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**REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL ON  
THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR THE YEAR 2006**

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

AENEAS	Financial and technical assistance to third countries in the field of migration and asylum
AVR	Assisted Voluntary Return
BAB	Business Advisory Board
CAP	Consolidated Appeals
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CRRPD	Commission for the Resolution of Real Property Disputes
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
GMG	Global Migration Group
HLD	(United Nations) High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development
IDM	International Dialogue on Migration
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGC	Intergovernmental Consultations
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRMO	Iraq Reconstruction Management Office
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MORSS	Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PRISM	Processes and Resources Integrated Systems Management
SPP	Strategic, Policy and Planning
STI	Sexually transmissible infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TCDC	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCHR	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNHCR	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WHO	World Health Organization

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR THE YEAR 2006

### INTRODUCTION

1. During 2006 the Organization admitted as Members the Republic of Mauritius, the Kingdom of Spain, the Republic of Montenegro and Nepal. As in previous years, other significant activities and decisions by IOM's governing bodies are summarized in the following section of this report to provide a consolidated overview.

2. 2006 continued the trend of overall growth of the Organization, despite the winding down of one of the largest programmes, the German and Swiss Claims Programme. The four new members brought the number of IOM Member States to 120. Total expenditures in 2006 (Administrative and Operational Programmes combined) stood at USD 733.3 million. This is lower than the all-time high of USD 952 million in 2005 when the Claims Programmes were at their peak, but looking at non Claims programmes, the trend remains upward. In 2004 the figure was USD 637.8 million. At the request of the Member States, the Administrative Part of the Budget for 2006 remained at the same level as in 2004 and 2005, namely CHF 37,119,000. Expenditures under the Operational Part of the Budget were USD 703.2 million compared with USD 922 in 2005 and USD 607 million in 2004. The total number of active projects was 1,674 of which 492 started in 2006 (compared with 410 in 2005 and 350 in 2004). The number of staff stood at 5,497 at the end of 2006 (compared with 5,408 in 2005) and the number of Field Offices increased to 290.

3. If there was a global theme of the year in 2006, it was that of migration and development, as governments prepared throughout the year for the **High-Level Dialogue** on International Migration and Development (HLD), which was held at the United Nations General Assembly in September of that year. IOM contributed to the preparations for the HLD by conducting workshops, seminars and briefings and also by contributing to the Global Migration Group's input to the United Nations Secretary-General's Report to the HLD.

4. **The Global Migration Group** (GMG) was formed in the spring of 2006, by expanding the membership of the six member Geneva Migration Group to ten and expanding the terms of reference, following the recommendations in the Report of the Global Commission on International Migration in late 2005. The new GMG consists of: ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNODC, and the World Bank, IOM worked with partner agencies during the year to enhance the Group's working methods and, in accordance with the Group's commitment to identify ways to interact with governments, arranged for GMG members to participate in an interactive discussion with Member States and other participants at the Council session in November.

5. The theme chosen for IOM's **International Dialogue on Migration** (IDM) in 2006 was "Partnerships in Migration, Engaging Business and Civil Society". Besides constituting the theme for discussion, it also formed an integral part of the Organization's objectives in 2006 through, for example, continuing outreach to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on all aspects of IOM's work, and broader engagement with the private sector and the general public.

6. Throughout the year, the partnership between the private sector and IOM increased in many different ways, not just in terms of financial or in-kind support. The **Business Advisory**

**Board** (BAB) has proven to be a significant resource for ideas, advice and the dissemination of information on migration issues and the potential role to be played by IOM during the Board's first full year of existence. Externally, in addition to participating in an event organized by the Egyptian BAB member in Cairo, in May, in honour of First Lady Suzanne Mubarak, BAB members attended meetings and spoke on migration issues on behalf of IOM, including during the preparations and at the High-Level Dialogue itself, and at the IOM regular Council session.

7. Discussions continued in governing body sessions during 2006 on the **role, place and strategy** of the Organization, and its growth, budget and governance. Work on updating the IOM Strategy Document made significant progress and an important discussion of the IOM-UN relationship took place at the regular Council session.

8. 2006 saw work to consolidate the delocalization of functions to the Manila Administrative Centre continue, and the proposal for a second administrative centre to be located in Panama endorsed. The Administration's proposals to fund two specialists on Technical Cooperation on Migration in Africa, the creation of a post in the Facilitating Migration Department in Manila, and the establishment of a core emergency response support team were likewise approved. The Member States also endorsed the Administrative Part of the Budget for 2007 at CHF 38,045,000, representing an increase of approximately 2.5 per cent or CHF 926,000 over 2006, i.e. Zero Real Growth.

9. As can be seen from this report, the range and breadth of IOM's migration work with governments globally is increasingly recognized as providing the Organization with a wealth of knowledge, the collection and dissemination of which can be invaluable to Member States in the development of their migration policies. The purpose of making available examples of **effective practice** is not to be prescriptive or normative, but simply not to waste the valuable insights into policies and practices that have worked and those that have not, gained in the course of the Organization's activities. IOM is able in some cases to put together collections of effective practice with other agencies, such as the Handbook on Establishing Effective Labour Migration Policies – a collaborative effort with the International Labour Office (ILO) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

10. In addition to collecting examples of effective practice from around the world, IOM also works to try to ensure effective practice in its own projects and programmes. Besides the assessment work on projects and themes carried out regularly by the Office of the Inspector General, IOM is increasingly looking at developing indicators and benchmarks the better to be able to assess the **impact** of its programmes. One example in 2006 was the development of a performance indicator handbook in the field of counter-trafficking.

11. Turning to a summary of main developments by theme, **Technical Cooperation on Migration** (TCM) work continued to grow in 2006. The number of projects increased by 6 per cent to over 175 projects, and budget value by 8 per cent, to a total of USD 72.7 million. The four principal thematic areas remained as in 2005, namely: migration for security; national identification and international travel documents and their issuance systems, irregular migration, and migration and development.

12. **Assisted Voluntary Return.** In 2006 some 28,000 individuals received direct transportation assistance to return home - a slight increase over 27,000 in 2005. The proportion of assistance to migrants in an irregular situation increased, while that to unsuccessful asylum seekers and those under temporary protection regimes decreased. The majority were single

males of working age, but assistance to vulnerable migrants formed a larger proportion than in the past. 2006 saw a significant expansion of reintegration support to ensure the sustainability of returns, both in terms of the amount of support given under existing programmes and the number of programmes that included a reintegration support element. The year was marked by a large number of requests for assistance to migrants to return home after they were stranded in transit on their way to intended destinations, especially in North and West Africa. The return of qualified nationals to countries recovering from crises continued to form a significant part of assisted return work.

13. **Counter-trafficking.** 2006 saw a strong effort to ensure and build national ownership of counter-trafficking activities to enable IOM to focus on those areas where it can add most value. Human trafficking trends are dynamic and in 2006 there was a marked increase in the number of assisted trafficked males, as well as individuals trafficked for labour exploitation. From 19 men IOM assisted in 2001, the figure had risen to 531 in 2006. Similarly, in 2001 IOM assisted 58 individuals subject to labour exploitation; by 2006 that figure had risen to 776. The largest increase in these trends could be seen in Europe. 2006 also saw a greater focus on demand, and on linking traditional counter-trafficking activities to broader efforts to encourage the availability of safe and legal migration channels and ensure fair labour practices.

14. **Labour migration.** In 2006 work in this field focused on policy advice and capacity building; information dissemination and orientation for labour migrants; facilitating legal migration; migrant remittances, and regional dialogue. A number of programmes developed in previous years reached a significant degree of maturity in 2006, and the publication of the Handbook on Establishing Labour Migration Policies was an important milestone.

15. **Facilitated migration.** During 2006 the global value of facilitated migration projects implemented by 68 missions (52 in 2005) amounted to some USD 28.8 million - a 3 per cent increase over the USD 24.4 million in 2005. In the areas of pre-consular support services, IOM served some 30,147 applicants (up 27% over the 17,755 in 2005) bound mainly for Australia, Canada, the US, Italy and New Zealand. In the area of migrant training, 35,864 individuals in 35 countries participated in training sessions (down by 3% from 37,125 in 2005). 19,084 persons received travel assistance in 2006, 4 per cent more than in 2005 (18,346). In the field of integration, 11 projects were completed and 5 new projects started in 2006 leaving a total of 20 active projects at the end of the year.

16. On the management side of **Operations Support**, work continued to delocalize and decentralize functions in **Movement Management**. In terms of activities in this category, in the summer, as a result of the hostilities in Lebanon, IOM was asked to arrange for the emergency evacuation of some 13,000 migrant workers to safety. These formed part of the total of 148,334 people assisted to move in 2006, up from 142,863 in 2005. In its first year of operations, the Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants (HASM) programme assisted 203 migrants to return to their countries of origin. A total of 17,062 individuals received repatriation assistance in cooperation with UNHCR, and 66,041 people received resettlement assistance in 2006 compared with 76,963 in 2005 – a drop of 14 per cent.

17. **Emergency and post-crisis** activities in 2006 were dominated by continuing work in countries affected by natural disasters - such as tsunami-affected countries (particularly Indonesia and Sri Lanka) and earthquake-affected countries (Pakistan and Indonesia). EPC also supported vulnerable groups, including IDPs, refugees and returnees in Afghanistan, Angola, Sudan, Uganda, Iraq, Colombia, Ecuador, Lebanon, Haiti and the Democratic Republic of the

Congo (DRC). Another important element of EPC work was devoted to the Cluster process and system. **Electoral support** involved logistical assistance and the provision of observers, plus work on the relationship between migration - including post-crisis - and the electoral process.

18. **Migration Health.** In 2006, IOM provided health assessments to 122,796 migrants as part of their immigration application process (up from 96,023 in 2005), and 25,693 pre-embarkation health checks (33,919 in 2005). The pilot phase of a new pre-departure tuberculosis (TB) testing programme was completed in 2006 in five countries, providing examinations to more than 30,000 visa applicants. As a result, the programme is being extended to other countries in 2007. Post-crisis health work continued to form a significant part of the Organization's work in 2006, including ongoing work in tsunami- and earthquake-affected countries. One of the intersessional IDM events held in March 2006 was on the theme "Migration and Human Resources for Health: From Awareness to Action". This was organized in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and ILO in response to the growing international call to address the mobility of health-care workers and the consequences for health-care systems and delivery.

19. In addition to its work on the International Dialogue on Migration already covered above, **Migration Policy, Research and Communications (MPRC)** was involved in support to a large variety of migration dialogues, including the HLD, in developing and promoting concepts such as the International Migration and Development Initiative (IMDI), in research and publications and other forms of outreach, such as the website and media and public information.

20. In the field of **International Migration Law**, 2006 was marked by a broad range of training activities on the rights and duties of States and migrants, the launch of the Database on Migration Law in March, work on publications and the development of projects in the field of international and national migration law.

21. For **External Relations**, both in Geneva and in New York, much of 2006 was taken up with both direct preparations, and support to IOM Missions around the world to assist governments in their preparations for the HLD. This was in addition to the management and participation in the normal and growing number of meetings and conferences, including regional consultative processes, and the advisory functions of the Regional Advisers. **Donor Relations Division** extended its outreach to a number of new governmental and non-governmental donors and partners.

22. **Resources Management.** The human resources module (PRISM-HR) of the new Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) software became operational in January 2006. Additional elements were added during the course of the year, enabling individual staff members, managers and applicants for positions to access and input information directly online. The new Performance Development System (PDS) was officially launched in August 2006, supported both before and after the launch with training sessions in Geneva and in the Field.

23. Work on the financial module of PRISM in 2006 resulted in the completion of the blueprint in December 2006 for realization in 2007. 2006 also saw the start of the assessments of the changes needed as agencies work towards adopting International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). At the end of the year, financial support for IOM Missions in the Americas was transferred from Geneva to Panama.



24. **Manila Administrative Centre (MAC).** In 2006 the Project Information Unit replaced the Project Tracking Unit and transferred a large number of project documents to a new database, called Filenet, to which all IOM staff members now have much easier access through the intranet. Staff Security Unit, in addition to the routine upkeep and maintenance of security standards, equipment, training and monitoring, had to contend with a large number of security incidents in 2006, including attacks on IOM residential quarters, kidnappings, death threats, assaults, fire, bombings and rocket attacks.

25. Work on **Gender Issues** continued to focus on awareness raising, research and publications, and project support. 2006 also saw the evaluation of the status of gender mainstreaming in the Organization following 10 years of WGGI work devoted to this. Adaptations to the policy and strategy as a result of the evaluation are being followed up on in 2007.

26. **Office of the Inspector General.** During 2006, OIG conducted internal audits of 16 Field Missions, five Missions with Regional Functions one Special Liaison Mission and the Manila Administrative Centre. It reviewed four centralized support units and the Technical Cooperation Centre in Vienna, while another 57 projects were the subject of rapid assessments. Six investigations were carried out and technical assistance extended in the context of nine other investigations carried out by third parties. OIG conducted and published an evaluation of IOM's gender mainstreaming policy and strategy. It followed up on other reports, notably on the 1035 Facility, and provided guidance and support to 16 specific project evaluations in addition to responding to an increasing demand for assistance to local monitoring and evaluation units and general advice and support.

27. **Information Technology and Communication** focused primarily on the new PRISM system in 2006 - both the human resource module and developing the blueprint for the financial module, while also working on increasing the coverage of the Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MIMOSA) and improving the network infrastructure, including expanding the use of low-cost alternatives to meet communication needs.

28. The **1035 Facility** management criteria were finalized and implemented in 2006, following the recommendations of the 2005 evaluation. A total of USD 1,670,459 was allocated to 25 initiatives, of which four were multi-regional. The Facility received contributions from Morocco and Italy.

29. 2006 saw the completion of the bulk of IOM's activities in the two large **Claims Programmes**, aimed at compensating former slave and forced labourers and other victims of the Nazi regime: the German Forced Labour Compensation Programme (GFLCP) under the German Foundation Act, and the Holocaust Victim Assets Programme (HVAP) under the Swiss Banks Settlement. The Humanitarian and Social Programmes (HSP), which drew from both GFLCP and HVAP, completed all activities in 2006. By the end of the year, the number of staff, which in 2005 had decreased from 170 to 131, further decreased to 58, of which approximately 55 per cent were female staff. Work continued on other claims and reparations programmes for Iraq, Turkey and Colombia, as well as studies on Palestine refugee issues.

## **THE COUNCIL AND SUBORDINATE BODIES**

30. The Organization continued to inform Member States about its activities and to consult them on matters having budgetary or financial implications, as well as on issues concerning migration, strategy and future direction, as outlined below.

### **Subcommittee on Budget and Finance (10 May 2006)**

31. The Subcommittee on Budget and Finance (SCBF), under the chairmanship of Mr. D. Horváth (Hungary), held its Ninety-fifth Session on 10 May 2006. Agenda items included the financial report for the year ended 31 December 2005, outstanding contributions to the Administrative Part of the Budget, revision of the Programme and Budget for 2006, support for developing Member States and Member States with economy in transition – 1035 Facility, assessment scale for 2007, and review of IOM's delocalization process.

32. The full Report on the Ninety-fifth Session of the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance may be found in document MC/EX/675.

### **Executive Committee (7 June 2006)**

33. The One hundred and third Session of the Executive Committee took place on 7 June and in the morning of 8 June 2006. The Executive Committee elected as Chairperson H.E. Ms. S. M. Fernando (Sri Lanka) and Mr. O. Álvarez (Chile) as Vice-Chairperson. The main agenda items included the report of the Director General on the work of the Organization for the year 2005; the financial report for the year ended 31 December 2005; statement by a representative of the Staff Association; revision of the Programme and Budget for 2006; assessment scale for 2007; outstanding contributions to the Administrative Part of the Budget; support for developing Member States and Member States with economy in transition - 1035 Facility, and review of IOM's delocalization process.

34. The Report on the One hundred and third Session of the Executive Committee (MC/2201) reflects the statements by the Director General, the representative of the Staff Association, as well as interventions by several delegates on the various documents presented to this Session.

### **Council (Special) Session (8 June 2006)**

35. The Ninety-first (Special) Session of the Council took place in the afternoon of 8 June 2006, with H.E. Mr. J. U. Ayalogu (Nigeria) in the Chair, to consider the agenda items on the applications for membership and observership.

36. The Council approved the applications for membership from the Republic of Mauritius and the Kingdom of Spain, bringing the total number of Member States to 118.

37. The Council then approved the applications for observership from the Center for Migration Studies of New York (CMS), the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans Residing Abroad.

38. The full report on the Ninety-first (Special) Session of the Council may be found in document MC/2198.

### **Informal information meetings and consultations held with Member States**

39. As part of the continuing process of consultations with Member States, the Administration invited representatives of Member States to attend 12 informal consultations on financial, administrative, management and governance issues on the agendas of the IOM governing body sessions in 2006. Agenda items included the following: budget planning process; financial report for the year ended 2005; outstanding contributions to the Administrative Part of the Budget; revision of the Programme and Budget for 2006; assessment scale 2007; support for developing Member States and Member States with economy in transition - 1035 Facility; delocalization; preview of the Programme and Budget for 2007; co-funding mechanisms; summary update of the 2006 Programme and Budget; Programme and Budget for 2007; update on the amendments to the Constitution; impact of zero nominal growth (ZNG) on the Administrative Part of the Budget; IOM Strategy and International Dialogue on Migration 2006: "Partnerships in Migration Engaging Business and Civil Society". The informal consultations took place on 28 February, 27 April, 22 June, 19 September, 19 October, 26 October, 9 November, 16 November and 8 December 2006.

40. Under the aegis of Migration Policy, Research and Communications (MPRC), two intersessional workshops on the International Dialogue on Migration were held in 2006; the first on "Migration and Human Resources for Health: From Awareness to Action" and the second on "Migrants and the Host Society: Partnerships for Success".

### **Subcommittee on Budget and Finance (31 October 2006)**

41. The Subcommittee on Budget and Finance met for its Ninety-sixth Session on 31 October 2006. Two meetings were held. The Subcommittee elected Mr. A. Wojda (Austria) as Chairperson and re-elected Ms. Beraun Escudero (Peru) as Vice-Chairperson and Ms. Nyambu (Kenya) as Rapporteur.

42. The Subcommittee's agenda included items on the status report on outstanding contributions to the Administrative Part of the Budget; summary update on the Programme and Budget for 2006; statement by a representative of the Staff Association; Programme and Budget for 2007; support for developing Member States and Member States with economy in transition - 1035 Facility; delocalization, and report on human resources.

43. The full Report on the Ninety-sixth Session of the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance may be found in document MC/2207.

### **Council (28 November to 1 December 2006)**

44. The Council met from 28 November to 1 December 2006 and elected H.E. Ms. N. Al-Hajjaji (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) as Chairperson. Other members of the new Bureau were elected as follows: First Vice-Chairman: H.E. Mr. J. March (Spain); Second Vice-Chairman: H.E. Mr. O. Carvallo (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); Rapporteur: Ms. M. Sato (Japan).

45. The Council approved the admission of two new Member States: the Republic of Montenegro, and Nepal, bringing the total number of Member States to 120. The Council also approved the application for observership from Qatar Charity.

46. The agenda of the Council included an item on the International Dialogue on Migration which began with a special interactive discussion with members of the Global Migration Group (GMG). This agenda item included three further panels: “Partnerships in Migration: Engaging Business and Civil Society”; “An International Migration and Development Initiative”, and “The Year in Review – Selected Highlights”.

47. These discussions were followed by statements by the Director General and the Deputy Director General, as well as statements by Members and observers in the general debate.

48. Other items on the agenda included the IOM/UN Relationship, the IOM Strategy document, draft reports on the Ninetieth Session and the Ninety-first (Special) Session of the Council, the report on the One hundred and third Session of the Executive Committee, the Summary Update on the Programme and Budget for 2006, the Status Report on Outstanding Contributions to the Administrative Part of the Budget, the Programme and Budget for 2007, the appointment of the external auditors for the period 2007-2009 and other items arising from the Report of the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance.

49. Finally, the Council was notified of the tentative dates for the governing body meetings in 2007 as follows: Ninety-seventh Session of the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance, 9 May 2007; One hundred and fourth Session of the Executive Committee, 6 June and morning of 7 June 2007; a possible Ninety-third (Special) Session of the Council in the afternoon of 7 June 2007; Ninety-eighth Session of the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance, 30 and 31 October 2007; next regular Session of the Council, 27 to 30 November 2007.

50. The full Report on the Ninety-second Session of the Council may be found in document MC/2210.

## **I. MIGRATION MANAGEMENT SERVICES**

### **A. Technical Cooperation on Migration**

#### **Overview**

51. IOM's Technical Cooperation on Migration (TCM) activities are aimed at helping governments to equip themselves with the necessary policy, legislation, administrative structures, operational systems and human resource base needed to tackle diverse migration problems. In addition to addressing the core concerns of migration governance, these activities extend into areas linking migration and development – particularly activities that address the root causes of economically induced migration. TCM initiatives are generally designed as partnerships, with IOM and the concerned governments and other partners working closely together to define needs, determine priority areas and shape activities. TCM initiatives can take the form of direct project design and implementation, or of facilitating and supporting national, bilateral and multilateral actions.

52. The TCM Division helps establish strategic direction for the Organization in technical cooperation matters, develops and monitors internal standards for TCM project design and delivery, provides assistance to IOM Field Offices and to government partners in assessing technical needs and establishing programme strategies and priorities, and supports project implementation.

53. In 2006, TCM expanded its staffing structure and revised its management plan to continue to devolve more of its expertise and service function closer to the Field in strategic locations. In addition to the existing Technical Cooperation Centre in Vienna, which serves to provide specialized support to the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia, further TCM devolution in 2006 resulted in the strategic field placement of one Technical Cooperation Specialist in Africa. This Specialist has been instrumental in ensuring timely responses to government and IOM Mission needs for technical support, and directly contributed to the expansion of TCM Division activities in Africa. A second TC Specialist for Africa has been included in the Budget for 2007.

54. TCM activities grew significantly in 2006, with a similar increase in the financial value of projects compared with 2005/2004 growth. As presented in the Revision of the Programme and Budget for 2006 (MC/EX/673), the number of ongoing TCM projects and programmes increased by 6 per cent, with budget values increasing by 8 per cent over 2005, totalling USD 72.7 million. TCM initiatives represented 35 per cent of the total budgetary value of the Migration Management Services (MMS) Department. Throughout 2006, TCM had over 175 active projects.

55. In 2006 the most important source of support from international donors for new TCM initiatives came from the European Commission (66%) with the United States of America, Belgium, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands also supporting a significant proportion. The combined contributions from the countries of the European Union and the EC amounted to 85 per cent of financial support to TCM programming, demonstrating the clear and expanding linkages between TCM programming and EU priorities. TCM programmes and projects are implemented in all regions of the world, with the newly developed activities in 2006 distributed as follows: Europe: 41 per cent, Asia: 28 per cent, Africa and the Middle East: 25 per cent and Latin America and the Caribbean: 6 per cent. TCM continues to expand its work in Africa and

the Middle East, a trend that will be further supported by the posting of the second TC Specialist in Africa in 2007.

56. In 2006, several themes or focus areas were developed or continued to gain importance for the international community and were reflected in TCM Division programming.

### **Themes and focus areas**

57. The implications of migration for security continue to be a dominant theme, with TCM efforts supporting improved polices and operational systems, and contributing to the international community's efforts to accurately articulate the connections between migration and security. An increasing number of projects are being initiated under this umbrella with a key element being the balance between the enforcement, facilitation and human rights features of the initiatives. The TCM Division maintains and encourages important inter-agency collaboration planning and policy development through interaction with the OSCE, UNODC, the Partnership for Peace programme and the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the United Nations (CTC). A record of IOM speeches and discussion papers on this and related subjects in 2006 is posted in the TCM section of the IOM website. The third edition of the IOM document *International Terrorism and Migration* was updated in 2006 and will be available in 2007.

58. TCM is continuing to assist governments in assessing, planning and implementing improvements to national identification and international travel documents and their issuance systems, referencing the applicable travel document standards of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). TCM is increasingly assisting States in developing and applying expertise in this field, including in the closely related area of biometrics.

59. Assisting governments in their efforts to successfully address irregular migration remains a priority for TCM Division, particularly in regard to the implementation of activities that support the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementary Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants. The TCM Division supports efforts to improve the capacity of governments to reduce smuggling, including activities to raise the general awareness of the Convention and Protocol, ensuring the protection of the rights of migrants and more effectively investigating smuggling networks. In addition, an important aspect of TCM's work is the provision of technical assistance to help governments develop the legislation, policies and administrative structures needed to manage migration more effectively.

60. Migration and Development has continued to be a significant field of action for TCM. The Division's efforts include initiatives that address root causes of economically induced migration by enhancing the ability of governments and other key actors to direct development actions more strategically to address migration dynamics in countries of origin. In this context, microcredit and community development programmes were an important area of activity, with projects under implementation in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA) region, sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. TCM activities can also help to strengthen the institutional capacity of governments to link migration with national development policies.

61. Below are examples of TCM activities in 2006 in two key areas: (i) *Technical Cooperation for Migration Management and Capacity Building* and (ii) *Migration and Development*, with a brief mention of representative projects.

## **Technical cooperation on migration management and capacity building**

62. Building on its substantial experience in capacity-building programmes for migration management (CBMMP), initiatives in this field were designed and launched in several countries, including the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) with the aim of enhancing migration management capabilities. These programmes include support for improved operational systems and human resources, and the exchange of expertise among national administrations. Building the institutional capacity of governments to facilitate regular migration and curb irregular flows was also undertaken through the provision of technical support in the field of policy, administrative and legislative framework review, notably in Azerbaijan, the East African Community countries (Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda), and Kyrgyzstan. Such CBMMP programmes result in improved government capacity to manage migration, for example, through the development and provision of updated and coherent migration management frameworks (e.g. the review of migration laws in East Africa), supported by upgraded operational systems (e.g. exit and entry database in the DRC) and human resource development (e.g. study tours and exchange visits for EU Member States and PRC officials to encourage further information sharing and technical cooperation).

63. At the request of the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS), IOM invited 18 African States from Central, Eastern and Western Africa as well as from the Horn of Africa to participate in a workshop held in Nairobi, Kenya, aimed at improving travel documents and providing a technical review of standards and best practices for international travel documents and their issuance systems. A similar workshop was organized for Caribbean governments in partnership with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Organization of American States (OAS) concerning improved travel documents in the context of overall migration management in the Caribbean. TCM Division's work in the area of travel and identity documents and related border improvement efforts extended to Malaysia through the participation in a major regional conference. In the Philippines a particular feature of an important border management project aims to prevent the circulation of false identity documents, focusing both on document integrity and improving awareness of best practices for document issuance. In Belarus IOM works to adjust the machine-readable travel documents issuance system towards passport/visa/ID documentation procedures in line with European and international standards. This entails respect for individual privacy rights as well as issues related to the global interoperability of biometric data among national agencies and diverse countries. Through its work in this field IOM helps governments to improve the quality of their travel documents and related issuance and inspection systems, thus discouraging irregular and facilitating regular cross-border movements, and improving the overall quality of migration management.

64. TCM continued its work for the improvement of operational systems that underpin and enable effective migration management, notably in the area of data and border management. With the support from the European Commission, IOM initiated the implementation in Azerbaijan and Bosnia and Herzegovina of Integrated Border Management strategies to enhance coordination and cooperation among all relevant government services and agencies involved in border control and related procedures. These initiatives aim to build a functional, effective and integrated system of border management, supported by the cooperative collection, sharing and analysis of data for risk management. Similarly, through the assessment and development of a comprehensive programme aimed at strengthening the management of Mexico's southern border IOM supports the government's Integral Migratory Policy for the Southern Border. In Zimbabwe, TCM programmes support government efforts to manage irregular migrants

returning from the Republic of South Africa, notably through capacity building for concerned border officials, police and local service providers as regards various issues relating to migration management, including the human rights of migrants. Such operational system improvements result in enhanced intra-service, inter-agency and international cooperation.

65. TCM projects have also supported enhanced migration management for countries included in the EU near-borders, including those included in the European Neighbourhood Policy. In Armenia IOM has started to deploy a second phase of the Border Management Information System, which provides information and analysis to the government for border control, migration statistics and law enforcement, while adhering to best international practice in traveller facilitation. In Moldova IOM has been assisting the government to restructure its migration management approach, including the review of the operational framework related to the detention of irregular migrants according to European and international best practices and standards. Similar activities were initiated with the Russian Federation by developing a comprehensive project to assist the government in revising and improving the legal and administrative framework for the development and implementation of readmission agreements.

66. IOM also provided support for the implementation of similar projects in Africa, notably the “Across Sahara” project – an initiative led by the Government of Italy promoting transnational dialogue and pilot activities on transit migration and border management. This initiative aims to enhance policy and practice to prevent illegal migration into and through the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Niger. This is complemented by initiatives in neighbouring countries. In Nigeria, Cameroon and other West African countries IOM conducted information campaigns to prevent irregular migration. In Mauritania a TCM project provided technical support to set up an exit and entry database aimed at strengthening the government's institutional capacity to manage migration, coupled with special training on fraudulent travel documents and the Essentials of Migration Management curriculum.

### **Migration and development**

67. IOM's Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) programme was expanded through TCM activities in 2006. The overall objective of the MIDA programme is to strengthen the institutional capacities of African governments to manage and realize their development goals through the permanent, temporary or virtual transfer of relevant skills, financial and other resources available in the African diaspora communities for use in development programmes in Africa. The success of the MIDA Great Lakes initiative has led to the launch of its third phase focusing on matching available diaspora resources captured on a specific online database with identified needs in the countries of origin. Further efforts specifically stressed the importance of distance learning, and particularly the role of women in the development process. Other projects targeted at diaspora contributions towards home country development include the profiling of Senegalese expatriates in France, Gambia, Mali and Spain, as well as the project for the Implementation of Networks of Colombians Living Abroad. The MIDA Great Lakes initiative, representative of the achievement of MIDA programmes generally, has resulted in targeted diaspora support to country of origin development, essentially through the transfer of diaspora skills in sectors with key skills shortages, notably in health and education.

68. As part of the pursuit of long-term development goals, various activities aimed at poverty alleviation and the creation of local employment opportunities have been launched in dozens of municipalities in Kosovo (Serbia) with the aim to better integrate returning, underprivileged minorities, improve local economic security for the local population, and to ease emigration



pressure. Microcredit and micro-enterprise initiatives, coupled with business training, monitoring and small-scale investments in community development activities were similarly applied in Guinea, where government/IOM activities focused particularly on the expansion of development opportunities targeting women and the vulnerable youth population. Further livelihood enhancing projects were undertaken through diverse infrastructure rehabilitation activities, such as the improvement of the communities' access to and supply of drinking water or electricity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and an urban and rural community support programme in Guatemala. The micro-enterprise projects have supported income generation through local employment. By meeting the needs for improved social services and living conditions in communities characterized by high migration pressure, projects aimed at improving local infrastructure also contribute to reducing outward migration and further facilitate the return and reintegration process.

69. The year 2006 also saw the maturing of strategic technical and capacity-building support to assist the Government of Ghana in better integrating migration into its development planning (including its Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy). This initiative serves to identify various migration management policy options that are expected to have a positive effect on growth and poverty reduction, and to identify and put in place measures or indicators to monitor the policies' impact over time. By strengthening the government's ability to evaluate and improve its migration policies in relation to formal development planning, this project, which was initiated in 2006 with main activities to take place in 2007, will also contribute to Ghana's progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

## **B. Assisted Voluntary Return**

### **Main trends in 2006**

70. Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) is part of IOM's core services offered to migrants and governments. AVR assistance continued to be provided to a large number of migrants in 2006. Thus, some 28,000 applicants received direct transportation assistance to return home, while many more received return counselling in host countries or reintegration assistance in their home countries.

71. The number of migrants in an irregular situation receiving AVR assistance continued to grow in 2006, while assistance to unsuccessful asylum seekers and those under temporary protection regimes declined. Iraq, Serbia and Montenegro<sup>1</sup> including Kosovo and Brazil continue to be the major countries of return as in 2005. While the majority of those assisted were single males of working age, assistance to vulnerable migrants, including minority groups, unaccompanied minors, and persons with specific health vulnerabilities formed a larger proportion of the total than in the past.

72. In response to the continuing diversification of AVR applicants, a variety of initiatives were carried out to enhance outreach, return counselling and information, and to provide assistance tailored specifically to vulnerable groups, in conjunction with support in the origin countries through reception and reintegration assistance. Technical support and advice on return policies and practices to better manage return migration were also provided to many governments and regional groups.

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<sup>1</sup> This is based on the combined statistics of returns to the two countries inclusive of returns after the independence of Montenegro for the purpose of annual comparison.

73. The expansion of reintegration support to ensure the sustainability of return was another key trend in 2006 AVR activities. Reintegration assistance was continued in Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Kosovo (Serbia), and expanded considerably regarding returnees to the northern part of Iraq. In addition to enhanced support for qualifying returnees from the U.K., a reintegration component was included in the Irish and Belgian AVR programmes and piloted in the case of the Polish programme. Country-specific reintegration initiatives, complementing the regular AVR programmes were introduced also for returns from countries such as Austria, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Switzerland. Some of the assistance was linked to support for local communities, contributing to local development and the reduction of push factors in areas with a high prevalence of irregular migration outflows.

74. As in previous years, many IOM Field Offices faced pressing requests to assist migrants stranded on their way to their intended destinations in Western Europe, North America and Australasia. In Central America, South-East Asia, the Western Balkans region, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa efforts continued to extend both operational and technical support to countries affected by significant transit migration and to provide voluntary return assistance to stranded and often destitute migrants.

75. Finally, professional reintegration assistance continued to be provided through a growing number of IOM Return of Qualified Nationals (RQN) programmes, providing much needed capacity building and technical assistance support to public and private institutions in a number of countries emerging from conflict situations, such as Iraq, Afghanistan and Sudan.

#### **General return assistance – enhanced services offered in host countries**

76. General Return of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers programmes, mostly operated by IOM out of European destination countries, continued to offer voluntary return assistance to all categories of migrants in cooperation with a number of partners. Technical support and advice was also extended to governments. The numbers of individuals assisted remained stable. The slight decrease of some programmes from 2005 reflects the continued decline of asylum claims and, in some instances, anticipated changes in relevant immigration/asylum policies. Yet, the numbers of persons assisted increased in other programmes such as in Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Spain and the United Kingdom, as also in Australia and Mexico. A new programme was started in Romania and activities progressed in Lithuania following their resumption in 2005.

77. Programmatic efforts focused on improved promotion and outreach to potential applicants, directly or in cooperation with partner agencies, through return counselling as well as the provision of return-related country of origin information to facilitate returnees' planning. Tailored responses and enhanced assistance in part reflected the more diversified caseloads, with an increased proportion of migrants in irregular, or in vulnerable situations. In Australia, a return information and counselling initiative was launched in 2006. The growing numbers of returnees assisted in Central European countries may be attributed to reinforced promotion campaigns and informational materials and improved return counselling and, in the case of Poland, the inclusion of reintegration assistance.

78. In Germany, AVR promotion and counselling was strengthened in consultation with relevant partners through, in part, a new initiative to provide return-related information on the prevailing conditions in the home country, the processing of individual requests for return

information and the provision of country fact sheets on major countries of return. In the Netherlands, the Randstad initiative continued to offer return counselling by native-language counsellors in the large metropolitan areas, where many of the migrants in an irregular situation tend to concentrate. IOM continued to pursue its country-wide outreach in the U.K. through newly established regional offices and the profiling of specific groups of potential beneficiaries so as to better tailor the services being offered.

79. In order to improve the sharing and cross-fertilization of country specific experiences, IOM facilitated the exchange of good practices, modalities and techniques of return counselling across Europe to vulnerable migrants. The publication *Coping with Return*, a compilation of good practices, was widely disseminated to relevant partners and return counsellors in participating countries.

### **Tailored reintegration assistance**

80. Reintegration support is critical to ensure the sustainability of return, a concern shared by the host and home countries concerned, while individual as well as communal reintegration assistance can contribute to local development and reduce push factors.

81. The UK Reintegration Fund for eligible AVR applicants offers tailored support through vocational or educational and employment support. Over 3,570 returnees received assistance in 2006, much of it to help with the setting up of a business. A similar scheme was launched in 2006 for migrants returning from Ireland and Belgium to complement existing AVR programmes, under which up to 78 per cent of beneficiaries received reintegration assistance.

82. Several country-specific reintegration initiatives continued to be implemented successfully for returnees from Switzerland, and some others started (e.g. in the Balkans, Africa (Nigeria, Ethiopia), Georgia and Afghanistan) offering individual and comprehensive support. Reintegration assistance to Georgian returnees from the Czech Republic was extended to the communities to which they returned, in particular to address irregular migration pressure. Seed money to assist with the setting up of small businesses was also provided to returnees from Spain to Ecuador.

83. A new project in Austria provided comprehensive assistance to over 150 Moldovan returnees, including return counselling, vocational training and assistance to set up a business in cooperation with partner agencies in Moldova. In Norway, a pilot reintegration assistance programme was launched to assist returnees to Afghanistan, complementing an ongoing EC funded reintegration project.

84. Projects to strengthen reception and reintegration capacities in the countries of origin continued throughout 2006. The Regional Operation Centre (ROC) based in Amman, Jordan, continued to manage and support voluntary return and reintegration to Iraq from a number of host countries. ROC also organizes voluntary return assistance to large numbers of stranded migrants in Iraq and in the wider region and from countries where no regular AVR assistance is available. In addition, ROC provides technical support to the Iraqi authorities for return migration. In 2006, ROC expanded its reintegration support team throughout northern Iraq, assisting nearly 1,600 returnees to reintegrate, mainly through small business start-ups.

85. In Afghanistan, IOM maintained a comprehensive reception and reintegration mechanism for returnees. Under the Return, Reception and Reintegration of Afghan Nationals to

Afghanistan (RANA) project, 1,070 returnees from EU countries were assisted and nine community projects established in areas of return, benefiting over 440 returnees, half of them women. A similar return, reception and reintegration mechanism is being implemented in Sri Lanka to assist returnees and their communities through projects to provide safe drinking water or the construction of primary schools. Reception and reintegration assistance continued to be provided for returnees to Honduras, and a referral system, including health care, was launched in Haiti to assist those returned from the US.

86. Drawing on its long-standing experience, IOM assisted the authorities in Kosovo (Serbia) to strengthen local reception and reintegration capacities, including the provision of return information to returnees, while continuing to offer reception and reintegration support to returnees through a variety of projects. Thus, the Employment Assistance Services (EAS) project aims to improve the economic prospects of returnees and the receiving communities, benefiting nearly 200 individuals directly and many more indirectly, including ethnic minorities and over 60 vulnerable individuals. Similar assistance was provided in Bosnia and Herzegovina through small business start-ups for both returnees and local residents.

### **Transit migration management**

87. The number of requests for IOM support to deal with large irregular transit migration flows and stranded migrants in transit increased considerably in 2006, and AVR remained a key strategy to provide humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants and technical support to affected countries to manage return migration.

88. In the Western Balkans region, AVR mechanisms were enhanced through referrals and technical support to relevant authorities, and counselling and AVR assistance offered to stranded migrants (Bosnia-Herzegovina (70); Montenegro and Serbia (280) and several in Albania). In Ukraine, over 80 persons were referred to IOM and 41 assisted to return home. AVR assistance continued in Syria, where 134 migrants were assisted to return home, and in Indonesia under the regional cooperation project to address irregular migration. Some 100 migrants received return support in Central America, many of them rendered vulnerable by their often dangerous travel experience, including unaccompanied minors. A pilot initiative was launched in Malta, which was experiencing a growing inflow.

89. Responding to urgent requests, IOM assisted more than 260 individuals, stranded in perilous conditions throughout North Africa, to return. Voluntary return assistance programmes were also launched in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as part of an overall capacity-building project, under which some 200 applicants were referred to IOM, and nearly 90 received voluntary return and reintegration assistance.

### **Return and reintegration of qualified nationals**

90. The long-standing Return of Qualified Nationals (RQN) programmes continued to be implemented and some new projects were started. The Return of Qualified Afghans (RQA) programme targets highly qualified nationals abroad in support of the Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission, as well as qualified Afghans in neighbouring countries. The former assisted 92 experts to be placed in various ministries and agencies since 2004. The latter, started in late 2005, assisted 30 qualified Afghans to be placed in key positions in order to strengthen effective government structures and to revitalize the private sector. To date, over 800 Afghan experts have returned to Afghanistan through the RQA

programmes to participate in their country's reconstruction efforts, nearly one-fifth of them women.

91. The Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq (IRI) programme continued in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Iraqi Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation. IRI assisted 40 experts to be placed in the ministries and public services, including education, and working with over 30 public institutions to identify and match vacancies with suitable candidates.

92. The objective of the Return of Qualified Sudanese (RQS) programme is to support the reconstruction and development of the country through the return of skilled and qualified Sudanese displaced inside the country and among those residing abroad. In 2006, RQS focused on preparing and piloting the return and reintegration of skilled IDPs and successfully assisted 24 teachers and their families (99 returnees) to reintegrate in five southern states.

93. The Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals (TRQN) programme, funded by the Netherlands, is intended to assist with the rehabilitation and reconstruction of public services in selected countries of origin in a post-conflict transition process (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia including the province of Kosovo, Sierra Leone and Sudan) through the return and reinsertion of selected qualified nationals residing in the Netherlands. Started in April, TRQN supported the placement of 38 candidates, and has another 350 interested candidates (of which 12% are women) in the database for ready deployment once their profiles are matched with relevant professional needs.

## **C. Counter-trafficking**

### **Overview**

94. IOM places the concern for the victims of trafficking at the centre of all its counter-trafficking activities. The principal objectives are to protect and empower individuals who have become victims of trafficking; to raise the general awareness and understanding of the issue, and to ensure the safety of and justice for the victims. The four guiding principles underlying these efforts are: respect for human rights; gender sensitivity and empowerment; the physical, mental and social well-being of the individuals and their respective communities, and strengthening the institutional capacity of governments and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to be able to effectively tackle the trafficking phenomenon.

95. IOM's counter-trafficking work in 2006 was characterized by the emphasis on ensuring and building national ownership of counter-trafficking activities, while also ensuring a strategic focus on where the Organization's particular added value lies. When IOM first began to address trafficking in human beings in the mid-1990s, there were many gaps to fill. Gradually, IOM has been building the capacity of national institutions – state and civil society – to take over much of the work, especially in the area of direct assistance. The challenge now is to hand over all national direct assistance according to specific timeframes and relevant counterpart capacity and resources. IOM's strategic process of an initial holistic approach linking research, awareness raising and direct assistance to trafficked persons, followed by partnership and capacity building, leading to a gradual phasing out of highly operational activities, is being implemented globally. IOM recognizes, however, that different regions are at different stages in this process and that they will progress at different rates depending on local conditions. This work has been greatly

facilitated by the multi-year funding provided, most notably, by Sweden and also by Norway, Denmark and the European Commission.

## **Trends**

96. Human trafficking trends are dynamic, and several distinct changes have been noted in 2006, particularly the observed increases in the numbers of trafficked males assisted, as well as of persons trafficked for labour exploitation. For example, in 2001, IOM assisted 19 trafficked males; in 2006 this number had risen to 531. During the same period, the total number of assisted individuals subject to labour exploitation increased from 58 to 776. While IOM's figures only represent a relatively small sample of the global number, over the last few months these trends have been confirmed by a number of other organizations working in this field.

97. The issue of trafficking for labour exploitation is forcing governments and international organizations alike to re-examine their anti-trafficking policies within the context of broader migration management issues. It is becoming increasingly accepted that the establishment of legal migration channels is a factor that can mitigate human trafficking. The question of the rights of all migrants also needs to be considered, where interpretations can vary as to the distinction between the crime of trafficking and the exploitation of migrant workers. While the Counter-Trafficking Division does not deal directly with these issues, there are increasing synergies between its own and the work of the IOM Labour Migration Division, as well as the International Migration Law Unit.

98. As regards specific counter-trafficking activities targeting labour exploitation, IOM offices have been mainstreaming the issue into existing projects and programmes and adapting strategies where necessary. This includes work on awareness raising and training, as well as ensuring that the assistance and protection needs of victims of trafficking for labour exploitation are assured.

99. With the increasing awareness of the scale of human trafficking for labour exploitation, there has been a marked increase in the identification of trafficked males (although many females are also trafficked for labour exploitation). The largest increase has been recorded in Europe and IOM protection and assistance activities have been adapted accordingly. This includes, for example, the fostering of local NGOs dedicated to the support of trafficked males in Ukraine.

100. As human trafficking has often been considered as affecting mainly women, it has been important to the effective work on trafficking to emphasize that it affects men and boys as well as women and girls. At the same time, some of the issues that make women and girls particularly vulnerable to trafficking need to be addressed, including gender discrimination and domestic violence and abuse. Many of IOM's NGO implementing partners in the field of counter-trafficking are also involved in tackling those issues.

101. Another observable trend in 2006 was the increased focus on demand. While most organizations working in the Field have typically targeted countries of origin with a range of prevention and protection activities, greater interest has been shown in the past year in addressing the demand for cheap and exploited migrant labour in countries of destination, and in linking traditional counter-trafficking initiatives to broader efforts to encourage the availability of safe and legal migration channels and to ensure fair labour practices.

## **Major issues and corresponding activities**

### **Research and evaluation**

102. IOM recognizes the need to stay abreast of developments in the human trafficking field and to promote knowledge and understanding of the issue. Particular areas of attention of IOM research have been the trafficking for labour exploitation, trafficking of men and boys, and the nature of demand in countries of destination and how this affects trafficking in persons. The importance of closely researching and monitoring developments such as these is essential to ensuring the relevance of IOM policies and measures as well as of governments and NGO partners.

103. IOM conducted a number of studies on trafficking in persons in 2006, including in Africa, South East-Asia (in partnership with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)) and in the Western CIS region; the latter was an attempt to measure the scale of trafficking, the results of which were published in February 2007. One research effort studied human trafficking during the football 2006 World Cup in Germany. Another assessed the relationship between demand and sexual exploitation in Central Europe, and resulted in an expert seminar organized by IOM and the Polish Government in Warsaw. Although the findings were not conclusive, the research did result in recommendations on how to further pursue the demand issue in relation to human trafficking.

104. In Southern Africa, IOM continued to track existing human trafficking trends, including the trafficking of Thai nationals to South Africa, and emerging ones, such as the trafficking of South African nationals to the Near and Middle East. In late 2006, IOM began the process of conducting its second major regional research assessment of human trafficking in Southern Africa to complement the first such survey, completed in 2003. Officials in Mozambique and South Africa, in particular, have cited IOM's research efforts as positive influences in the development of domestic legislation, and IOM research into human trafficking has been a primary motivator for a number of countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region to ratify the Palermo Protocol.

105. As with all other aspects of IOM's counter-trafficking work, a major emphasis is on building national capacities and fostering national ownership. It is expected that once the Counter-Trafficking Database (see also under Research), funded by the US Government Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, has been revised, this will be seen as a useful tool by Member States for centralizing their national data. Equally, ILO and IOM have developed a proposal to build capacity among governments and academic institutions at regional and national levels; however, this has yet to meet with donor support.

106. In addition to IOM's continued efforts to further the understanding of the human trafficking phenomenon and of its causes and consequences, IOM has increased its emphasis on measuring and understanding the results and impact of its counter-trafficking projects and programmes. Five external evaluations were conducted in 2006, and IOM, with support from the US Government Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, is preparing a handbook on performance indicators that will be available for the use of IOM and others working in the field of counter-trafficking. These indicators will serve as benchmarks to measure project progress toward objectives and results, which will allow for more efficient and standardized project monitoring and evaluation across counter-trafficking programmes. The performance indicator handbook can be used by any organization or donor to help frame institutional guidelines and

establish monitoring and evaluation systems. Planned for publication in the first half of 2007, this will be the first such tool developed in the field of counter-trafficking.

### **National ownership and sustainability**

107. As already mentioned, building national capacities is a cornerstone of IOM's counter-trafficking work, and the Organization has focused project activities on, *inter alia*, departments of justice, home affairs, interior, social welfare and development, health, and education, as well as a broad range of civil society actors. In addition, IOM is working with other institutions that can help ensure sustainable support to victims of trafficking. These include the national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies which have become important partners for IOM in a number of countries. In the Balkans, for example, IOM works with the Danish Red Cross to build the capacity of the national societies. Further examples of this cooperation are evident in Croatia where a joint European regional meeting was held in May 2006, and in Ukraine an IOM Red Cross coordinator has been appointed, a position which is jointly funded by IOM and the Red Cross.

108. IOM is also increasingly engaged with religious institutions and has been able to partner with some of these to implement counter-trafficking projects. In Indonesia, for example, IOM has built the capacity of Aisyiyah, a nationwide network of Muslim women, in West Kalimantan to provide temporary shelter and reintegration assistance to trafficked persons. Aisyiyah's West Kalimantan branch is, in turn, training other Aisyiyah branches which will then be able to partner with IOM in providing assistance to trafficked persons.

109. IOM is also concerned with sustainability. In South-Eastern Europe, for example, where IOM has one of its oldest and broadest programmes, there is a commitment to handing over all direct assistance activities to relevant counterparts by the end of 2008. This is thought to be feasible in many, if not all countries in the region, and of particular note is the increasing readiness of their governments to allocate resources through the state budget specifically earmarked for counter-trafficking activities and, more especially, victim assistance and protection. With the support of the Swedish International Development Agency as well as other donors, such as Finland, Norway, the Netherlands, the United States State Department's Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration and the United States Agency for International Development, IOM Missions in the region have and will continue to focus all activities with the aim of building sustainable national ownership.

110. The King Baudouin Foundation supported another IOM initiative in the Balkans that encouraged national ownership and sustainability of counter-trafficking activities. This project offered technical assistance to governments in drafting legislation that provided for temporary residence permits for victims of trafficking. As part of the programme, NGO watchdog committees were established to monitor government implementation of protection-related legislation in a spirit of partnership with the respective governments.

### **Coordination and partnerships**

111. In response to a UN General Assembly resolution calling for improved coordination at the global level to combat human trafficking, the Government of Japan hosted a meeting attended by six UN agencies and IOM in September 2006. The participants agreed that this group – which is open to all UN agencies – should continue to meet on a regular basis to try to ensure more efficient and complementary programming. Decisions taken at this first meeting of



the Inter-Agency Cooperation Group Against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) included a request to IOM to design an inter-agency project database. This task has been completed and the database is being reviewed by the other agencies. IOM will continue to be an active participant in ICAT.

112. In October, the Government of Belarus and IOM organized a conference in Minsk on cooperation between source, transit and destination countries, focusing on demand. Over 40 countries attended from the OSCE and neighbouring regions. Gaps in cooperation were identified and acknowledged, and participants recognized the need to ensure that human trafficking is addressed at both supply and demand points. This conference led to a number of participating governments requesting training and other forms of technical assistance.

## **D. Labour Migration**

### **Overview**

113. IOM's labour migration activities are aimed at facilitating the development of policies and programmes that can individually and mutually benefit the concerned governments, migrants and society by:

- providing effective protection and services to labour migrants and their dependants;
- promoting further economic and social development in countries of origin;
- promoting legal labour mobility as an alternative to irregular migration flows.

114. IOM labour migration programmes in 2006 fall into five main areas: policy advice and capacity building; pre-departure orientation for migrants, awareness raising and provision of information; facilitation of legal labour migration programmes; enhancement of the development impact of migrant remittances; assistance with inter-state dialogue and cooperation. Some of the major IOM activities carried out in 2006 are described below as examples.

### **Policy advice and capacity building**

115. Policy advice to the European Union on the development of legal migration policies. Upon request from the EC, IOM provided comments to the European Parliament on the Commission's Plan on Legal Migration. IOM also provided a draft blueprint for Mobility Packages, as envisioned in the EC Communication on a Global Approach to Migration.

116. Handbook on Establishing Labour Migration Policies. In cooperation with the OSCE and ILO, IOM has prepared a Handbook on Establishing Labour Migration Policies for policymakers and practitioners. The Handbook has been translated into Russian and a workshop was held for CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) countries.

117. Preventing irregular labour migration in Finland, Latvia and North West Russia. IOM assisted Finland, Latvia and the Russian Federation to establish administrative cooperation and to exchange information and best practices on preventing the irregular employment of labour migrants and promoting lawful employment opportunities.

### **Information dissemination and orientation for labour migrants**

118. Training for the protection of migrant workers and NGO capacity building in Bangladesh. With this project funded under the 1035 Facility, IOM developed a standard training package for domestic workers to better equip and prepare them for their overseas employment and enable them to benefit from their experience. The training material was also used to strengthen NGO capacity to provide information to migrants.

119. Migrant information centre in Slovakia to assist the integration of migrants in the labour market. IOM has established migrant information centres to provide information and advice to migrants in the Slovak Republic and facilitate their integration in the local labour market.

120. Information Resource Centre for Labour Migrants (IRCLM) from Tajikistan. IOM has continued to provide services through IRCLM in Tajikistan and to raise the general awareness of labour migration issues and risks among potential and actual labour migrants. During 2006, almost 4,000 individuals were reached, one quarter of them women. In addition, school curricula on labour migration-related topics, and cultural events to raise the general awareness on labour migration issues were also developed.

### **Facilitating legal migration**

121. Labour migration flows from Guatemala to Canada. IOM provides technical assistance in the recruitment of temporary workers from Guatemala, in full compliance with Canadian Immigration Law. IOM recruits and places workers, arranges mandatory medical exams, obtains work visas, arranges transport and provides pre-departure orientation. This programme, which began in 2003 with 215 migrant workers, has grown steadily and in 2006 reached its goal of sending almost 1,300 workers to 108 Canadian farms in the provinces of Quebec and Alberta. The many benefits of this programme, such as regular, circular and properly documented migration and eliminating the dangers and cost of irregular migration, together with good working conditions, fair wages, short-term absence from families and the chance of further migration opportunities, have provided sufficient incentives to ensure that to date 99.9 per cent of all participating workers in the programme have returned home to Guatemala.

122. Selection of qualified foreign workers to the Czech Republic. Since 2003, IOM has been assisting the Czech authorities with an information campaign to advertise the pilot project "Selection of Qualified Foreign Employees", which supports the immigration of foreign experts and their families to the Czech Republic. In 2006, the information campaign covered Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Canada, Serbia and Montenegro, and Ukraine, as well as foreign graduates of secondary schools and universities in the Czech Republic, irrespective of their nationality. Infolines in ten project countries replied to enquiries regarding the project from 9,776 callers, 3,747 of whom women.

123. Facilitating legal labour migration from Asia to EU Member States. A workshop was held in Islamabad on labour migration opportunities in the EU with the participation of officials from ten Asian countries. Following the workshop, market research units are being established or enhanced in the participating Asian countries to monitor and disseminate foreign labour market information. The project falls within the framework of the Colombo Process and is financed by the EC.

124. Survey on labour emigration management systems for the Republic of Korea. In response to a request by the Foreign Labour Policy Department of the Korean Ministry of Labour, IOM prepared a survey on labour emigration management systems of 12 countries of origin for migrant workers in Korea. The survey was formulated to investigate the four areas of labour emigration management, including labour emigration legislation and infrastructure, labour emigration statistics, labour emigration processes, and the protection of workers and return support. The results of this survey are intended to contribute to the government's new partner selection programme for an expanded employment permit system by providing an objective account of sending countries' management infrastructure and administrative capacities.

### **Migrant remittances**

125. IOM has conducted activities to strengthen the link between labour migration, remittances and development which focus on three principal areas: remittance research to support policy and programme development, policy dialogue and the sharing of good practices, and pilot projects. Specific examples of IOM projects dealing with remittances undertaken in 2006 include:

- **Research to support policy and programme development**

*Switzerland and Serbia:* The Swiss Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) commissioned an investigation into the migration and remittances corridor between Switzerland and Serbia. IOM, in partnership with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the Swiss Forum for Migration (SFM), was involved in carrying out this project, in particular to measure the flows, transfer patterns, use and impact of remittances from Switzerland on migrant-sending households in Serbia. Research results were used to develop investment strategies to be considered by the Swiss and Serbian governments and their financial and institutional partners to enhance economic development in Serbia.

*Guatemala:* IOM published findings from a national household survey on how remittances contributed to improving health conditions and expanding educational access/opportunities for recipient households. The findings support and inform the ministries of education and public health/social assistance of Guatemala in their efforts to fulfil the Millennium Development Goals in Guatemala.

- **Policy dialogue and the sharing of good practices**

*Least Developed Countries (LDCs):* IOM organized the first ministerial conference on remittances to LDCs in February 2006 in Benin, in collaboration with the Government of Benin and the UN office for LDCs, with funding from the 1035 Facility. This conference brought together finance ministers and senior officials from more than 25 LDCs to discuss best practices and the latest strategies for enhancing the development impact of remittances.

*Albania:* As a first step towards strengthening the institutional and technical capabilities of the Government of Albania and other institutional partners to enhance the economic, social and political impact of remittances in Albania, IOM convened an Inter-Agency Working Group and facilitated the development of a strategic plan outlining multiple short, medium and long-term activities designed to improve remittance transfer services

and enhance development impacts. This strategic plan is in the process of being finalized.

- **Pilot projects**

*El Salvador:* IOM, together with the Salvadoran Ministry of External Affairs, began work in 2006 in El Salvador and the United States on a remittance-linked capacity-building initiative funded by IOM's 1035 Facility. A project management training course for leaders of Salvadoran migrant associations and business leaders in the United States, as well as a number of their partner organizations in El Salvador, was also developed to prepare for a number of planned training courses.

*Tajikistan:* In 2006, IOM Tajikistan, working in partnership with UNDP, expanded the remittances-for-development initiative to the Zarafshon Valley and continued to build on activities in the Khatlon Oblast region. Activities helped to build the capacity of migrant households, particularly those headed by women, local communities and civil society actors to promote the investment of remittances for development through microcredit initiatives. Households receiving remittances use micro loans to start or expand a business/enterprise, or to contribute to pooled funds for local infrastructure projects prioritized by community members. In the Zarafshon Valley 17 community infrastructure projects were realized, attracting over USD 13,700 from local migrant-sending families. In addition, 40 individuals, 16 of them women, attended financial management courses designed to support their remittance investment activities.

## **Regional dialogue**

126. An Integrated Approach to Promoting Legal Migration; Inter-regional Dialogue between the South Caucasus and the EU. IOM is working with the countries of the Southern Caucasus to deepen the benefits of an existing interregional migration and asylum management dialogue (the Cluster Process) between the sending and transit countries of the South Caucasus and receiving EU Member States. The first cluster meeting of the relaunched dialogue was held in Brussels in May 2006 and led to the formation of country teams of representatives of the South Caucasian countries with partners from EU countries. The impact of the dialogue will be reinforced through the training of government officials and other stakeholders in 2007.

### **E. Facilitated Migration**

127. The Facilitated Migration Division (FM) is responsible for the coordination and development of initiatives that facilitate organized and regular migration regimes. It aims to improve existing programmes and processes and to render them more accessible, reliable and secure for both migrants and governments concerned. Activities include pre-consular support services, migrant training, travel assistance to individuals, TCDC<sup>2</sup> agreements with countries and organizations in Latin America, and migrant integration.

128. The FM services can reduce the waiting period and difficulties that migrants may encounter during their migration process, and enhance their capacity to integrate successfully and more rapidly in receiving societies. For governments, these services can facilitate the

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<sup>2</sup> Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries.

attainment of their programme goals by freeing their consular and immigration officials from costly and time-consuming routine work, thus allowing more time and resources to be devoted to decision making.

129. During 2006, the global value of the FM programmes and activities implemented by 68 IOM Missions amounted to USD 28.8 million, a 3 per cent rise over 2005, which may be broken down as follows: pre-consular support services (21%); migrant training (26%); travel assistance to individuals (36%); TCDC agreements with countries and organizations in Latin America (4%) and migrant integration (13%). An outline of each 2006 programme activity is given below.

### **Pre-consular support services**

130. Countries particularly solicited by potential immigrants face rising costs of visa management, as well as quality and security issues of travel documents owing to new restrictions and reinforced document security and integrity requirements. Consulates and embassies process a large number of inquiries, unqualified candidates and incomplete applications. Against this background, some governments have expressed their interest in IOM's pre-consular support services in order to: (a) accommodate biometrics enrolment for visa and entry clearance applications; (b) enhance the existing capacity of government networks and resources; (c) reduce the administrative workload of consular and immigration officials; (d) reduce direct client inquiries and, at the same time, improve the quality of customer service and outreach; (e) free office space devoted to counters and waiting areas in consulates/embassies and, (f) improve physical security of consulates and embassies and their staff. For client governments, especially if their own global presence is limited, IOM's global field structure is very useful. Specific activities under pre-consular support services include document verification, non-adjudication interview, logistical assistance, pre-consular DNA sample collection/testing, visa application assistance, passport/visa handling, fingerprinting, file submission, country of origin information, and general facilitation/liaison. During 2006, IOM served some 30,147 applicants (up 27% from 2005), bound mainly for Australia, Canada, USA, Italy and New Zealand. Similar assistance is provided to Finland, Germany and Switzerland.

### **Migrant training**

131. Anyone moving to a country where the language, culture, traditions and practices are different from their own can be expected to experience an adjustment period of variable duration and difficulty. Whether refugees or migrants, many individuals may have unrealistic and inaccurate expectations of life in the receiving country. Such expectations will not only cause stress to the newcomers upon arrival, they can also put pressure on social service providers of the host community who work hard to help newcomers to adjust. Migrant training, such as pre-departure orientation, cultural orientation, language and technical/vocational training, reduces the anxiety of refugees and migrants by providing a more realistic picture of the situation and coping skills to deal with it. Migrant training also provides an opportunity for the receiving community to learn more about the cultures and profiles of the newcomers to their society. In 2006, some 35,864 persons in 35 countries participated in the training sessions. While the numbers of men and women were nearly equal, the latter had increased by 3 per cent over 2005, while total numbers had fallen by some 3 per cent from 2005. This drop is due to the decrease in eligible candidates for US cultural orientation (down by 12% from 2005) and for Finnish cultural orientation (down by 36% from 2005). Governments availing themselves of IOM's migrant training included Australia, Canada, Finland, Norway, the U.K. and USA. IOM was successful

in all eight regions involved in the global tender for AUSCO,<sup>3</sup> covering three years, for a total programme value of some USD 3.4 million. It was also successful in the competitive public tender for the implementation of the Canadian Orientation Abroad (COA)<sup>4</sup> for fiscal year 2006-2007. Elsewhere, IOM Rome manages pre-departure orientation focusing on Italian language and cultural orientation for migrant workers from Sri Lanka and Moldova, funded by the Italian Government.

### **Travel assistance to individuals**

132. While this assistance is similar to that provided for the government-funded resettlement programmes above, it does not concern refugees and is funded by the migrants themselves or their sponsors. Like the pre-consular support services, travel assistance to individuals is self-supporting through the collection of service fees. Specific activities include information on air travel, on-site ticketing assistance, airport check-in and arrival assistance, advance notification of travel details to sponsors, assistance with the completion of the necessary departure and arrival documents (immigration and customs), escorting medical cases/unaccompanied minors or the elderly, escorting through customs and immigration, and airport transit assistance in some countries. Typically, individuals assisted under this programme are first-time air travellers with no English language skills, often travelling alone, predominantly from the countryside in developing countries. Often such individuals are referred to IOM by their sponsors who have themselves previously been assisted by IOM as refugees or humanitarian entrants. In 2006, 19,084 persons were assisted, an increase of 4 per cent over 2005, most of whom left for Australia, Canada and the USA.

### **TCDC Agreements with countries and organizations in Latin America**

133. While the services provided in this category are similar to those referred to under (iii) above, they are limited to certain countries and organizations in Latin America. This programme assists experts who participate in international technical cooperation activities within the framework of TCDC. In 2006, 1,846 individuals availed themselves of this service, which facilitates the transfer and sharing of knowledge and expertise among participating countries in Latin America, e.g. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Paraguay, and among various regional organizations. As the respective participating governments and regional organizations are beginning to handle their own travel arrangements, total numbers under this programme are declining.

### **Integration**

134. Many countries face the challenge of ensuring the harmonious coexistence between migrants and host societies, in particular over the last decade, and IOM assists migrants and governments to find solutions best suited to their respective needs. For example, IOM cooperates closely with old and new EU Member States in their efforts to identify common strategies to address integration issues. Thus, new projects were developed and implemented in the Czech Republic, Italy, Finland, Latvia, the United Kingdom and Poland, and also in Switzerland. In addition to promoting harmonious interaction between newcomers and the host society, these projects aim to prevent the marginalization, especially of migrant women and

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<sup>3</sup> Australia Cultural Orientation funded by the Australian Government through DIMA (Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs).

<sup>4</sup> COA is funded by the Canadian Government through the Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC).

ethnic minorities. Examples of activities include the development of a multi-faith training approach for religious leaders, the establishment of health insurance for foreigners in the Czech Republic, and addressing the issue of female genital mutilation of certain African women in Switzerland. In Thailand some 800 Karen refugees from Mae La Oon camp in Northern Thailand were interviewed individually to help the settlement service providers in Canada to better prepare for their arrival. Along with the results of the interviews, a cultural profile of the Karen refugees as well as photos of the camp were submitted to the Canadian government. These were very much appreciated not only by the Canadian authorities, but also the Canadian local service providers. In summary, 11 projects were completed and five new projects started in 2006. At the end of the year, 20 active integration projects with a combined total programme value of around USD 3.8 million were being implemented, mainly in Europe and Central Asia.

## **II. OPERATIONS SUPPORT**

### **A. Movement Management**

#### **Overview**

135. IOM assisted 161,371 persons during 2006, over 11 per cent more compared to 2005 (142,863). The majority of the movements concerned the resettlement/repatriation of refugees, emergency and post-crisis migration management (109,696 persons or over 68% of overall IOM assistance).

#### **Highlights**

##### **Assistance to stranded migrants in Lebanon**

136. The outbreak of hostilities in Lebanon in July 2006, and the resulting humanitarian emergency, led to the displacement of an estimated one million individuals throughout Lebanon and the wider region, including a large number of stranded migrant workers (third-country nationals/TCNs), many of whom were trapped in the conflict area. Thousands of foreigners sought to leave the country, either to return home or to move temporarily to neighbouring countries, in particular the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan.

137. IOM received numerous requests to organize the evacuation of TCNs by arranging road convoys from Beirut to the Syrian Arab Republic for onward air travel to their countries of origin. A total of 13,318 migrants were evacuated from Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. The largest numbers of beneficiaries were, in decreasing order, from Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Ethiopia and Bangladesh, with others from Ghana, Viet Nam, Iraq, Sudan, Nepal, Cameroon, Colombia and Madagascar.

##### **Assistance to stranded migrants through the support of the humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants**

138. As a result of a Council decision in 2005, the Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants (HASM) extended its assistance to stranded migrants irrespective of their status, provided they were in need of humanitarian assistance, had confirmed their desire to return to their country of origin and were not eligible for any other programmes run by either IOM or other agencies. 203 requests for assistance were received by IOM in 2006 (28 women and

175 men, the vast majority over 12 years of age), of which 159 persons were returned to their country of origin during the year 2006.

139. Requests originated for migrants stranded in Europe (34%), followed by Africa (30%), Asia (23%) and the Americas (13%), with the respective caseloads returning to Africa (43%), Asia (32%), Europe (16%) and the Americas (9%).

### **Repatriation**

140. A total of 17,062 individuals received repatriation assistance in cooperation with UNHCR.

141. Repatriation programmes again essentially focused on Africa, especially on Liberian, Angolan and Sudanese refugees. In total, 16,773 refugees were repatriated to Africa.

142. Through its Mission in Accra, and in coordination with the Missions in Abuja and Monrovia, IOM provided logistical support for the repatriation of 2,600 Liberian refugees to Liberia through a complex scheme, including sea and air transport arrangements.

143. In Southern Africa, IOM continued to implement the comprehensive repatriation of 6,998 Angolan refugees in a safe and orderly manner, in close coordination with the governments of Angola, Zambia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Namibia, and with the dedicated support of the donor community.

144. Moreover, 2006 saw the start of the complex repatriation programme of Sudanese refugees, assisting 6,840 individuals to return from Kenya, Ethiopia and the Central African Republic.

### **Resettlement assistance**

145. In 2006, 66,061 individuals received resettlement assistance, a drop of 14 per cent from 2005. In 2006, 39,557 individuals received resettlement assistance to the United States, a significant drop of 24 per cent from 2005, largely due to a reduced caseload from Africa and the Middle East (18,225 in 2006 compared with 19,188 in 2005) and Asia (5,711 compared with 11,531 in 2005).

146. Resettlement assistance to Canada remained stable at 10,454 (2005: 10,021).

147. Resettlement assistance to Australia increased by almost 4 per cent to 7,055 individuals, mainly due to a greater intake from Africa.

148. The number of individuals receiving resettlement assistance to the Nordic countries rose by 35 per cent to 5,633, due to higher intakes from Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

### **Delocalization process**

149. Continuing the delocalization and decentralization process begun in 2005, the Division of Movement Management created a position in MRF Helsinki to act as a focal point with the Nordic countries in matters related to refugee resettlement activities.



150. Furthermore, the Division reinforced the operational capacity of MAC in Manila by appointing a supervisor for system support of movement activities, such as the global ticket order recording system (GATOR), the seat inventory management application (SIMA) and the interface with the MIMOSA tool.

151. Based on an extensive survey of the movement training needs, the Division further developed a complete and integrated training module – Standard Airline Fares and Reservation for IOM staff members (SAFARI). SAFARI training provides comprehensive guidance on IOM procedures in handling the Organization's movement programmes, such as the Amadeus electronic reservation system, the handbook of IOM tariffs and the GATOR.

152. Finally, MMD worked intensively with the carriers to maintain the terms and conditions of the IOM agreements and lessen the impact of increased charges, such as airport security taxes, and the rising fuel costs. The Division also reinforced the agreements with the carriers through the framework of global alliances such as the Star Alliance, Sky Team and One World. Specific agreements were negotiated separately during 2006 with a number of carriers from North Africa and the Gulf countries to respond to particular tailored programmes.

**B. Statistical Tables for 2006**

- **Table 1: Movements by budgetary region and service classification**

Summarizes IOM movement activity broken down by budgetary region and regional service classification (corresponding to the Programme and Budget for 2006, document MC/2176).

- **Table 2: Movements by region of departure and destination**

Summarizes IOM movement activity by geographical region and area of departure and destination.

- **Table 3: Movements by service and region of departure/countries of destination**

Summarizes IOM movement activity broken down by service, programme/projects and geographical region of departure and main countries of destination. All other countries of destination are grouped under their respective geographical region.

- **Table 4: Statistics by gender**

Provides the gender and age group breakdown of migrants assisted by IOM. The table shows that female migrants and male migrants are nearly balanced, female migrants slightly outnumbering male migrants by a margin of less than 1 per cent.

**Table 1: Movements by budgetary region and service classification**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Service Area Classification</b>	<b>Total Migrants</b>
<b>Africa</b>	Emergency and Post-conflict Division	18,468
	Resettlement Assistance	18,029
	Repatriation Assistance	11,458
	Migrant Processing and Assistance	2,553
	Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	811
	Capacity Building Through Qualified Human Resources and Experts	74
	Counter-trafficking	59
<b>Africa Total</b>		<b>51,452</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania</b>	Resettlement Assistance	23,697
	Migrant Processing and Assistance	9,801
	Counter-trafficking	346
	Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	108
	Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building	15
	Capacity Building Through Qualified Human Resources and Experts	15
<b>Asia and Oceania Total</b>		<b>33,982</b>
<b>Europe</b>	Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	23,866
	Resettlement Assistance	15,390
	Migrant Processing and Assistance	1,211
	Counter-trafficking	416
	Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building	99
	Repatriation Assistance	40
	Post-emergency Migration Health Assistance	37
<b>Europe Total</b>		<b>41,059</b>
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	Migrant Processing and Assistance	5,357
	Labour Migration	1,913
	Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	1,203
	Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building	291
	Repatriation Assistance	178
	Counter-trafficking	136
	Migration and Economic/Community Development	42
	Resettlement Assistance	8
Emergency and Post-conflict Division	7	
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Total</b>		<b>9,135</b>
<b>Middle East</b>	Emergency and Post-conflict Division	13,442
	Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	715
	Resettlement Assistance	680
<b>Middle East Total</b>		<b>14,837</b>
<b>North America</b>	Resettlement Assistance	2,697
	Migrant Processing and Assistance	2,342
<b>North America Total</b>		<b>5,039</b>
<b>Global Support/ Services</b>	Resettlement Assistance	5,560
	Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants	159
	Counter-trafficking	106
	Repatriation Assistance	42
<b>Global Support / Services Total</b>		<b>5,867</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>161,371</b>

**Table 2: Movements by region of departure and destination**

Region / Area of destination		Africa and the Middle East							Africa and the Middle East Total	Americas						Americas Total
Region of departure	Area of departure	Central Africa	East Africa	Horn of Africa	Middle East	North Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa		Andean Countries	Caribbean	Central America and Mexico	North America	South America, other	Southern Cone	
Africa and the Middle East	Central Africa	48		3,263				7	3,318			362			362	
	East Africa	105		1,501			13		1,619		6	13,040			13,046	
	Horn of Africa	11	1	15,859			6		15,877			2,393			2,393	
	Middle East		9	3,229	444	27	4	89	3,802	3		1,202		3	1,208	
	North Africa		4		3	1		115	123			2,589		5	2,594	
	Southern Africa	109	2	13			7,115	20	7,259			713			713	
	West Africa							2,691	2,691			3,704		1	3,705	
<b>Africa and the Middle East Total</b>		<b>277</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23,865</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7,138</b>	<b>2,922</b>	<b>34,689</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24,003</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>24,021</b>	
Americas	Andean Countries				6				6	698	10	121	4,107		233	
	Caribbean				2				2		5	1	2,579		19	
	Central America and Mexico		1	1	1				3	712	9	73	1,393		539	
	North America									10	5	3	21		99	
	South America, other Southern Cone				6	1	3	1	11	235	29	69	689		1,905	
<b>Americas Total</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>8,789</b>		<b>2,796</b>	
Asia and Oceania	Australia and New Zealand			1	1				2	2	2		3		1	
	Central Asia												1,198			
	Far East							7	7				67		3	
	Melanesia												107			
	South Asia												9,941			
	South East Asia	1			7		4		12	2			2,726			
<b>Asia and Oceania Total</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>14,042</b>		<b>4</b>	
Europe	Baltic States				1	1			2				14		14	
	Caucasus				2				2				209		209	
	Central Europe	6	5	6	55	93	3	87	255	11	14	1	3,459		16	
	Eastern Europe	3		3	6	2	3	24	41				9,069		9,069	
	Nordic Countries	3	7	23	85	12	10	26	166	7		1	6		2	
	South East Europe	1			2			3	6				1,627		1,628	
	South Europe		1	9	28	8	23	49	118	244	3	54	5		391	
	West Europe	155	173	259	3,225	382	1,055	874	6,123	353	136	16	1,505	52	1,321	
<b>Europe Total</b>		<b>168</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3,402</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>6,713</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>15,894</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1,730</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>446</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>24,171</b>	<b>3,874</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>8,239</b>	<b>3,993</b>	<b>41,451</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>62,728</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4,539</b>	

**Table 2: Movements by region of departure and destination (continued)**

Asia and Oceania						Asia and Oceania Total	Europe							Europe Total	Total Migrants	
Australia and New Zealand	Central Asia	Far East	South Asia	South East Asia	South West Asia		Baltic States	Caucasus	Central Europe	Eastern Europe	Nordic Countries	South East Europe	South Europe			West Europe
98						98			33	367		5	511	916	4,694	
2,504			1			2,505			20	655		45	544	1,265	18,435	
526						526			6	952		26	231	1,215	20,011	
822	1		6,229	4,268	1	11,321		8	3	852	1	3	268	1,135	17,466	
794			13		4	811				113		21	19	153	3,681	
1,302		2		31		1,335				368			210	578	9,885	
1,393			118	4	57	1,572		15		120	1	12	427	575	8,543	
<b>7,439</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6,361</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>18,168</b>			<b>82</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,427</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>5,837</b>	<b>82,715</b>
225						225			2	1	235	1	815	312	6,766	
2						2							52	52	2,660	
19		15	1			35		1	1	140	2	26	5	175	2,939	
63					3	66				4		3		7	211	
157		7		5		169		16		10		554	346	926	1	
<b>466</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>497</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>16,610</b>	
1				44		45							21	21	76	
5						5				1			15	171	1,374	
44		3		40		87				1			11	41	205	
										4				4	4	
37						37				32			81	113	257	
2,212	1		25	349	2	2,589				1,580			214	1,794	14,338	
1,381			1			1,382		8		527	1		134	670	4,784	
<b>3,680</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4,145</b>			<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>2,814</b>	<b>21,038</b>	
	7		1		5	13			1				4	1	17	
161	178	63	75	34	87	598			3	23			4	31	255	
120	21	26	5		1	173	2	195	157	568	4	1,164	24	5	2,119	
15	30	5	18	24	79	171	1	3	10	104		5	24	146	9,429	
326	43	17	9		12	407	1	10	15	77	1	110	5	1	220	
24	4	1	6	19	59	113	1	21	13	201	164	80	189	79	748	
575	464	360	686	482	1,911	4,478	1	8	189	75		27	7	9	316	
							25	964	388	1,579	5	2,864	412	7	6,244	
<b>1,221</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>5,953</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>4,245</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>9,825</b>	<b>41,008</b>
<b>12,806</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>7,188</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>28,763</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>6,444</b>	<b>4,251</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>21,002</b>	<b>161,371</b>

**Table 3: Movements by service and region of departure / countries of destination**

Service	Programme / Project	Region of departure	Total Migrants	Countries of destination											
				Afghanistan	Angola	Argentina	Australia	Bangladesh	Brazil	Canada	Colombia	Denmark	Ecuador	Ethiopia	Finland
Movement, Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management	Resettlement Assistance	Africa and the Middle East	32,274			1	5,139			4,359		471		88	
		Americas	5,230		26			50	1,956	2					
		Asia and Oceania	13,317			1,543			2,937		282			378	
		Europe	15,240	4	30		373	1	1,202		3		7	125	
	<b>Subtotal <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>66,061</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7,055</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>10,454</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>591</b>			
Emergency and Post-conflict Division	Africa and the Middle East	Americas	31,910	1			721						2,410		
		Americas	7						7						
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>31,917</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>721</b>			<b>7</b>			<b>2,410</b>			
Repatriation Assistance	Africa and the Middle East	Americas	11,429		7,085								4		
		Americas	175		1				6	47	6				
	Asia and Oceania	9													
Europe	105	1	2	1				19							
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,718</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7,088</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>6</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>				
<b>Movement, Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management Total <sup>1/</sup></b>			<b>109,696</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7,118</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7,055</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>10,460</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>591</b>
Regulating Migration	Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	Africa and the Middle East	1,659				64						777		
		Americas	1,206		15	1		425		29		592			
		Asia and Oceania	88	2									90		
		Europe	23,750	1,012	603	73	211	57	1,351	1,399	147	148			
	<b>Subtotal <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>26,703</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>867</b>			
Counter-trafficking	Africa and the Middle East	Americas	76							1					
		Americas	100		66					2					
	Asia and Oceania	419							2	1	1				
Europe	468				1	4		2							
<b>Subtotal <sup>2/</sup></b>	<b>1,063</b>		<b>66</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>					
Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building	Africa and the Middle East	Americas	81				3								
		Americas	291		155			2	2	32		1			
	Europe	33													
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>405</b>		<b>155</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>						
<b>Regulating Migration Total <sup>1/</sup></b>			<b>28,171</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>867</b>	
Facilitating Migration	Migrant Processing and Assistance	Africa and the Middle East	5,098		8	1,979			240	3	19		142		
		Americas	7,631	2	1,612	447		85	1,508	525	3	13	2		
		Asia and Oceania	7,188			1,621			3,860	1	5		1		
		Europe	1,346		7	624		1	113	13		1	1		
South America, other	1														
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>21,264</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>4,671</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>5,721</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>146</b>					
Labour Migration	Africa and the Middle East	Americas	2												
		Americas	1,911						1,264	148					
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,913</b>						<b>1,264</b>	<b>148</b>							
<b>Facilitating Migration Total</b>			<b>23,177</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>4,671</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>6,985</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>146</b>			
General Programme Support	Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants	Africa and the Middle East	112				1								
		Americas	13					1							
		Asia and Oceania	6	4											
		Europe	28												
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>									
<b>General Programme Support Total</b>			<b>159</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>							
Migration and Development	Capacity Building Through Qualified Human Resources and Experts	Africa and the Middle East	74												
		Americas	3	3											
		Asia and Oceania	11						2						
		Europe	1	1											
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>4</b>					<b>2</b>								
Migration and Economic/Community Development	Americas	Americas	42		42										
		Americas	42		42										
<b>Migration and Development Total</b>			<b>131</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>42</b>			<b>2</b>							
Migration Health	Post-emergency Migration Health Assistance	Europe	37												
		Europe	37												
<b>Migration Health Total</b>			<b>37</b>												
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>161,371</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>7,727</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>11,938</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>18,848</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>3,288</b>	<b>737</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Some of the movements of migrants resettled to a third country are also assisted in the programmes classified under Assisted Voluntary Returns; likewise, some Assisted Voluntary Returns movements are implemented in projects under Movement.

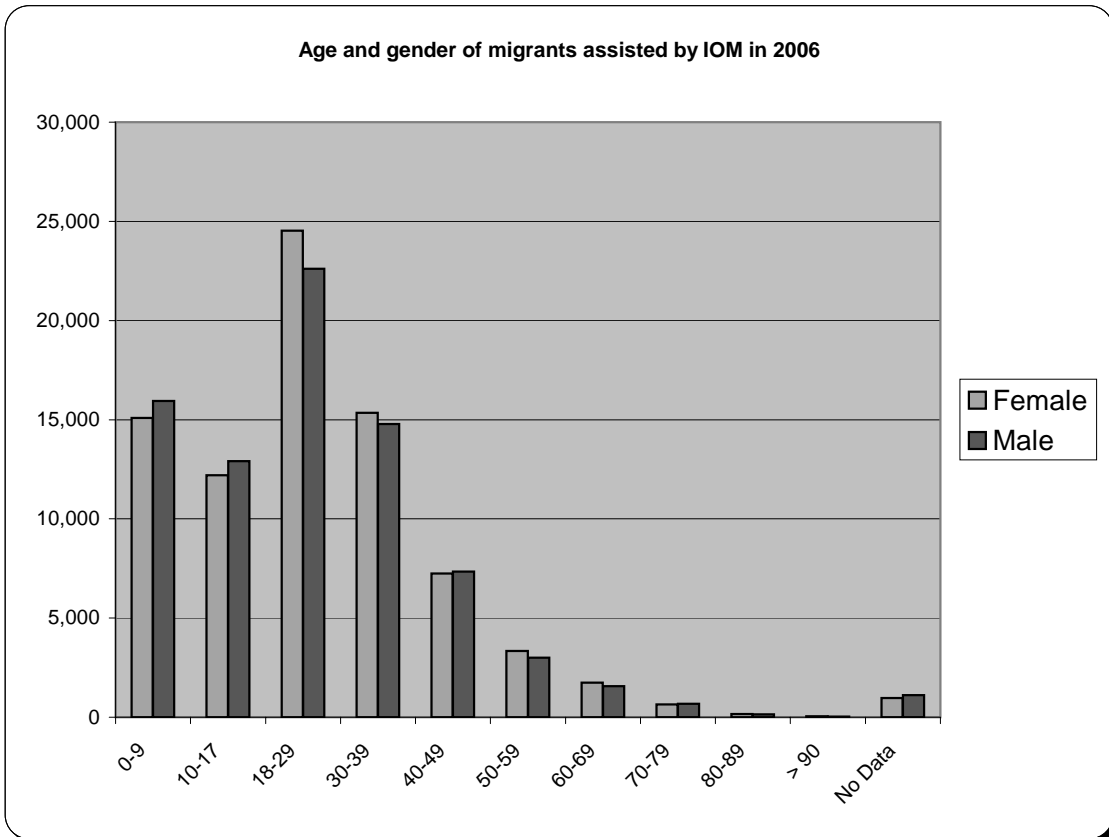
<sup>2/</sup> Some of the trafficked persons assisted by IOM are moved under projects falling under the service for Assisted Voluntary Returns and Integration.

**Table 3: Movements by service and region of departure / countries of destination (continued)**

France	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iraq	Liberia	Countries of destination														Other countries in region of destination				
				Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Philippines	Russian Federation	Serbia and Montenegro	Spain	Sri Lanka	Sudan	Sweden	Turkey	Ukraine	United Kingdom	USA	Africa and the Middle East	Americas	Asia and Oceania	Europe	
323		1	14	296	187	564				35		1	1,572			528	18,225	75				395
38		2		7	1	4							369				2,698	1	66			10
29		2		124	508	803							833			100	5,711	8				59
14	3	128		26	2	23							118	1		1	12,923	97	6	1		120
<b>404</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>1,394</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>629</b>	<b>39,557</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>584</b>
		43					4,191					5,468	18,779					194			103	
		43					4,191					5,468	18,779					194			103	
			2,600								11		1,500					236			4	
34					1												5		37		5	22
		15	1										1					5	4			
<b>34</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>2,601</b>		<b>1</b>				<b>10</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>1,501</b>				<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>		<b>6</b>
<b>438</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>2,615</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5,473</b>	<b>20,281</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>629</b>	<b>39,562</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>144</b>		<b>612</b>
		151							1		3	306						291			66	
1		3							1	2	1	1				5		1	118		15	2
											25							5	2		46	
2	734	2,641	22		9		30	961	2,147	1	346	111	3	1,032	772	1	93	2,901	657	2,376		3,820
<b>3</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>2,795</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>2,503</b>		<b>3,822</b>
															2			13			33	2
															4			4			28	1
							27								1		25		14	13	86	227
							27	50	10						59		62	42	40	41	482	231
											3							68			10	
		1									1					1		5	93		6	3
		1									1							73	93		16	3
<b>3</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>3,311</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>3,001</b>		<b>4,056</b>
42				314	134	468		1		4			103			71	1,166	3	6		1	394
258				26	16	2		1		836			9			188	1,342	8	551		7	190
				115	8	25									18		1,502			1		31
1	3			9	2			1	72	5	2	1	3	12	10	2	163	16	173	6		105
<b>301</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>464</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>495</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>4,173</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>14</b>		<b>720</b>
										2												
										489												
<b>301</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>464</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>495</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>14</b>		<b>722</b>
											3	2						49			57	
														1							2	12
																		14	1		12	
											3	2		1				63	1		71	12
											3	2		1				63	1		71	12
												74										
1																1	5					2
1												74				1	5					2
<b>1</b>												<b>74</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>					<b>2</b>
									2				24									11
									2				24									11
									2				24									11
<b>743</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>2,987</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>1,889</b>	<b>4,248</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>5,868</b>	<b>20,776</b>	<b>3,034</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>43,879</b>	<b>4,036</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>3,230</b>		<b>5,415</b>

**Table 4: Statistics by gender**

Age Group	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
0-9	15,085	15,936	31,021
10-17	12,193	12,903	25,096
18-29	24,529	22,601	47,130
30-39	15,346	14,778	30,124
40-49	7,239	7,336	14,575
50-59	3,334	3,002	6,336
60-69	1,742	1,565	3,307
70-79	652	671	1,323
80-89	159	150	309
> 90	43	38	81
No Data	961	1108	2069
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,283</b>	<b>80,088</b>	<b>161,371</b>





### **C. Emergency and Post-conflict**

153. In 2006, Emergency and Post-conflict (EPC) provided core emergency and post-crisis operational support to Field Missions in Afghanistan, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Ecuador, Indonesia (Aceh), Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Sudan and Uganda, involving also 363 days of related EPC staff travel.

154. Project development and technical assistance were provided for IOM Missions in Albania, Angola, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iraq, Kosovo, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Uganda and Zimbabwe. EPC reviewed and endorsed over 158 projects, a 30 per cent increase over 2005, including CAP submissions.

155. During 2006, three EPC Geneva staff members were deployed to Field Missions, and three new officers from the Field were incorporated into the EPC team at IOM Headquarters. This revolving system, put in place in 2001, gives field staff the possibility to familiarize themselves with Headquarters coordination procedures and to interact with partners before they are redeployed to other Missions. Two new staff members, a physical planner/shelter expert and an administrative assistant, were also hired to support the work of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster.

156. EPC represented IOM at 143 inter-agency meetings, including participation in working groups, task forces and country operational briefings organized by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). These included IASC Task Force meetings in Pakistan, Liberia, Lebanon, Timor-Leste, Yogyakarta/Indonesia, IASC Gender Task Force meetings, as well as IASC weekly information meetings. EPC also participated in the inter-agency working group on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) chaired by United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations/UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (UNDPKO)/UNDP (BCPR) for the development of Integrated Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration Standards. The unit also participated in High-Level Working Group country briefings.

157. EPC participated extensively and actively in all IASC meetings on Clusters, including Camp Management Coordination, Protection, Logistic, Emergency Shelter and Early Recovery, as well as in response to specific cluster operations in Pakistan and Lebanon.

158. In 2006, two EPC staff members received Emergency Field Coordination Training (EFCT) organized by OCHA. One EPC staff member participated in a Norwegian Defence International Centre (NODEFIC) DDR Planning Course in Oslo. The Head of EPC attended the Afghanistan transition workshop organized by and for IOM Islamabad in Dubai. One EPC member participated in a workshop for Camp Management Training of Trainers in Addis Ababa.

159. EPC has been actively involved in the Cluster system, such as Camp Coordination/Management, Logistics, Early Recovery, Emergency Shelter and Protection. As co-Lead for the Camp Co-ordination Cluster, EPC ensured the Secretariat by co-chairing cluster meetings, developing standards and policies and organizing training sessions. EPC also assisted Field Missions to understand the cluster approach as a means to enhance existing operations and expertise. EPC has been able to train many field colleagues and to deploy emergency staff to cluster response countries.

160. During the Lebanon crisis, EPC supported IOM evacuation operations of third-country nationals, with two Geneva staff members deployed to Beirut and Amman.

161. EPC continued to liaise with NATO to consolidate areas of interest and strategic and operational planning. The fourth IOM NATO coordination meeting was held in Brussels to discuss Civil-Military Interactions, and update NATO counterparts on IOM implemented Trust-Fund projects. An EPC staff member also gave a presentation during the Training of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) incumbents in Poland in preparation for their imminent deployment to Afghanistan. The Head of EPC participated in a NATO/Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) conference in Venice, while an EPC staff member attended the NATO Exercise Multi-National Experiment 5 in Oslo, and the Ex-Allied Reach NATO Exercise in Brussels.

162. During 2006, EPC assisted with DDR and Security Sector Reform (SSR) programme development in Albania, Serbia (including in Kosovo), Croatia, Iraq, Indonesia, Sudan and Georgia, and provided remote support to Field Missions concerned with DDR and related activities. It was also actively engaged in the inter-agency working group for the international conference on DDR and Stability in Africa and prepared the issue paper on DDR for combatants on foreign soil.

163. EPC oversaw the use of the Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants, a mechanism established in 2006 replacing Humanitarian Emergency Operations Assistance (HEOA), to provide transport assistance to destitute migrants wishing to return home. The programme assisted 203 individuals in 2006, four times as many as had been assisted under HEOA in 2005.

164. During 2006, the Emergency and Preparedness Account (EPA), used to initiate activities in emergency situations where there is a clear need for immediate assessment and operational response prior to the actual receipt of external funding, granted loans for IOM operations in Lebanon for the evacuation of migrants caught up in the conflict, Albania for the Downsizing Military programme, and the Philippines to assist with the response to the Mount Mayon eruption.

165. Electoral Support: In cooperation with IOM Brussels, EPC supported the European Union Observation Mission to Kampala, Uganda, by deploying one staff member for three months. In October, two EPC staff members also participated in the Ecuador Out-of-Country Voting as observers in Genoa (Italy).

166. In June 2006, EPC hosted the Political Rights and Enfranchisement System Strengthening (PRESS) Colloquium, a conference on Political Rights of Persons Displaced by Conflict, in coordination with IOM Washington and in cooperation with the International Foundation for Election System (IFES). The conference explored the recent history of practices regarding the political rights of persons displaced by conflict, and discussed guidelines and standards to protect the political rights of migrants.

167. The PRESS unit issued the first edition of the Migration and Elections Bulletin in October 2006. The bulletin provides information on the relationship between migration and the electoral process. It also developed guidelines on the participation in elections by migrants forced to move by violence. It monitored elections held in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Philippines, Mauritania, Ecuador, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire and Bahrain.

### **III. MIGRATION HEALTH**

168. The Migration Health Department (MHD) addresses the physical, mental and social health and well-being of migrants, and responds to the changing pattern of mobility and the resulting needs in migration health management by advising on policy issues and raising general awareness. The Department's activities in 2006 were dominated by growing traditional resettlement-related programmes, emergency responses as well as partnership building.

#### **A. Migration and Travel Health Assessments**

169. Approximately two-thirds of all MHD resources are linked to its traditional activity of migration health assessments for the purpose of resettlement. In 2006, MHD conducted 122,796 health assessments of migrants destined mainly for the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia. Most of the migrants departed from Asia and Oceania, Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States and Africa and the Middle East; 50 per cent of the assessed migrants were women; 39 per cent were government-sponsored refugees and the remainder were migrants who paid themselves for the IOM services received. 2.4 per cent of migrants suffered from a condition that could exclude them from entering the resettlement country owing to the regulations in force aimed at detecting health conditions that could pose a public health risk or present an excessive burden on the local health services.

170. In 2006, MHD implemented the pilot phase of the UK Pre-departure Tuberculosis Programme in five countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Thailand. More than 30,000 UK visa applicants were examined. In November 2006, the U.K. announced the main phase of the programme involving nine more countries with IOM again as the main implementing agency. It is expected that the annual number of examinations will exceed 200,000.

171. In addition to offering pre-departure treatment of high-prevalence conditions, such as malaria and intestinal parasites, MHD diagnosed and treated migrants with tuberculosis (TB) and certain sexually transmissible infections (STIs), immunized for preventable conditions and ensured pre- and post-test HIV counselling. MHD also conducted health education for migrants and capacity-building activities for host countries. 25,693 pre-departure medical checks were carried out and 413 individuals were provided with medical escorts in the context of resettlement activities to ensure that they travelled safely and without undue hardship to themselves or to other travellers. MHD also provided health assistance and medical escorts to a growing number of irregular migrants in the Maghreb and beneficiaries of Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes around the world. In close coordination with ministries of health in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and other countries, IOM responded to the Lebanon crisis by successfully managing health issues of third-country nationals who were assisted by IOM for their safe return.

#### **B. Migration Health Assistance and Advice**

172. Main factors that can have a negative impact on the health of mobile populations and their access to health services include poverty, lack of legal protection, discrimination and exploitation. On the one hand, MHD services respond to the health needs of migrants and their host communities, covering, among others, reproductive health, mental health, prevention, environmental hygiene and health promotion and, on the other, build local capacity and find durable solutions for integrating health into local policies and strategies.

- **HIV/AIDS and population mobility**

173. It is widely recognized that mobile populations bear a greater risk of becoming infected with HIV and AIDS both in regard to themselves and their partners at home as the conditions of the migration process both increase the likelihood of coming into contact with HIV/AIDS carriers, and reduce the ability of migrants to protect themselves against infection. MHD activities focus on service delivery, voluntary counselling and testing, advocacy, policy development, capacity building, research and dissemination of information.

174. In 2006, 44 active HIV projects worldwide addressed the health implications and conditions of various types of mobile populations, for example: Mapping of HIV and AIDS services in Uganda covering 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), 107 service providers, and 136 IDP health facilities; migrant health studies conducted in East Africa aimed at enhancing policy dialogue and facilitating the upgrading of HIV prevention and treatment programmes; activities to prevent gender-based violence, benefiting 411,564 IDPs in Zimbabwe, and a nationwide mass media information dissemination campaign on cross-border mobility, irregular migration and HIV and AIDS, and HIV-awareness and prevention activities through peer education, community radio programmes, comic strips, photo exhibitions, and conference presentations in different countries of Southern Africa. IOM Colombia was selected by the Colombian Coordination Mechanism as the principal recipient to work on a project financed under the Global Fund. At the end of 2006, the project had reached some 350,000 internally displaced adolescents and young adults with different strategies to prevent HIV and AIDS. In addition, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) financed a project to train 91 health workers in the provision of voluntary counselling and testing services and antiretroviral treatment.

- **Health of migrants in an irregular situation**

175. Services for migrants in irregular situations in detention, semi-closed and open settings continued in Indonesia and Nauru. In Nauru, nine male asylum seekers received health assistance. In Indonesia, IOM provided health-care services to 484 irregular migrants (75% men and 25% women; 70% of total aged between 17 and 45), mainly from Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Viet Nam. The services included basic and emergency health care, specialist referrals and mental health and psychosocial assistance.

176. IOM and the Thai Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) conducted over 700 outreach activities in five provinces along the Thailand-Myanmar border benefiting more than 120,000 migrants and some Thais. The services provided included TB screenings for 425 detainees at the Immigration Detention Center (IDC); seminars on TB, HIV and Avian Influenza (AI); the distribution of hygiene kits to 46 IDC detainees, and of animated videos and cartoon books on AI and TB. The First National Migrant Health Conference was organized together with MOPH, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the Program for Appropriate Technology for Health to share experiences and lessons learned and discuss MOPH's Migrant Health Strategy for Thailand.

177. IOM's worldwide counter-trafficking initiatives provide a comprehensive health service package which includes direct medical services, mental health and psychosocial assistance, health education and promotion, and reproductive health activities. For example, in 2006, the IOM Rehabilitation Centre in Kiev provided health care to 204 victims of trafficking, nearly

three-quarters of whom were women, and close to one-tenth minors. Among the beneficiaries, well over half were diagnosed with STIs and nearly half as suffering from mental health disorders.

178. In Cambodia, IOM assisted marginalized families and individuals in 37 villages and 38 associated schools. Among the beneficiaries were 4,920 participants in community awareness activities; 3,864 school children who were shown the IOM video “Shattered Dreams”; 414 persons identified as suffering from mental disorders and who were referred for treatment through the community referral network; 87 women and children at risk of trafficking or abuse who were referred for assistance, and 213 children with psychosocial problems who were assisted through home visits.

179. In Indonesia, 1,819 trafficked persons (90% women; 26% minors) benefited from comprehensive medical services, including testing for STIs and HIV, psychosocial counselling and referral services.

- **Partnership building**

180. As part of the International Dialogue on Migration, an intersessional seminar “Migration and Human Resources for Health: From Awareness to Action” was held on 23-24 March 2006 in Geneva. IOM organized the seminar together with WHO and ILO in line with the ongoing collaboration between the three agencies on the mobility of health-care workers. Participants included health, labour and migration officials from 63 countries and over 40 intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as private sector and civil society representatives.

181. MHD maintained an active role within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) task force on mental health and psychosocial support in emergency settings, and the reviving of the IASC Task Force on HIV/AIDS. MHD was also part of the Global Health Cluster and participated in subgroups on coordination and management, training, rosters and assessments. Lastly, IOM contributed to the UN System Influenza Coordination Avian and Human Influenza (AHI) Consolidated Action Plan, and MHD staff assisted in the Organization’s AHI preparedness efforts.

### **C. Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Health Assistance**

182. Emergency and post-crisis health programmes assist populations during and after emergencies by managing the safe movement of people, arranging medical evacuations for individuals requiring treatment that is not locally available, providing direct health services as well as reconstructing health infrastructures, and capacity building of local health personnel to achieve sustainable solutions in line with national health plans. Some of the key activities of 2006 are given below.

- **Comprehensive tsunami response in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand**

183. At the request of the Indonesian Ministry of Health, 37 satellite health clinics (SHCs) were constructed and handed over to health authorities in nine districts to serve an estimated 44,840 displaced persons across Aceh. Capacity-building activities benefited 1,260 SHCs and primary health-care staff, and village midwives. In Aceh Barat, IOM supported the reconstruction of nine permanent health facilities and conducted a dental hygiene campaign for

2,650 school children and training on maternal health for midwives in partnership with the Harvard Medical School.

184. In Sri Lanka, community health and psychosocial activities were carried out in tsunami-affected districts, including 90 workshops on health, youth empowerment, and children's psychosocial well-being, and psychosocial activities for 700 school children and teachers. Under the Eye Care Programme, 100,000 persons were screened and 85,000 provided with spectacles and 5,000 referred to eye units; 600 health personnel were trained, and six eye units received medical equipment. IOM also conducted health-related activities, health education, environmental cleaning, deworming and curative services for the benefit of over 100,000 displaced individuals in Sri Lanka.

185. In Thailand, 7,220 migrants and their host communities received health related assistance including mental health assessments for 1,608 adult migrants; a malnutrition survey of over 300 migrant children with 138 children treated; reissuing of 200 health insurance cards to registered migrants; development and distribution of a CD-ROM and 1,000 pocket books on tsunami preparedness.

- **Earthquake assistance to Indonesia and Pakistan**

186. In response to the May 2006 earthquake in Yogyakarta and central Java, Indonesia, IOM assisted 2,274 hospitalized patients and 3,021 family members to return home. About 2,680 patients were assisted and/or referred for care and treatment, and 500 patients and their families were given emergency shelter and basic hygiene and first-aid kits. IOM also provided medical equipment to a rehabilitation centre and assisted in the rehabilitation of 300 patients. IOM facilitated a trainers' training on early detection and awareness raising of mental health illness and basic counselling skills for 357 medical professionals and community leaders.

187. In Pakistan, IOM assisted in the return of IDPs affected by the earthquake. A total of 78,243 individuals or 13,006 families were screened to determine their fitness to travel. Among these, 1,316 were found to be either vulnerable or in need of medical assistance during or prior to travel.

- **Humanitarian assistance to returnees in Zimbabwe and Sudan**

188. To provide humanitarian assistance to returnees, IOM established the Beitbridge Reception and Support Centre in Zimbabwe. More than 47,765 irregular migrants have returned since the centre opened. The centre provided HIV education, distributed condoms and information, education and communication (IEC) materials, and offered voluntary testing and counselling.

189. IOM also conducted medical screening for over 10,000 IDPs and refugees, and provided medical escorts in five return operations in Sudan.

- **Mental health and psychosocial capacity building**

190. In addition to the above tsunami and earthquake related work, mental health and psychosocial capacity building continued to be an important IOM post-crisis related response, including the Cambodian National Mental Health Programme, which established an additional ten outpatient mental health clinics in 2006, assisted 10,110 new patients (of whom one-third

were formerly IDPs) and held 64,765 psychiatric consultations. Activities in Serbia and Montenegro, and in Palestine were completed, while others were started in Lebanon. Finally, direct health and psychosocial initiatives in Indonesia contributed to the post-conflict peacebuilding process. Some 10,000 beneficiaries in communities affected by conflicts received health assistance, psychiatric consultations and psychosocial assistance, and more than 400 community leaders, nurses and volunteers attended training sessions on identification, case management and referral of persons with mental health problems.

#### **IV. MIGRATION POLICY, RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATIONS**

191. The Migration Policy, Research and Communications Department (MPRC) serves as the focal point for IOM's strategic policy coordination on international migration issues, as well as for research, publications, information and communication on international migration trends, policies and practices for internal and external stakeholders, including the media. It also coordinates and oversees the development and management of IOM's website and Intranet. Through targeted research and improved communication, MPRC serves to enhance IOM's capacity to assist governments to monitor and manage migration flows, and implement sound migration policies, legislation and procedures.

##### **A. International Dialogue on Migration**

192. Since 2001, IOM's International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) has provided a forum for governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to discuss pertinent migration policy issues of common interest and cooperate in addressing them, as foreseen in IOM's Constitution. In 2006, the IDM was guided by the theme *Partnerships in Migration: Engaging Business and Civil Society*.

##### **IDM at the Ninety-second Session of the IOM Council**

193. The 2006 IDM Council session began with a panel discussion with the Global Migration Group (GMG), chaired by the Director General. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, in his capacity as then Chair of the GMG, briefed the Member States on recent GMG activities and invited their questions and their views on the various items under discussion. ILO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCHR and the World Bank participated in the panel. It was highlighted that the GMG was instrumental in facilitating partnerships among international organizations by pooling expertise, maximizing synergies and enhancing communication to effectively address the requirements of governments.

194. During the second panel discussion, *Partnerships in Migration: Engaging Business and Civil Society*, participants explored the opportunities for partnerships between governments, the private sector, civil society organizations, diaspora associations and the media.

195. In the following session, IOM presented the concept underlying the inter-agency proposal for an *International Migration and Development Initiative: Labour Mobility for Development* (IMDI). The membership commented on the initiative and addressed questions to the IOM Administration and the panellists. The Administration took note of the views expressed and undertook to ensure that they would be included in the next version of the IMDI concept paper.

196. The last session on the Year in Review highlighted selected major migration developments in 2006 at the national, regional and global level.

### **Intersessional workshops**

197. As in previous years, the IDM continued between annual sessions of the Council through the convening of intersessional workshops that bring together all concerned stakeholders. These workshops explored the multidisciplinary aspects of migration and fostered important linkages with related policy fields. The first such workshop, Migration and Human Resources for Health: from Awareness to Action, was organized by IOM in cooperation with WHO and ILO and brought together government officials active in the health, labour and migration sectors as well as non-governmental stakeholders, in particular from business and civil society, for a free exchange of views on key issues, opportunities and challenges relating to migration and human resources for health.

198. The second intersessional workshop, Migrants and the Host Society: Partnerships for Success, provided an opportunity for governments and other stakeholders to examine the evolving concept of integration today, strategies to ensure its success and the need for cooperation at all levels. Panellists representing a range of migration perspectives, civil society and the private sector interacted with the participants to discuss the challenges of integration and the need to form partnerships to provide appropriate solutions.

### **Seminars and briefings**

199. IDM also conducts expert seminars, round tables and briefings, such as the expert round table on the theme of “Indigenous Peoples and Migration”, held jointly by IOM and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII). The participants mapped out the issues relating to the links between indigenous peoples and migration, identified key attributes of indigenous peoples that call for particular consideration of this group and explored possible avenues for future cooperation between and among agencies and indigenous groups.

### **Training on migration issues based on *IOM’s Essentials of Migration Management***

200. MPRC continued to promote the dissemination and use of IOM’s *Essentials of Migration Management: A Guide for Policymakers and Practitioners* (EMM) as a tool to expand the knowledge and facilitate the work of government policymakers, practitioners, academics and organizations, as well as IOM staff members. In 2006, work was undertaken to translate the EMM into Arabic, French, Korean, Russian and Spanish.

201. In partnership with the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva (HEI), IDM conducted three training sessions in 2006 for staff of permanent missions to the UN in Geneva, based in part on the EMM. The first session focused on International Migration Law, and the second and third sessions examined the topic of migration and development in view of the HLD, and international cooperation on migration.



### **Support to migration dialogues in other fora**

202. IDM led IOM's input to the Report by the UN Secretary-General for the UN High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD) and the publication *International Migration and Development: Perspectives and Experiences of the International Organization for Migration*. MPRC also assisted governments in their preparations for the HLD by participating in IOM briefings at national level inter-ministerial meetings, and for permanent missions to the UN in New York.

203. IDM supported the then Chairman of the IOM Council, Ambassador Masood Khan of Pakistan, in preparation of a Chairman's Summary of the discussions at IOM's 2005 Council Session, which was transmitted to the President of the United Nations General Assembly as an input to the preparations for the HLD.

204. IDM continued to support regional dialogues on migration in 2006, i.a. by enhancing the section of the IOM website on Regional Consultative Process (RCPs) to ensure a centralized source of information on each of the primary RCPs. The web pages facilitate informal cross-fertilization among RCPs and serve as a source of information for other governments, international organizations, NGOs, migration practitioners, academics and the general public.

### **B. Strategic Policy and Planning**

#### **International Migration and Development Initiative: Labour Mobility for Development**

205. Strategic Policy and Planning (SPP) played a leading role in the development of the International Migration and Development Initiative (IMDI) concept and its articulation. IMDI is proposed as an inter-agency coordination and operational tool to bring together key stakeholders from the migration and development fields with a view to capacity building and matching workers from countries of origin against available job opportunities in host countries. Further aims are to enhance the positive developmental impact of labour migration and to ensure safer and humane labour movements. MPRC is also a co-convenor of the Inter-Agency Taskforce on IMDI.

#### **World Migration Report 2007**

206. MPRC began work on IOM's fourth World Migration Report, scheduled for publication in November 2007. The theme of the 2007 Report is *Managing Labour Mobility in the Evolving Global Economy*. For the first time, preparations for the World Migration Report will be supported by a workshop in 2007 bringing together a number of the authors contributing to the report, IOM and external experts, including GMG partners as well as the private sector and civil society. The MacArthur Foundation has agreed to support work on the World Migration Report, including the organization of this workshop.

#### **Support to external partners and to relevant IOM departments and Field Missions**

207. During 2006, SPP provided strategic inputs on migration policy issues to the work of external partners.

208. Thus, SPP worked closely with the World Bank on a study of bilateral agreements concerning the type of commitments by countries of origin that might encourage destination countries to be more receptive concerning the admission of labour migrants.

209. In addition, SPP contributed to and participated in a number of private sector events relating to migration, such as a panel on the free movement of workers at the third World Women Lawyers Conference, and a meeting organized by the International Organization of Employers (IOE) for its European Members to discuss the impact of migration on the human resources needs of enterprises.

210. SPP also provided policy support to other IOM departments and Field Missions. Support to DGO included preparatory work for discussions on Mauritius' foreign employment and diaspora policy, in line with its trade and economic development agenda.

211. In relation to work with the Learning Management Systems (LMS), SPP contributed to the *Handbook on Establishing Effective Labour Migration Policies in Countries of Origin and Destination*, prepared in collaboration with OSCE and ILO.

212. As to International Migration Law (IML), SPP contributed to the editing of the publication *International Migration Law: Developing Paradigms and Key Challenges*, and co-authored the chapter The International Normative Framework with Reference to Migration in the Greater Caribbean in *Intra-Caribbean Migration and the Conflict Nexus*.

213. SPP provided expertise to training sessions on international migration law, including the second International Migration Law Course, held in San Remo in September 2006.

214. In addition, SPP prepared presentations and papers for regional meetings on labour migration, including the Cluster Process in Brussels, which focused on an integrated approach to promoting legal migration through national capacity building and interregional dialogue between the South Caucasus and the EU, and a workshop held in Islamabad under the auspices of the AENEAS project on Facilitating Legal Migration between Asia and the EU.

215. SPP also participated in a number of IOM activities involving the private sector providing input to the work of the Director General's Business Advisory Board (BAB).

## **C. Research and Publications**

### **Research**

216. IOM implemented more than 40 independent projects with a research component worldwide. At the end of 2006, the Research Division (RES) endorsed 19 new research projects and commented on a large number of projects and documents. RES also compiled for the first time a Research Compendium, listing projects with a research component globally.

217. RES paid particular attention to enhancing the internal research and publications capacity of the Organization. A training workshop was organized in Bangkok with the support of SDL and MRF Bangkok gathering participants from 11 Asian Field Missions. A subsequent common research project on *Gender and labour migration in Asia* was approved by the Working Group on Gender Issues (WGGI).

218. The programme of work focused in particular on the theme of migration and development. A number of projects were implemented and launched in 2006, such as *Migration Policies and Development: A Study of Policies and Practices in Selected Countries of Origin and Destination*, conducted by IOM on behalf of the World Bank and which specifically addresses the issue of how migration policies and practice can enhance development. The project *The Development Potential of Transnational Migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa in the Health Sector in Geneva*, developed in collaboration with the University of Geneva and the Geneva International Academic Network, offers new insights into how transnational migrants contribute to the development of their home countries. RES also provided research support to an IOM project assisting the Government of Ghana to mainstream migration into the national poverty reduction strategy.

219. The proposal for a *Global Migration and Development Programme* (formerly called Global Migration and Development Network) was submitted to the Global Migration Group (GMG). It aims at enhancing and sharing the results of policy-oriented research on migration and development at the global level. In response to the growing interest by the European Commission in *Migration Profiles* studies in countries of origin, RES conducted two pilot profiles in Senegal and Ecuador that provided the basis for a submission to the 2006 AENEAS call for proposals.

220. The report *Managing Migration in Ireland: A Social and Economic Analysis* prepared by RES for the Irish National Economic and Social Council (NESC) enhanced IOM's expertise and reputation for sound policy advice on migration management. RES launched an international study of inter-state cooperation that analyses various forms of inter-state cooperation in different regional consultative processes.

221. With the approval of the programme *Irregular Migration from China to Europe*, developed by RES in partnership with ILO, irregular migration remained an important area of research.

222. RES also conducted a case study on Trafficking for sexual exploitation during the World Cup 2006 in Germany, the findings of which were presented at a conference held in Warsaw on *New ways to address human trafficking? Addressing the demand side*. Together with the Counter-trafficking Division of IOM, RES conducted a major internal assessment of the operational and research capacity of IOM's Counter-trafficking Module.

## **Publications**

223. IOM's 2006 *Publications Catalogue* contained more than 400 titles. During the year, the Publications Unit (PUB) produced 13 publications, among which: *Migration for Development: Within and Beyond Frontiers*, a collection of findings from selected studies, published for the High-Level Dialogue (HLD) on International Migration and Development; *Migration and Religion in a Globalized World*, reflecting the topics of a conference held in Morocco; the *Final Report on the Ministerial Conference of the Least Developed Countries on Enhancing the Development Impact of Remittances*, the result of a ministerial conference held in collaboration with the Government of Benin and the UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries (OHRLLS), and *Migrants' Remittances and Development: Myths, Rhetoric and Realities*. Five regular *International Migration* journals were produced in coordination with Georgetown University and Blackwell Publishing, including a special issue on sustainable return in the Balkans.

224. Five new titles were published in the Migration Research Series: Migration and Development: Opportunities and Challenges for Policy Makers; Domestic Migrant Remittances in China; Remittances in the Great Lakes Region; Engaging Diasporas as Development Partners for Home and Destination Countries, and Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking from Nigeria to Europe, dealing with the trafficking of human beings.

225. The new Spanish and Slovene language versions of the IOM publication Glossary on Migration were also published under the *International Migration Law* series. Similarly, French and Spanish versions of the *International Dialogue on Migration* series were produced for the following titles: *Managing the Movement of People* and *Mainstreaming Migration into Development Policy Agendas, Migration and Human Resources for Health: From Awareness to Action*.

### **Library**

226. The thorough review of IOM's specialized library on migration was completed in 2006, maintaining its collection of specialized material concerning IOM's particular areas of interest and activity, and eliminating items of marginal interest and less relevance. More than 1,000 items were donated to Field Missions and other libraries.

227. As a first step to enhance services to IOM staff and to ensure a stronger focus on electronic resources, the library negotiated with the UN library in Geneva to be part of the online inter-library loan network between the UN and its specialized agencies. Participation in the network reduces the time for delivery of materials requested from the UN from an average of four days to one, and provides access to articles and individual papers in electronic format.

### **D. Media and Public Information**

228. In 2006, Media and Public Information (MPI) developed and implemented media and communication strategies to highlight significant migration issues, reports, partnerships and key institutional and international events, such as IDM intersessional workshops and the HLD.

229. Over the reporting period, MPI covered major emergencies, such as the evacuation of foreign migrant workers from Lebanon, and a broad range of post-emergency programmes and activities in Afghanistan, Colombia, Indonesia, Iraq, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Zimbabwe.

230. The volume of media queries and the radio, television and print media coverage continued to grow and covers a broad range of complex migration issues. MPI Geneva, Bangkok and Washington carried out more than 3,500 interviews and briefings with journalists throughout the year, a 50 per cent increase over 2005.

231. MPI continued to provide the media and other important stakeholders, such as diplomatic missions, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as IOM Missions with twice-weekly press briefing notes in the three official languages.

232. MPI's outreach strategy contributed to IOM's efforts to raise awareness on significant migration issues, such as the impact of diaspora engagement and remittances on development; the effect of global mobility on integration policies; the importance of engaging business and

civil society in migration management, and on the value of setting up comprehensive approaches to better coordinate the global demand and supply of labour.

233. MPI defined and disseminated messages for International Women's Day, with the emphasis on the need to address stigma and discrimination against women who have been trafficked for sexual exploitation; World Health Day, concerning the importance of access to health care for migrants, and International Migrants Day, concerning the need for permanent mechanisms to provide rapid emergency evacuation assistance to migrants in times of crisis.

234. MPI supported IOM's effort to build and strengthen global partnerships in migration through diaspora dialogues, the Director General's Business Advisory Board or with foundations to raise awareness of and combat the sexual exploitation and trafficking of children.

235. In 2006, partnerships with global broadcasters were reinforced and new relationships established with newly launched broadcasters such as Al Jazeera International and France 24.

236. In an effort to disseminate audio-visual material as widely as possible and in real time to broadcasters worldwide, MPI launched an innovative distribution system via the IOM website. In the first month following the launch, the system allowed more than 120 broadcasters worldwide to download MPI produced Video News Stories, resulting in increased visibility for the Organization.

237. New formats were used with broadcasters to showcase IOM's work in post-emergency situations, such as video diaries aired on the BBC World Service, showing IOM winterization teams bringing assistance to survivors of the October 2005 earthquake in Pakistan living in remote, high-altitude valleys.

238. Cooperation between MPI and filmmakers led to the production of award-winning documentaries on IOM's activities worldwide. A documentary broadcast on France 3 on the Organization's counter-trafficking efforts in Ghana led to substantial online donations from the general public.

239. MPI's Regional Public Information Officers in Bangkok and Washington strengthened their regional strategy to collect, process, analyse and disseminate information on IOM's programmes and policies to internal and external stakeholders.

240. MPI guidance, supervision and training continued to be extended to IOM's network of regional media focal points and missions, leading to increased awareness and a better understanding of IOM programmes and policies in the press and the general public.

### **Mass communication**

241. IOM's Mass Communication (MC) unit has continued to orient its activity in two major directions: general institutional communication, and information campaigns. In both areas it assisted IOM Field Missions and Headquarters departments with their outreach and communication efforts. MC has also provided expertise and assistance directly to Member and Observer governments on a range of communication issues related to migration.

242. More specifically, mass communication activities included: production of visual presentations and print support materials for IOM's main communication events with Members

and Observers: the IOM Council and its International Dialogue on Migration (IDM). Themes included Integration, the International Migration and Development Initiative (IMDI), and the Global Migration Group.

243. Information Campaign Design and Field Mission Support: At the request of the Swiss Federal Office for Migration, three campaign documents were produced for Kosovo (Serbia), Nigeria and Cameroon. The last two have been funded, resulting in campaign oversight.

244. Input, technical expertise and supporting tools were provided to Field Missions implementing or designing mass information campaigns. Equally, strategic communication advice and expertise were provided to a large number of IOM Missions around the world.

245. Promotional and information materials: Documents, brochures, flyers, info sheets and presentations were produced for use by various IOM departments; exhibitions of IOM's field work (IOM in Latin America and Colombia).

246. Institutional communications tools: Design and production work on a set of communication tools, such as presentations, newsletters, Web content, migration basics continued with relevant colleagues and departments (print, hand-out version of educational subsections of IOM's website).

## **E. Website, Intranet and Digital Assets Management**

247. Based at the Manila Administrative Centre (MAC), Website, Intranet and Digital Assets Management (WIDAM) is responsible for meeting the Organization's electronic information and communication needs where IOM's websites, its Intranet and the IOM Image Library are concerned. In coordination with other departments and Field Missions, WIDAM takes the lead in developing and managing user-friendly websites, including IOM's Intranet. The unit also assists departments and Field Missions in making information available to internal and external stakeholders in a systematic, coherent and timely fashion.

248. The most significant accomplishment in 2006 was the development over the first half of the year and launch of IOM's new global website ([www.iom.int](http://www.iom.int)) in July 2006. Between early August and mid-December 2006, the number of weekday visits to the IOM website increased by 11 per cent. By the end of the year, the site held approximately 1,180 web pages.

249. In March 2006, International Migration Law (IML) and WIDAM launched the International Migration Law database. By the end of the year, it contained approximately 1,800 international, regional, and national instruments in six languages.

250. WIDAM also assisted Field Missions in setting up and managing their websites by providing guidance as well as easy-to-use templates to ensure coherence in IOM's presentation on the Internet.

251. Besides maintaining and updating the global IOM website and several satellite sites, and creating images and other multimedia visual material, WIDAM supported major events and

activities, including all IOM governing body sessions, the International Dialogue on Migration, and IOM's responses to the crises in Lebanon, Timor-Leste and Indonesia.

252. Significant work was achieved to improve IOM's global Intranet: the number of thematic sections and subsections increased from around 40 to over 90. By the end of 2006, around 22,000 documents and over 1,500 project folders were accessible to staff members. WIDAM also improved the functionality of the Intranet.

253. Holding more than 6,900 photographs documenting IOM activities since 1951 in its Image Library, WIDAM responded to numerous requests from the media, partners and Field Missions for photos for use on websites and in printed publications.

## **F. Outreach and Collaborative Approach**

### **Focus on migration and development**

254. Over the course of 2006, MPRC as a whole participated in the co-organization of important international conferences, such as on Migration and Development held jointly by the Belgian government and IOM, with the support of the European Commission and the World Bank.

255. MPRC also provided strategic policy input to major events at national, regional and global level, in particular, the Ministerial Euro-African Conference on Migration and Development, hosted by Morocco and the United Nations High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD).

256. MPRC participated in events organized by other organizations, such as the workshop on Migration and Development Policies in the Framework of the Portuguese-Speaking Countries Community (CPLP): the Diaspora as Development Agents, organized jointly in Lisbon by IOM, the Portuguese Institute for Development Assistance, the Gulbenkian Foundation, CPLP and the High Commission for Immigration and Ethnic Minorities (ACIME); the Symposium on International Migration and Development, organized by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs in collaboration with Fondazione Rosselli.

### **Liaison with civil society and the private sector on migration-related issues**

257. MPRC was invited to provide policy input to several conferences organized by civil society partners, such as a Quaker UN Office seminar on Migration and Trade, the Migrant Forum in Asia, the Tenth Regional Conference on Migration in Singapore, and the Bellagio Dialogue on Migration, organized jointly by the Rockefeller Foundation and the German Marshall Fund of the United States, to mention just a few.

## V. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LAW AND LEGAL AFFAIRS

258. The Department's activities can be divided into (i) Legal Services (LEG) functions, and (ii) training and capacity building for governments, civil society and IOM staff, and research activities on International Migration Law (IML).

### A. Legal Services

259. The regular tasks of LEG include: advising on constitutional and other legal matters; preparing, negotiating and overseeing agreements on the Organization's privileges and immunities; advising on the conditions for membership and observership; conducting research and producing papers on the legal and policy aspects of the purpose and functions of IOM; preparing, negotiating or coordinating cooperation agreements, operational agreements, contracts and similar instruments; reviewing, interpreting and advising on Staff Regulations and Rules for Officials and Employees at Headquarters and in the Field.

#### **Legal Services undertook the following activities in 2006**

260. Agreements: Responding to requests from IOM Field Offices on agreements they wished to sign (either drafting or making changes to a draft); drafting cooperation agreements with other organizations at Headquarters and Field level; coordinating agreements and other legal issues arising from the Emergency Disaster Response in Yogyakarta (Indonesia). U.K. Pre-departure TB Detection Programme (UKTBDP) and a cooperation framework with the Ricky Martin Foundation on awareness raising and prevention of trafficking in children for labour and sexual exploitation.

261. Staff Rules and Regulations (SRRs): LEG advises on particular field situations regarding privileges and immunities, tax, social security, SRRs and benefits. LEG signs off on all SRRs implemented in Field Offices. It also advises on disciplinary actions, terminations and staff reductions.

262. Staff disputes: LEG is responsible for dealing with staff disputes which go to the Joint Administrative Review Board (JARB) and/or the ILO Administrative Tribunal. LEG advises the Director General on the merits of such cases and prepares the statement of the Administration. In 2006, LEG prepared the Administration's response to seven appeals to the JARB.

263. Governing Bodies: LEG is the focal point for information on IOM membership and observership. It also provides information to States on privileges and immunities and status. LEG is responsible for providing information to States and Field Offices, and keeping a record of issues relating to the amendments to the Constitution. LEG coordinates the draft resolutions for the governing body sessions.

264. Through the Working Group on Social Security (WGSS), the Department was involved in the negotiations with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF) leading to IOM's affiliation to the UNJSPF on 1 January 2007, and for the adjustments to IOM Staff Rules and Regulations and insurance policies resulting from the affiliation.



## **B. International Migration Law**

### **• Training and capacity building**

265. In 2006 International Migration Law (IML) conducted the following training sessions, either as distinct IML activities or contributing to other IOM projects:

- IML training for IOM staff in Geneva, Budapest, Brussels, as well as IML training for the diplomatic corps, representatives of permanent missions and international organizations in Geneva.
- IML training sessions for government officials in Chisinau (Moldova), Tianjin (China), Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan), Baku (Azerbaijan), Yerevan (Armenia), Dushanbe (Tajikistan), Ifrane (Morocco), Seoul (South Korea) and at the Forty-fifth session of the Asian African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO) in New Delhi.
- IML Course in San Remo, an annual five-day training course on International Migration Law for government officials, lawyers, post-graduate students and NGO representatives.

266. IML responded to various requests for review of national migration legislation and/or provided legal expertise or advice, for example:

267. IML participated in the Expert Working Group on the Elaboration of a Model Legislation on Counter-trafficking in Persons, organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

268. IML commented on the further development of the Emigration Act of India of 1983 and the draft law on immigration of Haiti.

269. IML took part in an assessment mission to Azerbaijan for the development of an effective migration management system and legislation.

### **• Research**

270. On 17 March 2006, the Migration Law Database was officially launched in three official languages: English, French and Spanish (available at [www.iml.iom.int](http://www.iml.iom.int)).

271. The Database on Migration Law compiles relevant norms and instruments regulating migration at the international, regional and national levels. The work on the database is of continuous nature, and since its launch it has been progressively completed and updated throughout the year. By the end of 2006, the database contained more than 1,100 legal texts in various languages and it had been visited by approximately 70 visitors per day, many of them returning visitors.

### **• Publications**

272. In 2006, the Department either prepared for publication or published the following: Glossary on Migration (Arabic, Spanish and Slovene); R. Cholewinski, R. Perruchoud,

E. MacDonald, *International Migration Law: Developing Paradigms and Key Challenges*, to be published February 2007 by Asser Press Publishers; R. Perruchoud, K. Tomolova, *Compendium of International Migration Law Instruments*, to be published in early 2007 by Asser Press Publishers.

- **Other**

273. In addition to the activities outlined above, the Department is the focal point for the human rights of migrants and other international law issues pertaining to the Organization. It represents the Organization in relation to the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, cooperates with the Special Rapporteur for the Human Rights of Migrants in the fulfilment of his functions, and is the organizational focal point for the issue of rescue at sea, and the legal aspects relevant to internally displaced persons. The Department regularly produces papers and speeches on human rights of migrants and is involved in a range of interagency meetings on this issue. In 2006, at the request of the UNHCHR and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families IML commented on the reports submitted by States on the implementation of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; specifically on the reports submitted by Mali, Mexico and Egypt.

274. Finally, IML provided support to IOM Field Missions in the development of national projects in the area of international/national migration law throughout 2006. In January and February 2006, together with the Mission with Regional Functions in Dakar, it developed a project proposal on Regional Training on International and Regional Migration Law in West Africa. The training is scheduled for March 2007 and has been funded under the 1035 Facility. From February to May 2006 IML took part in the development of the programme on Assistance to the Government of the Russian Federation in Establishing a Legal and Administrative Framework for the Implementation and Development of Readmission Agreements. The programme was submitted to and approved for funding by the European Union. In October 2006, it developed a project proposal on A Comparative Study of the Laws in the 25 EU Member States for Legal Immigration, including an assessment of the conditions and formalities imposed by each Member State for newcomers, in response to the European Parliament's call for proposals. The project was submitted and supported by the European Parliament and is being implemented as of January 2007.

## **VI. EXTERNAL RELATIONS**

275. One of the major functions of the External Relations Department (ERD) is to support the Organization's overall dealings with Member, Observer and other States. In 2006, a significant part of the Department's work related to the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD), which took place in September at the United Nations General Assembly. Throughout the year, the Director of the Department led a multidisciplinary team of Headquarters and field colleagues tasked with ensuring IOM's institutional preparedness for the HLD. This team developed an action plan and produced "key messages" and documents reflecting IOM's views and experiences on migration and development.

276. At the national level, there was considerable demand for workshops and briefings in preparation for the HLD. ERD led the response to these by developing briefing tools for use by other IOM staff members and frequently provided briefs from ERD itself. At the regional level,

there was also strong interest in discussions of the HLD and its objectives, especially within the framework of existing RCPs on migration. IOM contributed to such debates at meetings of the Regional Conference on Migration/Puebla Process (RCM), the South American Conference on Migration, the Asia-Pacific Consultations (APC), the Inter-Governmental Consultations (IGC), and the Migration Dialogues in West Africa and Southern Africa (MIDWA and MDSA, respectively). The growing attention to migration and development which accelerated in 2006 in view of the upcoming HLD also resulted in numerous other special conferences and workshops around the globe designed to provide inputs and insights for the HLD, to which ERD staff contributed.

277. Following the endorsement by the HLD of the Secretary-General's proposal to convene a states-driven Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), the first meeting of which the Government of Belgium offered to host in 2007, the IOM HLD team was reconstituted both to follow up on ideas put forward at the HLD and to prepare for the GFMD.

278. Providing and/or arranging briefings for external stakeholders continued to be a major function of the Department, as did representing IOM at meetings and conferences in Geneva and elsewhere. The Department took the lead in preparing IOM's annual calendar of formal and informal IOM meetings (governing body sessions, intersessional meetings and informal consultations). This was circulated internally and to Member States and partner organizations in late 2006, both as a planning tool and to avoid to the extent possible any overlap of scheduled meetings. In September, ERD organized the annual introductory briefing on IOM for newly appointed diplomats in Geneva and continued providing region/country specific briefings throughout the year upon request. ERD also coordinated IOM's overall participation in international meetings and conferences, of which there were invitations to some 560 in 2006 – an increase of over 10 per cent over 2005. Priority was given to increasing coverage by field colleagues, which required improved advance planning and substantive preparatory support from Headquarters. The Department continued its work on developing a new electronic system to track and document meetings and conferences. Initially designed as an internal tool for integration into the IOM Intranet, the resulting calendar will eventually also serve as a public reference on the IOM website regarding migration meetings.

279. Drawing on its regional and diplomatic expertise, the Department regularly advised colleagues at Headquarters and in the Field on publications and on contacts with regional experts and institutions, for example in planning the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) and its intersessional workshops. Both the Regional Advisers and the Donor Relations Division worked closely with the concerned departments and technical service areas in the revision of projects for which funding was being sought, as well as in their presentation and promotion. The Regional Advisers also supported the strengthening of policy dialogues and cooperative mechanisms at the regional, subregional and international levels, notably by participating in meetings, workshops and conferences of the APC, the 5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean, the South American Conference on Migration, MIDWA, MDSA, the IGC, the Soderkoping Process, the Caribbean Seminar, the Ibero-American Encounter and the RCM. They also assisted IOM Missions with technical advice on the development of national migration strategies and policies and maintained regular contacts with Permanent Mission staff in Geneva, with their counterparts in other international and regional organizations and NGOs.

280. Other ERD functions concern the oversight and development of general relations with other international and non-governmental organizations. During 2006, the Director of the Department worked with teams of colleagues to institutionalize a policy dialogue with the

European Commission's Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security, to review the Organization's relationship with the United Nations and to pursue IOM's active participation in the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). The latter cooperation was further strengthened in 2006 in the light of IOM's formal role as co-lead of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster. As the NGO focal point, the Director also continued to work with NGO partners to strengthen dialogues through both the annual consultation held in April and ad hoc briefings on IOM activities.

281. The Office of the Permanent Observer to the United Nations in New York remained closely engaged in all areas of United Nations work related to international migration by participation in debates in the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), subsidiary bodies and numerous United Nations meetings, contributing to intergovernmental policy discussions on a broad range of issues. The Office served as a liaison with the United Nations Secretariat and the various United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. The Office also advised IOM Headquarters and Field Offices on inter-agency coordination and other issues of relevance to IOM. In 2006, a major part of the Office's work revolved around the preparation for and participation in the HLD, including as part of the President of the UN General Assembly's HLD Task Force.

282. During 2006, the Office co-sponsored a number of events and briefings at UN Headquarters leading up to the HLD. These included the UNITAR/UNFPA/IOM Key Migration Issues Workshop Series which informed and prepared delegates on migration-related topics such as trafficking, labour migration, diasporas, HIV/AIDS, regional consultative processes, the human rights of migrants and irregular migration. The Office also co-sponsored with UNFPA an expert group meeting entitled Female Migrants: Bridging the gaps throughout the life cycle, which explored the specificities of female migration. The recommendations produced by this expert group meeting were submitted to the HLD.

283. During the High-level Segment of ECOSOC in July, which was devoted to the theme of Full Employment and Decent Work for All, the Office co-organized various events and round tables with the ILO, UNFPA, the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI), the UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries (OHRLLS) and the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa.

284. During the HLD, the Office also co-sponsored a number of side events and supported the organization of a panel discussion on the International Migration and Development Initiative (IMDI).

285. Throughout the year, the Office also provided substantive and logistical support for a number of visits by the Director General, the Deputy Director General and senior Headquarters officials.

286. An ongoing responsibility of the Office was to maintain active liaison with the United Nations Secretariat, notably OCHA, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and UNSS, in order to provide information about IOM's policies and activities and to advise on substantive matters related to the Organization's area of expertise. The Office continued to foster the exchange of information with New York-based United Nations bodies based in New York, such as UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNDP on matters of mutual concern. The Office was instrumental in the conclusion in 2006 of an updated Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with UNFPA as well

as a new MOU with UNICEF. Finally, the Office represented IOM at various working groups set up by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and OCHA and advised IOM Field Offices on inter-agency coordination issues of relevance to IOM.

#### **A. Donor Relations Division**

287. In 2006, the Donor Relations Division (DRD) continued to provide institutional focus on resource mobilization and donor liaison to Field and Headquarters staff. This organization-wide effort resulted in increased financial support for IOM programmes across a broad range of migration-related activities.

#### **Complex emergencies and post-conflict response**

288. In 2006, DRD supported IOM participation in inter-agency planning and response measures for complex emergencies and humanitarian assistance. The Organization participated in eight regional and national Consolidated Appeal Processes (CAPs); the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) Humanitarian Action Plan, Great Lakes Region, Liberia, Somalia, Uganda, Sudan Action Plan, West Africa and Zimbabwe. Where the inter-agency consolidated response is organized by the United Nations country teams, IOM activities were of particular importance in Zimbabwe and Sudan. The recognition of IOM's participation in CAP was reflected in generous support from donors for IOM projects. Support was also received by IOM in response to inter-agency flash appeals that highlighted emergency needs in Haiti, Indonesia (Yogyakarta Earthquake Response Plan), Lebanon, the Philippines, Sri Lanka (Common Humanitarian Action Plan) and Timor-Leste. The Organization received over USD 69 million for CAPs and flash appeals in 2006.

#### **Partnership development and resource mobilization**

289. DRD continued to focus on IOM's partners and donor community, reviewing and jointly exploring programmes of strategic interest. Different channels and contacts were used to achieve optimal results: bilateral consultations in donor capitals, programme and country briefings in Geneva, in addition to the design and development of planning tools, such as Migration Initiatives 2006, IOM CAP Compendium, special appeals and reports for donors.

290. Ongoing outreach efforts have broadened the donor base for the Organization. Funding was received in 2006 from a number of non-traditional IOM donor countries such as Greece, Poland, the Czech Republic, Morocco and Spain, as well as from non-governmental sources such as AIG, the King Baudouin Foundation and Qatar Charity. IOM also continued to receive growing support from multilateral banks, the private sector and individuals who responded directly to appeals. In addition, IOM strengthened partnerships with a number of UN agencies (UNICEF, OCHA, WHO, UNDP and WFP) as well as with the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and other NGOs. Through its capacity as co-lead of Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster for natural disasters, IOM is working closely with all partners to improve humanitarian coordination and leadership, as well as more effective partnerships between UN and non-UN humanitarian actors.

291. Increased contributions were also received through other humanitarian funding mechanisms, such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

### **Advocacy tools and accountability service**

292. Migration Initiatives 2006 gave donors an overview of IOM funding priorities on a regional and country basis. Migration services and responses to complex emergency and post-conflict situations remained important tenets throughout the appeal. The Organization's most comprehensive planning and resource mobilization tool, Migration Initiatives, maps out the direction of IOM's response to major migration challenges and priorities and as determined with governments.

293. DRD strives to improve the quality and relevance of field-based reporting on projects to donors and maintains regular liaison with donors on programme direction and other issues of common concern.

### **B. Meetings Secretariat**

294. The Meetings Secretariat (MGS) continued to plan and organize governing body meetings, as well as working groups and informal consultations with governments. It is also responsible for the production of all documents for such meetings, involving liaison with all parties concerned, editing, formatting, finalizing and ensuring timely distribution. As the Organization and the scope of its activities have grown, so has the number of meetings and the volume of documentation produced. MGS has created an electronic distribution system for the dispatch of invitations and documentation for informal consultations that has proved to be time- and cost-efficient. During the year under review, MGS also provided advice and logistical support for two intersessional workshops.

### **C. Translation Services**

295. The primary function of Translation Services' (TRS) remained the translation of official IOM documentation from English into French and Spanish, such as governing body documents, background papers and correspondence produced during the year. TRS was also called upon to revise the ever increasing volume of IOM publications translated outside in order to handle the workload and meet deadlines. Moreover, TRS continued to service requests received from all areas of the Organization for external translation into languages other than IOM's three official languages. Together, these requirements added significant management tasks and responsibilities. In recognition of the growing workload and its complexity, the Administration included in the 2007 budget an additional position for a second Spanish translator to be located in the Panama Administrative Centre.

## **VII. RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

296. The Department of Resources Management (DRM) is responsible for the establishment and implementation of human and financial resources policies to ensure the efficient implementation of the Organization's activities.

297. DRM continued to advise both internal and external stakeholders on various aspects of the Organization's resources management function. The strengthening of internal controls received particular attention. Regular consultations with Member States and donors were held on a number of financial and administrative matters.

298. To enhance and improve IOM's Information Technology (IT) structure dealing with Financial and Human Resources (HR) Management, work on a new Enterprise Resources Planning software (SAP) was initiated in 2004. The human resources module (PRISM-HR) became operational in January 2006. Work on the finance module was initiated in 2005, and in 2006 a blueprint of the proposed processes to be used for the realization phase in 2007 and to go on-stream in January 2008, was finalized.

299. Financial management of the Organization is administered through the Accounting, Budget and Treasury Divisions.

300. The Division of Accounting (ACO) was involved in 2006 with the design of the new financial management system, PRISM, using SAP. A staff member from ACO was seconded to the project from May 2006 and will continue to work on the project in 2007 for the realization phase.

301. ACO has been reviewing the accounting standards of the Organization with the aim of adopting international accounting standards. A small consultancy was undertaken in 2006 to assess the work to be undertaken and the changes required. ACO actively participated in the UN accounting task force working to adopt International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). A UN General Assembly resolution passed in 2006 specified that all UN organizations should have adopted IPSAS by 2010.

302. Towards the end of 2006, the financial support for IOM Missions in the Americas was transferred from Geneva to Panama. A staff member was recruited in Panama and received several months' training in Geneva to take over these functions.

303. ACO continued to strengthen IOM's global back-office accounting support in Manila. The Manila Accounting Support (MAS) unit counted 14 staff members at the end of 2006. The unit continues to cover (a) Mission Support (providing accounting support to Field Missions, validating all Field Mission accounts and reviewing mission trial balances); (b) Financial Services (includes donor reporting, account reconciliation and project review) and (c) Quality Control (providing detailed review of certain missions or types of expenditure). In addition, in 2006 the review and coordination of all donor financial reporting was transferred to MAS. Over 450 reports were coordinated with ACO Reporting Services in 2006, an increase of 40 per cent over 2005.

304. In 2006, ACO reviewed and endorsed 492 new project activities, an increase of 20 per cent over 2005, representing a value of USD 337 million. Project complexity continued to increase as more projects are based on donor agreements that require frequent reporting, project audits, reporting in specific currencies or formats and interest repayments.

305. Projects requiring co-funding continued to be a challenging financial issue in 2006, and the co-funding review group met regularly to review ways of securing co-funding. IOM met all co-funding obligations for projects ending in 2006.

306. The Division of Budget (BUD) prepared various documents on budgetary issues to facilitate policy discussion either formally or informally with Member States, including the budget level of the Administrative Part of the Budget for 2007. Various scenarios highlighting the implications of the continued application of the principle of Zero Nominal Growth were prepared by the Division. In approving the 2007 Programme and Budget, the Council authorized

an increase of 2.5 per cent on the basis of a Zero Real Growth budget under the Administrative Part.

307. In recent years, compensation programmes constituted a large proportion of the Organization's budget. This has now changed as the current main compensation programmes have reached completion. A much larger proportion of the budget now consists of activities spread across all areas of the Organization's work. This presents a major challenge to the Administration in controlling expenditures involving many different and complex projects. In order to enhance the monitoring of mission and project budgets, Manila Budget Services (MBS) updated projects and mission budgets regularly with funding for new and extended projects.

308. As one of the Business Process owners in the development and implementation of the new integrated financial package, "PRISM Financials", BUD helped in finalizing the business blueprint which forms the basis of the realization stage of the project.

309. The main function of the Treasury Division (TSY) remains the overall cash management and investment of the Organization's funds, including the Provident Fund. It oversees and executes the receipt and disbursement of payments, arranges the investment of surplus cash to coincide with planned disbursements and monitors the Organization's foreign exchange exposures to minimize the effects of potential devaluations. Its operations are divided between the Manila Treasury Services unit and Geneva Headquarters using web-based banking platforms.

310. During the course of 2006, in addition to normal operations, much attention was devoted to the design and implementation of the new financial management system based on SAP software. It is expected that in time this will permit a centralized cash management and payment function for the whole Organization, and generate greater efficiency in the management of the Organization's cash resources.

311. The Staff Travel Coordination (STC) Unit was transferred to DRM on 1 January 2006 to enhance financial controls over staff travel and to integrate it with other resources management functions. STC continues to exercise control over expenditure for long-distance and entitlement travel and provides support and guidance to Missions worldwide in resolving travel related decisions. Approximately 2,000 staff movements were dealt with during 2006, of which 1,500 tickets were purchased from Geneva, and 350 visas issued. Support to incoming staff to Headquarters was also provided by arranging cost-effective accommodation.

312. Common Services (COS), in addition to working on Headquarters building maintenance and providing general support to Headquarters staff concerning office space and equipment, was also involved in: (a) the rearrangements of Headquarters office space to accommodate staff and consultants working on PRISM; (b) the design and implementation of a new building and ID access control system to ensure greater security for IOM staff and assets and, (c) participating in the security working group of the United Nations to address new challenges for the security of staff members based in Geneva.

#### **A. Financial Highlights**

313. Combined total expenditure for the Administrative and Operational Programmes was USD 733.3 million in 2006, representing a decrease of 23 per cent from the 2005 level of USD 952.0 million, and an increase of 15 per cent over the 2004 level of USD 637.8 million.



<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>2006</u> <u>USD million</u>	<u>2005</u> <u>USD million</u>	<u>2004</u> <u>USD million</u>
Administrative Programme	30.1	30.0	29.9
Operational Programmes	<u>703.2</u>	<u>922.0</u>	<u>607.9</u>
Total expenditure for the year	<u>733.3</u>	<u>952.0</u>	<u>637.8</u>

314. Expenditure under the Claims Programmes decreased by USD 241.3 million between 2005 and 2006. Excluding the Claims Programmes, expenditure increased by USD 23.6 million for the same period. In 2006, the Out-of-Country Voting Programme for Iraq closed, resulting in a drop in expenditure from 2005 of USD 64.1 million. This was offset by increased activities across the Organization. The most notable increases were incurred by the Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programmes from the United Kingdom (USD 25.2 million), increased activities in Sudan (USD 16.5 million), expanded election observation activities (USD 18.7 million), the Lebanon Emergency (USD 11.8 million), enhanced migration health activities post-tsunami and global health assessments (USD 8.2 million), and technical support activities in Peru (USD 5.3 million).

### **Administrative Programme**

315. The approved budget for the 2006 Administrative Programme remained at the same level as in 2005 at CHF 37,119,000. The Administrative Programme remains a very small part of the total budget, accounting for only 4 per cent of consolidated expenditure for 2006. Expenditure for 2006 was CHF 37,599,528. The over-expenditure of CHF 480,528 was due to terminal emolument payments for staff retiring from the Organization and unanticipated resignations and terminations. The total terminal emoluments budget was CHF 620,000, whereas actual expenditure was CHF 1,140,693. The Administrative Part of the Budget uses the budgetary method of funding terminal emoluments, and it is very difficult to accurately anticipate and budget for staff resignations and terminations for the coming year.

316. A number of Member States paid their outstanding assessed contributions in 2006, resulting in a decrease of CHF 46,048 in the provision for doubtful receivables in 2006 (2005: decrease of CHF 264,425). The total outstanding assessed contributions requiring a provision as at 31 December 2006 dropped to CHF 5,382,879 from CHF 5,428,927 as at 31 December 2005.

317. As at 31 December 2006, total outstanding assessed contributions amounted to CHF 7,339,143 (2005: CHF 8,733,471). Out of this balance, six Member States have concluded repayment plans and account for CHF 2,853,981 of the total amount outstanding. A limited number of Member States account for most of the overdue amount.

318. The surplus of CHF 356,038 (USD 271,785) carried forward from 2005 will be used in 2007 for non-recurrent expenditure and will be shown as an identifiable item in the Revision of the Programme and Budget for 2007 (in accordance with Council Resolution No. 1077 (LXXXIV)) adopted on 4 December 2002, "Systemic solution for the use of surplus in the Administrative Part of the Budget").

319. The net result of the decrease in the provision for doubtful receivables of CHF 46,048, plus the assessed contributions from new Member States of CHF 631,253, less the excess of

expenditure of CHF 480,528, resulted in a positive carry-forward of CHF 196,773 (USD 161,289).

### **Operational Programmes**

320. Total expenditure decreased by USD 218.8 million from USD 922.0 million in 2005 to USD 703.2 million in 2006. While staff and office expenditure remained constant at USD 201 million, direct operational expenditure decreased in 2006 by USD 219.4 million, or 30 per cent, from USD 721.2 million in 2005 to USD 501.8 million in 2006. The main reason for the decrease in operational expenditure was the reduction of compensation payments in 2006 (USD 233.2 million). This reduction was partially offset by an increase in reintegration assistance, mainly under the Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme in the United Kingdom.

321. The Operational Programmes ended 2006 with a carry-forward of USD 216,272,928 (2005: USD 212,246,437) composed as follows:

- an earmarked carry-forward from operations of USD 213,211,062 (2005: USD 210,373,004);
- a carry-forward from the staff security mechanism of USD 3,035,609 (2005: USD 1,856,742);
- an unearmarked carry-forward from operations of USD 26,257 (2005: USD 16,691).

322. Discretionary income (DI) for 2006, excluding staff security, amounted to USD 23.5 million and is composed of miscellaneous income (unearmarked contributions from governments and interest income) and project-related overheads, and is used to cover core structures and other priority needs of the Organization. DI was higher than anticipated in the budget due to higher overhead income and also higher interest income. The Revision of the Programme and Budget (MC/EX/673) was submitted to Member States at the spring session of the SCBF and there are therefore important variances in relation to the actual results for 2006. In line with ongoing discussions with Member States, the Administration will in future present revised DI projections in the Summary Update on the Programme and Budget during the autumn meetings in order to facilitate comparison with actual results.

### **B. Human Resources Management**

323. In 2006, the Human Resources Management Department (HRM) enhanced its mission to better serve the Organization's strategic requirements for qualified experts in a wide range of migration-related and management support areas. HRM focused principally on:

- Work on HR policy recommendations, including but not limited to career development, performance development and evaluation, mobility, staff retention, contract types and duration, and succession planning. A road map for the eventual implementation of the policies was also produced. In addition, the HRM team reviewed competency frameworks and occupational profiles and began updating the Staff Rules and Regulations (SRRs).

- The development of new and creative staffing strategies for the recruitment of qualified and experienced staff.
- Investment in existing staff through staff development and learning activities in key areas such as project development and management, migration management and reinforcing the new system for performance development.
- Better management of organizational growth through the streamlining of processes and further delocalization of functions to Manila.

324. In October 2006, an assessment of the structure and contents of HR policies was conducted to bring together and systematize a reform process. This resulted in a plan of action, or road map, addressing a number of important policy areas, as indicated above. As part of this exercise, policies on mobility as well as on contracts were drafted and are being discussed with SAC and the Administration. The road map also proposes innovative approaches towards such important areas as a staffing matrix/vacancy compendium to better manage mobility, recruitment and placement, career paths, competency frameworks and occupational profiling.

325. In January 2006, the new electronic tool for administrative support procedures, PRISM, went live and, in the first quarter of 2006, in close collaboration with IT, a smooth transition from the old legacy system (SIGAGIP) occurred. Through PRISM, the Manila Human Resources Office (MHRO) now administers a number of functional areas, such as Organizational Management, Personnel Administration, Staff Benefits, Time Management, Payroll and Recruitment.

326. Since January 2006, PRISM has introduced new elements, such as Employee Self Service (ESS), Manager Self Service (MSS), and e-recruitment, all accessible via the Internet or the Intranet. ESS allows staff members whose salaries are currently processed by PRISM to check their benefits and remuneration online and to update their personal data. The e-recruitment function allows staff worldwide to update their application forms and apply for vacancies online. MSS delivers data from various sources to managers and supports them in their HR-related administrative and planning tasks. Work on automating the payroll for local staff progressed in 2006 and it is hoped that all IOM offices will be able to benefit from this service in due course.

327. In an effort to increase the representation of non-represented Member States in the Organization, the policy on the definition of internal candidates was modified so that internal vacancies are now open to both internal and external candidates from these countries. Vacancy Notices (VNs) and the Short Vacancy Notices (SVNs) have been modified to better highlight IOM's pro-active policy in the recruitment of nationals from non-represented Member States. The possibility of signing internship agreements and Associate Expert Programmes to attract nationals of non-represented States is also being explored.

328. The Occupational Health Units (OHU in Geneva and HIM in Manila) dealt with pre-employment medicals, medical issues during service (recommendations or evacuations) and upon exit. The Unit closely examined the physical and mental work environment of staff members throughout the Organization to ensure reasonable and safe conditions for the IOM staff. This was carried out on a case-by-case basis, and direct evaluations were conducted in Colombia, Haiti, the United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya.

329. In order to best advise the staff and administration on occupational health issues, OHU attended regular meetings and participated in the development of concrete actions with the UN and Medical Directors in Geneva, as well as training courses on Crisis Management/SOS, and Absenteeism and Alcoholism at work. The Unit conducted staff health awareness campaigns regarding non-communicable illnesses and infectious diseases, such as flight travel incidence, cancer, HIV/AIDS, dengue fever, malaria, and potential avian influenza epidemics.

330. The Health Claims and the Insurance Unit in Manila improved its processes to cope with the increased number of claims in an efficient and timely manner. Discussions with the insurance providers have led to an agreement on a more rapid coverage of the loss of salary during staff members' medical leave, thus alleviating financial impacts and favouring the continuing professional productivity.

331. In 2006, the efforts of the Staff Development and Learning Unit (SDL) focused on two main areas: (a) the development and start-up of the Training and Certification Package in Project Management and, (b) the implementation of the new System for Performance Development. The first group of Project Managers completed the programme before the end of the year. In addition, SDL continued to provide professional support for the development, delivery and coordination of cost-effective learning activities for IOM staff worldwide, supporting the Organization with some 60 learning activities, involving the participation of more than 500 IOM staff.

332. The new Performance Development System (PDS) was officially launched in August 2006. SDL continued to provide PDS courses to facilitate the understanding of the system and the application of effective skills to ensure a meaningful outcome of the new process. To that end, a new e-learning product was made available to IOM staff worldwide to facilitate the practice of PDS effective skills. More than 100 colleagues also attended targeted PDS training sessions in 2006 organized in Geneva and Field Missions.

333. HRM held discussions with the Staff Association Committee (SAC) through, among others, meetings of the Joint Administration/Staff Association Committee (JASAC), where issues concerning conditions of service and HR policies are reviewed. Other opportunities for information sharing were seized in meetings of the Appointments and Postings Board (APB) for discussions on staff selection, transfers, reclassification and staffing policy decisions.

334. The total number of staff in Field Missions continued to increase during 2006 due to the Organization's involvement in large and complex operations, in particular in emergency and post-crisis activities in the Middle East, Sudan, Colombia, South-East Asia and South Asia. Headquarters staff decreased by 50 due to continued efforts to delocalize additional functions to the Manila Administrative Centre, and to the winding down of the main Claims Programmes.

335. The Organization had a total of 5,497 staff members (officials and employees) as at 31 December 2006, an increase of 1.6 per cent over 2005 (5,408). (see staff statistics on pages 65 to 71). The percentage of women officials increased very slightly in 2006.

336. Four new Associate Experts joined IOM in 2006, two financed by Japan and one each by Austria and Italy. A total of 19 Associate Experts were assigned to the Organization during 2006, and five Associate Experts were retained as IOM staff. Contributions to the Associate Expert Programme are currently received from eight Member States: Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States of America. A

compendium containing 31 potential positions for future consideration was submitted to donors in the last quarter of 2006.

337. HRM continued to cooperate with government agencies, public agencies and private organizations on staff secondments. Over the last year, 15 staff members have been seconded to and by IOM. IOM staff members have been seconded to the World Bank, UNDP, the United Nations Joint Logistics Centre and the International Labour Office. In turn, staff members have been seconded to IOM from the Danish Refugee Council, the Norwegian Refugee Council, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the Government of Italy, the Government of the Republic of Korea and the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID). The seconded staff made an invaluable contribution to the successful implementation of IOM's programmes in several regions.

338. The standardization of conditions of service for locally recruited staff in Field Offices continued during 2006. Staff Rules and Regulations (SRRs) were implemented in three new field locations and revised in two Missions. The Medical Service Plan insurance was granted to seven new Missions and the Provident Fund was granted to two new Missions. In the last quarter of 2006, HRM assisted with the Organization's transition from the Provident Fund to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF).

339. IOM statistics on the composition of staff have been revised to group staff engaged in professional (as against general service) work for the Organization. In order to align the statistics with the United Nations definition of staff, officials on short-term contracts, National Officers and Associate Experts have been reported separately.

**Officials by Category/Grade, Location and Gender  
as at 31 December 2006**

Grade	Headquarters		Field		Total IOM Officials		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	Total
D2		2				2	<b>2</b>
D1	4	6	2	13	6	19	<b>25</b>
P5	9	15	4	31	13	46	<b>59</b>
P4	14	12	17	53	31	65	<b>96</b>
P3	23	18	64	99	87	117	<b>204</b>
P2	11	5	46	53	57	58	<b>115</b>
P1	3	1	12	9	15	10	<b>25</b>
PU	3		11	16	14	16	<b>30</b>
Short-term Officials	5	3	47	59	52	62	<b>114</b>
Associate Experts	2	1	9	1	11	2	<b>13</b>
National Officers			79	73	79	73	<b>152</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>835</b>

**Excluding:**

- Director General and Deputy Director General, interns, consultants and staff on special leave without pay.
- Officials seconded to IOM by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (3), Government of the Republic of Korea (1) and Norwegian Refugee Council (3).
- Two Officials seconded by IOM to the World Bank and the International Labour Office.





**Distribution by Category/Grade and Country of Nationality of Officials Employed  
as at 31 December 2006 (continued)**

Nationals of IOM Member States	Category/Grade											Total
	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	PU	Short-term Officials	Associate Experts	National Officers	
Tunisia											2	2
Turkey					1							1
Uganda					1	2						3
Ukraine					1	2		1			5	9
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		1	3	4	16	2			6		2	34
United Republic of Tanzania						1					2	3
United States of America		6	12	14	18	14	4	6	24	1	1	100
Uruguay		1	3	1		2						7
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)			1								1	2
Zambia									2			2
Zimbabwe					1	1					3	5
Observers and Non-Members	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	PU	Short-term Officials	Associate Experts	National Officers	Total
Chad							1					1
China				1								1
Eritrea					1							1
Ethiopia							1				3	4
Grenada					1							1
India		1	1	2	3	1	1		3			12
Indonesia						2		2			4	8
Iraq							1				2	3
Lebanon					1				1			2
Malaysia						1						1
Mozambique			1		3							4
Myanmar									1			1
Papua New Guinea									1			1
Russian Federation				1	2	2	1	1			4	11
The FYR Macedonia				1	2	6			1			10
Turkmenistan						2						2
Viet Nam					1		1				4	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>835</b>



**Breakdown of Headquarters and Field Employees <sup>5</sup>  
by Nationality and Gender as at 31 December 2006**

Country of Nationality	Headquarters		Field		Total
	F	M	F	M	
Afghanistan			10	166	176
Albania		1	14	5	20
Angola			12	45	57
Argentina	2		54	23	79
Armenia		1	7	11	19
Australia		1	10	2	13
Austria			5	6	11
Azerbaijan	1		23	50	74
Bangladesh			17	32	49
Belarus			12	9	21
Belgium	1		13	12	26
Benin				2	2
Bolivia			1	2	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	22	19	44
Botswana			1		1
Brazil			1	1	2
Bulgaria	1	1	5	2	9
Burundi				1	1
Cambodia			23	34	57
Cameroon			2	1	3
Canada	1		6	1	8
Chile			4	2	6
China			1	2	3
Colombia	1		165	132	298
Congo				1	1
Costa Rica			12	9	21
Côte d'Ivoire			3	19	22
Croatia			6	7	13
Cuba			1		1
Czech Republic			7	3	10
Democratic Republic of the Congo			4	29	33
Denmark			1	1	2
Dominican Republic			2	2	4
Ecuador			39	41	80
Egypt			22	19	41
El Salvador			3	3	6
Eritrea			2		2
Estonia			1		1
Ethiopia			13	23	36
Finland			4	1	5
France	20	9	6	3	38
Gambia			1	1	2
Georgia			10	11	21
Germany	3	2	22	11	38

<sup>5</sup> Including short-term employees.

**Breakdown of Headquarters and Field Employees<sup>5</sup>  
by Nationality and Gender as at 31 December 2006 (continued)**

Country of Nationality	Headquarters		Field		Total
	F	M	F	M	
Ghana			15	21	36
Greece	1	1	7	5	14
Guatemala			12	27	39
Guinea			7	17	24
Guinea-Bissau			1		1
Haiti			15	43	58
Honduras			7	2	9
Hungary			2	6	8
India			1	2	3
Indonesia			176	435	611
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			10	6	16
Iraq			5	24	29
Ireland			2	3	5
Italy	4	2	39	19	64
Jamaica				1	1
Japan	1		5		6
Jordan			17	34	51
Kazakhstan			12	6	18
Kenya	1		70	104	175
Kyrgyzstan			7	6	13
Latvia			3		3
Lebanon			4	4	8
Liberia			2	5	7
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			4	7	11
Lithuania			2	2	4
Mexico			7	3	10
Moldova			21	14	35
Mongolia	2		1	1	4
Montenegro			2	2	4
Mozambique			1	1	2
Myanmar			10	15	25
Nauru			22	17	39
Nepal			1		1
Netherlands	2		38	26	66
New Zealand			1		1
Nicaragua			2	1	3
Nigeria			5	3	8
Norway			8	8	16
Pakistan			15	48	63
Panama			1		1
Paraguay			1	3	4
Peru		1	10	14	25
Philippines	1		83	47	131
Poland	1	1	21	5	28
Portugal	1		4	3	8

<sup>5</sup> Including short-term employees.

**Breakdown of Headquarters and Field Employees<sup>5</sup>  
by Nationality and Gender as at 31 December 2006 (continued)**

Country of Nationality	Headquarters		Field		Total
	F	M	F	M	
Republic of Korea			1	2	3
Romania		3	10	8	21
Russian Federation	1		101	51	153
Senegal			4	8	12
Serbia	2	1	48	66	117
Sierra Leone			5	15	20
Singapore			1		1
Slovakia	2		14	3	19
Slovenia	2			2	4
Somalia				2	2
South Africa			12	10	22
Spain		1	6	3	10
Sri Lanka		2	54	194	250
Sudan	1		44	144	189
Swaziland			1		1
Sweden			4	1	5
Switzerland	15	4	2	1	22
Syrian Arab Republic			4	6	10
Tajikistan			11	17	28
Thailand			98	38	136
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2	2	19	5	28
Timor-Leste			12	95	107
Togo				1	1
Tunisia		1	2	1	4
Turkey			7	6	13
Turkmenistan			1	4	5
Uganda			9	10	19
Ukraine	1	1	39	18	59
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7	1	25	30	63
United Republic of Tanzania	2		5	4	11
United States of America			25	19	44
Uruguay	2	1	3	2	8
Uzbekistan			3		3
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)			2	2	4
Viet Nam			70	22	92
Yemen			1	1	2
Zambia			17	27	44
Zimbabwe			32	40	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1 938</b>	<b>2 592</b>	<b>4 651</b>

<sup>5</sup> Including short-term employees.

## VIII. MANILA ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE

### A. Project Information Unit

340. The Project Information Unit (PIU) officially replaced the Project Tracking Unit (PTU) on 25 April 2006.

341. PIU assists IOM project developers, project managers and Headquarters departments by:

- undertaking file searches to identify past IOM experience in delivering particular project activities, or previously developed projects; providing information on donor funding received for IOM projects and providing copies of available documentation of previous projects;
- assisting in the Project Code Request procedure by following up on required documentation to open a new project code;
- updating Filenet project folders and the project card database upon receipt of project documents and project updates from Missions and Headquarters departments (interim and final reports, project extensions and modifications, budgets and other relevant correspondence) and
- sending reminders to project managers four weeks in advance of deadlines for report submission in accordance with obligations stipulated by IOM with project donors.

#### PIU Statistics for 2006

New Proposals Registered (including those under development)	795
Reminders sent	97
Documents uploaded in Filenet	11,433
Reports/queries generated from the database	595
Total projects recorded in the database as at 31 December 2006	4,197

### B. Staff Security Unit

#### Introduction

342. In 2006, the Staff Security Unit added a national staff position, an Operations Centre Assistant, to complement the Unit's four core positions: the Head of the Unit, a professional Security/Training Officer, the Operations Centre Analyst and an Administrative Assistant.

343. IOM/SSU, in coordination with the respective Chiefs of Mission, has professional Field Security Officers deployed in the following locations: Jordan (for the Iraq/Jordan Mission),

Afghanistan, Sudan, Sri Lanka (three officers), Timor-Leste and Indonesia. These positions are funded through Mission project funds, with SSU providing oversight. SSU continues to provide a variety of safety and security services to over 5,000 national and international staff in 280 offices worldwide. The Unit remained focused on implementing and/or upgrading safety and security procedures in IOM Missions, in coordination with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). The continuing threat of Avian Influenza (AI) created additional responsibilities for SSU. This included funding support to stockpile vaccines and other medical equipment. The Unit provided additional information and support in the form of AI internal emergency planning, as well as guidance related to mission Business Continuity Planning (BCP). SSU is a key member of IOM's Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Group (PIPG).

344. SSU oversees the safety and security of all IOM staff and the protection of assets, with particular attention being paid to Missions operating in the 58 high-risk countries where various UNDSS Security Phases are in place. The unit supports IOM Missions in ensuring compliance with Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) and the requirements associated with Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards (MORSS). It also analyses various threats/risks to IOM staff and mission operations. This includes a new capacity to assess and monitor the quality of commercial airlines in support of both operational and staff travel requirements.

### **Highlights**

#### **IOM - United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) Coordination**

##### **Security awareness induction training**

345. The SSU designed and implemented Security Awareness Induction Training (SAIT) training based in Amman for the Iraq Mission, which is coordinated with the UN Department of Safety/Security and is now into its third year. It also offered specialized training in Kuwait and Sudan in 2006.

346. Other training venues are now being considered as the importance of this training initiative reaches a broader audience within the international humanitarian community. Besides the UN, other international organizations, NGOs and some private interest groups are also involved in this training exercise. Increasing direct threats and the complex nature of a number of humanitarian operations (viz. natural disasters) have demonstrated and confirmed the continuing need for such specialized training.

347. IOM/SSU participated in the annual Inter-Agency Security Management Network (IASMN) seminar held in Vienna. This policy development forum plays an important role in setting the safety/security agenda for all UN/IOM Missions worldwide. Staffing limits, security training and technical support to the Missions ranked high on the agenda.

348. SSU's Operations Centre Analyst visited the UNDSS Threat Assessment Unit in New York in 2006 to strengthen IOM's relationship with this newly formed unit. Closer coordination between them will contribute to better serve both the UN and IOM Missions concerning the assessment of global risks/threats.

**Security assessments/emergency support:**

349. SSU conducted security assessments in Timor-Leste, Bangladesh, the Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan, Sudan, the Philippines and Senegal, as well as in New York and Cairo. The number of assessments conducted was affected by a number of emergencies and staffing shortages for the first six months of the year. SSU provided direct support to specific emergencies, including direct threats to staff and/or offices in Lebanon, Afghanistan, Sudan, Haiti, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

**Training**

350. The UNDSS-CD ROM distance training, Advanced Security in the Field, was launched. The training targets all staff working in Phase One security environments and above, and is designed to augment the Basic Security in the Field Training CD. This practical, scenario-oriented training will assist and equip staff to enable them to deal with various safety/security situations. SSU's professional Security Trainer conducted a comprehensive security training workshop (STW) in Dakar, Senegal in December 2006. The Unit was also involved in training the new OIG Compliance Officers and provided safety/security briefings for all IOM MAC staff.

351. SSU's Training Unit was involved in promoting the development of internal emergency planning throughout IOM Missions, along with guidance related to Business Continuity Planning.

352. SSU funded the training of peer support counsellors in Aceh to address identified needs for stress recognition among IOM staff and first-aid training to selected staff in Afghanistan.

**Security funding support to IOM Missions (MOSS/MORSS)**

353. The funding mechanism established by Council Resolution No. 1111 (LXXXVIII) of 3 December 2004 supports various safety and security programmes and has enabled SSU to provide direct technical and financial assistance to 55 IOM Missions and their sub-offices in 2006 to enhance their security and/or to address IOM and UNDSS mandated security requirements (MOSS/MORSS). Total expenditures for these security measures amounted to USD 889,348.52.

**SSU Operations Center  
Yearly Summary of Reports and Safety Incidents Documents Sent and Received  
January - December 2006**

<b>Summary of Reports Disseminated</b>	
Security Information Reports (SIR)	33
General Security Information (GSI)	90
Disaster/Weather/Travel/Security Updates	82

<b>Security Updates/Incident Reports Received</b>	
Security Updates ASIA - PACIFIC	45
Security Updates AFRICA	18
Security Updates EUROPE	9
Security Updates MIDDLE EAST	4
Security Updates AMERICAS	7

### **Summary of incidents**

354. A number of serious safety and security incidents directly involving IOM staff and/or the Organization's assets occurred in 2006. These ranged from tragic incidents, such as fatal motor vehicle accidents, an attack on IOM staff guest-houses in Kabul, which were looted and burnt, to petty crimes (e.g. theft).

355. A total of approximately 90 safety/security incidents were recorded by SSU, involving robberies, arson, kidnappings, car-jackings, theft, sexual assault, common assault, arrests, threats, including death threats, bombings, demonstrations, civil unrest, natural disasters, military actions, motor vehicle accidents, property damage, fire, fraud, direct and indirect shootings/rocket attacks.

356. SSU immediately responded to these incidents and worked closely with IOM Missions, offering technical advice and funding support to mitigate these and other safety/security incidents. This support was constructive in identifying security needs and mistakes through a "lessons learnt" analysis.

## **IX. GENDER ISSUES**

357. While in 2006 gender mainstreaming continued to advance steadily, it still fell short of becoming an automatic process. After ten years of implementation, the Working Group on Gender Issues (WGGI) considered it opportune to seek the objective opinion of the Evaluation Officer to review the status of gender mainstreaming in IOM. The conclusions and recommendations of this evaluation would assist the WGGI to determine whether the strategy adopted to date (awareness raising among staff, research and publications, and support to projects with a distinct gender dimension to serve as catalysts for future project development), had proved to be the most effective and whether it might not be improved further.

358. The following activities were carried out in 2006:

### **Awareness raising**

- On the occasion of International Women's Day (IWD) on March 8, 2006, WGGI organized an auction of artwork by students from two international schools in Geneva on what the terms gender, migration and International Women's Day meant to them. Their artwork was exhibited at IOM Headquarters and auctioned to IOM colleagues and the

parents of the students. The proceeds of the sale went to a Geneva-based NGO dealing with integration issues of migrant women and their children.

- A presentation addressed to male IOM staff members on *Fathers and Work/Life Balance* on 30 May 2006.
- In cooperation with UNFPA, an Expert Group meeting was organized in New York in May on *Female Migrants: Bridging the Gaps Throughout the Life Cycle*. The meeting aimed to identify the gaps and challenges throughout the life cycle of female migrants, looking into migration trends, the reproductive health needs of migrant women, migration and human rights, violence against women migrants and trafficking of women and girls, filling research gaps relating to migration and sex-disaggregated data, and government policies that could advance the empowerment of women migrants by promoting gender-responsive policies, legislation and programmes.
- In early July, a ministerial round table breakfast was organized to discuss the *Gender Dimensions of Labour Migration*, the outcome of which was intended to contribute to the preparation of the United Nations High-Level Dialogue on international migration and development in September 2006.

### **Research and publications**

- New Gender Fact sheets were issued to address gender issues in the workplace. The first of the series was dedicated to the particular issue of *Guarding Against Gender Stereotypes in the Workplace*, followed by *Challenges to a Work/Life Balance*, and *Negative Workplace Behaviour and How to Deal With It*.
- Publication of *Remittances in Colombia from a gender perspective* (IOM Bogota).
- Report on Internal Migration and Gender: Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges in Bangladesh (MRF Dhaka).

### **Project support**

- Development of Public Service Announcements (PSAs) on HIV/AIDS Prevention for the English-speaking Caribbean region (MRF Washington).
- Documentary on child trafficking and exploitation in West Africa (MRF Dakar).

359. The Working Group on Gender Issues received continuing support in 2006 from its leadership and Member States to pursue its efforts for the benefit of all its stakeholders, governments, migrants, and staff.

## **X. OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL**

360. The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) reinforces Headquarters' oversight capacity and promotes quality, effectiveness, efficiency and learning throughout IOM. OIG also checks compliance with the Organization's rules and regulations, and identifies and evaluates risk. It looks at the Organization's risk management and complements IOM's internal control



mechanisms to detect fraud, waste, abuse and mismanagement, and any issues that could potentially lead to these. OIG conducts a number of independent reviews, rapid assessments, audits, investigations and evaluations of the Organization's activities every year at both project and organizational unit level. It submits reports on its findings to IOM together with proposals and recommendations on remedial action for any problems, and to improve compliance, internal control and risk management. It also acts in an advisory capacity to the management to better achieve the Organization's objectives.

361. The Office of the Inspector General operates in accordance with internationally recognized norms and standards. Its approaches and methodologies are periodically updated to reflect the evolution in the specialized fields of OIG expertise adjusted to developments within the Organization, such as new rules and regulations, systems and technology. OIG actively participates in the annual conferences of the UN Evaluation Group, the Heads of Internal Audit Services and for International Investigators, in which best practices on multilateral sector standards and methodologies are exchanged. In 2006 the General Bulletin on the Functions of the Office of the Inspector General was updated to reflect developments concerning OIG functions and to explain the unit's updated approach and procedures to a broader IOM public. The updated General Bulletin included inputs from the External Auditors. Similarly, OIG updated the IOM Evaluation Guidelines, published on the IOM website's evaluation page.

362. During 2006, OIG conducted internal audits of 16 Field Missions, five Missions with regional functions, one Special Liaison Mission and the Manila Administrative Centre.

363. OIG furthermore conducted reviews of four centralized support units and the Technical Cooperation Centre in Vienna. Two of the reviews involved soliciting the input from all Missions worldwide using these support units.

364. A total of 57 projects underwent scrutiny within the OIG rapid assessment function that examines project design and planned chain of outcome, output, costs and activities, and systematically compares both financial and operational performance against plans. It asks key questions about the continued relevance of project activity to the mandate, policy and needs of the various stakeholders, the achievement of objectives, the appropriateness of the costs incurred and sustainability of the project and any other specific issues considered relevant to the project under review. This OIG activity involves documentary and accounts review, visits to the project implementation sites, meetings and interviews with the project management, various key project counterparts, the donor(s), project beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

365. OIG conducted and published an evaluation on IOM's gender mainstreaming policy and strategy. It followed up on the evaluation of the 1035 Facility, officially presented to IOM Member States at the spring 2006 session of the SCBF, and actively participated in the supervision and development of the evaluation of a counter-trafficking project. Technical guidance, such as assistance in the preparation of terms of reference, the provision of technical material to prepare the evaluation, provision of inputs and comments on the draft report, and performing various quality control functions was extended by OIG for 16 project evaluations conducted at field level, of which 13 were published on the Evaluation web page. A number of Field Offices - Washington, Ethiopia, Colombia, Haiti, Zimbabwe and Indonesia - established local monitoring and evaluation units that deal specifically with their activities. Consequently, in 2006 there was a marked increase in requests for technical elaboration of monitoring tools and checking the validity of existing ones, provision of information on monitoring and evaluation training assistance, as well as for the sharing of knowledge and experience between the central

Headquarters and local monitoring and evaluation units. There was also increased demand for oral and written inputs from the OIG evaluation specialist from other Headquarters units regarding various initiatives.

366. OIG conducted six investigations and provided advice and technical assistance to nine smaller investigations conducted in the Field by other entities.

## **XI. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION**

367. ITC increased its support to improve business goals by introducing enhanced integrated systems and actively supporting IOM Field Missions to access critical applications and network resources. During 2006, ITC introduced the new integrated Human Resources Management Systems, finalized the blueprint design of the new integrated Financial System and expanded the Operations Support software to process more migrant cases and integrate additional services.

- Process and Resources Integrated Systems Management (PRISM): After going live with PRISM for HR in January 2006, ITC and DRM (Department of Resource Management) have launched the replacement of the existing legacy financial systems MOSAIC and PAS2000 with PRISM, based in SAP (Systems Analysis and Products), expected to become operational in January 2008. During 2006, the PRISM team finalized the blueprint phase that documented the process maps to show how IOM business will be conducted, and how the PRISM system will support the Organization's financial management. PRISM Financials will introduce a tool to:
  - Improve IOM budget monitoring and reporting capabilities.
  - Expedite business processes through integrated modules.
  - Improve IOM reliability vis-à-vis Member States and donors.
  - Increase management capabilities through more timely and accurate information.
  - Support the Internal controls and International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) compliance processes.
- Migration Management Operational Systems Application (MiMOSA): In 2006, ITC continued to increase the coverage of MiMOSA by processing 84 per cent of all IOM movement operations worldwide, while adding new modules to cover the AVR process and initiating the introduction of the pre-consular services module.
- Improvement of IOM network infrastructure: Continuing its effort to provide better connectivity services to IOM offices, ITC initiated the upgrade of IOM global e-mail infrastructure. During 2006, ITC continued to expand the number of offices using Voice over IP system and video-conference services to provide a low-cost alternative to the growing communication needs of the Organization.

## **XII. SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPING MEMBER STATES AND MEMBER STATES WITH ECONOMY IN TRANSITION - 1035 FACILITY**

368. In its sixth year, the 1035 Facility continued to contribute significantly to addressing the priority programming needs of both developing Member States and Member States with economy in transition. Updated management criteria were finalized and implemented in line

with the recommendations from the 2005 evaluation. A total of USD 1,670,459 was allocated to 25 different initiatives. As in previous years, the distribution of allocations to each region closely matched the representation of Member States in those regions.

369. In Africa and the Middle East, the Facility supported eight initiatives with over USD 541,000, benefiting ten eligible Member States. In the Americas and the Caribbean region, over USD 297,000 was allocated to six initiatives, benefiting 14 eligible Member States. In Asia, three initiatives benefiting three Member States were funded for a total of over USD 156,000. In Europe, over USD 189,000 was allocated to four projects benefiting four Member States. Four multiregional initiatives, benefiting 30 Member States, were funded for a total of over USD 398,000. It was decided in 2005 to separate the Sasakawa Endowment Fund from the 1035 Facility, effective 2006.

370. The Evaluation Unit presented an impact analysis of the Facility in Conference Room Paper 19 at the Ninety-fifth Session of the SCBF, based on the 2005 evaluation of the Facility. Based on a relevant sample of 1035 Facility projects examined and on detailed feedback received from IOM offices and some beneficiary Member States, the evaluation reported that the majority of projects had achieved their expected outcome and/or impact. As regards sustainability, the evaluation reported that action taken by IOM offices or governments may be considered satisfactory; however, the recommendations under the selection criteria and management guidelines analysis proposed measures expected to lead to further improvements in outcome, impact and sustainability. Overall, the Facility is perceived as having a positive impact in line with initial expectations and original intent.

371. In early 2006, Morocco contributed USD 10,000 to the 1035 Facility. In December 2006, Italy contributed EUR 100,000 to the 1035 Facility which was carried forward and will be allocated to projects in 2007. The Administration hopes that these generous contributions will kindle the interest of other Members to contribute, including countries eligible for allocations under the Facility.

### **XIII. CLAIMS PROGRAMMES**

372. 2006 saw the completion of the bulk of IOM's activities in the two large Claims Programmes, compensating former slave and forced labourers and other victims of the Nazi regime, namely the German Forced Labour Compensation Programme (GFLCP) under the German Foundation Act, and the Holocaust Victim Assets Programme (HVAP) under the Swiss Banks Settlement. The Humanitarian and Social Programmes (HSP), which drew from both GFLCP and HVAP, completed all activities in 2006. By the end of the year, the staff, which in 2005 had decreased from 170 to 131, declined to 58, with women accounting for just over half of that number. Work continued on other claims and reparations programmes.

#### **A. German Forced Labour Compensation Programme**

373. Under GFLCP, all Slave and Forced Labour claims have been processed and all eligible survivors and legal successors/heirs paid. Total payments of EUR 376 million were made to over 90,000 former slave and forced labourers or their legal successors worldwide. By the end of 2006, payments for a total amount of EUR 88.5 million had also been made to almost 16,000 eligible beneficiaries for property losses, and a further EUR 10.8 million were paid to 1,650 persons for the death of a child in a childrens' home or for personal injury.

374. In addition to the processing of claims by legal successors, and claims received at the appeals level, a series of reconciliation, winding-up and notification projects continued throughout the year.

375. At the end of 2006, the independent IOM Appeals Body and its IOM administered secretariat terminated the review of all GFLCP appeals. Since its first working session in October 2002, the IOM Appeals Body reviewed and decided a total of 32,319 GFLCP appeals. The total of 3,074 positive decisions (9.5%) included 2,601 positive decisions for *Slave and Forced Labour* claims and 473 “reversal” decisions against initial rejections for claims under *Personal Injury*. Over half of the 29,245 negative decisions by the IOM Appeals Body concerned the group of *Italian Military Internees (IMIs)* who, with relatively few exceptions, did not meet the specific eligibility criteria under the German Foundation Act. Total payments made following positive decisions by the IOM Appeals Body amounted to EUR 13.8 million. Overall, therefore, the existence of an independent appeals procedure greatly contributed to IOM’s purpose of an objective and fair compensation procedure, as intended by the humanitarian spirit of the German Foundation “Remembrance, Responsibility and Future”.

376. In connection with the archiving and the future use of claim files, IOM has entered into an agreement with the German Foundation and the German Federal Archive, according to which it has transferred most claims material to the Federal Archive for permanent storage.

## **B. Holocaust Victim Assets Programme (Swiss Banks)**

377. Under HVAP, IOM completed the processing of most victim claims in all three categories. The claims of all eligible survivors have been processed and paid in 2006, and only some claims by legal successors/heirs remained to be determined and payments made to eligible beneficiaries, particularly in Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

378. IOM received 52,000 claims from 71 countries. During the period covered by this report, 4,295 claimants were paid a total of USD 6,277,050. Also during this period, 9,958 claims were rejected or negatively resolved. A particular focus during the first quarter of 2006 was the review and identification of claims that would be negatively resolved to observe the applicable appeals period of 90 days, to ensure the timely completion of substantive appeals before 30 September 2006. As of 1 August 2006, the 30-day appeals deadline specified in the Court-approved Distribution Plan was reinstated; timely appeals since then have concerned eligibility of legal successors/heirs only.

379. In addition to its independent role under GFLCP, the IOM Appeals Body was also authorized in 2003 by the U.S. Court to determine appeals under HVAP *Slave Labour Class I*. As for GFLCP, the IOM Appeals Body terminated its activities by the end of 2006 with final decisions on a total of 1,695 SLC I appeals received by IOM. This included 173 positive decisions (10.2%) and 1,522 rejections. The large number of rejections concerned mainly claimants who either did not plausibly demonstrate that they belonged to one of the *Slave Labour Class I* target groups of Nazi persecution (Roma, Jehovah’s Witnesses, homosexuals or disabled individuals) or that they performed slave/forced labour. Regarding gender, 95 of the positive Appeals Body decisions concerned female, and 78 male victims. Total payments authorized by the U.S. Court as a result of positive decisions by the IOM Appeals Body amounted to USD 250,850.

380. Another major focus of the work in HVAP in 2006 concerned the processing and payment of claims by legal successors. IOM sent five HVAP legal successor payment groups to the Court, representing awards of USD 3,780,750 to 3,215 eligible legal successors on behalf of 2,588 deceased victims in all three HVAP classes.

381. HVAP continued its coordination and cooperation with the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany Inc. on issues related to Refugee Class claims processing and appeals, and Refugee Class and Slave Labour Class I legal successors processing.

### **C. The Humanitarian and Social Programmes**

382. Most of IOM's HSP activities were completed by the end of 2005, having committed over USD 30 million to provide assistance to over 73,000 beneficiaries in 14 Central and Eastern European countries. The German Foundation (EUR 12.27 million) and the U.S. Court (USD 20.5 million) also supported non-cash humanitarian and social programmes for specific victim groups. From January to March 2006, HSP activities were limited to administrative closure and distribution of remaining HSP funds in the amount of EUR 257,731 through the IOM Mission in Belgrade, up to May 2006.

### **D. Other Claims and Reparation Programmes**

#### **Iraq Property Claims Programme**

383. Through its Iraq Property Claims Programme (IPCP), IOM continued to provide advice, support and training to the Commission for the Resolution of Real Property Disputes (CRRPD) (formerly the Iraq Property Claims Commission) on a range of legal and technical matters.

384. IOM successfully transferred all existing claims from the CRRPD's old stand-alone databases to the integrated Internet-based claims application designed by IOM. Throughout the year, IOM worked with CRRPD to further develop the claims application to address the evolving needs of CRRPD. Changes included streamlining the claim status tracking function, creating a function to track the enforcement of decisions, and creating a mechanism to track compensation payments in a transparent and secure manner.

385. IOM hosted a number of training sessions and workshops for CRRPD staff during the year on topics such as IT, database administration, claims systems, legal issues and quality control. IOM also brought together CRRPD senior management with the United States Iraq Reconstruction Management Office (IRMO) and UNHCR in meetings to discuss the programme of support for CRRPD to be provided by IOM and UNHCR for the remainder of 2006.

386. In mid-2005, IOM had identified the computer hardware needs of the CRRPD offices and concluded a contract for the purchase and delivery of PCs, printers and scanners. Notwithstanding the extremely difficult security situation, delivery of this equipment to all 32 CRRPD offices in Iraq was completed in 2006. IOM also continued to fund and oversee the provision of Internet connectivity to CRRPD headquarters in Baghdad via a VSAT system installed and monitored by an IT company in Iraq, and renewed its contracts with the Baghdad-based company hosting CRRPD's website and e-mail servers, and with the Geneva-based company hosting the servers for the CRRPD database. Until September 2006, IOM assisted in updating its website. In October, IOM transferred control of, and responsibility for the updating of the CRRPD website to CRRPD.

387. IOM discussed with CRRPD the possibility of carrying out a survey in selected areas of Iraq to better understand existing enforcement procedures, identify obstacles to effective enforcement, and develop possible solutions. IOM prepared a comprehensive draft survey for CRRPD's consideration.

388. In December, IOM representatives met with the Head and senior staff of CRRPD, a representative of the Iraq Ministry of Finance and representatives from IRMO and UNHCR to discuss the payment of compensation, IOM's proposed work plan for 2007 and the CRRPD Out-of-Country Programme.

### **Turkish Compensation Programme**

389. Since June 2006, IOM has provided technical assistance to the Turkish Ministry of Interior within the framework of the implementation of Law 5233, establishing a compensation programme for the internally displaced population in Turkey. This assistance was provided through UNDP-Turkey as part of the latter's project on Support to the Development of an Internally Displaced Programme in Turkey. The role of IOM has been to provide concrete, operational expert advice on policies and tools to assist the Ministry of Interior with the fair and expedient implementation of compensation provisions under Law 5233. This included the participation in training for the staff of the Damage Assessment Commissions reviewing and deciding claims, and advising the Ministry of Interior on the development of valuation matrices for the determination of compensation amounts and the possible role and functions of a secretariat in the context of a large-scale reparations programme.

### **National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation in Colombia**

390. In 2006, IOM provided expert advice and training to the National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation (NCRR) established by the Justice and Peace Law (JPL) in Colombia. This support was provided through close collaboration between the Claims Programmes and the IOM Mission in Colombia. The principal role of the IOM Claims Programmes was to ensure that the NCRR staff and Commissioners would benefit from the lessons learned and best practices in other national and international large-scale reparation efforts when implementing the reparation provisions of the JPL. Concretely, this included providing expert advice and input in the NCRR strategies and action plans at both the central and regional level; training for NCRR staff and Commissioners on the role of IT in large-scale reparations efforts, and the challenges involved in victim data collection and management; drafting forms, manuals and other tools for victim assistance and, generally, aiding with the establishment of claims process flows and the identification of gaps and challenges relating to victim assistance and victim access to the reparation process.

### **Claims Mechanism Research**

391. Commissioned by Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC), IOM continued to research legal and technical aspects relating to the planning, design and implementation of property restitution and compensation mechanisms in the context of the Palestinian refugee file. In the course of 2006, IOM completed two comprehensive comparative studies, one on legal remedies available under claims programmes and another on the treatment of secondary occupancy in property claims programmes. Also, two additional studies were launched that examine inheritance rules and the processing of heirs claims, as well as valuation

methodologies in past and current claims programmes. IOM completed the development of a concept for workshops on data management in claims procedures to be introduced to Palestinian and Israeli interlocutors in early 2007.

392. In December 2006, IOM attended a Chatham House Meeting in Brussels between Palestinian and EU Commission representatives, where IOM's work in the context of the Palestinian refugee file was introduced.