of IOM and the Caribbean governments and will provide technical support in developing and

implementing national, bilateral and multilateral migration policies and activities. The TCC will form links with key institutions within and outside the region to provide continuing training and technical assistance services to the Caribbean governments and to other actors in the migration sphere. The Centre will also serve as a facilitator and organizer of the regional consultative process already initiated in the region. An IOM technical specialist will function as coordinator and will be supported through secondment for special purposes of migration officials from the Caribbean countries. The Centre will also serve as a resource clearing house for relevant migration documents, and for human resources such as academics and highly-skilled practitioners. The funding required for 2003 is USD 250,000.

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

Given the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean region, there is an increasing need for both data and action concerning the link between HIV/AIDS and migration. The project began a baseline survey in 2002 as a preliminary step, to be followed by a suitable intervention strategy to prevent a further spread of HIV/AIDS among mobile populations. In collaboration with local partners, national health authorities and UNAIDS, activities include: mapping migrant populations within host countries; compiling available data on HIV/AIDS prevalence among mobile populations; group discussions with migrant community leaders and with migrants considered "at risk" and interviews with migrants living with HIV/AIDS to identify possible means of infection, risk behaviour, and access to health care and support. The budget for this three-year project is USD 580,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 225,000.

### Study on the phenomenon of trafficking in the region

Due in large part to the inequalities between regional States, and faced with reduced possibilities for legal migration, a growing number of people resort to irregular means and methods of entry (i.e. smuggling and trafficking rings). It is a well-known fact that the Caribbean is used as a stepping-stone to the United States of America by criminal elements smuggling migrants from China and other countries, although little reliable information is available. The project proposes to implement a state-of-the-art study, which will eventually be used as a working tool for policy makers, law enforcement agencies, researchers and interested organizations. In addition, the project will foster networking among NGOs, academia and government institutions in order to increase the information flow and raise awareness. The funding required for 2003 is USD 80,000.

## CUBA

### Migration issues

Although primarily an emigration country, Cuba is also increasingly faced with irregular immigration flows from Haiti and other countries. In order to tackle this humanitarian problem within a constructive and coordinated framework, Cuba, Haiti and IOM signed a tripartite agreement in February 2002. According to the agreement, IOM coordinates with the Haitian and Cuban governments the organization and effective transfer of those Haitians deciding to return to their country, as well as the mobilization of resources to support the voluntary returns.

The Government of Cuba is also interested in working with IOM to access its wealth of medical and educational human resources to facilitate selective migration for development purposes. Activities are also under way to determine how Cuban experts may be used for short- and long-term training opportunities in countries in Africa and South America.

### IOM objectives

- to facilitate the Government's dialogue with neighbouring countries on migration-related issues and to assist in addressing current migration management needs.

### Plan of action for 2003

- implement the tripartite agreement; and
- foster regional migration management strategies, in line with the "Kingston Conclusions".

### Project activities

#### Return of Haitian migrants from Cuba

As part of the tripartite agreement signed with Cuba and Haiti, IOM is preparing the orderly and dignified return of some 500 Haitian migrants who arrived by boat. In the past, these migrants have been accommodated in Punta Maisi transit camps where the Cuban Red Cross provided them with clothing, sanitation kits, recreational possibilities and psychological support. As a drawn-out transit situation endangers the physical security and emotional stability of women and children living in the camps, it is important to keep the transit time in the camps to a minimum and provide assisted voluntary return in a timely and effective manner. The funding required for 2003 is USD 65,000.

#### Strengthening of regional migration management

In concert with the Latin American Technical Cooperation on Migration (PLACMI)/SEPOMI and co-hosted by Cuban institutions, the project will strengthen regional migration management by fostering understanding of the consequences of weak coordination mechanisms. As information exchange on data, policies and legislation will enhance further discussions, a workshop will be held in Havana. The funding required for 2003 is USD 30,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CUBA**  
**USD 95,000**

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND HAITI

### Migration issues

Haitian irregular migration to the Dominican Republic represents the main challenge to be faced in the two countries of the island. In addition, there are significant irregular outflows from Haiti to several Caribbean islands and the United States. The high prevalence of STIs and HIV/AIDS in both countries, but especially in Haiti, as well as the direct link to migration flows, require specific actions targeting mobile populations.

Trafficking of Dominican and Haitian women and children, smuggling of Dominicans to Puerto Rico, and the status of Haitian migrants in the Dominican Republic, especially the situation of women and children, continue to pose serious human rights' problems for both countries. There is also a growing concern about extra-continental migrants using Haiti and the Dominican Republic as a transit point for smuggling operations.

### IOM objectives

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

### Plan of action for 2003

- provide migrant information, training and other technical cooperation assistance to strengthen migration management capacity and the protection of migrants' rights;
- implement an information campaign, training and preparation of legislation to assist the Dominican Government to address the growing issues of trafficking and smuggling; and
- implement HIV/AIDS prevention activities with mobile populations in the border areas of both countries.

### Project activities

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

In coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Direction of Migration and other public institutions in the Dominican Republic, this programme focuses on the development of policy and procedures regarding temporary workers, the regularization of migrants in an irregular situation and the promotion of orderly migration, as well as strengthening the capacity of administrative structures to ensure effective implementation. Technical assistance to the bilateral technical committee on migration matters will also be provided. The budget for this three-year project is USD 1,250,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 450,000.

#### Preventing and combating the trafficking in women and children in the Dominican Republic

The project, initiated in October 2001, will continue to implement information campaigns through the media, as well as the dissemination of information and counselling in targeted local communities with NGO partners. Preparation of counter-trafficking legislation will be a strong priority, and training will be provided to migration, police and consular officers. The project will also support the establishment of local structures and programmes to provide reintegration and counselling assistance. This project was seed-funded from the 1035 Facility in 2002. The funding required for 2003 is USD 400,000.

### Transborder community programme

Following activities initiated in 2001 and 2002, and the creation of a UN Theme Group on cross-border issues, the programme will continue to engage local governmental and non-governmental actors in border areas of the Dominican Republic and Haiti in improving cross-border dialogue, solving pressing social needs through joint micro-projects, and establishing a permanent network for migrant assistance and rights' information and protection. The programme aims to combat poverty and strengthen democratization and decentralization in both countries, with assistance from the civil society and cooperation with other international organizations. The funding required for 2003 is USD 450,000.

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

This project will provide information and education on safe health practices to the following targeted mobile populations: (a) communities of origin, transit and destination in selected locations along both sides of the border; and (b) women traders, truckers, bus passengers and day workers in three border locations. Special attention will be given to border market areas. The budget for this two-year project is USD 425,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 250,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND HAITI  
USD 1,550,000**

## JAMAICA

### Migration issues

Over the past decade, Jamaica has been facing new migration challenges related to transnational organized crime and trafficking in persons. Given its economic dependency on tourism and trade, the Government is highly committed to improving orderly migration to and from the island, as well as addressing related public health issues.

### IOM objectives

- to support the Government to meet its migration management goals and future challenges.

### Plan of action for 2003

- explore possibilities for Jamaican participation in regional labour migration and health programmes; and
- provide training, as well as technical cooperation, to enhance migration management capacity and to assist in reducing irregular migration flows.

### Project activities

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

Following a technical assessment mission led by IOM in June 2002, the project aims to strengthen the Jamaican migration management system, modernize the current technical infrastructure and build capacity for migration management among government officials. Two main components are: institutional strengthening through training and technical cooperation assistance; and the improvement of border management systems. The funding required for 2003 is USD 2,248,940

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR JAMAICA  
USD 2,248,940**

# Asia

## 1.1 SOUTH-WEST AND SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan  
Bangladesh  
India  
Iran (Islamic Republic of)  
Pakistan  
Sri Lanka

## 1.2 EAST AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Cambodia  
East Timor  
Indonesia  
Myanmar  
Philippines  
Thailand

## 1.3 CENTRAL ASIA

Regional projects  
Kazakhstan  
Kyrgyzstan  
Tajikistan  
Turkmenistan



# 1.1 South West and South Asia

## Migration issues

Migration patterns in the region are complex. Historically, there have always been significant population movements across the region and this continues today for similar reasons: economic difficulties, natural disasters, war, civil unrest and religious or ethnic conflicts. In addition, migration in South Asia reflects the historical ties linking various populations across borders. While India attracts most migrants due to its relative prosperity, the twin issues of population growth and land scarcity are contributing to an increase in internal and external migration.

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

Regional cooperation on migration issues is not yet a priority among South Asian governments. Until now, these migration issues have been treated as internal affairs or, at most, discussed at the bilateral level. However, the situation is evolving and, as an example, the seven country members of the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) adopted in January 2002 a "Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution".

## IOM objectives

- to strengthen the capacity of governments in the region to manage migration;
- to help governments and civil society to address irregular migration, particularly trafficking and smuggling of human beings; and
- to facilitate regular migration, including the protection of migrants' rights.

## Plan of action for 2003

- further define and develop national and regional activities based on common themes and challenges in South Asia, especially in labour migration management and prevention of irregular migration including trafficking;
- strengthen regional dialogue on migration issues, especially in the context of the Inter-Governmental Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees and Displaced Persons (APC) and the Bali follow-up;
- raise awareness about STIs/HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases such as tuberculosis (TB) and basic primary health-care needs among mobile populations.

## AFGHANISTAN

## Migration issues

In concert with the transitional administration, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) has spearheaded international relief and recovery efforts within the country,

overseeing a political assistance component and a wide-ranging sectoral relief, recovery and reconstruction programme. Among the problems facing the new transitional administration is that of population displacement, both within the country and in the neighbouring countries of Pakistan and Iran.

Many Afghans who sought opportunities abroad through irregular migration means, pushed by the deteriorating conditions caused by famine and instability, remain stranded throughout Europe, Asia and Australasia. In light of the gradually improving conditions at home, many of them are considering returning. While security and economic livelihoods remain the greatest concern for all returnees, the trend of the unexpectedly high number of returns in 2002 is likely to continue in 2003. This calls for focused assistance to facilitate the absorption by rural and urban communities of large influxes of returning refugees and migrants.

In order to achieve its goals of security, political stability and economic development, the transitional Government will require capacity-building at the most basic levels, including training, funding assistance and return of qualified human resources. The NGO and private sectors will also require support to facilitate their important contribution to the rebuilding of a country increasingly frustrated by perpetual insecurity and the slow pace of relief and development assistance in 2002.

## IOM objectives

- to assist the Afghan transitional administration, the UN and other international and national counterparts, in responding to the urgent humanitarian needs of displaced and vulnerable populations returning to and reintegrating in home communities;
- to strengthen the capacity of the Afghan administration to manage migration at all levels, including at and within its borders, with and between bordering States and within the region;
- to facilitate the return and reintegration of all Afghan migrants, temporary residence holders and unsuccessful asylum seekers willing to return from abroad; and
- to contribute to enhanced intra- and extra-Central Asian dialogue and technical cooperation in migration management.

## Plan of action for 2003

- maintain the support and operational structure, including fleet and transit centres, for return and reintegration assistance to displaced persons, in close collaboration with the transitional Government, the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation and UNHCR;
- provide direct technical assistance to the transitional Government on migration management;
- establish, with other concerned Central Asian neighbouring and European countries, a mechanism for continual informal dialogue and technical cooperation on migration;
- provide registration and database support, funding and coordination for the placement of qualified Afghan nationals in private, public and non-governmental institutions;
- in close cooperation with host governments and the Afghan Ministries of Refugees and Repatriation, and Civil Aviation

- and Tourism, provide pre-departure counselling and information, travel, transit, reception arrangements and reintegration services for returning Afghans from abroad;
- identify and pursue suitable reintegration modalities that will contribute to the sustainability of returns and enhance the absorptive capacity of communities of origin; and
- provide technical coordination, and registration, information and referral services in support of government- and UN-sponsored demobilization programming nationwide.

### Project activities

#### Return and reintegration assistance to displaced people in Afghanistan

The project will maintain the current fleet of 100 heavy, off-road trucks and the network of IOM Offices and nine transit centres which provide shelter, food and basic medical assistance to long-distance returnees in key return areas and major cities such as Kabul, Herat, Mazar-e Sharif, Maimana, Kunduz and Kandahar. Support for the return and reintegration of 300,000 vulnerable displaced persons within the country will be provided as the stabilization of these populations will be a critical challenge for the transitional Government. The funding required for 2003 is USD 12,051,720.

#### Return of Qualified Afghans programme (RQA), Phase II

The programme will continue working closely with the Afghan transitional administration and specifically with the newly-created Ministry of Overseas Afghans to identify placements for over 6,000 Afghan experts residing abroad who applied for programme assistance in 2002. The RQA database, already covering applications from 39 different countries, will be maintained through supporting IOM Offices and will continue to be the principle linkage between job and qualified candidate information. In 2003, RQA will expand its focus to areas outside Kabul and the provincial self-governing structures, where staffing and human resource shortages remain acute in the public, private and NGO sectors. The funding required for 2003 is USD 5,993,630.

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

The CBMMP will significantly contribute to the Government's capability to manage migration through coordinated governance actions consistent with international norms. The human and technical resource capabilities of counterpart agencies will be enhanced at the core staff and operational levels. For mid-level and senior staff, capacity-building activities will focus on migration policy, law and operational management, and the integration of key staff into international networks for discussion/resolution of migration management matters. Technical support will be provided through provision of model laws, policies and operational procedures in local languages. Operational improvements include providing key equipment and enhancing the Ministry of Interior's border checkpoint at Kabul airport through improved in data systems and staff training. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,352,614.

#### Afghanistan Transition Initiative (ATI)

ATI aims to promote political stability and economic recovery in communities at risk, including communities with large returnee populations and demobilized soldiers, those that are geographically or ethnically isolated, or have poor links to local, provincial, and national or international development support. ATI will provide essential goods and services and

improvements to essential commercial and public infrastructure. Links between the community and governmental authorities will also be fostered. The funding required for 2003 is USD 17,000,000.

#### Registration and reintegration of former combatants

The project will continue to support a UN-coordinated approach to demobilize, disarm and reintegrate former combatants through the provision of registration and reintegration referrals. Under the proposed UNAMA/UNDP umbrella for coordination of demobilization, the project will register 20,000 beneficiaries and develop a database of available support services. The funding required for 2003 is USD 3,000,000.

#### Reintegration assistance to Afghan returnees

IOM will remain actively engaged in assisting voluntary return to Afghanistan through its network of offices in a variety of host countries, its agreements with a number of air carriers including the Afghan national airline, Ariana, and its Airport Coordination Cell (ACC) office at Kabul airport. Pre-departure arrangements, transportation, reception assistance at Kabul and onward transportation are provided through existing country-specific AVR schemes: over 1,000 returnees have already been assisted in 2002. In close coordination with the Ministries of Refugees and Repatriation, and of Civil Aviation and Tourism, a number of additional services have been identified to facilitate returnees' socio-economic reintegration in Afghanistan, including: post-arrival referral to available educational and vocational training, health and social services, and employment opportunities; and reinsertion grant payments and employment subsidies, and equipment/tools or shelter reconstruction subsidies, as appropriate. IOM will work closely with all institutional partners and service providers in Afghanistan to ensure effective and coordinated reintegration assistance. The funding required for 2003 is USD 650,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
AFGHANISTAN  
USD 40,047,964

## BANGLADESH

### Migration issues

Since its independence in 1971, Bangladesh has promoted labour migration as a strategy for development. The simultaneous gains of reduced unemployment and underemployment, coupled with the economic impact of the workers' remittances, have been significant in this resource-scarce country. Having promoted labour migration, the Government is continually confronted with the responsibility of protecting migrant workers abroad.

A large number of Bangladeshis (i.e. diaspora) are now living abroad permanently, either as citizens of host countries or with valid work papers. The Bangladeshi diaspora also contribute to development in Bangladesh, although not in an organized or planned manner. The Government set up the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment in 2001 to ensure the well-being of overseas Bangladeshis as well as to engage them in development activities.



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

Despite the Government's ban on female migration, thousands of women risk the assistance of traffickers and smugglers to find employment abroad. Exploitation of these trafficked women, combined with the poor means to deal with the caseload once caught, requires urgent attention.

**IOM objective**

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

**Plan of action for 2003**

- build the capacity of the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment;
- enhance the capacity of immigration officials to combat irregular migration;
- reduce the vulnerability of migrant workers and their families to health risks arising from sexually-transmitted illnesses (STIs), HIV/AIDS, TB and other communicable diseases;
- enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies to combat trafficking in women and children; and
- help NGOs to prevent trafficking in women and children.

**Project activities**

**Strengthening the labour migration process in Bangladesh, Phase II**

IOM is currently carrying out five surveys: (1) recruitment and placement; (2) inflow of remittances and their effective use; (3) contribution of returnees; analytical survey of post-return experience and policies of the Bureau for Manpower, Employment and Training to enhance the contribution to development; (4) cost/benefit of labour migration; and (5) comparative analysis of the labour export policies and practices of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Philippines. Under Phase II of the project, assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment for the establishment of a data bank on migration. IOM will also implement pre-departure assistance interventions for migrant workers (i.e. language training, cultural orientation, pre-departure health assessments, information and counselling on HIV/AIDS). IOM provided seed funding for this initiative in 2002 through the 1035 Facility. The funding required for 2003 is USD 600,000.

**Social and economic reintegration of river erosion-induced displaced families**

This project aims to socially and economically reintegrate those persons displaced by river erosion. Displaced families will be provided with both immediate relief (i.e. cash/in-kind) and alternative skills training. Special micro-credit programmes will be developed for this vulnerable group. The funding required for 2003 is USD 500,000.

**Advocacy campaign to lift the ban/restriction on women migrant workers**

The project aims to create an environment among government, civil society and human rights organizations for the protection of the rights of women migrant workers. It will also establish an

inter-ministerial task force to coordinate government activities and a civil society consortium to undertake an advocacy campaign for establishing a safe migration mechanism for women in Bangladesh. The budget for this two-year project is USD 500,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 250,000.

**Enhancing the capacity of immigration officials to combat irregular migration**

The project will enhance the capacity of immigration officials from the Department of Police to combat irregular migration, especially trafficking and smuggling in persons, through awareness-raising and special training for the detection of fraudulent travel documents. It also aims to set up a training cell within the police and provide appropriate equipment for detecting forged documents. The funding required for 2003 is USD 375,000.

**Integrated approach to reduce sexual health (STIs/HIV/AIDS) vulnerability of migrant workers and their families**

The project aims at improving the health conditions of migrant workers and their families in order to reduce their sexual health vulnerability particularly in the area of STIs/HIV/AIDS. It will raise the level of knowledge and understanding through special outreach programmes, media campaigns, etc. The budget for this two-year project is USD 200,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 100,000.

**Migration study centre**

This project aims to strengthen the capacity of the Dhaka University Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit, enabling it to emerge as a national migration resource centre. The research unit will also provide a forum for national and, at times, regional dialogue on migration and accordingly contribute to establishing a South Asian migration network. The project will help the centre to engage core staff to focus on development of training materials, as well as conduct training for government officials and policy makers and for members of civil society to manage migration and address irregular migration. The budget for this three-year project is USD 150,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 50,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
BANGLADESH  
USD 1,875,000**

**INDIA**

**Migration issues**

India is a country of origin, transit and destination for migrants. India's growing prosperity, increased number of professionally trained nationals and openness to globalization policy encourages many Indians, particularly youths, to migrate to the United States of America, Canada, Australia and Europe in search of better prospects. Many of these migrants end up as migrants in an irregular situation, with unsuitable jobs and inhumane living conditions.

Interstate migration in India, especially as a result of national disasters like the Gujarat earthquake, is an issue. There are an estimated 32 million interstate migrants in the country whose

development needs require special attention. Migrants are also one of the vulnerable groups at risk for communicable diseases such as STIs, HIV/AIDS, as well as a range of reproductive and mental health conditions.

#### **IOM objectives**

- to empower the migrant community through education and information;
- to promote and build the capacity of community-based institutions of migrant workers; and
- to initiate a dialogue with the Government, especially on the issues of trafficking, with reference to the SAARC Convention.

#### **Plan of action for 2003**

- disseminate information and impart orientation training to migrants;
- promote community-based organizations and their networks;
- facilitate sustainable rehabilitation and reintegration for the victims of trafficking;
- educate the migrants and their families on the health challenges of mobile populations; and
- initiate research on migration issues.

#### **Project activities**

The implementation of the initiatives outlined below will be subject to the successful outcome of current discussions with the Government of India on necessary operational provisions for IOM in India.

#### **Migration resource centre**

In collaboration with the relevant government institutions, IOM proposes to set up migration resource centres to provide information to potential migrants on the situation and opportunities in destination countries, legal requirements, immigration formalities and other relevant information. These centres will also organize periodic cultural orientation training for a minimum of 5,000 aspiring migrants. The funding required for 2003 is USD 30,000.

#### **Economic rehabilitation of survivors of trafficking in high-supply states**

Economic factors dominate the causes of trafficking from rural India. The project intends to successfully reintegrate 500 victims of trafficking by setting up mutually aided cooperatives and providing micro-credit and business advice. The project will also develop a model for economic rehabilitation of victims of trafficking through multi-stakeholder participation. The funding required for 2003 is USD 333,000.

#### **Impact of natural disasters on forced migration and remedies**

Concurrent drought in Rajasthan has created a situation of migration of the marginalized communities. The plight of the migrant workers at the destination states is considered no better. Though migration is recognized as an outcome of such calamities, the impact of such migration on communities has not been studied. IOM will initiate research in a random sample of 100 villages in Rajasthan, focusing on the impact of forced migration on the migrants and their families, while mapping the destinations. The funding required for 2003 is USD 10,000.

#### **Promotion of migrant labour unions/cooperatives in Orissa and Rajasthan**

Orissa and Rajasthan are two states with the highest percentage of seasonal economic migrants. The project will promote unions/cooperatives of migrant workers to negotiate terms of employment with primary employers. It will build the capacity of these unions/cooperatives, establishing links between the place of origin and of destination and carrying out advocacy with the local government. This project will be implemented in one pilot district per state. The total budget for this two-year project is USD 318,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 159,000.

#### **Health education for interstate migrant labourers**

Interstate migrants (mostly men) from Orissa and Rajasthan relocate without their families to their place of work. Poor living conditions, a stressful work environment and lack of adequate entertainment and recreational facilities are factors responsible for unsafe sexual behaviour among such migrants. IOM, together with local partners, proposes to provide health education and awareness materials on STIs such as HIV/AIDS, in addition to TB and malaria. The funding required for 2003 is USD 197,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR INDIA  
USD 729,000**

#### **IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)**

#### **Migration issues**

Over the past two decades, Iran has hosted over two million Afghan refugees and migrants. Since the takeover of Afghanistan by the Taliban in 1995 and the severe drought of recent years, even more Afghans were displaced and many more sought asylum in neighbouring countries.

Following the establishment of the new Government in Afghanistan, Iran has begun a joint project with UNHCR for the voluntary repatriation of Afghans. During the course of 2002, some 400,000 Afghan refugees were estimated to return but, as of September 2002, only 180,000 have actually returned. Consequently, returns to Afghanistan remain a policy priority for Iran.

In 2002, the Academy and Research Centre for Refugee and Migration Studies (ARCMS) was established to strengthen the capacity of Iran to manage refugee and migration issues. The Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNHCR and IOM jointly undertook to establish the Centre. Through close collaboration with the University of Tehran and other universities, the Centre offers courses and training in refugee and migration issues.

Should a future crisis situation emerge in neighbouring Iraq, an outflow of Iraqi refugees and third-country nationals (TCNs) to Iran is likely, further burdening humanitarian structures. A contingency plan to airlift TCNs and facilitate returns to their countries of origin is under formulation.

**IOM objectives**

- to assist the Government with the voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees and migrants living in Iran, in close cooperation with UNHCR; and
- to promote migration management.

**Plan of action for 2003**

- promote programmes for capacity-building in migration management;
- develop and design programmes for refugees and migrants;
- assist the Government and strengthen its outreach on migration and refugee-related issues;
- facilitate the return of migrants in an irregular situation from abroad; and
- campaign on irregular migration to European countries.

**Project activities**

**Return of highly-qualified Afghans (RQA)**

Highly-qualified Afghan refugees residing in Iran are potential applicants for this project. To date, some 700 applicants have been registered and ten successful applicants have benefited and returned to Afghanistan. The funding required for RQA activities in Iran for 2003 is USD 1,698,375.

**Return of highly-qualified Iranians abroad (RQI)**

RQI will provide a channel for qualified Iranian nationals living abroad to contribute their experience and expertise to government organizations in need, and will open a route for more Iranians to return on a voluntary basis. The budget for this two-year project is USD 3,000,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,500,000.

**Vocational training for Afghan refugees**

This project provides volunteer returnees with vocational training before repatriation, facilitating sustainable return and reintegration. The funding required for 2003 is USD 180,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR IRAN  
(THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)  
USD 3,378,375**

**PAKISTAN**

**Migration issues**

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

**IOM objectives**

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

**Plan of action for 2003**

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

**Project activities**

**Building the capacity of the Ministry of Labour to enhance regular migration options and foster economic relations and exchanges of experience**

The Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis (MLMOP) aims to maximize regular labour migration for Pakistanis. The following key capacity-building areas and issues have been identified by the Ministry to achieve its goal of increased and more organized legal migration and decreased irregular outbound migration: training and orientation of outbound labour migrants; reintegration services for returning legal labour migrants; enhancement of a database on Pakistani workers abroad; assistance to MLMOP in establishing a network of agencies with similar functions in other countries; and public information to potential migrants and returnees. The funding required for 2003 is USD 341,500.

**Diaspora for development pilot project**

The project will provide temporary and targeted assistance by members of the Pakistani diaspora to support selective, sectoral development in Pakistan. The project will provide capacity-building to key institutions and agencies through short- to medium-term on-site assistance in Pakistan, "virtual return" and off-site (i.e. home-based) consulting, or a combination of the two. The project will be limited in scope in the first year to 20 person-months of on-site assistance and 100 person-days of off-site (virtual return) assistance, and includes a formative and summary evaluation component. IOM will work with UNDP's Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) where appropriate; however, the stay in the country of accepted project participants could be extended beyond the current eight-week TOKTEN commitment. IOM has provided seed funding for this initiative from the 1035 Facility. The funding required for 2003 is USD 286,000.

**Technical assistance to national authorities for combating irregular migration and trafficking**

The project will support the implementation of the national registration ordinance and build the capacity of the competent authorities to establish best practices with regard to the registration of foreigners. This project also includes support of an inter-country dialogue between Pakistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Afghanistan to explore the possibility of cooperation on irregular migration and trafficking. The funding required for 2003 is USD 350,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR PAKISTAN  
USD 977,500**

### Migration issues

Sri Lanka is correctly characterized as an emigration country. Currently there are more than one million Sri Lankans registered as workers abroad and the additional number of unregistered Sri Lankan migrants in an irregular situation is quite high. The problems of the return of stranded Sri Lankan migrants or unsuccessful asylum seekers arise throughout South and Central Asia, the Caucasus, South East Europe, the Middle East and other regions, including Western Europe. The return of rejected asylum applicants to Sri Lanka, or the return of other Sri Lankan migrants in an irregular situation, is an issue of great concern to both the host and transit countries, and to the Government of Sri Lanka.

The almost 20-year conflict between the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and the Government has caused hardship and displacement on a grand scale. The Government estimates that the number of displaced persons alone is in the range of 800,000. With the progress of the peace process, the Government and the humanitarian community have begun to plan the return of the IDP population and reintegration activities. Any transition period in Sri Lanka will have to address important issues of population displacement, return and post-conflict stabilization.

### IOM objectives

- to assist the Government and civil society to improve their capacity to counter trafficking; and
- to provide assistance for the sustainable return of all categories of migrants in Sri Lanka (i.e. returning labour migrants, returning unsuccessful asylum seekers, IDPs and refugees) as an outcome of the peace process.

### Plan of action for 2003

- build the capacity of the Sri Lankan Department of Immigration and Emigration to reduce irregular migration into and through Sri Lanka;
- build the capacity of the Sri Lankan Bureau of Foreign Employment to enhance regular migration options and foster economic relations and exchange of experiences between Sri Lankan migrants and their home country;
- institutionalize assistance to voluntary returnees through a sustainable reintegration programme;
- implement an information campaign to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration and trafficking;
- provide assistance for the return and reintegration of migrant IDPs and develop strategies for their sustainable return and resettlement; and
- implement programmes to address the problems of communicable diseases, including sexually-transmitted diseases, mental health and psychosocial disorders among migrant workers and IDPs.

### Project activities

#### Capacity-building in migration management and sustainable return and reintegration

The follow-up project focuses on pre-frontier activities: training of officials, establishment of capacity for document analysis and an analytical centre, and creation of a migration management system (MMS) for border entry/exit posts.

Working with the Sri Lankan Bureau of Foreign Employment, labour attachés and welfare officers posted to embassies and consulates abroad would be provided with training in examinations and documents. This should help shorten the time needed for issuing travel documents for Sri Lanka citizens and putting into effect a more streamlined procedure. The funding required for 2003 is USD 750,876.

#### Building the capacity of the Department of Immigration and Emigration

Phase I of the project, currently being implemented, focuses on curricula designed for training migration personnel, providing detection equipment for fraudulent documents, and awareness-raising of migration issues. New activities include: (1) the creation and development of MMS to register traveller and document data; (2) further capacity-building of the staff; and (3) laying the groundwork for the development of expertise in the document fraud detection area, including (a) identifying and recruiting potential experts to lead the programme in the country, and (b) creation of a document and analysis centre. The funding required for 2003 is USD 511,000.

#### Building the capacity of the Bureau of Foreign Employment

IOM will design an educational programme with self-study materials to provide training for Sri Lankan officials stationed in embassies and consulates abroad, on documents and examination of migrants. The project will also support three additional English language courses specifically designed for: (1) unskilled women migrating to the Middle East; (2) semi-skilled males; and (3) caregivers. In cooperation with the Sri Lankan Bureau of Foreign Employment, an information campaign will be conducted for potential overseas workers in regions that are major sources of migrant workers. IOM provided seed funding for this initiative through the 1035 Facility in 2001. The funding required for 2003 is USD 491,500.

#### Institutionalize assistance to voluntary returnees through a sustainable reintegration programme

The project will focus on assisted returns, capacity-building and technical cooperation actions and will include appropriately designed support services to enhance reintegration, such as the vocational training or micro-credit initiatives being carried out by NGOs or development agencies. A survey will be used to establish a database on development assistance, community initiatives and social services, currently available for returnees and relevant service providers, such as NGOs and governmental institutions. A network of these government institutions and NGOs, focused on the issue of reintegration assistance, will also be established. The funding required for 2003 is USD 300,000.

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

The decision to migrate using irregular channels is generally due to unemployment and misinformation on actual opportunities and conditions abroad. Thousands of Sri Lankans are willing to risk their lives and savings in the hands of these migrant traffickers. The project aims to increase the understanding of the realities of irregular migration by the general public and among targeted social service agencies. Information on the opportunities and benefits of regular migration will be disseminated and cooperation mechanisms among local authorities, IOs and NGOs will be established. The funding required for 2003 is USD 200,000.

**Return and reintegration assistance to IDPs**

The recent ceasefire agreement between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam has created a new dynamic for IDP and refugee returns, which are expected to increase rapidly should the peace process consolidate. In response to the Government's request for international assistance in the reintegration of IDPs, the project will provide assistance to meet the urgent needs of temporary housing and shelter for the most needy and vulnerable groups, and to develop strategies for the sustainable return, resettlement and reintegration of all IDPs. The funding required for 2003 is USD 500,000.

**Programme to address communicable and sexually-transmissible diseases, mental health and psychosocial disorders among migrant workers and IDPs**

The project will provide technical assistance in basic curative, preventive and referral services, and first-aid treatment specifically targeting return areas for both migrant workers and IDPs. This will be achieved through: (a) the reduction of the incidence of TB through detection and treatment; and (b) developing and strengthening preventive HIV/AIDS interventions, such as situation analysis of the linkages with mobility, awareness-raising and support for voluntary counselling/testing. The funding required for 2003 is USD 600,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
SRI LANKA  
USD 3,353,376**

## 1.2 East and South East Asia

### Migration issues

The East and South East Asia region hosts some of the largest cross-border movements of people in the world, much of which is irregular in nature. While the forces of irregular migration are generally observed to be causally linked to issues of economic and developmental disparity and political uncertainty, the development of appropriate responses is less clear.

The challenge facing governments is how to preserve the principle benefits of managed and orderly migration and, at the same time, address those factors that undermine migration regimes and threaten the safety and rights of migrants. Migrant smuggling and trafficking, for example, continue to pose serious challenges to the region, with some countries being points of origin, transit and destination. Growing numbers of stranded smuggled and trafficked persons are regularly brought to IOM's attention, particularly as countries of transit and destination do not have the ready capacities and mechanisms to deal with these persons and their safe return home. The danger facing migrants who put themselves in the hands of smugglers was brought sharply into focus by the sinking of a boat headed for Australia in late 2001 with the loss of over 350 lives.

In addition, internal displacement continues to be a major problem. In Indonesia there were some one million IDPs in 2002, while in the Philippines, of the more than 300,000 people displaced in 2000 by conflict in the south of the country, almost one quarter have yet to return home. These situations are a considerable drain on government resources and necessitate external support in the form of humanitarian assistance. Equally important is the need to support governments in strengthening disaster management capacity and establishing early warning systems to assist in containing cycles of conflict.

IOM programming in the region therefore aims to inform and assist governments in addressing these challenges, with a view to enhancing orderly migration and mitigating irregular migration and its negative effects. Among the services IOM provides is the contribution to national and regional dialogue on migration issues, technical assistance for capacity-building in key areas and direct services to migrants in special circumstances.

Thirty-eight participating countries in the Asia and Pacific regions gathered together in a dialogue forum, the Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons, held on 27-28 February in Bali, Indonesia (Bali Conference), to discuss the need for improved and consistent migration policies, legislation and law enforcement and greater cooperation on migration issues, both between countries and interregionally. IOM is committed to work with the two *ad hoc* experts groups tasked at this meeting to identify and develop a strategy to further these objectives, in order to improve regional cooperation on migration.

IOM works with governments to address the principles outlined in the Bangkok Declaration on Irregular and Undocumented Migration and the issues addressed in the Asia-Pacific Consultations (APC) on Refugees, IDPs and Migrants as well as the Manila Process. IOM also continues to play an

integral part in a regional cooperative model against people smuggling, which has been jointly supported and implemented with Australia and Indonesia.

### IOM objectives

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

### Plan of action for 2003

- strengthen and expand subregional cross-border cooperation on return and reintegration of migrants in an irregular situation, particularly victims of trafficking;
- provide technical and administrative support to regional processes in fostering concrete actions by all affected regional governments to reduce irregular migration and, in particular, to combat trafficking; and
- promote regional dialogue and information sharing on labour migration and other strategies as viable alternatives to irregular migration.

## CAMBODIA

### Migration issues

As Cambodia progresses from post-conflict rehabilitation to development, it faces formidable migration challenges. Its geographic location, porous borders, war-torn infrastructure and poverty have led it to become a migrant source, transit and destination country in the last five years.

Migration management is a relatively new and complex field that needs attention. Cambodia is making efforts to strengthen its political, social and economic structures and has extended its commitment to establishing effective migration management by being active regionally and internationally. For example, Cambodia supported the adoption of the Bangkok Declaration (BD) on irregular/undocumented migration in April 1999. Trafficking in human beings remains an immense problem for the country. Efforts are being directed towards: prevention by increasing public awareness and building the capacity of government officials; protection by assisting in the return and reintegration of the victims of trafficking; and finally prosecution by working closely with the judicial and law enforcement bodies.

Another aspect requiring attention in Cambodia is its health policy and assistance to mobile populations, such as victims of

trafficking, former combatants, war widows and their dependants. The health risks of mobile populations, especially the vulnerable, pose a growing problem for the Government.

#### **IOM objectives**

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

#### **Plan of action for 2003**

- support the Ministry of Interior in the areas of migration policy, law, procedures, systems and international relations;
- provide direct assistance and services in both prevention and return/reintegration programmes related to trafficking in persons, especially women and children;
- build the capacity of the Ministries of Social Affairs and Women's Affairs in tackling the issues of human smuggling and trafficking;
- establish mechanisms for sustained mental health training and care;
- strengthen the management and planning of health-care programmes for demobilized soldiers; and
- raise the awareness of vulnerable mobile populations on HIV/AIDS issues.

#### **Project activities**

##### **Child mental health and counter-trafficking project**

The project focuses on Battambang Province, an area with high concentrations of IDPs who have been exposed to and affected by intense armed conflict over the last 30 years, and will: (a) contribute to the psychological rehabilitation of Cambodian children (up to 18 years), and (b) increase awareness levels of these children of the hazards of trafficking and/or sexual exploitation. The funding required for 2003 is USD 350,000.

##### **Law enforcement training against sexual exploitation of children**

In collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, IOM, together with other agencies (World Vision, UNICEF and UNHCHR), will address the severe problem of child exploitation and trafficking in Cambodia. The three strategic components are: (a) sensitization of the police on the issue of trafficking and sexual exploitation of children; (b) development of police procedures and training of police officials; and (c) investigation of cases of sexual exploitation and trafficking of children, as well as initiation of court proceedings. The budget for this three-year project is USD 655,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 30,000.

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

In cooperation with local partners, the project will provide assistance to trafficked women and children through long-term recovery and reintegration services, including the prevention of re-trafficking upon return through economic empowerment of the target group. The budget for this three-year project is USD 1,400,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 500,000.

##### **Information campaign to combat trafficking in women and children**

An interactive information campaign on the risks of trafficking will be implemented and supported by a package of intensive village-based activities to further educate vulnerable persons and encourage preventive action. These activities will contribute to the

capacity of the Ministry of Women's Affairs to conduct future information dissemination and intensive village-based activities. The funding required for 2003 is USD 450,000.

#### **General health assessment for demobilized soldiers**

Under the overall supervision of the Council for the Demobilization of the Armed Forces and its General Secretariat, the project will implement the Cambodian Veterans Assistance Programme aimed at identifying the physical and mental health conditions of veterans prior to their discharge and reintegration. A first pilot phase has already been implemented successfully in 2001/2002. In addition, an appropriate health referral system will be put into place to ensure that medical treatment and use of existing health services are available for these soldiers/veterans. The budget for this three-year project is USD 990,688. The funding required for 2003 is USD 466,344.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
CAMBODIA  
USD 1,796,344**

#### **EAST TIMOR**

#### **Migration issues**

Following the political crisis in 1999, over 250,000 people fled East Timor to seek refuge in West Timor, other parts of Indonesia, Australia and various Portuguese-speaking countries. Since then, over 172,000 refugees returned with IOM's assistance and approximately 40,000 returned spontaneously. Some 40,000 East Timorese refugees remain in camps in West Timor and IOM will play a vital role in assisting these returns in 2003. Returnees face a difficult reintegration into their home communities, together with reconciliation and population stabilization processes. Furthermore, the reintegration of former combatants and rehabilitation of community infrastructure remain important issues.

As East Timor struggles to integrate into regional and international fora and arrangements, and seeks to develop a regional security approach, issues related to the trafficking of persons, arms, drugs and other migration management issues will assume priority in policy formulation. Border and migration management issues are also considered a priority by the United Nations Mission in Support of East Timor (UNMISET), the Mission charged with guaranteeing the internal and external security of the country.

#### **IOM objectives**

- to advise and build the capacity of institutions concerning migration;
- to contribute further to reintegration of former combatants as a means of stabilizing society;
- to assist in the reintegration of returnees and stabilization of host communities; and
- to strengthen rural governing structures in their own development.

### Plan of action for 2003

- provide technical support to the Government to manage border management and migration issues;
- support government departments involved in population stabilization and the reintegration of the returnee population;
- facilitate community stabilization through the Government-led recognition programme for the reintegration of former combatants and through linkages with training, income-generating activities and employment programmes; and
- facilitate the reconstruction of East Timor through training and empowering communities to participate in nationwide housing and school rehabilitation programmes, particularly in remote rural areas.

### Project activities

#### Community development for population stabilization

Under the project, IOM provides materials, technical assistance and funding for the implementation of a wide variety of community-based projects and project identification in areas such as sanitation systems, selected reconstruction of community buildings and income generation. IOM strives to keep projects relatively small, aiming to support initiatives costing an average of USD 5,000 per project and emphasizes community involvement in the development of governing structures. The funding required for 2003 is USD 750,000.

#### Medium-term housing for vulnerable families

The housing crisis caused by the mass destruction in 1999 and subsequent return of refugees has not yet been adequately solved. The Government requested that IOM develop a medium-term housing assistance programme for vulnerable and returning families in support of sustainable reintegration poverty reduction and economic development of rural communities. IOM cooperates closely with multisectoral government stakeholders to ensure sound project design and appropriate capacity-building in the departments of public works and social services. The funding required for 2003 is USD 10,000,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
EAST TIMOR  
USD 10,750,000

## INDONESIA

### Migration issues

The three major migration challenges facing Indonesia are smuggling and trafficking in persons, the search for durable solutions for IDPs, and labour migration, both legal and irregular.

Between 1999 and 2001, there was a sharp increase in the number of migrants in an irregular situation transiting through Indonesia on their way to Australia. As a result, a regional cooperation model to combat smuggling in persons was established with IOM's support. Both Governments co-hosted the Bali Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Transnational Crime in February

2002. The Conference established two working groups which will make recommendations on further national and regional strategies to combat irregular migration.

In late 2001, the Government of Indonesia established a national policy to guide efforts toward finding durable solutions for its IDPs. Focus is increasingly shifting from providing relief to encouraging reintegration and searching for ways to prevent further displacement. Furthermore, as Indonesia is a traditional labour-exporting country, the challenge is to increase its capacity to encourage labour migration through legal channels while providing protection to its nationals abroad.

### IOM objectives

- to strengthen the Government's capacity to counter irregular migration with focus on regional cooperation and improved border management;
- to contribute to durable solutions for IDPs through dissemination of the OCHA's "Guiding principles on internal displacements", giving direct support to IDP reintegration and strengthening the Indonesian Disaster Management Board's information management capacity; and
- to strengthen the protection of Indonesian overseas workers through information and education.

### Plan of action for 2003

- continue to provide care, maintenance, assisted voluntary return and resettlement for migrants in an irregular situation and asylum seekers within a regional cooperation model framework;
- further develop technical assistance for the Government in the areas of regional cooperation on migration management and border management;
- continue to support the local settlement of East Timorese refugees who have opted to remain in Indonesia; and
- promote the protection of overseas workers through implementation of information and education campaigns in key source districts.

### Project activities

#### Credit for coexistence in West Kalimantan

In 2002, IOM initiated the Cooperative River Transportation Project in West Kalimantan to improve river access by providing affordable means of transportation to relocated IDPs and the local community. This was complemented by support to small-scale agricultural income-generating activities. In 2003, IOM will expand activities to four relocation sites which have not benefited from any livelihood assistance. During the first year, only IDP households will directly benefit from the loans, but local community representatives will be trained to co-manage the revolving fund for the following year, at which time loans will be accessible to all. A separate "coexistence" grant fund will be established to support community-bridging activities developed by the communities themselves. The funding required for 2003 is USD 350,000.

#### Provincial information management systems for emergency and transitional support

Weakness in data management has been identified as a major gap in Indonesia's management of IDPs. Building on the Refugee Identification, Matching and Referral Information System (RIMRIS) established in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) in 2002, the project will develop information management systems in three other provinces and widen the scope of the one in NTT. The software developed in NTT will be replicated for the new databases, while



information collection and analysis systems will continue to be refined based on lessons learned from RIMRIS. Close coordination will be maintained with both the National Coordination Board (Bakornas) and OCHA at the central level regarding the definition of information needs and to ensure compatibility of methodologies at national and provincial levels. The funding required for 2003 is USD 210,000.

#### **Strengthening humanitarian protection and reconciliation through institution building**

Building on its participation in the OCHA IDP Unit, IOM has begun a partnership with the Ministry of Justice (Depkeh) and Human Rights (HAM) on training in the “Guiding principles on internal displacements” and protection assessment and monitoring, as well as development of reconciliation strategies. Based on the results of an initial regional workshop held in Surabaya in 2002, IOM and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights have developed a capacity-building programme with the aim of establishing systematic protection monitoring and response. The programme will address the protection climate in both the area of displacement as well as that of origin, the latter through the identification of root causes of conflict and the development of strategies contributing to reconciliation and eventual return. The funding required for 2003 is USD 340,000.

#### **Protection of overseas workers**

IOM, in collaboration with the Government and relevant NGOs, will develop an information and education campaign for potential migrant workers in a number of districts. The objective of the project is to protect migrants from exploitation during recruitment and while abroad, and to facilitate government efforts to review the current labour migration system. The funding required for 2003 is USD 250,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
INDONESIA  
USD 1,150,000**

### **MYANMAR**

#### **Migration issues**

Myanmar is situated at an important crossroad linking the expanding economies of South-East Asia, China, and South Asia in terms of labour migration and trade. With its population of 49 million, Myanmar has large, dynamic internal and cross-border mobile populations vulnerable to human trafficking and the spread of communicable diseases, including TB and HIV/AIDS.

Several of the nations bordering Myanmar are experiencing advanced HIV epidemics. Bustling cross-border areas receive particular attention, as infection rates among these mobile populations has been shown to be exceptionally high. This is particularly true in border regions shared with Thailand (including the “Golden Triangle”), China (Yunan province) and India (Manipur province).

Myanmar’s many internal migrants are also especially vulnerable to HIV. Other mobile populations at significant HIV risk are those working in the transport sector (e.g. overland

and riverine), seasonal labourers, maritime communities, entertainment and sex workers, and mining communities.

Mobile populations also face increased vulnerability to contracting TB. The National AIDS Programme estimates that 70 per cent of AIDS patients in Myanmar are co-infected with TB. This interaction, coupled with inadequate access to treatment for both illnesses, difficulties in ensuring compliance with diagnostic and treatment measures for TB, and the economically-driven tendency to live in crowded conditions, places some mobile populations at extreme risk. According to reports from the Government, donors and UN agencies, ensuring access to health services for priority conditions such as TB and HIV/AIDS constitutes the most daunting challenge in the context of the Myanmar humanitarian crisis.

#### **IOM objectives**

- to supplement the efforts of the Myanmar National AIDS Programme (NAP), international organizations and NGOs under the UN Joint Plan of Action 2002-2003, in reducing vulnerability to HIV/AIDS among mobile populations in Yangon and Mandalay divisions;
- to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Myanmar Ministry of Health in addressing TB and HIV/AIDS issues and to improve the diagnostic and treatment capacity of peripheral TB care providers in Yangon and Mandalay;
- to enhance awareness among mobile populations of public health issues, including HIV/AIDS; and
- to establish official procedures for the return of Myanmar women and children victims of trafficking from Thailand in the context of IOM’s project “Return and reintegration of trafficked and other vulnerable women and children between selected countries in the Mekong region”.

#### **Plan of action for 2003**

- in close coordination with local counterparts, implement programmes to address the health issues of mobile populations, including HIV/AIDS and TB;
- strengthen existing structures and mechanisms for the humane and safe return of trafficking victims and their reintegration into their home communities; and
- complete development of project documents, raise funds and begin implementation.

#### **Project activities**

##### **Support of the Myanmar Ministry of Health (National AIDS Programme) under the United Nations Joint Plan of Action in response to HIV/AIDS in reducing vulnerability to HIV/AIDS among mobile populations in Yangon and Mandalay districts**

The proposed 15-month pilot project is organized in coordination with the National AIDS Programme and the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS - Joint Plan of Action 2002-2003. The project will clearly define target populations while developing effective intervention strategies through an action research approach that emphasizes information gathering. The first half of the pilot will focus on baseline activities including rapid situation assessments. During the second half of the project, IOM staff will undertake community outreach activities, following a participatory learning and action model to implement community self-assessments, educate mobile populations on HIV/AIDS, support safe-sex behaviour and reduce vulnerability of migrants to HIV infection. This will also include support of the referral system, capacity-building in the NAP and HIV-related counselling. The funding required for 2003 is USD 558,200.

### Capacity-building of TB laboratories in Mandalay and Yangon districts

The project aims to support the capacity of the National TB Programme (NTP) at the central and peripheral levels in the areas of case detection, prevention of multi-drug resistance and support of Directly Observed Therapy (DOT). The main project components include: (1) workshops on case detection for 120 NTP laboratory staff; (2) provision of natural light microscopes, negative air pressure cabinets and diagnostic supplies; (3) workshop to train ten NTP laboratory staff to establish culturing/susceptibility testing laboratories for identification and treatment of multi-drug resistant infections; and (4) baseline research on awareness and identification of the appropriate communication/media channels and messages. The funding required for 2003 is USD 170,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
MYANMAR  
USD 728,200**

## PHILIPPINES

### Migration issues

The Philippines is a major source country of irregular and trafficked migrants in Asia. While the Government is working to address this issue, IOM has implemented several prevention programmes, including radio and video campaigns. The Philippines is also one of the largest and most organized exporters of labour to many parts of the world. There are large numbers of Filipinos resettling abroad as regular and permanent immigrants. As such, the countries of destination are increasingly seeking ways of expediting the immigrant processing to the mutual benefit of their respective governments and the immigrants themselves.

### IOM objectives

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

### Plan of action for 2003

- implement nationwide awareness-raising campaigns and training of government officials on the risks of irregular migration, especially trafficking.

### Project activities

#### Trafficking Information Mainstreaming Programme (TIMP)

Through information dissemination activities, the project will raise the awareness level of the population of the Philippines to the effects of trafficking. The project's five phases have been strategically designed to provide primary intervention support to the Philippine Government's trafficking prevention initiatives. The Government in turn has given its full commitment to support and assist nationwide implementation of the TIMP. The funding required for 2003 is USD 119,612.

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

Under the project, IOM will actively collaborate with the Philippine Centre for Transnational Crime and the Philippine National Police in the implementation of training and capacity-building on issues of illegal migration and trafficking in human beings. Comprehensive training materials will be produced and 25 capacity-and-skills-building workshops will be conducted. The budget for this two-year project is USD 400,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 200,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE PHILIPPINES  
USD 319,612**

## THAILAND

### Migration issues

The key migration challenge for the Governments of the greater Mekong subregion is irregular migration and its impact on the labour market, public health and human rights. In Thailand, a clear need for unskilled and semi-skilled labour, not fully met by the local labour market, creates a pull factor for predominantly migrants in an irregular situation from neighbouring countries and gives rise to a host of related migration challenges for the countries concerned. Most pressing among these concerns are health issues, the rights of migrants and the socio-economic impact that these flows have on the countries of origin and destination. Migration issues that are gaining increased attention include the trafficking and smuggling of migrants, irregular migration influences on labour market supply and demand, migrant health care and exploitation of migrant groups.

The Bangkok Declaration on Irregular Migration draws attention to these areas and provides a platform from which to develop cooperation among key stakeholders, both from within the subregion and beyond. Likewise, the Bali Ministerial Conference further reinforces the efforts to combat smuggling and trafficking in persons and related transnational crime.

### IOM objectives

- to strengthen the institutional capacities of governments in the region to manage migration and reduce irregular migration, particularly migrant trafficking and smuggling;
- to improve government and NGO capacities to counter trafficking and deliver assistance to victims of trafficking; and
- to enhance awareness of health issues concerning mobile and host community populations.

### Plan of action for 2003

- improve measures to address irregular labour migration and the trafficking and smuggling of persons;
- implement programmes to address the health issues of migrants and host communities;
- establish structures and mechanisms for the humane and safe return of trafficking victims and their reintegration in countries of origin; and
- facilitate the work of the Bali Ministerial Conference working groups to address the smuggling and trafficking in persons and related transnational crime.

## Project activities

### Information campaign against irregular migration and trafficking

The decision to migrate using irregular channels is due to unemployment and to misinformation on actual opportunities and conditions abroad. The project will complement previous information campaigns in Thailand and aims to provide clear and concise information on the risks and consequences of irregular migration and trafficking to potential migrants in an irregular situation, both male and female, with special emphasis on women and youth. The funding required for 2003 is USD 200,000.

### Pre-return psychosocial assistance project, Phase II

The project targets capacity-building assistance to social welfare department staff to deliver immediate psychosocial assistance to women and children victims of trafficking prior to their return to their respective home countries. The project is developed as a subcomponent of IOM's programme "Return and Reintegration of Trafficked and Other Vulnerable Women and Children between Selected Countries in the Mekong Region". The funding required for 2003 is USD 200,000.

### Capacity-building in labour migration management

The project aims to improve the management of labour migration issues, thereby contributing to better employment opportunities and equity for registered immigrants residing in Thailand. This two-year project (first stage) is conceptualized as five separate but interrelated components for capacity-building to: (1) enhance coordination between relevant ministries, agencies and sectors by establishing an *ad hoc* working group on labour migration; (2) improve the migrant registration process; (3) strengthen the labour inspection system for migrant workers; (4) conduct labour migration research; and (5) consolidate the labour migration database. The funding required for 2003 is USD 497,625.

### Assessment of dependants of migrant workers

The project aims to provide the Thai Government with reliable estimates of the number of dependants of migrant workers in Thailand and their sociodemographic profiles, in order to support policy-making for labour migration. The project will be implemented by IOM and UNICEF with the Population Council/Thailand acting as project research coordinator for local academic partners. The funding required for 2003 is USD 60,000.

### Primary health-care services and communicable disease control among migrant and Thai host communities

The project aims to reduce both the incidence and spread of preventable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and the high level of morbidity and mortality associated with reproductive health, by strengthening the response capacity of the Thai Ministry of Public Health in providing basic primary health care, communicable disease control and reproductive health services. The project will target 110,000 migrant beneficiaries in four of eight provinces hosting a high concentration of migrant workers, mainly from Myanmar. IOM has provided seed funding for this initiative through the 1035 Facility. The budget for this three-year project is USD 3,832,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,545,000.

### Development of a bilateral return agreement between Thailand and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) on the return and reintegration of trafficking victims

The project will contribute to the development of a bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the safe and orderly return and reintegration of trafficking victims between Thailand and the Lao PDR. The project will build upon the success and experience of the Thai Government in implementing measures to address the trafficking in persons from, through and to Thailand, as well as the Lao PDR initiative to review trafficking-related legislation. The funding required for 2003 is USD 82,853.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THAILAND  
USD 2,585,478**

# 1.3 Central Asia

## Migration issues

International fora acknowledge that regional stability in Central Asia and the fight against terrorism require good border management, including document security. Similar to other regions, irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons constitute essential elements of the migration agenda. Other specific issues include the emigration of ethnic Russians, labour migration to the Russian Federation and elsewhere, migration of new ethnic minorities to their titular home countries and the return and reintegration of displaced persons and former combatants. The prevention of future displacements through confidence-building and the creation of economic opportunities, and the reduction of the spread of HIV/AIDS among mobile populations and along major migration corridors are also important issues. Post-conflict socio-economic deterioration and natural calamities represent migration push factors. The unsettled situation in Afghanistan and extremist groups threaten stability in Central Asia and call for balancing the need to secure national borders with the revitalization of social and economic development.

## IOM objectives

- to enhance the capacity of the Governments in the region to manage migration and formulate policy;
- to contribute to the development of a regional approach and country strategies for migration management and to strengthen the regional centre for migration and refugee issues;
- to contribute to the stabilization of former conflict areas through reintegration and to assist in stemming future destabilization and displacements through improved community relations; and
- to encourage and enable technical and policy dialogue within the region, and between this region, neighbouring States and the EU Member and candidate countries.

## Plan of action for 2003

- implement programmes for capacity-building in migration and border management and counter-trafficking measures, including prevention, protection and prosecution/legislation, within the framework of the Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference;
- prevent trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants through information campaigns and protect victims of trafficking;
- strengthen institutional capacity to manage regular labour migration;
- strengthen or establish mechanisms for intra- and extraregional dialogue and technical partnerships on migration management matters;
- raise awareness of HIV/AIDS contamination risks;
- promote inter-State cooperation on data management;
- assist NGO migration sector development;
- strengthen the regional outreach of the regional centre for migration and refugee issues; and
- develop and design programmes to prevent future displacements in the Ferghana valley.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### Regional Centre for Migration and Refugee Issues (RCMRI - formerly BMMC)

In order to facilitate greater understanding of and dialogue on migration and refugee issues, the Centre will coordinate the collection and dissemination of information on migrants and refugees in the Central Asian region. It will thus promote a greater understanding of migration and refugee issues among policymakers and the general public. The funding required for 2003 is USD 100,000.

### Humanitarian return assistance programme

Central Asia serves as a transit area for smuggled, trafficked or independent migrants from Afghanistan and mainly South Asia. As migrants in transit sometimes find themselves abandoned, destitute and unable to overcome documentation problems, the project will continue to assist exceptional hardship cases. The funding required for 2003 is USD 37,500.

### Dialogue and technical capacity-building programme in migration management for Central Asia and China

The project will build the capacity in migration management of eight Central Asian and neighbouring countries, including China, and aims to enhance dialogue on common migration concerns among these countries and with the countries of Western Europe. A series of technical workshops will be held, drawing from regional and international expertise. Additional pilot activities include border improvements, assisted voluntary return and information campaigns. A summary "roadmap" will be created as a guide to further collaboration between the European Union and the region in migration management. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,614,106.

## KAZAKHSTAN

### Migration issues

Two major issues have dominated Kazakhstan's migration agenda since independence, namely massive emigration of ethnic Russians, Germans and others, and the officially-promoted return of some 200,000 ethnic Kazakhs, mainly from Mongolia and Uzbekistan. Many returnees have not yet received citizenship and very few have access to land or employment. Following IOM's recommendation, an inter-ministerial working group on migration policy was created in 2000 which developed a ten-year plan of action. The plan aims to attract former emigrants back to Kazakhstan, establish a national refugee status determination procedure, improve regulation of labour migration from and into Kazakhstan and develop migration legislation in accordance with international standards and practices.

In addition, migrants in an irregular situation, entering mainly through the southern border, are a growing concern. Border-

crossing checkpoints, dotting some 5,000 kilometres of border with the Russian Federation, call for better control along the border with Kyrgyzstan.

Trafficking in persons, especially women, caught the attention of the Government in the wake of IOM's conference on "Women, Law and Migration". An inter-ministerial working group on counter-trafficking legislation with the participation of OSCE, IOM and UNHCR was established.

The legal situation of migrants is often precarious and makes them vulnerable to abuse. IOM, through a local human rights NGO, provides free legal assistance and will make a set of recommendations for amending laws and regulations, disseminating information to migrants on their rights and obligations and correcting law enforcement.

### **IOM objectives**

- to contribute to the continued formulation of migration management policies and to the objectives defined in the programme of action 2001-2010 which aim to reduce emigration;
- to promote international instruments and legal standards, legislation for temporary or long-term residence of foreigners, procedures for migrants in an irregular situation, including regularization or deportation, appeal procedures and a financing mechanism for returns;
- to contribute to the regulation of seasonal labour migration with neighbouring Central Asian States; and
- to contribute to enhanced intra- and extra-Central Asian dialogue and technical cooperation in migration management.

### **Plan of action for 2003**

- promote inter-ministerial coordination and cooperation through support for and participation in the inter-ministerial working group on elaboration and implementation of migration policy;
- support legislative and procedural reform in compliance with international and constitutional standards and offer proposals in the area of entry, sojourn and exit from the country as well as labour migration;
- implement a pilot border control project on the border with Kyrgyzstan (Korday) sector;
- promote the integration of ethnic Kazakh returnees through integration activities and assist the Agency for Migration and Demography in setting up a central database of returnees accessible to the regional branches of the Agency;
- conduct research on continuing high emigration levels, particularly among non-Kazakh citizens;
- organize a conference on labour migration in cooperation with the relevant authorities of Kazakhstan and possibly other Central Asian countries;
- continue legal assistance for migrants through a leading human rights NGO and dissemination of information on migrants' rights and obligations in the country;
- continue the national information campaign for potential victims of trafficking; and
- establish with other concerned Central Asian neighbouring and European countries a mechanism for continued informal dialogue and technical cooperation on migration.

### **Project activities**

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

CBMMP activities will focus on enhancing government capacity in immigration inspection and border control, migration legislation, migration information and labour migration issues.

The project will continue to organize and participate in training activities for government officials, such as study tours, border control training or migrants' rights training courses and will promote the exchange of information and experience among border services in the region. IOM plans to assess and strengthen migration inspection and border control on the northern border with the Russian Federation. In addition, an analysis of migration legislation, procedures and practices will be conducted to determine the main gaps and problems and to formulate recommendations for the inter-ministerial working group. Finally, the project will assist the Government to develop a brochure informing migrants about their rights and obligations as foreigners in the country. A planned labour migration conference is expected to assist authorities in defining instruments and best practices for regulating labour migration processes. The funding required for 2003 is USD 840,000.

#### **Integration of Kazakh returnees**

Since 1991, over 200,000 Kazakhs have returned from Mongolia, Uzbekistan and other countries of the region. Most returnees have not received citizenship and many lack the professional qualifications and skills needed for successful integration. The project will support, together with the National Red Cross and Crescent Society, 14 to 16 selected returnee community centres through micro-enterprise development. Together with the NGO ASAR, the project will support infrastructure and community development, organize language and vocational training, strengthen the capacity of returnee NGOs to provide integration assistance and carry out a socio-economic and health survey in selected communities of returnees. The funding required for 2003 is USD 200,000.

#### **Legal assistance to migrants**

The project seeks to improve the legal situation of different categories of migrants in Kazakhstan. Working through the Kazakhstan Bureau on Human Rights and Rule of Law, IOM currently provides free legal advice and assistance in seven major cities of Kazakhstan. Insights thus gained and analysis of current practices in migration law enforcement will provide the basis for recommendations on improving and implementing legislation. The project will focus on the following issues: defending migrants whose rights have been violated; informing foreign citizens about their rights and obligations in Kazakhstan; conducting workshops to inform migration police officers, prosecutors and judges on human rights standards in the sphere of migration; conducting migrants' rights courses at universities; and evaluating the migrants' rights situation in other administrative regions of Kazakhstan. The funding required for 2003 is USD 100,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
KAZAKHSTAN  
USD 1,140,000**

## KYRGYZSTAN

### Migration issues

Modernization of migration management as part of public sector reform remains a substantial issue. A new security environment has emerged over the last year in Kyrgyzstan which shares borders with three out of the five Central Asian States as well as with China. International attention, including the presence of coalition troops, has allowed the Government to showcase its commitment to migration and border management.

Kyrgyzstan continues to be confronted by irregular migration flows, especially as a transit country. The Government has taken positive steps, such as the passing of a presidential decree on counter-trafficking, an agreement with Kazakhstan on the protection of labour migrants, the introduction of machine-readable visas to stem irregular migration and the introduction of migration legislation by the Parliament.

The return of increasing numbers of ethnic Kyrgyz from other countries in the region represents a further challenge to develop policy, legislation and project delivery for integration. The need to regularize the situation of up to 500,000 labour migrants from Kyrgyzstan in neighbouring countries is a priority.

### IOM objectives

- to improve and strengthen migration management policy;
- to facilitate the establishment of a policy environment to combat irregular migration and trafficking in persons;
- to assist the Government to regularize labour migration and to promote legal migration; and
- to contribute to enhanced intra-and extra-Central Asian dialogue and technical cooperation in migration management.

### Plan of action for 2003

- strengthen migration management practices and coordination;
- conduct a nationwide counter-trafficking initiative, including not only information but also legal and integration assistance to combat and remedy the trafficking and smuggling of migrants;
- prevent and protect migrant communities against HIV/AIDS through targeted information campaigns;
- provide policy support and integration assistance with special regard to women, to address the situation of returning ethnic Kyrgyz; and
- establish with other concerned Central Asian neighbouring and European countries a mechanism for continual informal dialogue and technical cooperation on migration.

### Project activities

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

Border management has come again into the forefront of Kyrgyz Government policy in the aftermath of 11 September 2001. A training centre to ensure the varied training needs of agencies dealing with border and migration management is needed to institutionalize future government interventions. The planned inter-agency centre will provide training consistent

with best international practices. Border management will entail specific cooperation with the Ministry of Defence, currently responsible for four international checkpoints along the borders of the Ferghana Valley, although planned structural reform will confer border management functions onto a new entity, significantly increasing efficiency. IOM will continue to work with the inter-ministerial commission which creates and reforms migration legislation and coordinates migration policy among the various responsible ministries. The funding required for 2003 is USD 700,000.

### Counter-trafficking

Lack of economic opportunities, coupled with misleading information about work abroad, push the Kyrgyz to search for employment in often precarious situations. In cooperation with the Government, the project seeks solutions to the problem of trafficking in persons through legislative reform, public information and assistance to victims of trafficking. This entails increasing accountability within government structures, improving the legal environment for prosecution and witness protection, training law enforcement officials, assisting the return of trafficked persons from abroad and establishing social and integration services for the returnees, including NGO-supported health intervention, psychological counselling and vocational training. IOM provided seed funding through the 1035 Facility. The funding required for 2003 is USD 200,000.

### Migrants' rights

With support from the Open Society Institute, IOM Bishkek organized in February 2002 a conference on "Migration, Security and Basic Human Rights: Problems and Possible Solutions". Intended as an information-sharing platform among Central Asian countries, it aimed to improve and coordinate different administrative procedures at borders, in order to balance the control of national security interests with migrants' rights. Country representatives agreed to continue and develop this regional cooperation on issues of migrants' rights, irregular migration and information sharing. The funding required for 2003 is USD 50,000.

### Return of ethnic Kyrgyz

Return migration flows were at their peak between 1993 and 1997, with some 20,000 Kyrgyz returning during this period. Once again, ethnic Kyrgyz in the region are expressing a desire to return to their homeland. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, there are 600,000 ethnic Kyrgyz abroad, an estimated 360,000 live in Uzbekistan and approximately 160,000 in China alone. The most recent group of returnees required assistance with citizenship, land acquisition and integration. The project will assist the Government in developing simplified procedures for returnees to obtain citizenship, access to social services and language training. The funding required for 2003 is USD 169,000.

### Policy improvement and capacity-building in labour migration

In response to a request from the Kyrgyz Government request, IOM has embarked upon a research and legislative reform project concerning Kyrgyz labour migrants to countries in the region. A significant number of Kyrgyz nationals are labour migrants in the Russian Federation, and while some important bilateral agreements have been signed between Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, much work remains to create a mutually beneficial and regulated environment in favour of

migrant labour. The project will provide support for policy and legislative developments and reliable public information to potential labour migrants about conditions, risks and rights. The Government has further requested IOM's assistance in pursuing bilateral agreements with traditional migrant receiving countries. The funding required for 2003 is USD 175,000.

#### **Legal assistance to migrants in border areas of the Ferghana Valley: NGO capacity-building**

Border and ethnic tensions in the Ferghana Valley have led the Government to request IOM to expand its activities in southern Kyrgyzstan. The project will facilitate the protection of human rights and freedom of movement of migrants, thereby contributing to a reduction of tension in border communities. An information campaign will be conducted to increase the legal literacy of authorities, i.e. on national legislation, international and regional agreements on migration, customs and border services and the local population. An NGO network will then be formed to provide legal aid and consultation. An NGO-administered small grants programme to mitigate major migration pressures in particular communities will be created, followed by an incentive programme for local administrations which negotiate and take concrete measures with cross-border community counterparts in Uzbekistan to facilitate local border crossings. The funding required for 2003 is USD 130,000.

#### **Information campaign: mobile populations and HIV/AIDS**

As a member of the UN Theme Group, IOM has joined efforts with the Inter-agency Action Group to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS in the country. As migrant communities are, in general, especially vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, the large number of Kyrgyz labour migrants abroad who remain separated from their families for long periods of time are exposed to the risks of contracting STIs. This is also true for other migrants using Kyrgyzstan as a transit and destination country. For the Inter-agency Action Group, IOM is charged with information dissemination among these migrant communities in order to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. The funding required for 2003 is USD 60,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
KYRGYZSTAN  
USD 1,484,000**

## **TAJIKISTAN**

#### **Migration issues**

Landlocked Tajikistan is the poorest of the countries of the former Soviet Union. It has to cope with economic transition pressures, institutional reform, a fragile peace in Afghanistan and more affluent neighbours. Restrictive transit and entry regulations abroad and lack of information expose migrant workers to the risks of smugglers or traffickers, loss of labour income, and to other associated risks, in particular HIV/AIDS. Nevertheless, by fostering an environment conducive to participatory development, irregular emigration can be reduced and instability among rural communities contained. Small business development for relatives of labour migrants,

former military officials and detainees, returnees and IDPs merits particular attention. Besides the pressing issue of labour migration, institutional capacity in the migration sector is a major issue. The ability to develop policy, reform legislation and manage border checkpoints is limited and would benefit from sustained capacity-building.

#### **IOM objectives**

- to strengthen the capacity of government authorities to effectively and humanely manage migration;
- to promote regular and informed labour migration and orderly movements;
- to stem irregular migration trends, including trafficking and smuggling in persons and forced migration; and
- to develop small business capacity in order to stabilize vulnerable populations and assist families to capitalize on remittances.

#### **Plan of action for 2003**

- enhance migration management through a framework of capacity-building and operational measures;
- raise awareness to promote regular and informed labour migration;
- enhance the capacity and impact of regular labour migrant remittances;
- continue to peacefully and effectively reintegrate former combatants, returnees and released detainees; and
- contribute to enhanced intra- and extra-Central Asian dialogue and technical cooperation in migration management.

#### **Project activities**

##### **Capacity-Building for Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)**

The programme addresses institutional and legal reform in migration governance. It conditions incremental technical assistance on implementation along a phased critical path of recommendations. While taking into account the importance of labour migration flows, attention will focus in particular on: reviewing agency mandates and associated legislation; establishing coordinated data collection and exchange mechanisms; improving border inspection processes at the airport and balancing control and facilitation; enhancing document security features and examination procedures; and developing related training activities. A total of USD 610,000 will be needed to implement phases two and three (following the assessment) of this programme.

##### **Information resource centre for labour migrants**

The creation of an information resource centre for labour migrants as part of the state migration service's information centre will sustainably enhance the awareness level of labour migrants before choosing to go abroad for employment. By way of service-oriented consultation and communication facilities, trained resource persons will make available information related to labour migration. Potential labour migrants will be able to engage in dialogue with migration, employment or education authorities and have access to the press. This will be complemented by the development of labour-migration specific curricula for schools and the thematization of labour-migration issues through cultural events for civil society in general. The funding required for 2003 is USD 80,000.

### **Capacity-building in small business development with labour migrant remittances**

Considering the volume of labour migrant remittances and that, thanks to the recent establishment of a reliable bank transfer system for remittances, they are expected to increase between 2002 and 2003, rural recipients of such remittances will greatly benefit from an enhanced capacity to develop and manage much needed small businesses. IOM will build on its existing "Start and Improve Your Business" training, developed together with ILO, and enhance it through bank partnerships and know-how in profiling vulnerable groups. Current reintegration programmes will ensure complementary interventions favouring other (non-labour migrant) vulnerable local community members. The funding required for 2003 is USD 80,000.

### **Combating smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons**

Massive economic pressures in Tajikistan prompt over 50 per cent of the active male population to seek better incomes abroad. In the absence of reliable information, these migrants fall easy prey to cross-border networks of smugglers and traffickers. While building on successful initiatives of both IOM and Internews, the programme aims to stem trafficking in persons and to address the key causes of the poor preparedness of economic migrants, the media and government authorities. An information campaign for potential migrants will be implemented through: public service announcements and special reports on the television and radio; NGO dissemination of brochures at transportation hubs, combined with telephone hotline assistance; and field seminars for district migration, employment and education authorities, local media, NGOs and mahalla leaders. In addition, a training framework for law enforcement officials will be developed, and a study to identify reintegration referral mechanisms for victims as well as outreach interventions will be undertaken with the assistance of local community actors. The funding required for 2003 is USD 200,000.

### **Prevention of HIV/AIDS among economic migrants**

Economic migrants' trips are fraught with numerous risks, not least the risk of contracting STIs, and after their return they constitute a major potential source of STI diffusion. Consequently, economic migrants are one of the most important target groups for HIV/AIDS prevention in the Tajik national strategic plan for 2002-2004. Based on an agreement with UNAIDS, the project aims to raise awareness of the risks of HIV/AIDS infection among economic migrants and their families and increase interest in condom usage. An information campaign on travel, employment and trafficking realities will be carried out targeting labour migrants, and NGOs and state migration and employment officials will be trained to link HIV/AIDS to the awareness-raising. The funding required for 2003 is USD 70,000.

### **Social and economic reinsertion of unemployed migrant youths among cross-border communities**

At the request of both government authorities and international organizations, the project will build on the "entrepreneurship for peace" concept and its successful community peace-building initiatives. The reintegration programme will address areas on both sides of the border with Afghanistan and expand the target group from former combatants, released detainees and returnees to unemployed migrant youths. The project is an integral component of the UN peace-building strategy which complements inter-agency programming in participatory

community development with individual social reinsertion programmes. The funding required for 2003 is USD 300,000.

### **Reintegration of Tajik returnees from Pakistan, Phase II**

The programme will contribute to peace building in the region by assisting communities and the Government in ensuring that Tajik returnees educated in Pakistani madrasas reintegrate upon their return. Special attention and encouragement will be given to constructive educational opportunities and development of productive and self-reliant enterprises for the benefit of their communities. The programme, designed at the request of the Government of Tajikistan and in cooperation with UNHCR, directly links the organized voluntary return movements with immediate follow-up reintegration interventions. The funding required for 2003 is USD 40,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
TAJIKISTAN  
USD 1,380,000**

## **TURKMENISTAN**

### **Migration issues**

More than in other Newly-Independent States (NIS) of the former Soviet Union, public sector reform and modernization of migration management represent a long-term effort in Turkmenistan. Government structures are in the process of strengthening state borders. At the same time, a recent presidential decree abolished exit visas for Turkmen citizens and improved the free movement of people across Turkmenistan's borders. The President also announced a USD 10 million allocation to enhance the Border Guards' structure and donors have shown interest in assisting with capacity-building in border and migration management.

As internal administrative borders between Soviet republics became international, customary trade and travel between border communities were disrupted, and the resulting or potential tensions call for mitigation and prevention. Likewise, Turkmen border communities on both sides of the Afghan border are subject to restrictions of exchanges, a situation that needs improvement.

A significant number of Armenian migrants remain stranded in Turkmenistan. A pilot programme is under way to assist in their resettlement in Armenia. While less significant than in other countries, trafficking in persons has emerged as an issue requiring a government response and NGO cooperation.

### **IOM objectives**

- to strengthen the migration and border management capacity of the Government, both at the legislative and the procedural administrative level, and through concrete assistance to relevant operative government institutions;
- to foster dialogue across borders and raise the overall public awareness of migration and migrants' rights;
- to assist in community development of two border regions on the Turkmen-Afghan border and in developing cross-border cooperation at the community level, with the support of the two central Governments; and



- to contribute to enhanced intra- and extra-Central Asian dialogue and technical cooperation in migration management.

#### **Plan of action for 2003**

- consolidate expert assessment of government needs in migration and border management;
- assist the development of operational capacity to manage migration;
- assist the development of administrative structures and rules for migration and border management;
- build the training capacity of the Border Guards training centre;
- raise awareness and enhance government and NGO capacity to combat trafficking;
- promote cross-border cooperation and community building in the border areas between Turkmenistan and Afghanistan; and
- establish with other concerned Central Asian neighbouring and European countries a mechanism for continual informal dialogue and technical cooperation on migration.

#### **Project activities**

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

In partnership with relevant government institutions (e.g. Inter-ministerial Working Group, Institute of Democracy and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Border Guards, Ministry of Interior), IOM leads the efforts to develop operational capacity to manage migration processes and flows. The project focuses on the development of policy, legislation and strengthening the capacity of administrative structures to ensure its effective implementation. Based on the recommendations of an expert assessment conducted in 2002, IOM plans to develop the

capacity of the Border Guards training centre. Further research and analyses are also envisaged. The funding required for 2003 is USD 542,000.

##### **Assisted voluntary returns of Armenians stranded in Turkmenistan**

The project will continue to assist up to 700 Armenian nationals stranded in Turkmenistan who wish to return to Armenia, building on the project's 2002 pilot phase during which some 100 persons were assisted. The project ranges from information dissemination, registration and pre-departure assistance, to return transportation arrangements by air and onward transportation as needed, and reintegration assistance where possible. IOM works closely with the Turkmenistan and Armenian authorities and other partner agencies with a view to establishing a framework to carry out orderly and humane returns. The funding required for 2003 is USD 410,000.

##### **Community building and development and promotion of cross-border cooperation**

The project aims to promote community building and community development in two border regions on the Turkmen-Afghan border. It also aims to develop cross-border cooperation, thus promoting communication and cooperation in various fields. The funding required for each of the two regions for 2003 is USD 400,000, or USD 800,000 in total.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
TURKMENISTAN  
USD 1,752,000**

e u r o p e

# EUROPE

## 1.1 SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

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### Regional projects

Albania  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Croatia  
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) (excluding Kosovo)  
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo)  
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

## 1.2 EASTERN EUROPE

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### Regional projects

Belarus  
Republic of Moldova  
Russian Federation  
Turkey  
Ukraine

## 1.3 SOUTH CAUCASUS

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Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Georgia

## 1.4 CENTRAL EUROPE

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Bulgaria  
Czech Republic  
Hungary  
Poland  
Romania  
Slovakia  
Slovenia

## 1.5 NORDIC AND BALTIC COUNTRIES

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### Regional Projects in the Baltic States

Estonia  
Latvia  
Lithuania

## 1.6 EUROPEAN UNION

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### Regional projects



# 1.1 South Eastern Europe

## Migration issues

Migration issues in South Eastern Europe (SEE) continue to weigh strongly on international political agendas, particularly that of the European Union. Building the capacity of the SEE countries to fulfil responsibilities in all key areas of the migration portfolio according to the norms of the European Union (EU), and to act in full partnership with Western Europe and other countries, has now become a primary goal.

Permanent solutions have been found for 1.5 million refugees and other externally and internally displaced persons (IDPs) since 1996. However, more than one million persons remain displaced and urgent solutions are needed for some 60,000 persons still living in collective centres.

There is also substantial outgoing irregular migration towards the European Union and high levels of migratory pressure from the East to transit the region. Systems for managing the caseload of transit migrants in an irregular situation in the SEE countries and the level of training of the staff concerned are inadequate, as are the underpinning policy and legal frameworks and the level of intraregional and extraregional cooperation. IOM has developed an integrated approach to this migration challenge through the introduction of programmes such as Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR), and through technical assistance programmes aimed at helping governments manage migration and work more closely with their Western European counterparts to fulfil shared migration management agendas.

Trafficking in human beings is an issue of grave concern. The region has developed into an origin, transit and destination area for trafficked women and children, many of whom are forced into prostitution. IOM works closely with governments, international organizations (IOs), the SEE's Counter-Trafficking Task Force and with a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to prevent trafficking and to provide protection and assistance to victims. The majority of trafficking victims are young women from Eastern European countries including the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

## IOM objectives

- to foster regional dialogue as well as the development and synthesis of a coherent and integrated strategy for migration management within and among the Governments of the region, and between these governments and the European Union;
- to contribute substantively to the development of complementary regional policies, laws and operational practices on migration and asylum in line with European standards, including practices pertaining to the reduction of irregular migration, the improvement of border and interior management, and the expansion of legal migration options;
- to encourage dialogue and joint action between the SEE countries and the countries of origin of major transit populations in order to reduce irregular migration throughout the region; and
- to counter the trafficking of women and children, provide assistance and protection to victims, enable more effective prevention, build capacity for more effective prosecution of

perpetrators and raise awareness of the health concerns related to trafficking.

## Plan of action for 2003

- assist and enable bilateral and multilateral initiatives such as the EC Community Programme for Assistance, Reconstruction, Development and Stabilization (CARDS) initiative, the EC Preparatory Actions programme, and actions initiated or supported through the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe (SPSEE), as well as other mechanisms;
- encourage and enable horizontal actions among and between the advanced EU candidate countries and the SEE countries;
- encourage and enable orderly movements to, from and through the region; and
- build the capacity of governments in migration management.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### Programme of assistance for the protection, return and reintegration of trafficked victims in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro

This 12-month project will facilitate the orderly, safe and voluntary return of trafficked women and children stranded in the Balkan countries. It will facilitate the collection of data on the phenomenon of trafficking in the region. In cooperation with local government partners and NGOs, as well as international agencies, IOM will assist trafficked victims in need of return and reintegration assistance with pre-departure counselling and return transportation to their home countries. Upon arrival of the victims, the IOM Office will, in coordination with local partners and according to the victims' needs, temporarily lodge them in safe shelter where available. In cooperation with NGOs, psychological and social assistance services will be made available to smooth the victims' reinsertion process and to facilitate access to vocational training and/or employment orientation courses. The funding required for 2003 is USD 3,000,000.

### Fostering sustainable reintegration in Albania, Kosovo Province and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) by reinforcing local NGO capacity

This project will establish and enhance mechanisms in support of the return and reintegration of migrants in an irregular situation from Albania, Kosovo Province and FYROM by fostering service provision and the counselling capacities of local NGOs. The project will focus on assisting, training and advising local NGOs in Albania, Kosovo Province and FYROM in cooperation with national and local authorities; this will in turn contribute to the development of local governance in the areas of origin. The project will create and support an effective Regional Reintegration Support Network comprised of local and international NGOs, government agencies and others actors engaged in the reintegration of returnees. The funding required for 2003 is USD 755,163.

## Capacity-building in South Eastern Europe on HIV/AIDS issues

Migratory flows have been identified as having a significant impact on the spread of HIV/AIDS. Migrants are often at a disadvantage as regards benefiting from prevention campaigns and gaining access to treatment. Through this regional prevention programme, IOM will add to the capacity of national agencies/services in developing comprehensive national action plans to combat HIV/AIDS by focusing on mobile populations. The programme will enable the implementation of a number of regional activities through the existing local capacity and other initiatives. The programme will promote partnership between IOM, national health authorities and civil society (i.e. NGOs) in addressing HIV/AIDS and will increase inter-country cooperation by implementing regional and national training activities. The total budget for this two-year regional programme is USD 1,605,589. The funding required for 2003 is USD 764,375.

### Regional clearing point for national networks on protection and assistance to the victims of trafficking

The Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings of the SPSEE, has supported IOM's regional clearing point for national networks on victims' protection and assistance. This programme aims to provide capacity-building in the region through assistance in developing national referral mechanisms, the elaboration of minimum standards and best practices in victims' protection and assistance. Managed from Belgrade in partnership with the ICMC, this programme covers the following countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Former Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo), the Republic of Moldova, Romania and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The funding required for 2003 is USD 100,000.

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

REMMASI is a regional technical assistance and capacity-building programme intended to strengthen cooperation, security and stability in SEE countries through enhanced migration management capabilities. REMMASI provides a framework for direct project action to fill urgent gaps in the assistance activities undertaken through bilateral and multilateral initiatives, and also provides a programme management structure. Activities based on specific country and common regional needs may include: control and management of irregular migration into and through the region, including improvement of border and interior management capacities; development and operationalization of key areas of bilateral and multilateral cooperation within and beyond the SEE region for improved migration management; and articulation of the policy, legislative and regulatory framework for migration management, as well as documentation and analysis of key migration phenomena. REMMASI is implemented through the Capacity-Building in Migration Management Programmes (CBMMPs) in each country, and sometimes through other specific country projects. Funding requests for projects proposed within this framework are mentioned in this document under each participating country. It is anticipated that a number of additional specific country initiatives will be detailed in 2003, in particular to support the implementation of the EC's CARDS programme.

## ALBANIA

### Migration issues

Albania still suffers from insufficient policy and operational capacity to address migration issues. The creation of a fully functional migration management system to parallel that of the asylum system will be needed. IOM's strategy will focus on long-term objective-driven interventions within a multi-year framework that is being delineated with the Albanian Government and in cooperation with the EC, UNHCR and OSCE.

### IOM objectives

- to promote the development and implementation of a national plan of action establishing a migration management system for orderly and planned migration;
- to contribute to the overall implementation of the objectives of the National Strategy for the fight against trafficking; and
- to promote and encourage dialogue and coordination between the different Albanian institutions and to enhance interaction and cooperation among regional actors and initiatives, including the SPSEE Migration and Asylum Initiative, the HLWG and CARDS.

### Plan of action for 2003

- provide support to the Government in the return of migrants in an irregular situation to their home countries;
- assist the Government in addressing the issue of trafficking, including prevention, return and reintegration of victims;
- promote adequate reception and reintegration standards for unsuccessful asylum seekers and other migrants in irregular situations; and
- strengthen the Government's capacity to reduce irregular migration through and from the country and to facilitate legal labour migration opportunities.

### Project activities

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

The two-year project, launched in 2002, aims to establish an effective reintegration support network and to develop a systematic international referral mechanism. Building on the first phase (i.e. the development of the referral and reintegration support network), the second phase will focus on operationalizing established mechanisms, with the successful return and reintegration of at least 100 Albanian trafficking victims. The funding required for 2003 is USD 450,000.

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

The project addresses two integrated and interrelated aspects of trafficking: (1) prevention through information dissemination; and (2) capacity-building of Albanian law enforcement and judicial authorities to prosecute crimes of trafficking. The project will implement an information campaign on the risks and consequences of illegal migration, especially trafficking, and develop specific training programmes for State agencies engaged in combating trafficking. In addition, the project will initiate and encourage cooperation between police and other agencies as part of a capacity-building programme between state agencies and NGOs. The funding required for 2003 is USD 260,000.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

**Albanian migration policy and research programme**

The project addressed capacity-building of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) to conduct research into migratory trends in Albania, resulting in the elaboration of a migration management policy for Albania. In addition to its series of research, the MOLSA Research Unit, in conjunction with an advisory body, will make recommendations to the Government of Albania on the development of a longer-term research strategy in accordance with migration management priorities. Funding required for 2003 is USD 112,360.

**Migrant Assistance Centre (MAC)**

The Centre is to act as a "one stop shop" for potential Albanian migrants by offering a number of services, including information and advice in the pre-departure and post-return phases of the migration process. The MAC will advocate ways of preventing irregular and illegal migration, while promoting legal migration. The Centre also offers returning Albanian migrants access to information on employment and education. The project was implemented on a pivotal basis during 2002 with funding from the IOM 1035 Facility. The funding required to continue and expand activities in 2003 is USD 74,408.

**Creation and development of enterprises and micro-enterprises for vulnerable returning migrants**

The project will create a substantial number of new employment possibilities for the reintegration of returning migrants, eventually contributing to the long-term stabilization of the Albanian migrant population. The project envisages close collaboration with public and private partners such as NGOs, associations and foundations and will maximize opportunities in the tertiary sector. The funding required in 2003 is USD 400,000.

**Municipal Infrastructure Support Project (MISP)**

The project addresses the ongoing need to repair infrastructure, services and the environment in the Albanian municipalities hosting Kosovar refugees. MISP plans to facilitate 20 to 30 renovation projects. The funding requirement for 2003 is USD 500,000.

**Legislative reform in the emigration sphere for Albania**

The aim of the project is to assist the Government of Albania in its effort to undertake legislative reform in the field of migration by creating the necessary structures and mechanisms responsible for reform, as well as building the capacity of the Government to ensure the legislation's implementation and enforcement. The funding required for 2003 is USD 300,000.

**Reception, voluntary return and reintegration of irregular third-country migrants stranded in Albania**

The project will continue to assist the voluntary return and reintegration of nationals to countries of origin by reducing irregular migration into Albania, while ensuring continued and sustained assistance to migrants in an irregular situation stranded in Albania. The project will also build the capacity of the relevant authorities in Albania and encourage and facilitate the exchange of information among border officials and migration administrators in five countries along a common irregular migration route. The funding required for 2003 is USD 647,610.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
ALBANIA  
USD 2,744,378**

**Migration issues**

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is at a critical juncture in its post-war period. In the first six months of 2002, there were 56,000 returns of which 52,138 represented minority returns. This trend is expected to continue and consolidate in 2003.

Migration issues continue to be critical to BiH's long-term national security, located as it is at the crossroads of major European migration streams. Major issues that emerge are the sustainable return and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons to BiH and from BiH to other countries of former Yugoslavia, irregular migration and the proliferation of trafficking and smuggling activities.

**IOM objectives**

- to contribute to the Government's broader goal of ensuring the sustainability of the peace process through the return of refugees and IDP; and
- to jointly address and develop national capacity to effectively deal with migration issues.

**Plan of action for 2003**

- continue to facilitate and assist regional cross-border returns and reintegration;
- assist migrants in an irregular situation who are stranded, including trafficked women and minors, to voluntarily return to their countries of origin;
- build the capacity of the State and entity-level government structures to effectively and humanely deal with irregular migration flows; and
- facilitate the return and reintegration of qualified BiH nationals.

**Project activities****Return of judges and prosecutors to BiH**

IOM will continue to support the return of judicial expertise as the independence of the country's judiciary is a critical means to re-establish the rule of law and help BiH recover from the consequences of war. Working closely with the Office of High Representative (OHR) and the Independent Judicial Commission (IJC), IOM will directly support minority judges and prosecutors to return. IOM will provide grants to courts and prosecutors' offices in the form of equipment needed for the returning judges and prosecutors and minor building repairs. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,500,000.

**Return and reintegration of minority police officers**

The project will return and reintegrate minority police officers into their pre-war communities and thus improve security conditions for large-scale returns. IOM will place the officers within the communities, assess progress in the local police force, provide housing allowances and/or material for self-help reconstruction and needed equipment to the local police force. These activities are specifically designed for the most qualified police cadets and officers returning to serve in their pre-war communities. The funding required for 2003 is USD 800,000.

**Return and reintegration of minority teachers in the Srebrenica region**

The project will facilitate the return and professional reintegration of internally displaced teachers originally from the Milici

municipality and will lead to the rehabilitation and reopening of a primary school, formerly the main school in this municipality. IOM will provide returning teachers with a comprehensive assistance package, including reimbursement of return expenses, housing rehabilitation, a guaranteed employment contract, as well as relevant training seminars. Following the rehabilitation of the school, IOM will equip it with basic furniture and teaching materials. The funding required for 2003 is USD 500,000.

#### **Return of health professionals and capacity-building in the Srebrenica region**

The project will support the development of standard and sustainable primary health care services in the Srebrenica, Bratunac and Milici municipalities. The purpose of this project is to: (1) provide the health centres and selected field clinics with basic equipment; (2) provide basic training on use of the equipment and current primary health-care methods; (3) support the return and employment of health-care professionals; and (4) increase disease prevention and health promotion in the community. The funding required for 2003 is USD 400,000.

#### **Assisted voluntary return of stranded migrants in BiH**

The project will continue to provide return assistance to migrants in an irregular situation transiting and stranded in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The assistance provided includes shelter while awaiting repatriation, travel documents, basic medical care to ensure fitness to travel and return to countries of origin. The funding required for 2003 is USD 800,000.

#### **Cross-border return from BiH to Kosovo and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) (including the Kosovo Province)**

As a consequence of regional conflicts, some 1,500 displaced persons from FRY and Kosovo are still residing in collective centres and refugee camps located within the Federation of BiH. The camp residents not eligible for resettlement in third countries and wishing to return home, will be provided with comprehensive information on return conditions. It is expected that some 2,500 refugees and displaced persons, currently privately accommodated, will likewise opt to return home under this programme. The funding required for 2003 is USD 650,000.

#### **Transitional training for soldiers discharged from the armed forces of BiH**

Following an OSCE audit, the Ministries of Defence in both the Federation of BiH and Republika Srpska will seek to downsize the armed forces. Preliminary research indicates that a substantial number of former soldiers would need considerable assistance in making a successful transition to civilian life and the workforce, especially given the high rate of unemployment and weak economy. IOM will provide guidance and counselling to former soldiers on educational and vocational options and will furnish former soldiers with tool-kits to improve possibilities for engagement in sustainable employment. The programme also offers civic education, job search and interviewing skills for those qualified beneficiaries who seek immediate employment. The funding required for 2003 is USD 10,000,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA  
USD 14,650,000**

## **CROATIA**

### **Migration issues**

IOM continues to work closely with the Government of Croatia, the Stability Pact, the European Commission and other partners to develop appropriate migration-related initiatives to ensure that Croatia remains a stabilizing factor in the region and carries out migration reforms in accordance with EU and international standards. Particular issues are irregular migration, trafficking in persons and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR).

### **IOM objective**

- to strengthen the administrative, judicial and institutional capacity of the Government of Croatia to manage migration and its outcomes, in particular smuggling and trafficking in human beings.

### **Plan of action for 2003**

- support and act as a resource to the Government and the EC in assessing needs in the migration management area and in carrying out capacity-building programmes;
- assist the Government in carrying out legislative reform as it pertains to regulating the entry, stay and employment of foreigners and the trafficking in human beings;
- carry out an information campaign to raise awareness of the risks of trafficking in women;
- continue to assist with the return of 500 migrants in an irregular situation to their countries of origin; and
- facilitate cross-border return and reintegration of refugees to their pre-war homes and support inter-ethnic community-building initiatives in war-affected areas through enhanced information exchange.

### **Project activities**

#### **Legal advisory services project**

The Government of Croatia has requested the assistance of IOM in drafting a new law relating to the entry, movement, stay and employment of foreigners in the country. This project will provide a range of technical cooperation services including: an advisory report on international migration management principles and practices; a study tour; migration legislation resource to the drafting committee; and expert advice. This project takes place within the regional framework for Capacity-Building and Migration Management (CBMM) and will benefit from complementary action taken in neighbouring countries under the same programme framework. This eight-month project requires funding of USD 92,000.

#### **Prevention of trafficking in women and children in Croatia**

The project is aimed at the prevention of trafficking in women and children in Croatia in line with the National Action Plan. The aim of the project is to educate and inform the public and government officials that trafficked persons are victims and that trafficking in human beings constitutes a gross violation of human rights. Funding required for 2003 is USD 255,800.

#### **Assisted Voluntary Returns (AVR)**

The project will establish, in collaboration with the Government of Croatia, a functional mechanism for the voluntary and orderly return of stranded migrants in an irregular situation and unsuccessful asylum seekers from Croatia to their countries of origin. The project will provide 500 migrants in an irregular

situation with pre-departure counselling, pre-embarkation medical screening, transportation to and reception in their countries of origin, as well as other services as necessary and where possible. The funding required for 2003 is USD 561,000.

#### **Cross-Community Information Programme (CCIP)**

The CCIP will assist potential and actual returnees living in war-affected areas of Croatia and BiH to make informed decisions on their prospective return and will facilitate socio-economic reintegration upon return. The programme will establish eight information centres (Cross-Community Information Centres (CCICs)) and target youths through information technology. These Centres, equipped with computers connected to the World Wide Web, will allow potential and actual returnees to send messages, and request and receive credible information from trusted family members, neighbours and/or communities. For those in remote areas unable to benefit from these Centres, mobile outreach assistance will be offered in partnership with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. In addition, computer literacy workshops will be offered to relevant schools, municipal workers, and small and medium enterprises (SME) start-ups. The funding required for 2003 is USD 741,511.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
CROATIA  
USD 1,650,311**

**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA  
(FRY) (EXCLUDING KOSOVO)**

#### **SERBIA**

##### **Migration issues**

In the wake of the political changes of October 2000, migration management is viewed as one of the priorities of the authorities, particularly in the restructuring of the administrative, legislative and policy capacities to address migration issues. There remains a continuing need for improvements in border and migration management along the frontiers with BiH, Romania, Bulgaria and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) through the development of operational and capacity-building measures.

Adding strain and complexity to the new authorities' efforts to reinforce the country's social and economic cohesion is the problem of a significant number of people displaced by the conflicts in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia and Kosovo. According to available data, Serbia still hosts some 44,000 refugees and 213,000 IDPs from Kosovo, while another 15,000 refugees and 29,000 IDPs currently reside in Montenegro. In addition to this, FRY still hosts a large number of IDPs (i.e. war-affected persons mostly originating from Bosnia), bringing the total to nearly 700,000 persons.

##### **IOM objectives**

- to enhance the capacity of the federal authorities to effectively manage migration flows, harness irregular migration and formulate adequate policies and responses; and

- to provide assistance to the Government, in line with its National Strategy for Resolving the Problems of Refugees, in addressing the needs and challenges faced by refugees and the displaced population in FRY.

#### **Plan of action for 2003**

- provide legal and policy assistance to the relevant authorities of the FRY, Serbia and Montenegro in adapting policies and formulating new laws in harmony with the current realities in the region;
- provide expertise and technical support towards building the Government's capacity in law enforcement and border control;
- continue to assist victims of trafficking in human beings;
- raise awareness of issues of irregular migration and trafficking through public and targeted information campaigns;
- facilitate the return and reintegration of migrants in an irregular situation and trafficking victims to their countries of origin, including voluntary repatriation of Yugoslav migrants in an irregular situation; and
- support the development of measures and mechanisms of assistance to refugees and IDPs in Serbia, in order to enhance their prospect of sustainable integration or return.

#### **Project activities**

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

The CBMMP measures focus on staff development and training, as well as institutional capacity-building actions for the Ministry of Interior and Border Guard entities. This programme is designed to complement anticipated bilateral assistance and other emerging areas of interest from the CARDS programme of the EC. Within the CBMMP, IOM operates the Migration Management Support Unit (MMSU) providing administrative and logistical support to national, bilateral and multilateral initiatives in the migration sector. The programme operates as a component of the regional REMMASI framework. The funding required for 2003 is USD 571,000.

##### **Assisted voluntary return of migrants in an irregular situation stranded and destitute in the FRY (AVR)**

In collaboration with the Government of FRY, the project will continue to strengthen a mechanism for the voluntary and orderly return of stranded migrants in an irregular situation and unsuccessful asylum seekers to their countries of origin. The programme will offer 300 stranded migrants the means of returning home safely and in dignity, with pre-departure counselling, pre-embarkation medical screening, transportation to and reception in their countries, and other services as necessary and where possible. The funding required for 2003 is USD 343,071.

##### **Information campaign to raise awareness of irregular migration in Western Europe**

This programme aims to raise the awareness of potential migrants departing from the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro about the realities and risks of irregular migration to Western Europe. The campaign will also strengthen the ability of the relevant authorities and civil society to deal with irregular migration and migrant trafficking in a concerted and comprehensive manner. The funding required for 2003 is USD 400,000.

### Refugee integration through community-based housing assistance and micro-projects

In collaboration with the relevant governmental entities and UNHCR, IOM proposes to support sustainable local integration of refugees from BiH and Croatia, as well as IDPs from Kosovo. This programme will target both individual refugees and the local host communities through improvements to the municipal infrastructure, particularly in primary health care, education, community services and housing sectors. As part of its second component, the programme will offer a micro-enterprise credit scheme to refugees and local residents. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,500,000.

## MONTENEGRO

### Migration issues

The key areas for improvements in Montenegro include the restructuring of the administrative, legislative and policy capacities to address current migration issues, the improvement of border and migration management along the borders with BiH, Albania and the coastal border with Italy. In this context, combating trafficking in human beings remains another priority area.

### IOM objectives

- to enhance the capacity of the Government to effectively manage migration and control irregular (transit) migration flows, especially to the EU countries; and
- to assist the authorities to harness illegal migration, including trafficking in human beings.

### Plan of action for 2003

- deliver assistance to the relevant authorities in updating their policies and adapting laws to the new realities in the region;
- provide expertise and technical support in the field of law enforcement and border control;
- provide guidance and technical assistance to the relevant actors in the field of counter-trafficking; and
- assist the return and reintegration of migrants in an irregular situation from third countries.

### Project activities

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

IOM will work with the relevant authorities in developing a unified system and operational capacity to manage migration. The project will focus on the development of policy and legislation and strengthening the capacity of administrative structures, including border and interior management structures, to ensure effective migration management consistent with EU standards. This initiative is part of the overall REMMASI regional framework. The funding required for 2003 is USD 571,000.

#### Counter-trafficking awareness campaign targeting young women and girls

In order to increase the awareness of the risks of trafficking, IOM is proposing to continue an information campaign in Montenegro, targeting young women and girls. To ensure effective outreach, the information campaign will balance the mass media and informal grass-roots activities. The campaign

also aims to provide the target audiences with concrete, objective information on the means of self-protection, assistance resources and fundamental human rights. The funding required for this one-year project in 2003 is USD 115,926.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA  
(EXCLUDING KOSOVO)  
USD 3,500,997**

## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (KOSOVO)

### Migration issues

Kosovo is witnessing marked improvements in the conditions for a sustainable return of Kosovo Serbs and other minorities to the Kosovo Province. On the other hand, the absorption capacity of the Kosovar labour market seems to be decreasing following the peak of the reconstruction wave that began after the 1999 military conflict.

In the wider Balkan context, the high incidence of migrant smuggling and trafficking gives reason for concern about national border security in the region, as well as the security concerns of the EU Member States.

### IOM objectives

- to contribute to the steady improvement of the socio-economic and political conditions in Kosovo and to create a realistic and safe environment for the return of all Kosovars.

### Plan of action for 2003

- facilitate the sustainable return and reintegration of all Kosovars, regardless of their ethnic origin; and
- enhance ongoing assistance mechanisms by adapting them adequately to the evolving situation in Kosovo, focusing on sustainable reintegration measures and strengthening the evolving role of relevant Kosovar institutions.

### Project activities

#### Support for Enterprise Development in Minority regions (SEDMIN)

The SEDMIN programme aims to extend IOM's support for the northern Mitrovica region to other Serb-populated areas of Kosovo. The core of the assistance will be micro-grants and credits. Additional training in basic business skills will be provided in order to maximize the success rate of existing and new businesses. The programme will support disadvantaged and largely neglected parts of the Kosovar population, including members of the Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian and Turk communities, as well as enclaved Kosovo Albanians. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,470,000.

#### Migrants' transit and support centre for victims of trafficking and stranded migrants

The project aims to establish a migrants' transit and support centre to adequately cater for the needs of migrants in an irregular situation, including victims of trafficking and stranded migrants. This centre will provide a secure housing environment and



temporary protection for migrants in an irregular situation from third countries pending their return home. The funding required for start-up in 2003 is USD 59,113, after which long-term sustainability will be reached through contributions from migrants, the national budget and other national sources.

#### **TB surveillance project in two pilot areas of Kosovo**

IOM, in cooperation with WHO and the Ministry of Health, intends to assess the state and risks of TB infection in those areas of Kosovo with high population mobility resulting from the recent conflicts in the region. The very likely high incidence poses a serious risk for the people living in these areas, as well as for the country as a whole. The project will include the implementation of a health promotion and information campaign to raise public awareness of TB. The funding required for 2003 is USD 390,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA  
(Kosovo)  
USD 1,919,113**

### **THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (FYROM)**

#### **Migration issues**

The implementation of the Stabilization and Association Agreement between EU Member States and FYROM, as well as the implementation of the Ohrid Framework Peace Agreement, continue to guide efforts concerning migration issues.

In order to address correctly the needs of the people directly and indirectly affected by the 2001 armed conflict, urgent attention is needed for displacement and refugee issues, in addition to job creation and training, governance, democratization and the rule of law. Employment opportunities and equitable access to employment are critical to the return, stabilization and confidence-building process.

The ability of the Government to effectively manage migratory pressures is key. IOM will build on activities initiated in 2002 with the European Commission to further assist the Government and other partners to achieve common goals in strengthening FYROM's migration management capacities.

#### **IOM objectives**

- to contribute to a comprehensive, long-term, regional confidence-building strategy in line with the SPSEE;
- to mitigate the underlying causes of the conflict and provide assistance to improve the economic and labour market situation for all ethnic groups; and
- to build governance structures and systems in the area of migration management.

#### **Plan of action for 2003**

- assist in stabilizing the situation through support to the economic recovery and reintegration of vulnerable

- groups as productive citizens in FYROM civil society;
- raise awareness of migration issues through information dissemination;
- assist the Government in strengthening its migration management mechanisms in line with the SPSEE, the Stabilization and Association Agreement and the Framework Agreement provisions, and the EC CARDS initiative;
- develop and implement measures to strengthen confidence building and local self-governance; and
- support the Government in meeting health challenges, such as the prevention of HIV/AIDS, enhancing TB surveillance and providing psychosocial support, especially to those affected by the recent conflict.

#### **Project activities**

##### **Reintegration of vulnerable populations, directly affected by the recent conflict, through employment assistance services**

In coordination with the Government and the National Employment Service (NES), IOM intends to: undertake mass information campaigns; provide IT equipment to NES; support professional reorientation by subsidizing employers training workers; and support equitable access of physically disabled people to job opportunities through the NES programmes. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,652,000.

##### **Prevention of trafficking in human beings**

IOM, with local implementing partners, will disseminate information on trafficking and will provide comprehensive assistance to a national NGO network in order to foster national capacity to prevent trafficking and deal more effectively with its consequences. The budget for this two-year project is USD 985,220. The funding required for 2003 is USD 492,610.

##### **TB surveillance project in two pilot areas of Macedonia**

IOM, in cooperation with WHO and the National Tuberculosis Control Programme, will assist and facilitate implementation of the national strategy in those areas of Macedonia with high population mobility. To date, the epidemiology of the disease cannot be systematically analysed in the target area because of the damage to and/or low capacity of the existing surveillance system. The very likely high incidence poses a serious risk for the people living in these areas as well as for the country as a whole. The project will include implementation of a health promotion and information campaign to raise public awareness of TB. The funding required for 2003 is USD 390,000.

##### **Assisted voluntary returns of stranded migrants and unsuccessful asylum seekers from FYROM (AVR)**

The project will assist up to 500 migrants stranded in FYROM to return in safety and dignity to their home countries. At the same time, the project will help to reduce the burden caused by the recent surge in transitional migration (e.g. 10,146 migrants in an irregular situation were apprehended in 2001). IOM, working closely with the Government and other agencies, will provide assistance through information and counselling, pre-departure arrangements such as documentation and medical screening, as well as return transportation. The funding required for 2003 is USD 654,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV  
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (FYROM)  
USD 3,188,610**

# 1.2 Eastern Europe

## Migration issues

Transition to democracy, the rule of law and a market economy continue to dominate the public affairs agenda in Eastern Europe. Public administrative reform remains a dominant theme, with particular concerns for internal and external security after the events of 11 September 2001. Changes in governance systems require long-term engagement and investment. Only one decade into independence, the migration agenda of most countries in the region is defined by the need to: further modernize policy, legislation and administration; address the effects of ever-increasing irregular migration and migrant smuggling on countries of transit and destination; deal with long-term issues of demographic decline; and, in response to economic transition pressures, facilitate orderly labour migration, either by drawing on established networks within the region or by promoting orderly migration to Western Europe.

Specific subregional initiatives or approaches are gaining importance as this region begins to reformulate itself along multiple political and economic axes. The Soderkoping process which currently aims to engage six Central European and Baltic countries (i.e. Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia) with Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, has particular value for bringing together countries on different sides of the European Union's future eastern border and promoting cross-border and subregional cooperation. IOM actively participates in this process.

IOM's programme response continues to be guided, to a significant extent, by the Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference on the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Migration and Asylum Issues, its programme of action and its thematic workplan, inviting IOM to take the lead on issues of irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, capacity-building in migration management and legislative reform, as well as to participate in NGO development and direct assistance to groups of concern. Even as subregional aspects, such as Soderkoping tend to come more into focus, the broad concept of the 1996 Geneva Conference and its programme of action will remain relevant for some time to come.

## IOM objectives

- to enhance the capacity of the Governments in the region to manage migration, formulate policy, reform legislation, address irregular migration, improve border management, protect migrants' rights, and combat smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons; and
- to contribute to the development of a regional approach, specific subregional approaches, such as the Soderkoping process, and inter-State cooperation and country strategies for migration management.

## Plan of action for 2003

- establish or enhance programmes for national capacity-building and inter-State cooperation in migration management within the framework of the Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference;
- prevent trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

through information campaigns, protect victims of trafficking and enhance prevention and prosecution;

- promote inter-State cooperation on data management;
- promote research on migration issues in the region; and
- promote NGO migration sector development.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

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

The July 2000 Steering Group recommendations for the FGC endorse the establishment of thematic expert working groups. Workshops on legislative development and data management were organized in 2001 and 2002. As follow-up, three technical workshops in the area of data management, targeted subregional training and curriculum development are planned, as well as a workshop on trafficking in persons, with emphasis on law enforcement and inter-State cooperation. The funding required for 2003 is USD 190,000.

### Technical Cooperation Centre (TCC)

The TCC, located in Vienna, provides expertise, programme design and implementation support for the CBMMP in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA), in cooperation with the Technical Cooperation for Migration Service at IOM Geneva. The above 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 EECA, thereby enhancing their ability to learn from each other. The TCC, together with the Vienna-based regional coordinator, serves as the focal point for the FGC, coordinating activities with UNHCR, OSCE and the Council of Europe. The funding required for 2003 is USD 120,000.

## BELARUS

## Migration issues

Belarus is one of the countries which will be an immediate neighbour of an expanded EU. The westward flow of migrants in an irregular situation runs into the strengthened eastern borders of EU candidates Poland, Lithuania and Latvia, leaving Belarus with an increasing number of migrants in an irregular situation. An essentially open border between the Russian Federation and Belarus makes the latter a favoured transit route for trafficking and other forms of irregular migration, and helps to aggravate the effects of reinforced external EU borders. International isolation of Belarus tends to overlook the fact that Belarus is a key link in irregular east-west migration and that capacity-building will ultimately benefit destination countries. As in other Eastern European countries, trafficking in persons, especially women, to Western Europe is another major challenge to migration management and human rights.

**IOM objectives**

- to contribute to the development of a comprehensive and unified system of migration management, particularly regarding irregular cross-border movements, and to enhance the operational capacities of the relevant government agencies; and
- to build government capacity to combat trafficking in persons.

**Plan of action for 2003**

- assist in the development of a unified migration management system in Belarus, including modernization of policy, legislation, administration and border management;
- implement activities to combat trafficking in persons from and through Belarus by means of preventive information dissemination activities, enhancing legislation and law enforcement, and direct assistance to trafficking victims, particularly in the form of reintegration assistance.

**Project activities**

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

In cooperation with the Committee on Migration, the State Committee on Border Troops, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IOM will assist in the development of a unified system to manage migration processes and associated flows. The programme includes activities to develop policy and legislation and strengthen the capacity of administrative structures to ensure effective implementation. The CBMMP in Belarus also focuses on the improvement of migration management at specifically vulnerable border sectors to reduce illegal migration flows. The funding required for 2003 is USD 300,000.

**Combating trafficking in women**

The project aims to combat and prevent trafficking in women, a serious migration and human rights challenge for Belarus. The project will address three integrated and interrelated aspects of this problem: to prevent trafficking through information dissemination with the aim of increasing public awareness; to more effectively prosecute trafficking crimes by building the capacity of Belarusian law enforcement and judicial authorities; and to ensure protection by providing extensive reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking who have returned to Belarus. The project will be implemented in close cooperation with the relevant migration authorities and NGOs. The total budget for this three-year project is USD 1,500,000. Funding required for 2003 is USD 500,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
BELARUS  
USD 800,000**

**REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

**Migration issues**

The Republic of Moldova is currently the major country of origin for trafficked women and children to Europe, including

both Western Europe and the Balkans, and to the Middle East. Due to the very harsh socio-economic situation, internal conflict and widespread organized crime in the country, trafficking and irregular migration continue to pose major problems for the Republic of Moldova.

IOM has been working in close cooperation with the Moldovan authorities to develop a strategic vision on migration management.

**IOM objectives**

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

**Plan of action for 2003**

- provide expertise, equipment and training to further strengthen the regulatory basis of migration management, with specific emphasis on effective border management and counter-trafficking activities;
- develop inter-State cooperation on border management between the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine; and
- combat trafficking in migrants out of and into the country through direct assistance to victims, particularly in the form of reintegration assistance, and fostering prevention and prosecution.

**Project activities**

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

The project is designed to develop inter-agency cooperation and enhance migration management and border control. The project will simultaneously address legislative, policy/management and operational issues, with the goal of enhancing control over the illegal movement of migrants to, through and from the Republic of Moldova. Measures will be instituted to strengthen the ability of the border guards and the Ministry of Interior's units to combat illegal migration, thereby developing the basis for replication to other parts of the border. The project will address regional coordination and cross-national needs and fill migration management gaps by providing expertise and equipment. The funding required for 2003 is USD 400,000.

**Combating trafficking in women**

The project aims to discourage trafficking and to strengthen the capability of the relevant government authorities and civil society in the Republic of Moldova to more effectively combat this phenomenon.

IOM is currently collaborating with numerous NGOs in the Republic of Moldova to create effective mechanisms to facilitate the reintegration process of victims of trafficking. The programme provides counselling, health assistance, shelters, legal assistance, vocational training, job reinsertion, transport arrangements, information dissemination, as well as technical assistance to law enforcement authorities. The funding required for 2003 (third year of implementation) is USD 600,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA  
USD 1,000,000**

## RUSSIAN FEDERATION

### Migration issues

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

There is a need to develop and improve border and migration management as well as a priority need to protect the human rights of different categories of migrants. There remains the need to assist governments of the region to develop complementary regional strategies on HIV/AIDS prevention and to promote positive health practices amongst migrants and mobile populations. There is also a continuing need to assist in the reintegration and settlement of the most vulnerable of some five million migrants, primarily Russian speakers returning from the 15 former Soviet republics.

### IOM objectives

- to support the Government of the Russian Federation to build migration management systems;
- to facilitate programmes of humanitarian assistance; and
- to address migrant health issues, as well as the return and reintegration of migrants in an irregular situation.

### Plan of action for 2003

- provide technical support to the Government of the Russian Federation in the areas of migration policy, legislation and operational mechanisms;
- organize and implement an information campaign on the growing problem of trafficking in women and create a mechanism for the safe return and successful rehabilitation of trafficking victims;
- assist the Government in establishing a mechanism enabling migrants in an irregular situation, from the Russian Federation and third countries, to return home and successfully reintegrate into their home communities;
- implement activities to create sustainable employment opportunities for the most vulnerable migrants from the former Soviet republics residing in border regions of the western Russian Federation and support government programmes for their integration;
- continue to assist government and non-government entities in bridging the gap in the provision of adequate health care to forced migrants and host communities in and adjacent to the Northern Caucasus region, particularly with regard to developing effective responses to TB and HIV/AIDS associated with post-conflict and other forms of mobility; and
- shed light on migration processes and policy formulation by conducting research and forum activities through the Moscow Migration Research Programme, focusing on the Russian Federation and its neighbouring region.

### Project activities

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

The project will provide operational and capacity-building

activities to upgrade the border management methodologies of Ukraine. This pilot initiative is intended to be replicated on the border between the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan - which is a major entry point for migrants in an irregular situation, both bound for the Russian Federation and transiting through Russian territory on their way to Western Europe. The new project will target the Astrakhan sector of the Russian-Kazakh border, where similar strategies, based on previously identified best practices, are planned to be implemented. The funding required for 2003 is USD 250,000.

#### Information systems enhancement

Following a request from the Federal Migration Service of the Ministry of Interior of Russia, and in line with the European/CIS process of migration data standardization, IOM proposes to upgrade and adjust the information management system in line with European standards. The project aims to link the relevant agencies into an integrated network, in order to facilitate decision-making, coordination of response activities and development of migration policies. Attention will be given to restructuring data flows on labour migration to support regular inter-State exchange of information and facilitate the adoption of mutually beneficial policies on labour migration. The total funding requirements for 2003 are USD 100,000.

#### Information campaign on trafficking in women

Through national and local mass media, IOM will organize a two-year preventive information campaign in selected risk areas to increase understanding by Russian women of the potential risks related to illegal employment in foreign countries. The project will mobilize the capacities of the Government, NGOs and other institutions at national and regional levels to alert the women to the danger of trafficking and provide them with reliable information on domestic job opportunities. The funding required for 2003 is USD 510,000.

#### Return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking from the Russian Federation

The success of counter-trafficking measures is the product of complementary efforts in the areas of prevention and protection of victims. The project aims to assist 100 Russian victims of trafficking to voluntarily return home and reintegrate. The project will be implemented with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and consulates in the receiving countries. The funding required for 2003 is USD 235,000.

#### Information campaigns for combating irregular migration from the Russian Federation to the European Union

The EU continues to face an increase in the number of migrants in an irregular situation arriving from the Russian Federation. Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom rank as destination countries of choice. In 2001, IOM implemented a pilot information campaign to inform potential migrants of the immigration and asylum policies and practices of the potential countries of destination, particularly Belgium, with the aim of discouraging irregular migration. The funding required for 2003 is USD 87,000.

#### Management and prevention of irregular transit migration through the north-west region of the Russian Federation

IOM proposes to focus its efforts on the north-west region of the Russian Federation in order to stem the flow of migrants in an irregular situation to Nordic countries. The project is based on a multifaceted approach to this problem and includes research,

regional dialogue, technical assistance and return and reintegration of stranded migrants in an irregular situation. The initial research phase will compile relevant information on irregular transit migration. The results will be shared and discussed through regional dialogue on irregular migration and practical and sustained measures of cooperation among the affected countries. The project will also assist those stranded migrants in the north-west region of the Russian Federation wishing to return home, focusing on those stranded in St. Petersburg and neighbouring regions. The funding required for 2003 is USD 300,000.

#### Moscow Migration Research Programme (MMRP)

In 2003, IOM will continue the research and forum activities of the MMRP. Topics include labour migration, irregular migration and trafficking. Funding required in 2003 is USD 180,000.

#### Direct assistance to migrant enterprises

This project will continue supporting the income-generating activities of Russian migrants living in selected regions of the western Russian Federation, in order to improve self-sufficiency and integration prospects, as well as to prevent westward migration in search of employment. The project will seek to lessen the financial burden of the Federal Migration Service of the Ministry of Interior in creating employment for migrants. The funding required for 2003 is USD 100,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
USD 1,762,000**

## TURKEY

#### Migration issues

Given its geographical location, Turkey is a link between the East and West and therefore offers ready passage to the West, leading to increasing numbers of migrants in an irregular situation within its borders. Many are using Turkey as a transit country to EU countries. Although the number of migrants is difficult to assess, this places a strain on the limited human, financial and structural resources of the country, as well as on the migrants themselves. Trafficking in women for sexual exploitation is an issue of growing concern. Turkey has applied for membership to the EU and must make administrative, legislative and structural changes to meet the European *acquis* in many areas, including migration.

#### IOM objectives

- to provide voluntary return assistance to migrants stranded in Turkey, whether they be migrants in an irregular situation, unsuccessful asylum seekers or trafficked women; and
- to strengthen the migration management capacity of the Government in line with the EU *acquis*, with particular emphasis on border management and the operational challenges of combating irregular migration, including trafficking of persons.

#### Plan of action for 2003

- continue assisting with the voluntary return of migrants in an irregular situation to their home countries;

- assist the Government to combat the growing problem of trafficking in women and assist the victims of trafficking;
- develop activities in countries of origin to strengthen the reintegration potential for returnees, including the use of information campaigns to achieve sustainable returns and to mitigate the pressure of irregular migration; and
- assist the Government in developing capacity to shape migration management policies and practices in a manner consistent with the EU *acquis*.

#### Project activities

##### Assisted voluntary return of stranded and migrants in an irregular situation and unsuccessful asylum seekers (AVR)

In coordination with the Government of Turkey, IOM will provide return assistance to stranded and migrants in an irregular situation as well as unsuccessful asylum seekers from non-neighbouring countries. Based on returns in 2002, countries of origin have been identified where reintegration assistance is most needed, and referral and counselling services would be provided where IOM has Missions. The funding required for 2003 is USD 2,000,000.

##### Research on trafficking in women in Turkey

Following preliminary research carried out in 2002, additional research will be conducted not only in Turkey, but also in countries of origin, to provide information on the magnitude of the phenomenon and to enable policy makers to develop strategies for combating trafficking. IOM will provide appropriate assistance to victims and to the Government. The funding required for 2003 is USD 20,000.

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

IOM will provide technical assistance to the Turkish Government in migration management and will assist in implementing the administrative and structural changes needed to reach EU standards on migration matters, by training staff and border officials on migration-related issues. The funding required for 2003 is USD 500,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR TURKEY  
USD 2,520,000**

## UKRAINE

#### Migration issues

Due to its geographical position and difficult socio-economic situation, trafficking and irregular migration continue to pose major problems for Ukraine. It is currently one of the major countries of origin for trafficking in women for forced prostitution in Western Europe, the Balkans and the Middle East. IOM's response is one of prevention, direct assistance to victims, and capacity-building of government entities.

Border management measures which have been introduced by IOM will be used as models and extended nationally. Measures will be instituted to strengthen the ability of the Border Guards and the Ministry of Interior to: access multiple databases; share

transactions among multiple users; easily apply complex policy to transactions; access images as well as text information; and ensure secure access to systems and privacy of data.

#### **IOM objectives**

- to further strengthen the capacity of the Government to manage migration, especially irregular migration and trafficking in human beings through and from Ukraine, and linking national action with regional capacity-building initiatives.

#### **Plan of action for 2003**

- provide policy, legislative and staff training support to the Ukrainian authorities to enhance migration, border management and law enforcement capacities;
- build upon pilot models to form regional capacity-building and strategic initiatives to strengthen migration management and to link with current regional initiatives, such as the Soderkoping process, where possible; and
- implement activities to combat trafficking in migrants into and out of the country through direct assistance to victims, particularly in the form of reintegration assistance, and through fostering prevention and prosecution.

#### **Project activities**

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

The project aims to improve border and migration management along the borders of Ukraine. The programme identifies the specific management, operational and technical support requirements, as well as necessary policy, legislative and staff training support. The proposed CBMMP, building upon pilot models in the Kharkiv Oblast, will link Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, forming a regional capacity-building and strategic initiative. The project will address regional coordination and cross-national needs and fill migration management gaps by providing expertise and equipment, with special attention to the Ukraine-Republic of Moldova and Ukraine-Russian Federation borders. The funding required for 2003 is USD 1,075,000.

#### **Combating trafficking in women**

Ukraine is currently one of the major countries of origin for the trafficking in women for the purpose of forced prostitution in Western Europe, the Balkans and the Middle East. By building upon and complementing IOM's past and present counter-trafficking efforts in Ukraine and Eastern Europe, this programme intends to address three integrated and interrelated aspects of this problem: (1) prevention through information dissemination to increase public awareness; (2) effective prosecution of trafficking crimes by building the capacity of Ukrainian law enforcement and judicial authorities; and (3) protection through providing extensive reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking who have returned to Ukraine. The funding required for 2003 (third year of implementation) is USD 600,000.

#### **Research to evaluate best practice guidelines in health evaluation and care of trafficked and sexually-exploited women at IOM rehabilitation centres in the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine**

The project aims to contribute to the efforts of the Moldovan and Ukrainian health authorities by introducing and/or reinforcing treatment protocols on reproductive health concerns of returning trafficked women. IOM, in partnership with the Department of Social Statistics of the University of Southampton in the United Kingdom, will conduct targeted research at IOM Chisinau and Kyiv rehabilitation shelters, in order to establish best practice guidelines and modify existing practices in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of common sexually transmitted illnesses. The funding required for 2003 is USD 145,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR UKRAINE  
USD 1,820,000**

## **1.3 South Caucasus**

#### **Migration issues**

The three countries of the South Caucasus (i.e. Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) share a number of general and region-specific migration issues. Only a decade into independence, matters related to market economy, rule of law and democracy top the general transition agenda. Public sector reform, and more specifically modernization of migration management, are not susceptible to "quick fixes" but require long-term strategies and investment. All three countries remain burdened with massive population displacements in the wake of various conflicts (e.g. Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno Karabakh) which dominate official migration agendas. With no political solutions in sight, economic depression persists and fuels substantial emigration; the demographic outflow of qualified nationals is another grave concern in the region. At the same time, emigration pressures add to the stream of migrants in an irregular situation en route to Western Europe who benefit

from policy and legislative gaps and from weak border management. EU promotion of the Transport Corridor Europe - Caucasus - Asia (TRACECA) and development of Caspian carbon reserves further increase cross-border traffic within and through the region.

Guided by the FGC, the countries of the South Caucasus work intensively with IOM through the CBMMP. Beginning in early 2001, IOM complemented the CBMMP measures for enhanced migration management by initiating a joint consultative process called the "cluster" approach, which brings a small group of countries of origin and destination together (e.g. the three South Caucasus and six Western European countries) to address migration issues of mutual concern. This process promotes practical cooperation on the measures jointly identified and agreed upon, ranging from exchange of information between governments and dissemination of

information for intending migrants, to technical cooperation, readmission, and return and reintegration.

### **IOM objectives**

- to strengthen the capacity of governments in the South Caucasus to effectively manage migration, including border checkpoints and data systems;
- to support and enhance regional dialogue and cooperation on common migration issues, both among the Caucasus governments and with other governments and NGOs;
- to promote counter-trafficking measures; and
- to stabilize potential migrant populations.

### **Plan of action for 2003**

- strengthen the operational expertise and skills of migration officials in accordance with international standards;
- develop professional capacity for border inspection services and data management in a regionally compatible and EU-consistent approach;
- develop and implement national and regional approaches to counter trafficking information campaigns and reintegration of trafficked victims and other migrants in an irregular situation;
- foster national and regional action by local NGOs working on migration issues;
- enhance local capacity for micro-enterprise programme management in order to retain and stabilize potential migrant populations; and
- strengthen the "cluster" process to foster cooperation between governments in the Caucasus and those outside the region, and implement joint activities resulting from the process.

## **ARMENIA**

### **Migration issues**

Massive emigration, the integration of displaced persons, trafficking in persons and the modernization of migration management as part of the public sector transition top Armenia's migration agenda. From a population of just under four million, over 800,000 persons have emigrated since independence as result of an exceedingly difficult economic situation. Between January and May 2002, Armenians lodged 3,939 asylum applications, mostly in European countries, the majority of which is likely to be rejected. The socio-economic integration of large numbers of displaced persons remains a major challenge. A recent study by IOM concluded that significant numbers of women are trafficked to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Turkey, and large numbers of migrants in general are smuggled to Germany, Greece, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Preventing Armenia's location on an Iran-Russian Federation corridor from becoming a transit route for illegal migration to Western Europe and at the same time facilitating the entry of bona fide travellers, remains an important migration management challenge.

### **IOM objectives**

- to strengthen government capacity in migration and border management in keeping with international standards and practices;

- to prevent and reduce trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants;
- to enhance the self-sufficiency and integration of returnees, trafficked victims, refugees, IDPs and low-income persons; and
- to enhance the capacity of national NGOs to address migration issues.

### **Plan of action for 2003**

- further improve the migration management capacity of the Government by training border management personnel and enhancing the border management information system and traveller processing;
- assist the Government in addressing the growing issue of trafficking and smuggling in the country, including the implementation of an information campaign to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration;
- promote sustainable population retention and the prevention of illegal migration through reintegration assistance for returning migrants, including micro-enterprise development; and
- further build the capacity of national NGOs in addressing migration issues by engaging in training activities in outlying regions and promoting networking.

### **Project activities**

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

Under this project, capacity-building for border management staff will include training in document examination, languages, computers, migration and asylum legislation, and human rights. Traveller processing and inspection at Zvartnots international airport and land borders will be improved through streamlining inspection procedures, updating the operations manual, installing document examination equipment, and enhancing the traveller flow architecture. The border management information system will be expanded from the airport to the land borders. An information system with centralized information storage, retrieval and analysis will provide information on national and international traveller flows, asylum seekers, illegal migrants, trafficking and unaccompanied minors, and will monitor against a watch-list. The funding required for 2003 is USD 500,000.

#### **Counter-trafficking**

Based on IOM research, the project will carry out awareness-building and information dissemination activities. This will not only enable potential migrants to make informed decisions and warn them of the dangers of associating with smugglers and traffickers, but will also train and sensitize officials, the media and NGOs. In cooperation with OSCE, the project will work with the Government in ensuring that legislation and law enforcement serve as a deterrent for traffickers. Assistance to victims will be provided as part of a reintegration component. The funding required for 2003 is USD 300,000.

#### **Reintegration of migrants in an irregular situation and unsuccessful asylum seekers**

This project will assist the reintegration of 500 migrants in an irregular situation from Armenia. It will promote an integrated approach including economic assistance, counselling and information dissemination. The project will be tailored to the needs of specific destination countries and caseloads (i.e. Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland for

migrants in an irregular situation; UAE and Turkey for trafficked victims). The required funding for 2003 is USD 500,000.

#### **Prevention of irregular migration from Armenia**

The project will further contribute to the efforts of the Government to counter irregular migration by raising public awareness through information dissemination. Such efforts will positively influence the perceptions of the community on migration realities and will warn about the risks and consequences of irregular migration. The funding required for 2003 is USD 190,000.

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

In 2003, the regional resource centres will be further strengthened to provide training and access to information and to promote networking beyond the capital. At the same time, common activities involving the resource centres in the three South Caucasus countries will be undertaken. The funding required for 2003 is USD 120,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ARMENIA  
USD 1,610,000**

## **AZERBAIJAN**

#### **Migration issues**

Due to its location between Asia and Europe, Azerbaijan is faced with increasing cross-border traffic. The Government is committed to harmonizing its border management with current international standards, which encompasses strengthening the control and prevention of irregular migration while facilitating regular travel for business and tourism purposes. In the Government's strategic planning for poverty reduction, a link has been made between migration management and economic development. Return and reintegration of the IDP population from the unresolved Nagorno Karabakh conflict remains at the top of the political agenda.

#### **IOM objectives**

- to strengthen the capacity of the Government to manage migration, particularly in the field of border management and the return and reintegration of its nationals;
- to address issues of smuggling and trafficking in human beings; and
- to enhance the capacity of national NGOs in addressing migration issues.

#### **Plan of action for 2003**

- assist the Government in the transition process to create a modern State border service;
- continue facilitation of the "cluster" process;
- implement information dissemination campaigns among potential migrants at risk;
- support community building with micro-credit and rehabilitation projects to address the root causes of migration and facilitate reintegration; and
- strengthen the national NGO migration sector in support of self-sufficiency and expertise.

#### **Project activities**

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

This programme enhances the Government's capacity to develop a migration policy and a legislative basis for operational procedures, and strengthens migration management through training and technical support. In 2003, IOM intends to: strengthen border guard training through mobile training units (i.e. on-the-job training); create a document and analysis centre to collect, analyse and disseminate information and facilitate liaison on illegal migration and document fraud; and develop a semi-civilian border inspection service taking into account good practices and standards of modern migration management. The funding required for 2003 is USD 671,800.

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

The NGO capacity-building programme created a migration resource centre to promote migration issues within civil society and contributed through the Forum of Azerbaijani NGOs on Migration (FANGOM) to strengthen NGOs' self-organizing capacity. As a result, the NGOs formulated their views and strategies to address irregular migration, labour migration, trafficking and other related issues. Continued support will develop a sustainable and identified FANGOM. The funding required for 2003 is USD 142,000.

##### **Information dissemination for the prevention of irregular migration from Azerbaijan**

This information dissemination project emerged from the "cluster" framework, informing potential migrants on the existing legal situation and the risks and consequences of irregular migration. Research and strategy definition phases led to implementation of the current information dissemination phase. Leaflets, a brochure with true stories, posters and a monthly migration news bulletin complement the campaign. Planned activities include the creation of a migration information centre for counselling potential migrants, further production of printed materials, continuation of the mass media campaign and targeted meetings. The funding required for 2003 is USD 153,898.

##### **Counter-trafficking**

An IOM study examined the realities of trafficking and resulted in recommendations, including proposals for criminal legislation, to stem the rising tide of trafficking in persons, especially women, from Azerbaijan. Initiatives planned include awareness-raising to prevent trafficking in women, capacity-building for protection of trafficked victims, reforming legislation, strengthening prosecution and training for law-enforcement. The funding required for 2003 is USD 125,000.

##### **Community development and micro-credit project in Nakhichevan**

The project aims to revitalize the local economy through the provision of micro-credits for income-generation, thereby addressing the root causes of economic migration and reducing irregular outflows. The project currently operates in 39 villages and extends credit to over 1,200 beneficiaries, totalling USD 1,481,080. The recovery rate averages approximately 98 per cent. Women make up 69 per cent of project beneficiaries. Future priorities are to enable the project staff self-management within one year, and to develop the skills of female entrepreneurs in food processing and marketing. The funding



required for 2003 is USD 600,000 (of which USD 400,000 will go directly to the capital fund to strengthen its sustainability).

#### **Chaheriz renovation project in Nakhichevan**

The project is designed to rehabilitate at least ten traditional water infrastructure systems (Chaheriz) in Nakhichevan in order to contribute to community development and retain potential migrants in rural areas. The project proposes to train 24 youths from rural communities and students from the local university in Chaheriz mapping and renovation, publish 13 maps, renovate ten Chaheriz systems, produce reference materials, establish a regional Chaheriz Advisory Centre and establish a Water Users' Association to manage the water project and ensure maintenance. The project can be extended to other regions of the country. The funding required for 2003 is USD 120,000.

#### **Reintegration assistance project**

The project aims to establish a sustainable mechanism to provide reintegration assistance to unsuccessful asylum seekers and migrants in an irregular situation returning from Western Europe. A study on the return and reintegration of Azeri nationals was carried out in April 2002 as part of a regional South Caucasus study. The report of this study identified areas of intervention for successful reintegration assistance to beneficiaries. Such an integration package, offered in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, will include temporary accommodation, counselling, vocational training, micro-credits, etc. The funding required for 2003 is USD 550,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
AZERBAIJAN  
USD 2,362,698**

## **GEORGIA**

#### **Migration issues**

Modernization of migration management has shown considerable progress as a result of IOM-Government cooperation over the past few years. Massive economic emigration, irregular transit migration, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants continue to challenge the capacity of the Government, as Georgia is at the strategic intersection of the transit corridor Europe-Central Asia and the link between the Caspian basin and Turkey/SEE.

Capacity-building has resulted in significant achievements and was recently enhanced by the establishment of a training centre, but much remains to be done over the long term. There is a need to expand border management to additional international inspection points, contain irregular migration from and through the country, address trafficking issues and establish a countrywide migration information system for efficient data exchange and sharing on a country, regional and international level.

Georgia also faces emigration pressures from an area bordering Armenia and Turkey (Javakheti), which currently

faces particularly difficult economic situation due to the future closure of a large Russian military base, the major employer in the region. A proactive approach is needed to establish economic alternatives to outmigration.

#### **IOM objectives**

- to further strengthen the migration management capacity of the Government, with particular emphasis on border management and maintenance, training and migration information systems;
- to raise awareness of the potential limitations and risks of irregular migration and trafficking;
- to reduce economically-motivated emigration and retain returning migrants in an irregular situation and unsuccessful asylum seekers through micro-enterprise development, including counselling services in regions of mass emigration, vocational training, and employment generation; and
- to further enhance local NGOs' abilities to identify and address migration issues.

#### **Plan of action for 2003**

- continue assisting the Government in developing policies, legislation and administrative capacity with a view to strengthening migration management;
- carry out an information campaign to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration;
- carry out small business development activities to assist the local population in areas with high emigration and retain returning migrants, thus reducing further economic emigration; and
- strengthen the capacity of local NGOs to deal with migration-related issues and to network with other NGOs and possible partners in countries outside Georgia.

#### **Project activities**

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

In 2003, IOM will enhance government capacity to collect, share and exchange data on different levels through methodology development and the provision of technical equipment, software design and staff training. Activities for cross-border cooperation and information sharing and exchange in the region will be piloted. The capacity of the already established training centre for border guards will be strengthened, including extending curricular components and building in-house ability to design and deliver the training (i.e. curriculum development and lesson plan writing). The funding required for 2003 is USD 575,000.

##### **Information campaign in Georgia to raise awareness of irregular migration**

Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants from Georgia to the EU is increasing. The decision to migrate is often based on misinformation and unrealistic expectations regarding the migrants' future status and opportunities in the destination country. IOM will continue to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration through its information campaign and established hotline on legal migration requirements for EU countries. The project will establish cooperation mechanisms among local authorities, international organizations and NGOs. The funding required for 2003 is USD 138,000

**Technical assistance in establishing a counter-trafficking policy**  
The project will contribute to the efforts of the Government to combat trafficking in persons, enhance inter-agency coordination and implement policies and legislation. Carried out in three phases, the project will define a management framework, promote a legislative base and build management and technical support capacity. The funding required for 2003 is USD 187,000.

#### **Economic Capacity-Building Project (ECBP)**

The project aims to improve the economic self-sufficiency and employment opportunities for the local population in an area bordering Armenia and Turkey (Javakheti) through an active employment enhancement programme for target groups. The programme will establish training and educational courses and provide assistance in job placement. An important component of the programme will be the provision of micro-credits. Preliminary activities and assessments have taken place in 2002 through funding from the IOM 1035 Facility. The funding required for 2003 is USD 360,000.

#### **Reintegration assistance for unsuccessful asylum seekers and migrants in an irregular situation returning to Georgia**

This project aims to contribute to the sustainable return of unsuccessful asylum seekers to Georgia by providing

reintegration assistance to prevent renewed irregular migration. The project will offer job placement and referrals to local micro-enterprise development programmes as well as training. IOM will work with local partners to achieve the programme objectives. The funding required for 2003 is USD 150,000.

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

IOM will further support the development of the national NGO migration sector capacity to deal with priority issues. In 2003, small project grants will focus on returning migrants in an irregular situation and trafficked persons, on research and on labour migration measures. Through this programme, IOM will also support local NGOs to address health themes relevant to Georgia's mobile populations, including TB control among IDPs, health elements in the counter-trafficking projects and health components in labour migration interventions. The funding required for 2003 is USD 28,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
GEORGIA  
USD 1,438,000**

## 1.4 Central Europe

### **Migration issues**

While changes in the past decade have led to new prospects for Central Europe, alignment of the respective candidate countries into the EU legal framework on migration remains a major challenge.

Political tension is increasing due to the influx of third-country migrants in an irregular situation to the European Union, and the burden that the presence of these stranded migrants often represents. The regional trend of labour migration towards the European Union, as well as a foreseeable increase of labour migration towards the candidate countries, also requires attention. In addition, unaccompanied minors (UAMs) have become an urgent problem as more and more children are trafficked into the European Union. The return and reintegration of these children to their countries of origin is a key programme focus.

Effectively managing the movement of economically-motivated migration requires the harmonization of regional policies. IOM promotes bilateral labour agreements between governments when it acts as the implementing partner for pre-selection, departure and return. In addition, IOM has taken a number of concrete measures to establish closer cross-border cooperation and to assist victims of trafficking through the promotion of regional dialogue, informal consultations, and information and data exchanges.

Specific subregional initiatives which IOM supports are gaining in importance as certain areas prepare to become the new eastern border of the EU. For example, the Soderkoping process, which currently aims to engage six Central and

Northern European countries (i.e. Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Sweden) with Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, promotes cross-border and subregional cooperation.

### **IOM objectives**

- to provide technical cooperation on migration management.

### **Plan of action for 2003**

- develop migration information points throughout Central Europe;
- promote and establish assisted voluntary return programmes, including UAMs, throughout Central Europe, Bulgaria and Poland in particular; and
- promote closer cross-border cooperation in a bid to curb irregular migration throughout the region and to assist victims of trafficking and other vulnerable groups such as UAMs.

## **BULGARIA**

### **Migration issues**

Bulgaria has become a destination country and transit route to Western Europe for migrants from countries such as Afghanistan, Belarus, Iran, Iraq, Libya, the Republic Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine. The demand for reliable

and full information for those willing to migrate or to work abroad is on the increase. Women and children are increasingly being trafficked from Bulgaria into Western European countries.

#### **IOM objectives**

- to support the Government in the field of counter-trafficking; and
- to assist the Government in addressing irregular migration through technical cooperation and information dissemination.

#### **Plan of action for 2003**

- assist the Government in addressing the growing issue of trafficking, including prevention, return and reintegration of victims of trafficking;
- provide support in the return of migrants in an irregular situation to their home countries; and
- assist the Government in addressing irregular migration through mass information activities.

#### **Project activities**

##### **Capacity-building partnership network: prevention of trafficking in migrants and protection, assistance and reintegration support in Bulgaria**

The project will facilitate the prevention of trafficking in migrants and will provide protection, assistance and reintegration support for 80 victims in eight towns throughout Bulgaria. In support of the Ministry of Interior, IOM will participate in the establishment of eight local partnership networks consisting of local government authorities, social services and NGOs. Three shelters and safe houses will be established to accommodate victims of trafficking. The funding required for 2003 for this 12-month project is USD 354,450.

##### **Assisted voluntary returns of migrants in an irregular situation in Bulgaria (AVR)**

The purpose of this project is to facilitate the voluntary return of 120 stranded migrants in an irregular situation and unsuccessful asylum seekers in Bulgaria to their respective countries of origin. It will provide pre-departure arrangements, medical screening, counselling and return transportation assistance. The funding required in 2003 for this 12-month project is USD 192,016.

##### **Walk-in Migration Information Centre**

The Walk-in Migration Information Centre will provide up-to-date, accurate and comprehensive information about legal migration options, as well as warning of the risks of irregular migration. The funding required for 2003 is USD 120,788.

##### **Migration reception centre for vulnerable migrants in an irregular situation**

In cooperation with the Government of Bulgaria, IOM Sofia will establish a reception centre for vulnerable migrants, and will provide accommodation and a full range of social services (i.e. medical, legal and social assistance). Migrants unable to remain in Bulgaria, or those wishing to return home, will be given the option for voluntary return. Those eligible to remain will be supported with integration assistance. IOM has provided funding for this project in 2002 through the 1035 Facility. The funding required for 2003 is USD 50,000.

##### **Secondary school education programme for the prevention of trafficking**

The programme is composed of three specialized

educational projects on trafficking for schoolchildren in pilot locations in the country, as well as for children with high-risk behaviour studying in special schools and penitentiaries. While the programme for the regular secondary schools will employ art in the training process through the "peers training method", the programme in the special penitentiary schools will be implemented through a specialized training module which takes into account the specific psychological and social problems encountered by these children. The funding required in 2003 for this 12-month project is USD 60,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
BULGARIA  
USD 777,254**

## **CZECH REPUBLIC**

#### **Migration issues**

As in other countries in Central and Eastern Europe, migration has become one of the top issues in the Czech Republic during the past ten years. The situation is even more complicated considering it is one of the main transit countries towards the European Union. The recent trends show clearly that the Czech Republic has also become a country of destination for many migrants, especially those from neighbouring countries and Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, Viet Nam and the Russian Federation.

With the enlargement of the European Union including the possible admission of the Czech Republic, the demand for reliable and full information concerning migration and work abroad will increase while, at the same time it will become a more attractive destination country.

#### **IOM objectives**

- to contribute to the creation of the migration and asylum infrastructure in countries of origin;
- to facilitate the return of migrants in an irregular situation to their country of origin through RCA-type and AVR programmes; and
- to assist in strengthening the institutional capacity of the Government to develop a long-term viable return strategy.

#### **Plan of action for 2003**

- provide support to the Government for the return of migrants in an irregular situation to their home countries; and
- assist the Government in addressing irregular migration through mass information activities.

#### **Project activities**

##### **Prevention of trafficking of unaccompanied minors (UAMs): research assessment**

The project aims to provide accurate information, technical assistance and support to the competent authorities and NGOs working with UAMs, thereby strengthening their professional

expertise and practical cooperation on the care, protection, disappearance and exploitation of minors. In cooperation with the relevant government authorities and local partners, IOM will conduct research for future programming. The funding required for 2003 is USD 21,674.

#### **Walk-in Migration Information Centre**

The Walk-in Migration Information Centre will provide up-to-date, accurate and comprehensive information on legal migration options, as well as warning of the dangers of irregular migration. The funding required for 2003 is USD 120,788.

## **FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CZECH REPUBLIC USD 142,462**

## **HUNGARY**

### **Migration issues**

As a country located in the centre and at the historic crossroads of Europe, Hungary faces many diverse migration-related challenges. The first and most obvious challenge relates to EU accession. The Government of Hungary has implemented reforms to align its policies and practices with those of the EU. Migration is important in this respect, as justice and home affairs issues have proven to be key to the EU accession process.

Hungary's proximity to the EU has presented another challenge to local officials - that of migrants in an irregular situation transiting through the country in an attempt to illegally enter the EU. While this same issue confronts many, if not all European governments, Hungary finds itself in an especially challenging situation as part of its borders will soon form the new external borders of the enlarged EU. Moreover, as the socio-economic situation in the country gradually improves, migrants may increasingly view Hungary as a destination rather than a transit country.

Young women and girls are trafficked to, from and through Hungary, and in effect through all countries in the region for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Apart from the human rights' violations, which are an obvious area for concern, there are also many public health-related issues that need to be addressed. For example, many experts have raised concerns regarding a possible HIV/AIDS epidemic gripping the region.

### **IOM objectives**

- to build the capacity of the Government through its relevant ministries and institutions to manage migration in line with relevant EU and international standards;
- to assist the Government in dealing with the practical and human aspects of irregular migration through the provision of return assistance to stranded migrants in an irregular situation;
- to provide protection and assistance to victims of human trafficking in Hungary;

- to raise awareness of the public health concerns related to trafficking; and
- to strengthen the knowledge base of the medical community regarding matters related to migration health.

### **Plan of action for 2003**

- provide technical and legal expertise to the Government, as necessary and requested, in building its migration management capacity;
- provide operational assistance to the Government, as necessary and requested, in assisting stranded migrants in an irregular situation to return to their respective countries of origin;
- provide protection and assistance to trafficked victims in Hungary;
- organize a regional conference to raise awareness of the public health concerns related to trafficking in human beings; and
- in partnership with Pécs University, inaugurate the postgraduate Master in Public Health (MPH) programme in migration medicine.

### **Project activities**

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

In partnership with the National Border Guards, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IOM plans to continue to be engaged in CBMM activities in order to 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 budget for this three-year project is USD 800,000. The funding required for 2003 USD 200,000.

#### **Regional conference on public health concerns, services, assistance and prevention, with an emphasis on the needs of the victims**

Within the framework of the project, an international conference will be organized on the public health issues related to trafficking in human beings. Some trafficked victims are exposed to HIV/AIDS and other sexually-transmitted diseases, others face psychological trauma as a result of their experiences, and many of them also experience direct physical and emotional abuse. In order to provide comprehensive assistance to victims, these concerns must be addressed. The funding required for 2003 is USD 100,000.

#### **Information campaign in Hungary on the effects of migration in the framework of EU enlargement**

The information campaign aims at providing the general public, public opinion leaders and potential migrants in Hungary with a comprehensive understanding of the effects EU enlargement will have on migration. The project will promote dialogue between policy makers and the public on issues related to the EU enlargement process. The funding required for 2003 is USD 550,000.

#### **Information campaign to raise awareness of irregular migration and trafficking of migrants to the EU**

Trafficking in human beings from and through Hungary to the EU is increasing. The decision to migrate is often based on misinformation and unrealistic expectations regarding the migrants' future status in the new country. The information

campaign will address, through mass and informal media, EU legal migration requirements and will raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration. The project will establish cooperation mechanisms among local authorities, international organizations and NGOs. The funding required for 2003 is USD 400,000.

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

The project addresses two integrated and interrelated issues: prevention of trafficking through information dissemination, and institutional capacity-building of Hungarian law enforcement and judicial authorities to more effectively prosecute crimes of trafficking. The project will develop training programmes as part of the curriculum for those State agencies engaged in combating the problem. The funding required for 2003 is USD 100,000.

#### Postgraduate programme in migration medicine at Pécs University

In partnership with McMaster University in Canada, IOM has developed the world's first international postgraduate MPH programme in migration health/medicine. Hosted by Pécs University, the programme is designed for physicians and medical administrators/health managers involved in the assessment and care of migrants and the development of health programmes and policies affecting migrant and destination country populations. The three-trimester, one-year programme leads to a Master of Science in Migration Medicine. The funding required for 2003 is USD 570,000.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
HUNGARY  
USD 1,920,000

## POLAND

#### Migration issues

The migration issues in Poland are manifold. They range from temporary emigration in search of employment in the European Union, to the repatriation of nationals returning from Kazakhstan and to research on assistance to victims of trafficking. In addition, based on recommendations to the EU candidate countries, Poland has decided to present a proposal for a Migration Information Centre to be set up in Warsaw.

#### IOM objectives

- to assist the Government in national migration management following EU norms, and in the development of or participation in regional and subregional efforts to develop multilateral approaches to migration management; and
- to conduct relevant migration research.

#### Plan of action for 2003

- provide support to the Government for the return of migrants in an irregular situation to their home countries; and

- assist the Government in expanding its role in EU and subregional efforts to manage migration issues.

#### Project activities

##### Walk-in Migration Information Centre

The Walk-in Migration Information Centre will provide up-to-date, accurate and comprehensive information on legal migration options, as well as warning of the dangers of irregular migration. The funding required for 2003 is USD 120,788.

##### Central European forum for Migration Research (CEMR)

The CEMR programme has the following aims: to carry out research on various aspects of national and international migration (i.e. for Central and Eastern Europe); to disseminate the results of this research; to create and provide the resources necessary for such research; to establish a documentation centre specialized in migration; to organize training sessions and programmes on topics related to migration; to foster international cooperation in research and dissemination; and to cooperate with and give advice on migration issues to Polish and other authorities. The funding required for 2003 is USD 167,186.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
POLAND  
USD 287,974

## ROMANIA

#### Migration issues

Romania has become a destination country and transit route to the countries of Western Europe for migrants from Turkey, China, Republic of Moldova, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Jordan, India and Lebanon. In addition, trafficking in human beings is on the increase. There is a demand for reliable and complete information for those who are willing to migrate or work abroad, and for foreigners already residing in Romania. In addition, Romanian women and children are being trafficked into Western European countries, and these countries are looking for ways to return Romanian victims and assist with their reintegration in Romania.

Romania also seeks to strengthen its capacity to fully apply the migration components of the *acquis* and to take a stronger role in facilitating dialogue and action on issues of common concern between current and future EU Members, and other countries that impact EU migration management.

#### IOM objectives

- to support the Government in the field of counter-trafficking;
- to assist the Government in addressing irregular migration through technical cooperation and information dissemination; and
- to assist the Government in developing or participating in regional and subregional efforts to develop multilateral approaches to migration management.

### Plan of action for 2003

- provide support to the Government for the return of migrants in an irregular situation to their home countries;
- assist the Government in expanding its role within the EU and subregional efforts to manage migration; and
- provide capacity-building for Romanian authorities and NGOs on cooperation, information and awareness-raising and reintegration assistance to unaccompanied minors (UAMs).

### Project activities

#### Return and reintegration assistance for unaccompanied minors (UAMs) in countries of origin

This pilot project will facilitate the establishment and enhancement of mechanisms and procedures for the orderly, safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration to Romania and Bulgaria of 40 UAMs who are victims of trafficking in Europe. The project will focus mainly on pre-departure assistance and reception and reintegration assistance in Romania and Bulgaria. Return and reintegration of UAMs will be carried out in accordance with the "best interest of the child" UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the UNHCR guidelines for repatriation. The project will also facilitate the establishment and strengthening of the cooperation among various authorities responsible for UAMs and counter-trafficking activities in the countries involved in the project. In the specific case of Romania, an assessment will be conducted to expand the targeted reintegration activities undertaken under the successful RCA project for migrants returning from the Netherlands, Ireland and Belgium. The funding required for 2003 is USD 147,783.

#### Capacity-building: sustainable approach to the return of unaccompanied minors in the EU Member States and transit countries to the origin countries

This project will build capacity in managing and assisting more effectively the voluntary returns of UAMs in countries of origin, transit, and destination, and strengthen expertise and cooperation among the authorities and organizations responsible. It will also promote targeted actions aiming at removing obstacles to a successful implementation of activities in support of UAMs. The project will include the organization of a joint meeting among authorities and organizations involved in the project for dissemination of results, enhanced exchange of information, sharing lessons learned and good practices. The funding required for this project is USD 147,783.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
ROMANIA  
USD 295,566**

## SLOVAKIA

### Migration issues

Since 1989, the migration flows from, to and through Slovakia have significantly increased and intensified. The number of migrants in an irregular situation in Slovakia is on the rise, often

connected with traffickers. There is a need to provide reliable and complete information on ways to return to the country of origin, or on legal entry to other countries.

### IOM objectives

- to assist the Government in addressing irregular migration through technical cooperation and information dissemination; and
- to support the Government in the field of counter-trafficking.

### Plan of action for 2003

- provide support to the Government for the return of migrants in an irregular situation to their home countries;
- assist the Government in addressing irregular migration through mass information; and
- assist the Government in addressing the growing issue of trafficking.

### Project activities

#### Information and reintegration centre, Kosice

The project will continue to strengthen the infrastructure in eastern Slovakia to provide information and raise awareness among potential migrants of immigration realities in Western European countries and to enhance the reintegration of returned migrants in an irregular situation and unsuccessful asylum seekers. The funding required for 2003 is USD 78,817.

#### Prevention of trafficking in women from Slovakia: information campaign within a comprehensive approach towards assistance to victims

In an effort to discourage and prevent trafficking in women from and through Slovakia, the project aims to increase awareness and understanding of the phenomenon and the realities of migration among young women and girls, as well as by the relevant authorities in Slovakia. The funding required for 2003 is USD 153,690.

#### "Phare" national programme: preparing the conditions for enforcement of the Schengen acquis

As Slovakia's eastern border will become a part of the Schengen external border in the near future, the border crossing points need to be improved. There is concern that insufficient attention is currently paid to the health and safety of migrants entering the country. Following a detailed assessment of the situation, a pilot site will be selected and designed according to EU standards. Following a monitoring period, the extension of this project to the other border crossing points along the eastern border will be assessed and guidelines will be drawn up. The funding required for 2003 is USD 689,655.

#### Walk-in Migration Information Centre

The Walk-in Migration Information Centre will provide up-to-date, accurate and comprehensive information on legal migration options, as well as warning of the dangers of irregular migration. The funding required for 2003 is USD 120,788.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
SLOVAKIA  
USD 1,042,950**

## SLOVENIA

### Migration issues

Migration has always played an important role in Slovenia. On 23 January 2002, the Government of Slovenia adopted a resolution in which it agreed to facilitate the return of Slovenes living in countries in severe political or economic crisis. In addition, as trafficking in human beings is on the rise, there is a need for reliable and updated information on the risks of irregular migration.

### IOM objectives

- to support the Government in the field of counter-trafficking; and
- to strengthen the Government's capacity to address irregular migration through technical cooperation and information dissemination.

### Plan of action for 2003

- assist the Government to address the growing issues of trafficking, including prevention, return and reintegration; and
- assist the Government to address irregular migration through mass information activities.

### Project activities

#### Direct assistance to victims of trafficking from, through and to Slovenia

Shelters offer short-term accommodation for victims of trafficking in a secure housing environment. They also provide food, social and medical assistance to victims, security from traffickers and time for medical and psychological situations to stabilize and, in the case of those wishing to return home, to obtain travel documents. There is a need to ensure the safe, orderly and dignified return and reintegration of victims of trafficking. This requires cooperation between shelters and relevant governments, NGOs and IOs in the countries of origin, transit and destination. The funding required in 2003 for this nine-month project is USD 114,420.

#### Rapid action-oriented research on trafficking from, to and through Slovenia

IOM will implement a research project to collect, collate and process data on trafficking in women and children through and to Slovenia. The results of this research will be published in a report giving a comprehensive overview of the phenomenon of trafficking in Slovenia. The funding required in 2003 for this four-month project is USD 29,753.

#### Prevention of trafficking through awareness-raising and capacity-building

This pilot project will bring together IOs, NGOs and Slovenian authorities to address the needs of trafficked women and children. Prevention through awareness-raising and capacity-building will be key elements contributing to a comprehensive and coordinated approach to combating trafficking and assisting victims. These initiatives will complement the awareness-raising efforts of the Slovenian Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs. The funding required for 2003 is USD 100,674.

#### Voluntary return and reintegration programme for victims of trafficking in Slovenia

This project is designed to reinforce and complement IOM's current counter-trafficking efforts in Slovenia by creating an overall mechanism among government agencies and NGOs for the provision of assistance for the return and reintegration of women victims of trafficking in Slovenia. The project builds on ongoing assistance provided to incoming cases of trafficking by the establishment of individually-tailored return and reintegration options to victims. The funding required for 2003 is USD 15,358.

#### IOM/UNHCR awareness-raising and information strategy for people in need of international protection in Slovenia

IOM and UNHCR will jointly carry out an assessment on the public perceptions of people in need of international protection and other vulnerable groups. An information campaign will then be carried out to fight discrimination and enhance public acceptance of people in need, in order to improve the climate for their integration. This will include information dissemination activities through media outlets and workshops for journalists and relevant partners. The funding required in 2003 is USD 85,000.

#### Walk-in Migration Information Centre

The Walk-in Migration Information Centre will provide up-to-date, accurate and comprehensive information on legal migration options as well as warning on the dangers of irregular migration. The funding required for 2003 is USD 120,788.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
SLOVENIA  
USD 465,993

# 1.5 Nordic and Baltic countries

## Migration issues

During the decade of their independence, the Baltic States have been confronted with a multitude of migration challenges ranging from an increased influx of immigrants in an irregular situation and asylum seekers to complex questions of minority rights, citizenship and return of Baltic nationals.

For example, the Baltic States are becoming destination countries for migrants in an irregular situation from the East, mainly the neighbouring former CIS countries. The forthcoming EU accession has a number of important implications for migration management in these countries. In addition, the Baltic States' eastern border will become the EU's external frontier, bringing additional challenges especially in the field of combating irregular migration. Specific subregional initiatives or approaches are gaining importance. The Soderkoping process, in which IOM actively participates, currently aims to engage six Central European and Baltic countries (Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia) with Belarus, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, in promoting cross-border and subregional cooperation.

## IOM objectives

### THE NORDIC REGION

- to enhance cooperation with the four Nordic countries in combating irregular migration and trafficking, facilitating voluntary return, especially of unsuccessful asylum seekers, integrating and culturally orienting immigrants and refugees and screening refugee applicants.

### THE BALTIC REGION

- to provide technical support to the Baltic partners to align with EU membership requirements.

## Plan of action for 2003

### THE NORDIC REGION

- use various public information activities and more targeted approaches to increase the level of public support for IOM programmes; and
- develop and implement integration and labour initiatives for refugees and other categories of migrants.

### THE BALTIC REGION

- monitor the accession dynamics in the Baltic States to assist the process of compliance with EU membership requirements.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS IN THE BALTIC STATES

### Capacity-building, training and awareness-raising for law enforcement officials: counter-trafficking activities in the Baltic States

The project is designed to discourage and prevent trafficking in human beings. It complements other counter-trafficking activities implemented by IOM in the Baltic region, such as public information campaigns, research and direct assistance activities focused on the return and reintegration of trafficked

victims. The project will greatly contribute to a comprehensive and sustainable counter-trafficking approach in the Baltic States. The funding required for 2003 is USD 206,000.

### Comprehensive response to combat irregular migration

The objective of the project is to enhance cross-border cooperation between EU Member and candidate States, and their former CIS (now EECA) neighbours in migration management. The project will combat and prevent irregular migration to the enlarging European Union from Belarus, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova. The project consists of three modules: information campaigns; technical cooperation; and voluntary return of stranded migrants to the CIS countries of origin. The funding required for 2003 is USD 310,000.

### Vocational training for victims of trafficking in the Baltic States

The project aims to provide urgently needed reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking through vocational training and other assistance. The funding required for 2003 is USD 229,600.

### Labour migration in the Baltic States within the framework of EU accession

The project will examine migration problems and the Governments' capacities to cope with labour migration issues in the Baltic States in the framework of the EU accession strategy. In particular, the project will further enhance the administrative capacity of the Baltic Ministries of Interior, Social Affairs, Labour, Foreign Affairs and Migration departments to administer labour migration by streamlining and rationalizing their domestic migration structures, assessing legislative requirements and harmonizing these with relevant EU norms. The project will also strive to strengthen the dialogue between civil society, trade unions and other partners within the framework of enhancing Nordic-Baltic cooperation, through research, exchanges and study visits, seminars and workshops. The funding required for 2003 is USD 140,000.

## ESTONIA

## Migration issues

An important issue for Estonia is integration, particularly for the Russian-speaking minority. Estonia is in the process of strengthening its national administrative capacity to manage migration, which is predominantly shaped by Estonia's EU accession process as well as broader regional cooperation efforts. To a large extent, the transposition and implementation of the *acquis* by the Baltic States has provided that strategic direction to date. In this context, the EU's *acquis* in the field of Justice and Home Affairs, including the Schengen norms, provide useful benchmarks for measuring progress in the migration sector.



## IOM objectives

- to assist the Government in the enhancement of its migration management system, especially compliance with EU standards and the integration of returning Estonians.

## Plan of action for 2003

- implement technical cooperation activities;
- continue to assist the integration process of non-citizens through language and vocational training activities;
- expand the voluntary return of stranded migrants, migrants in an irregular situation and other migrants; and
- implement a three-pronged strategy to combat the trafficking in women in the Baltic States, including Estonia, through research, information campaigns and technical cooperation.

## Project activities

### Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS and drug use among the Russian-speaking minority in Estonia

The project aims to assist Estonia in implementing its programme for HIV/AIDS prevention for 2002-2006. It is designed to halt the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic through (1) increased awareness of HIV/AIDS among young people, and (2) epidemiological and behavioural research and monitoring of the HIV/AIDS situation in Estonia. This project will be implemented under the overall coordination of IOM and the Ministry of Social Affairs, in cooperation with a wide range of public, academic and non-governmental partners in Estonia and abroad.

Project activities focus on: (1) HIV/AIDS epidemiological and behavioural research in order to collect better data on the prevalence of HIV and ways of transmission in Estonia; (2) training of young volunteers to carry out information activities on HIV/AIDS and related risks, through peer counselling (special attention will be given to Russian-speaking young people in Ida-Virumaa and the Tallinn region); (3) awareness-raising through information materials and campaigns in Russian, to fill the knowledge gap on HIV/AIDS between Estonian and Russian-speaking young people. The funding required for 2003 is USD 135,000.

### Migration information centre in Estonia

The project will establish a walk-in migration information centre for the Estonian nationals and Russian-speaking non-citizens. The Walk-in Migration Information Centre will be open to the public, and will provide up-to-date, accurate and comprehensive information on legal migration options, as well as warning of the dangers of irregular migration. The funding required for 2003 is USD 120,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
ESTONIA  
USD 255,000**

## LATVIA

## Migration issues

An important issue for Latvia is integration, particularly for the Russian-speaking minority. Latvia is in the process of strengthening its national administrative capacity to manage migration. This is predominantly shaped by Latvia's EU accession process, as well as broader regional cooperation efforts. To a large extent, the transposition and implementation of the *acquis* by the Baltic States has provided that strategic direction to date. In this context, the EU's *acquis* in the field of Justice and Home Affairs, including the Schengen norms, provide useful benchmarks for measuring progress in the migration sector.

## IOM objective

- to assist the Government in the enhancement of a migration management system.

## Plan of action for 2003

- implement activities to integrate migrants and returnees of Latvian origin, chiefly through language and vocational training activities;
- facilitate the voluntary return of stranded migrants; and
- implement activities to combat the trafficking in women.

## Project activities

### Migration information centre in Latvia

This project will establish a walk-in migration information centre for Latvian nationals and Russian-speaking non-citizens. The Walk-in Migration Information Centre will be open to the public, and will provide up-to-date, accurate and comprehensive information on legal migration options, as well as warning of the dangers of irregular migration. The funding required for 2003 is USD 120,000.

### Assistance to returning Latvians and recent immigrants

The project promotes and facilitates the reintegration of Latvian returnees and other recent immigrants through training activities, Latvian language courses, training on the basics of Latvia's legal, political and social system, joint workshops on Latvia's history, culture and traditions, and special vocational training courses and support for the development of small businesses, including small target grants for selected beneficiaries. The funding required for 2003 is USD 178,688.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
LATVIA  
USD 298,688**

## LITHUANIA

### Migration issues

Following changes in the political situation of the region, the Government of Lithuania continues to face many challenges relating to migration, refugee and border management issues. There is a need to improve the management of the Lithuanian/Belarusian border through the development of a framework and operational and capacity-building measures, with specific emphasis on enhanced control of illegal migration. Technical cooperation needs persist, especially with regard to EU *acquis* requirements.

### IOM objective

- to further improve the migration management capacity of Lithuania.

### Plan of action for 2003

- assist the Government in addressing the growing issue of trafficking in the country, including the implementation of an information campaign to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration;
- assist Lithuania in organizing the return of migrants in an irregular situation to their home countries; and
- assist the Government in its efforts to integrate the Russian-speaking population, mainly in Visaginas.

### Project activities

#### Migration information centre in Lithuania

The project will establish a Walk-in Migration Information

Centre for Lithuanian nationals. The centre will be open to the public and will provide up-to-date, accurate and comprehensive information on legal migration options, as well as warning of the dangers of irregular migration. The funding required for 2003 is USD 120,000.

### Cross-border cooperation at the Lithuanian-Belarusian border

The project intends to facilitate cross-border cooperation and contribute to more effective border control by concentrating on the most problematic gaps facilitating irregular migration. It aims to achieve technical benefits (i.e. strengthened border infrastructure and enhanced effectiveness), as well as positive political side-effects by increasing regional cooperation and providing training. The funding required for 2003 is USD 110,000.

### Information programme for Latvia and Lithuania to prevent irregular migration

The project will raise the awareness of Latvian and Lithuanian potential migrants of the risks and consequences of irregular migration to EU countries. The project will inform potential migrants on the reality of irregular migration and allow them to make informed migration decisions. The project will also provide target audiences with more information on regular migration opportunities. The funding required for 2003 is USD 153,169.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR  
LITHUANIA  
USD 383,169

## 1.6 European Union

### Migration issues and the European Union: policy

With a view to better managing immigration, the EU intends to introduce measures that strike a balance between policies of integrating immigrants who are legal residents of EU countries and measures aimed at fighting illegal immigration. The Danish Presidency took forward current efforts to tackle illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings by following the initiatives contained in the "Comprehensive Plan to Combat Illegal Immigration and Trafficking of Human Beings in the European Union", adopted at the EU Justice and Home Affairs meeting on 28 February 2002. This involves, among other things, visa measures, external border control, exchange of information and expulsion issues, where IOM contributed in promoting Member States' national priorities.

The EU has become increasingly aware of the significance of the migration issue in its relations with third countries covering: (1) foreign policy and security; (2) development and humanitarian policy; and (3) social inclusion.

### IOM objectives

- to provide expertise and assistance in developing increased

cooperation between EU Member States in justice and home affairs, development policies, humanitarian assistance, research and social and labour issues;

- to analyse and promote Member States' national policies at the European level, thus seeking better synergies between national interests and common policies of the EU; and
- to improve the capacity of EU Member States to respond to skills' shortages, through better integration of regular migrants or the recruitment and short-term placement of skilled migrants.

### Plan of action for 2003

- continue to focus efforts in support of the development of a regional dialogue and cooperation among EU Member States, in particular through the implementation of transnational projects.
- support the Member States and the EU in strengthening relations with third countries and strengthen various important thematic and regional dialogues on trafficking, development, humanitarian assistance, as well as social and employment issues.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### **Awareness-raising and legal training for lawyers on discrimination**

The project aims to address the need for information on different forms of discrimination and on relevant discrimination legislation in each participating EU Member State. The project consists of two components: (a) training; and (b) information dissemination. The training will be carried out in each participating Member State in the form of workshops. The funding required for 2003 is USD 147,783.

### **Composition survey of selected diaspora groups in Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom**

The project will survey selected diaspora communities in five Member States (i.e. Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom). A profile analysis will be made of asylum seekers, refugees and persons with temporary protection status from a representative sample of the three largest diaspora groups. The sample will include the most significant nationalities of asylum applicants, refugees and people with temporary protection during the previous three years, and currently residing in the six host countries participating in the survey. A tentative list of countries of origin would include nationals from Albania, Afghanistan, Armenia, Algeria, Bulgaria, China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Romania, the Russian Federation (ethnic Russians), Morocco, Turkey and select Latin American countries (Colombia, Cuba), as appropriate. The funding required for 2003 is USD 392,632.

### **Trafficking in unaccompanied minors (UAMs) in the EU Member States (Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom)**

The project will improve and reinforce the exchange of information on the prevention of and fight against trafficking in human beings, as well as protection and assistance to UAMs. Complementary studies will be carried out with the aim of increasing the information on this particular subject. At the end of the project, a two-day conference will be organized in Paris to discuss the results of the research. The funding required for 2003 is USD 173,508.

### **Action-oriented research on infiltration by trafficking networks of organizations working to combat trafficking/working with victims of trafficking**

The project will carry out action-oriented research on the infiltration into organizations working to combat trafficking/with victims of trafficking (and other implicated agencies, such as private companies) by trafficking networks and those involved in trafficking of human beings. On the basis of the findings of the research, networking meetings will be organized between institutions and agencies working to combat trafficking in human beings, including all parties who participated in the research activities, in order to discuss the findings, identify key issues and recommend strategies and actions (including training modules) to counter infiltration by trafficking networks. These network meetings will serve to create/reinforce partnerships between participating organizations and improve exchange of information between them, thereby promoting cooperation and coordination in the

fight against crime perpetrated by traffickers in human beings. The funding required for 2003 is USD 120,806.

### **Establishing a basis for accurate data collection on victims of trafficking**

Although trafficking in human beings, in particular in women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation, has increasingly been recognized on all levels as a serious problem, there are still many gaps in our knowledge of trafficking and in the arsenal of tools with which trafficking can be combated. One of the most fundamental tools needed to combat trafficking and to support other counter-trafficking activities has never been developed: a common means of accurately registering the number of victims of trafficking. Without accurate data, the means available to combat trafficking are necessarily limited. Rather than include many different countries, as has been the *modus operandi* in previous related projects, this project will focus closely on the regional differences in data collection in three countries - receiving (EU) countries as well as transit/sending countries (candidate country): Belgium, Germany, Hungary. Data collection will be closely monitored in conjunction with an analysis of qualitative data to determine which aspects of data collection in different regions/States/other administrative units are the best and most accurate. Recommendations for changes to existing data collection methods will be made upon this basis. The funding required for 2003 is USD 174,831.

### **Awareness-raising of trafficking in children and women in the EU**

Victims of trafficking sometimes suffer from severe acts of physical and psychological violence. Nevertheless, despite the alarming size of this phenomenon, trafficking in human beings and the accompanying violence is hardly known of by the general public. This pilot project aims at sensitizing the general public. A short film will be produced and distributed to target audiences in Belgium, Greece and France, with a view to a possible wider distribution to other EU Member States and candidate countries. The short film will also be shown in reception centres for asylum seekers to make them aware of the risk the victims face once in the hands of traffickers and smugglers. The funding required for 2003 is USD 155,812.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS**  
**USD 1,165,372**

multi-regional

# Multi-regional

Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF)

Migration Policy and Research Programme (MPRP)

World Migration Report 2004

Overview of international migration

Developing better statistical indicators of global trends in trafficking

Migrant smuggling in South and South West Asia: a comparative study of current trends and policy responses

Migration and development: research study of informal remittances

Migration and development: health workers and the brain drain

Integration of migrants in Asia: comparative study of best practices

Migration and the environment: meeting of international experts to be held in China

Managing labour migration in Asia: a comparative study of policy, legislation and practice

Harmonizing trade liberalization and migration management in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) Mode 4

Training in labour migration management



### **Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF)**

The RRTF was established on the basis of a Memorandum of Understanding between IOM and UNHCR, which defined the responsibilities for situations involving the movement of persons of concern to UNHCR. The total requirement for the RRTF was established at USD 5 million. The Fund has allowed IOM to respond rapidly and efficiently to emergency humanitarian transportation requirements in close collaboration with UNHCR. Operations were undertaken in West Africa, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia/Kosovo, Zambia, Cuba, Haiti and Afghanistan. Since its establishment, the Fund has received contributions from donors amounting to USD 2,651,916. To sustain the operational success of the RRTF, the funding required for 2003 is USD 2,348,084.

### **Migration Policy and Research Programme (MPRP)**

The programme was developed in response to the requests by IOM Member States for broader and stronger leadership in the intellectual and policy debate on migration issues. Drawing on IOM's many years of operational experience, the MPRP will contribute to a better understanding of migration and will strengthen the capacity of governments to manage migration more effectively and cooperatively.

In 2003, IOM's specific focus will be on: the Council as a global forum on international migration to promote the identification and sharing of effective practices; building migration networks; strategic involvement in regional processes; and the World Migration Report. The budget for this project is USD 1,890,000. The funding required for 2003 is USD 964,700.

### **World Migration Report 2004**

Reliable documentation on international migration flows and accurate analysis of key migration issues are essential for understanding migration and formulating migration policies. IOM's biennial World Migration Report, published in IOM's three working languages, is a comprehensive collection of available information and presents a complete background analysis.

Scheduled for publication in 2004, the third World Migration Report will be organized around selected policy and operational issues, illustrating and analyzing new migration trends in each region of the world. A regular feature of IOM's World Migration Reports, the statistics section presents the latest data on various facets of international migration collected by IOM's worldwide network of Field Offices. The funding required for 2003 is USD 250,000.

### **Overview of international migration**

IOM's publication "Overview of International Migration" and its companion trainer's guide, will be updated and expanded to provide an accurate, interactive framework of reference and instruction on contemporary migration dynamics, policies and trends. The module is intended to expand the knowledge and facilitate the work of government policy makers, academia and international organizations. It will provide a common instructional and reference framework for structured independent or group study of migration concepts, policies and operational matters. The trainer's guide will provide practical tools to facilitate learning through options and

resources for the learning process. The funding required for 2003 is USD 391,228.

### **Developing better statistical indicators of global trends in trafficking**

Although trafficking is increasingly recognized as a serious problem, there have been few attempts to measure systematically the scale of trafficking. While published statistics are often based on estimates, there are a number of direct and indirect indicators which could be monitored in a more systematic fashion, such as data emerging from the growing number of counter-trafficking programmes implemented around the world. Much of this information is, however, dispersed among programme-implementing agencies, with no single agency acting as the focal point for data collection. This project will examine, by means of case studies in three regions of the world, methods for improved data gathering. The project will examine new methodologies and convene experts and agencies working to combat trafficking. The aim is to provide better indicators of trafficking and guidance for policy makers seeking to improve national data-gathering standards. The funding required for 2003 is USD 275,000.

### **Migrant smuggling in South and South West Asia: a comparative study of current trends and policy responses**

Irregular migration, and the smuggling of migrants in particular, affects all South and South West Asian countries, including countries of origin, destination and transit. The study will examine and compare the challenges confronting policy makers in South and South West Asia, including a systematic review of current policy and legislation in three case-study regions, in order to better understand the factors contributing to migrant smuggling, the populations at risk and the challenges facing local immigration officials. The fieldwork will be based on interviews with smuggled migrants, immigration officials tasked with combating smuggling and relevant NGOs and IGOs. The analysis will highlight areas where assistance is most urgently required, both to combat migrant smuggling and to assist its victims. The funding required for 2003 is USD 260,000.

### **Migration and development: research study of informal remittances**

It is increasingly recognized that migrants who contribute large sums of money in the form of remittances are a development resource to their national economies. An important element of IOM's Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) programme is the promotion of the efficient use of remittances. Available data on official remittances show that these transfers often exceed foreign direct investment and, in some cases, are even equal to official development assistance.

Most research on the scale of remittances and the characteristics of those who remit has focused on payments made through financial institutions and, therefore, probably underestimates the true level of remittances. The focus of the current study will be on migrant remittances that are not paid through formal channels such as banks. While exact figures are hard to establish, informally-transferred financial resources have been estimated to be very high, perhaps double or triple the total of "formal" remittances.

This pilot research project will be limited to two countries and will involve the development of an appropriate methodology to be applied in future research projects. The funding required for 2003 is USD 120,000.

### **Migration and development: health workers and the brain drain**

In response to shortages of manpower in the health sector, developed countries are increasingly making efforts to attract health workers from developing countries. There is growing concern that this trend may have negative consequences for developing countries by accentuating the brain drain. This study will compare how selected countries in Europe and North America are recruiting foreign nurses and care workers, and will examine the extent to which such schemes are designed to reduce the risk of possible brain drain effects.

In addition to extensive documentation research and structured interviews with relevant immigration authorities, there will also be study visits to the training facilities and work places of foreign nurses in several selected countries. This will result in a set of practical suggestions and relevant solutions for the countries currently operating or considering such schemes. The funding required for 2003 is USD 150,000.

### **Integration of migrants in Asia: comparative study of best practices**

Given the delicate ethnic relationships and the transitional nature of economic and political systems in many Asian countries, the social integration of migrants is a new and often sensitive issue. There have been very few systematic comparative studies of integration policy and best practices in Asia.

The project will be implemented in partnership with the Asia-Pacific Migration Research Network, which has research partners in most Asia-Pacific countries. National reports for eight countries will be prepared and each will focus on the identification and comparison of best practices. Findings will be made available rapidly and published as part of IOM's migration research series. The funding required for 2003 is USD 160,000.

### **Migration and the environment: meeting of international experts to be held in China**

Environmental changes are likely to produce more "ecological migrants" in the future and the majority of these migrants are likely to be found in developing countries, which have the least resources available to address this phenomenon. This meeting of experts will provide a forum for sharing the results of recent research and an opportunity to discuss current policy challenges and experiences in different countries. China provides a suitable location for the meeting, given the effects of desertification and flooding on population movements within its borders. The funding required for 2003 is USD 150,000.

### **Managing labour migration in Asia: a comparative study of policy, legislation and practice**

IOM, in partnership with the Asia-Pacific Migration Research Network, will examine and compare policies and practices: on (1) labour migration management in Asian sending and receiving countries; and (2) inter-State cooperation in labour migration management between Asian sending and receiving countries. The project aims to provide information and analysis to policy makers and practitioners on the experience and lessons learned in labour migration management in Asia, and recommend a policy framework at the national, regional and multilateral levels. Research results will form the basis for

policy-oriented discussions at the IOM-organized Asian Labour Ministers Conference in 2003. The funding required for 2003 is USD 135,000.

### **Harmonizing trade liberalization and migration management in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) Mode 4**

Through research and forum activities, the project aims to facilitate the GATS Mode 4 process, which concerns the liberalization of trade in services, including the movement of people across national borders to the benefit of both sending and destination countries.

The project will fill in information gaps and provide a platform for trade negotiators and immigration officials to exchange and harmonize views on the extent of labour mobility to be facilitated under the GATS negotiations.

In addition, it will assess to what extent current visa and work permit regimes in destination countries are in harmony with trade liberalization under Mode 4 and what changes are needed, and identify migration management mechanisms by which Mode 4 trade can be facilitated, while at the same time ensuring the temporary nature of the movement. The results of the research will form the basis for a symposium on harmonizing trade liberalization and migration management for trade, migration and labour officials. The funding required for 2003 is USD 190,000.

### **Training in labour migration management**

IOM, in cooperation with ILO, will institute a training course for government officials on the effective management and administration of labour migration in sending countries in Asia, Eastern Europe and Africa. The training will take the form of technical assistance to States newly engaging in labour migration, as well as to labour-sending countries with established programmes which are facing difficulties. The training course will cover: policy; legislation; labour market information and marketing; documentation for entry and employment; regulation of recruitment agencies; welfare and counselling; database development; monitoring; reintegration and remittance management; gender dimensions; orientation for recruitment agencies and workers' families; bilateral labour agreements and inter-State cooperation. The funding required for 2003 is USD 100,000.

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS  
USD 5,494,012**

# Total Funding requirements (in USD) by regions

|                                   |                   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Africa and the Middle East</b> | <b>70 335 196</b> |
| Migration and development         | 564 589           |
| Southern Africa                   | 12 654 993        |
| East and Horn of Africa           | 28 993 580        |
| Central Africa                    | 10 517 755        |
| West Africa                       | 11 953 630        |
| North Africa and the Middle East  | 5 650 649         |
| <b>Americas</b>                   | <b>33 168 999</b> |
| Southern Cone                     | 1 686 630         |
| Andean countries                  | 14 316 221        |
| Central America and Mexico        | 12 717 208        |
| Caribbean                         | 4 448 940         |
| <b>Asia</b>                       | <b>75 198 455</b> |
| South-West and South Asia         | 50 361 215        |
| East and South-East Asia          | 17 329 634        |
| Central Asia                      | 7 507 606         |
| <b>Europe</b>                     | <b>53 815 673</b> |
| South-Eastern Europe              | 32 272 947        |
| Eastern Europe                    | 8 212 000         |
| South Caucasus                    | 5 410 698         |
| Central Europe                    | 4 932 199         |
| Nordic and Baltic countries       | 1 822 457         |
| European Union                    | 1 165 372         |
| <b>Multiregional activities</b>   | <b>5 494 012</b>  |
| Grand total                       | 238 012 335       |

# List of Acronyms

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|         |  |
|---------|--|
| ACP     | African, Caribbean and Pacific Region  |
| ACT     | Action to Counter Trafficking  |
| ADP     | Assistance to Displaced Persons  |
| ADRA    | Adventist Development and Relief Agency  |
| APC     | Arta Peace Conference  |
| APC     | Asia Pacific Consultations   |
| ATPM    | American Training Programme on Migration   |
| AVR     | Assisted Voluntary Return  |
| AVT     | Assistance to Victims of Trafficking   |
| BD      | Bangkok Declaration (on Irregular/Undocumented Migration)  |
| BiH     | Bosnia and Herzegovina   |
| BMET    | Bureau for Manpower, Employment and Training   |
| BMTC    | Border Management Training Centre  |
| CA      | Cotonou Agreement  |
| CAP     | Consolidated Appeals Process   |
| CAPS    | Community Assistance for Population Stabilization  |
| CARAM   | Coordination of Action Research on AIDS and Mobility   |
| CARDS   | Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Democratization and Stabilization (Western Balkans)                     |
| CBMMP   | Capacity-Building in Migration Management Programme  |
| CCIP    | Cross-Community Information Programme  |
| CDAF    | Council for the Demobilization of the Armed Forces   |
| CDC     | Communicable Disease Control   |
| CIC     | Community Improvement Council (Kosovo)   |
| CIMAL   | Centro de Información sobre Migraciones en América Latina (Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America) |
| CIS     | Commonwealth of Independent States   |
| CMHDP   | Cambodian Mental Health Development Programme  |
| CRT     | Claims Resolution Tribunal   |
| CT      | Counter-Trafficking  |
| CTTF    | Counter-Trafficking Task Force   |
| CVAP    | Cambodian Veterans Assistance Programme  |
| DIS     | Danish Immigration Services  |
| DOF     | Department for Foreigners  |
| DRC     | Democratic Republic of the Congo   |
| EA      | Enumeration Areas  |
| EAC     | East African Community   |
| EAC     | Employment Assistance Centre   |
| EAS     | Employment Assistance Services (Switzerland to Kosovo)   |
| EC      | European Commission  |
| ECCAS   | Economic Community of Central African States   |
| ECOWAS  | Economic Community of West African States  |
| EDF     | European Development Fund  |
| EECA    | Eastern European and Central Asian States  |
| EMM     | Enhanced Migration Management  |
| EPA     | Emergency Preparedness Account   |
| EU      | European Union   |
| EU SAP  | European Union Stabilization and Association Process   |
| FGC     | Follow-up to the 1996 Geneva Conference  |
| FONAMIH | Strengthening of the Honduran National Forum for Migration   |
| FONAPAZ | Fondo Nacional para la Paz (Guatemala) - (National Fund for Peace (Guatemala))                                   |
| FONIMI  | Nicaraguan Migration Forum   |
| FRY     | Federal Republic of Yugoslavia   |
| FSP     | Foreign and Security Policy  |
| FYROM   | Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia  |
| GLIA    | Great Lakes Initiatives on Aids  |
| HEOA    | Humanitarian Emergency Operations Assistance   |
| HLWG    | High Level Working Group   |
| HLWG AM | High-Level Working Group on Asylum and Migration   |
| IAMIS   | Inter-Agency Migration Information System  |
| IARS    | Inter-Agency Referral System   |
| ICMC    | International Catholic Migration Committee   |



|            |  |
|------------|--|
| ICRS       | Information Counselling and Referral Service (Kosovo)  |
| IDP        | Internally Displaced Person  |
| IFRC       | Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies   |
| IGAD       | Inter-Governmental Authority for Development   |
| ILO        | International Labour Organization  |
| IMIMS      | Integrated Migration Information Management System   |
| IMIS       | Integrated Migration Information System  |
| INPP       | Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant (Lithuania)   |
| IPTF       | International Police Task Force  |
| IRD        | Institute for Research on Development  |
| IRRS       | Information and Return Referral System   |
| ISM        | International Symposium on Migration   |
| JARP       | Joint Action and Recovery Plan   |
| JCC        | Jewish Claims Conference   |
| KABP       | Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour and Practice  |
| KAFEA      | Kenya Association of Foreign Employment Agencies   |
| KFOR       | Kosovo Force   |
| KHRP       | Kosovo Humanitarian Return Programme   |
| KLA        | Kosovo Liberation Army   |
| KPC        | Kosovo Protection Corps  |
| KTI        | Kosovo Transition Initiative   |
| LDC        | Least Developed Countries  |
| LM         | Labour Migration   |
| LRA        | Lord's Resistance Army (Sudan and Kenya)   |
| MEDA       | Euro-Mediterranean Partnership   |
| MERCOSUR   | Common Market of the South   |
| MHIS       | Migrant Health Information System  |
| MICIM      | Measures to Intensify Combating Illegal Migration  |
| MIDA       | Migration for Development in Africa  |
| MIDSA      | Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa   |
| MIGRATOOLS | Skills Development and Orientation Instruments for the Work Induction of Migrants  |
| MIMOSA     | Migrant Management and Operational Systems Application   |
| MINARS     | Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration   |
| MISP       | Municipal Infrastructure Support Project (Albania)   |
| MLMOP      | The Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis   |
| MMRP       | Moscow Migration Research Programme  |
| MoFA       | Ministry of Foreign Affairs  |
| MONUC      | United Nations Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo  |
| MOPH       | Ministry of Public Health  |
| MP         | Manila Process   |
| MPO        | Ministry for Public Order  |
| MRRC       | Migrants' Rights Resource Centre (Morocco)   |
| MT         | Migration Trafficking  |
| MWVA       | Ministry of Women's and Veterans' Affairs  |
| NATO       | North Atlantic Treaty Organization   |
| NGO        | Non-Governmental Organization  |
| NGO MSDP   | NGO Migration Sector Development Programme   |
| NIS        | Newly Independent States   |
| NMHP       | National Mental Health Programme (Cambodia)  |
| OAS        | Organization of American States  |
| OAU        | Organization of African Unity  |
| OCAM       | Central American Commission of Directors of Migration  |
| OCHA       | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  |
| OCW        | Overseas Campaign Workers  |
| OECD       | Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development   |
| OHR        | Office of the High Representative  |
| OSCE       | Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe  |
| OSUMI      | South American Observatory of Migration Portal   |
| OTI        | (United States) Office of Transition Initiatives   |
| PCT        | Prevention and Combating of Trafficking  |
| PCTC       | Philippine Centre for Transnational Crime  |
| PHC        | Primary Health Care Services   |
| PLACMI     | Proyecto Latinoamericano de Cooperación Técnica en Materia Migratoria<br>Latin American Project of Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration) |
| PNP        | The Philippine National Police   |
| PNRR       | National Programme of Reconciliation and Reconstruction (Guinea-Bissau)  |
| PRINPOST   | Inter-American Programme of Post-Graduate Studies  |

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| PRODESFRO | Border Development Programme (Guatemala)  |
| PRODIC    | Integrated Development Programme for Communities (Guatemala)                        |
| PROMIN    | Mother-Child Nutrition Programme (Argentina)  |
| RAMSA     | Regional Academy for Migration in Southern Africa                                   |
| RCA       | Return and Counselling Assistance   |
| RCM       | Regional Conference on Migration (or Puebla Process)                                |
| RCMRI     | Regional Centre for Migration and Refugee Issues (formerly BMCC)                    |
| REAG      | Reintegration and Emigration of Asylum-Seekers from Germany                         |
| REMMASI   | Regional Migration Management Assessment and Improvement                            |
| RESAC     | Reintegration of Ex-combatants and Small Arms Collection (in Congo)                 |
| RIA       | Refugee Integration Agency  |
| RMMRU     | Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit                                       |
| RQA       | Return of Qualified Afghans   |
| RQAN      | Return and Reintegration of Qualified African Nationals                             |
| RQN       | Return of Qualified Nationals   |
| RQSN      | Return of Qualified Somali Nationals  |
| RRC       | Russian Red Cross   |
| RRM       | Regional Remittance Management  |
| RRU       | Relief and Recovery Units   |
| SAARC     | South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation                                    |
| SACB      | Somalia Aid Coordination Body   |
| SACM      | South American Conference on Migration  |
| SADC      | Southern African Development Community  |
| SAQA      | South African Qualifications Authority  |
| SBI       | Social Border Integration (in border areas of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay)      |
| SCS       | Stabilization and Community Strengthening   |
| SECI      | Southeast European Cooperative Initiative   |
| SEDMIN    | Support for Enterprise Development in Minority Regions (Kosovo)                     |
| SEE       | South Eastern Europe  |
| SETCIP    | Secretariat of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation (Argentina)            |
| SIEMCA    | Statistical Information System on Migration in Central America                      |
| SIMICA    | Information System on International Migration for Countries in the Andean Community |
| SJHA      | Scoreboard on Justice and Home Affairs  |
| SLBFE     | Sri Lankan Bureau for Foreign Employment  |
| SOK       | Statistical Office of Kosovo  |
| SPSEE     | Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe   |
| STIs      | Sexually Transmitted Illnesses  |
| TAD       | Trans-Atlantic Dialogue   |
| TB        | Tuberculosis  |
| TCC       | Technical Cooperation Centre  |
| TCDC      | Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries                                    |
| TCMA      | Technical Cooperation on Migration for the Americas                                 |
| TCP       | Transborder Community Programme   |
| TIMP      | Trafficking Information Mainstreaming Programme in the Philippines                  |
| TOKTEN    | Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals                                  |
| TRACECA   | Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia   |
| TSC       | Tampere Summit Conclusions  |
| TSU       | Technical Support Unit (of the RCM)   |
| UAE       | United Arab Emirates  |
| UNAIDS    | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS  |
| UNCTAD    | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development                                  |
| UNDAF     | United Nations Development Assistance Framework                                     |
| UNDP      | United Nations Development Programme  |
| UNFPA     | United Nations Fund for Population Activities                                       |
| UNHCR     | (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees                       |
| UNICEF    | United Nations Children's Fund  |
| UNITA     | Uniao Nacional para Independencia Total de Angola                                   |
| UNMIK     | United Nations Mission in Kosovo  |
| UNOCHA    | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs                  |
| UNSECOORD | Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator                                   |
| UNTAET    | United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor                            |
| USAID     | United States Agency for International Development                                  |
| WFP       | World Food Programme  |
| WHO       | World Health Organization   |
| WTO       | World Trade Organization  |

# IOM Mission Statement

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The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society.

As the leading international organization for migration, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to:

- assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration management;
- advance understanding of migration issues;
- encourage social and economic development through migration; and
- uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

## What IOM does...

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After half a century of worldwide operational experience, IOM has become the leading international organization working with migrants and governments to provide humane responses to migration challenges.

Established in 1951 as an intergovernmental organization to resettle European displaced persons, refugees and migrants, IOM has now grown to encompass a variety of migration management activities throughout the world.

A global understanding and approach to migration must recognize the interplay between migration and social, economic and political forces, while setting forth a comprehensive policy framework to integrate and address them. In IOM's view, this includes the following points:

- countries' migration policies must be reviewed, strengthened or established so as to ensure a better match between external pressures and domestic needs;
- in sending, receiving and transit countries, strong governmental migration structures must exist which can both manage national migration programmes and participate in cooperative international solutions;
- international trade, investment and development aid should target and reach migration-producing countries or areas within such countries;
- programmes must be designed to disseminate credible information to potential migrants about migration opportunities and the pitfalls of irregular migration;
- programmes must be expanded which facilitate the voluntary return of migrants - including those with skills to contribute to the developing process; and
- the rights of individual migrants, displaced persons, refugee and other individuals in need of migration assistance need to be respected.

With offices and operations on every continent, IOM helps governments and civil society through:

- rapid humanitarian responses to sudden migration flows,
- post-emergency return and reintegration programmes,
- assistance to migrants on their way to new homes and lives,
- facilitation of labour migration,
- assisted voluntary return for irregular migrants,
- recruitment of highly qualified nationals for return to their countries of origin,
- aid to migrants in distress,
- training and capacity-building of officials,
- measures to counter trafficking in persons,
- migration medical and public health programmes,
- mass information and education on migration,
- research related to migration management and other services for migrants.

While not part of the United Nations system, IOM maintains close working relations with UN bodies and operational agencies. IOM has as partners a wide range of international and non-governmental organizations.



IOM • OIM

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