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**REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL ON
THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR THE YEAR 2001**

This document is submitted to the Executive Committee at its Ninety-ninth Session in June 2002.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AEIP	Afghanistan Emergency Information Project
AEMBS	Administrative Enhancement of Migration Structures in the Baltic States (in the Framework of the European Union Accession Process)
AGAMI	Action Group on Asylum and Migration
APC	Asia Pacific Consultations (on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants)
ATICC	AIDS Training, Information and Counselling Centre
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BORK	Berlin Occupational Reintegration in Kosovo
CAP	Consolidated Appeals
CAPS	Community Assistance for Population Stabilization (East Timor)
CBMMP	Capacity-Building in Migration Management Programme
CBR	Cross-Border Returns
CBT	Cross-Border Trafficking
CDAF	Council for Demobilization for the Armed Forces (Cambodia)
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIPROM	Inter-institutional Committee for the Protection of Migrant Women (Dominican Republic)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CMHDP	Cambodian Mental Health Development Programme
CVAP	Cambodian Veterans' Assistance Programme
CVRD	Centre for Voluntary Return and Development
DFID	Department For International Development (United Kingdom)
DPW	Department of Public Welfare (Thailand)
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
EPC	Emergency and Post-Conflict
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESF	European Social Fund
EU	European Union
FYROM	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GFLCP	German Forced Labour Compensation Programme
GRPCE	General Return Programme from Central Europe
HARP	Hungarian Assisted Return Programme
HEAR	Humanitarian Emergency Afghan Radio
HRP	Humanitarian Return Programme
HSP	Humanitarian and Social Programmes
HVAP	Holocaust Victim Assets Programme
IAMIS	Inter-Agency Migration Information System (Kyrgyzstan)
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
IDC	Immigration Detention Center
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization
ILO	International Labour Office
ISIM	Institute for the Study of International Migration
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency

ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

KFOR	Kosovo Force
KHRP	Kosovo Humanitarian Return Programme
KIP	Kosovo Information Programme
KPC	Kosovo Protection Corps
KPCT	Kosovo Protection Corps Training
MedIOMis	Medical Information System
MIDA	Migration for Development in Africa
MiMOSA	Migrant Management and Operational Services Application
MRF	Mission with Regional Functions
MWVA	Ministry of Women's and Veterans' Affairs (Cambodia)
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ORKA	Occupational Reintegration of Kosovo Albanians
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OVCB	Orientation, Vocational Training and Counselling for Migrants and Refugees from the Balkan Region
PAT	Project Assistance Toolkit
PLACMI	Proyecto Latinoamericano de Cooperación Técnica en Materia Migratoria (Latin American Project of Technical Cooperation in Migration Matters)
PMT	Psychosocial Mobile Team (Kosovo)
POEA	Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
PPVR	Pilot Programme on Voluntary Return from Portugal
PRM	(United States Bureau of) Population, Refugees and Migration
PROCHE	Programme pilote de promotion du développement des zones d'émigration en Tunisie (Pilot Programme for the Development of Emigration Zones in Tunisia)
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PTR	Psychosocial and Trauma Response (Kosovo)
RAR	Rapid Assessment and Response
RCA	Return and Counselling Assistance
RQAfgN	Return and Reintegration of Qualified Afghan Nationals
RQAN	Return of Qualified African Nationals
RQN	Return of Qualified Nationals
RQNBH	Return of Qualified Nationals to Bosnia and Herzegovina
RQUN	Return of Qualified Ugandan Nationals
RRTF	Rapid Response Transportation Fund
SECI	Southeast European Cooperative Initiative
SEE	South Eastern Europe
SITA	Société internationale des Télécommunications aériennes (International Air Telecommunications Company)
SMIBAL	(Voluntary Return of) Stranded Migrants in the Baltic Countries
STD	Sexually-transmitted disease
STI	Sexually-transmittable infections

ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

TCC	Technical Cooperation Centre
TCM	Technical Cooperation on Migration
TIP	Transitional Information Programme (Kosovo)
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFIP	United Nations Fund for International Partnerships
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMIK	United Nations Mission in Kosovo
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
USAIM	United States Association for International Migration
USAM	Union Suisse des Arts et Métiers (Swiss Union of Arts and Crafts)
VARP	Voluntary Assisted Return Programme
WGGI	Working Group on Gender Issues
WHO	World Health Organization

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR THE YEAR 2001

INTRODUCTION

1. During 2001, the Organization admitted as Members: Republic of the Congo, Republic of Azerbaijan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Sierra Leone, Republic of the Gambia, Georgia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Republic of Cape Verde, Republic of Madagascar, Islamic Republic of Iran and Ukraine.
2. Other significant activities and decisions of IOM's Council and subordinate bodies are summarized in this report, as in previous years, to provide a consolidated overview and reference document.
3. The overall trend for 2001 was, as for 2000, growth. The growth was seen in membership (12 new Members), in the number of Field Offices (16 new Offices opened making a total of 158), in the number of projects (170 new projects started) and in the number of staff (292 more for a total of 2,758). Total expenditure declined slightly (by USD 13.4 million); the reasons for this decline were both positive - the reduction in return movements to Kosovo and Timor, signalling the drawing to a close of the immediate post-emergency phase - and negative - the events of 11 September 2001.
4. The pattern of growth is illustrative of the way IOM is developing. The Services which saw the greatest increase in activity were technical cooperation, counter-trafficking and mass information, research and services to migrants in the diaspora, while those which declined were the more traditional activities of IOM: movement and return. Health activities, of which a substantial element has always been in support of movements, also increased significantly, especially in the area of activities related to health assessment and to HIV/AIDS in mobile populations. One issue which has become an increasing aspect of many of IOM's services is how to ensure effective respect for the rights of migrants, and this is expected to continue to grow in importance.
5. As 2001 marked the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Organization, it was a particular year of reflection on IOM's past, present and future. The conclusion, which is borne out by this report, was that IOM has many relevant skills and a breadth of expertise which will enable it to play a significant role in the management of migration for many years to come. One illustration of the Organization's maturity and relevance in 2001 was the recognition by its Member States that IOM is the organization best placed to provide a high-level forum for discussion of international migration issues and policies.
6. The terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 have had a significant effect on migration issues, but not only in a negative sense. Although there has been a natural reaction of concern about security, and how migration impacts on social and economic security and stability, there has been a new clarity of focus on the importance of managing migration effectively; on looking at instituting regular channels of migration to decrease the pressures for irregular migration; on

more comprehensive and cooperative measures to counter the smuggling and trafficking of migrants; on the need for effective integration and more work on the sustainability of return to avoid exclusion and marginalization of migrants and returnees; on the promotion of development through migration; on the importance of information and education on migration issues; and on the key role played by NGOs and civil society as partners in many of these activities.

7. Another significant consequence for IOM of the 11 September attacks was the effect on the Organization's operations in Afghanistan. Although international staff were evacuated, IOM's local staff continued to work to provide the displaced people in camps under IOM's care with the essential items to be able to survive as winter set in. By the end of 2001, international staff were back in Afghanistan in limited numbers to continue the activities of support and preparation for return home, which will form a large part of IOM's post-emergency work in 2002.

8. Turning now to a brief summary of the main activities of 2001, IOM provided **movement** assistance to 198,400 migrants, refugees and displaced persons worldwide, half of whom received **return** transportation and assistance, and over 72,000 migrants were **medically** assessed before resettlement in host countries. There was a notable increase in **technical cooperation** and capacity-building activities overall, especially in Africa and Asia and Oceania, and in the areas of labour migration and migration for development.

9. **Counter-trafficking** programmes were undertaken in Romania, the Republic of Moldova, Bulgaria, Croatia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Bangladesh, the Mekong region, Philippines, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali. The Global Fund continued to be used for the return and assistance of women and children victims of trafficking, and preparations began for the European Conference on Trafficking in Human Beings, due to be held in September 2002. Together with traditional counter-trafficking and anti-irregular migration **mass information campaigns** in the Baltic countries, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, the Balkans (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Kosovo), Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Nigeria, Cambodia and the Philippines, IOM expanded the range of its mass information activities to emergency and post-conflict situations with its work in Afghanistan, the promotion of the image of migrants through a pan-European campaign on behalf of refugees and people in need of international protection, and outreach activities to diasporas.

10. Forming one division in 2001, **research and publications** considerably expanded IOM's activities in this field. A wide range of studies were conducted in many different parts of the world, a new set of publications – the IOM Migration Research series – was launched, and a new editorial team was appointed to manage IOM's journal, *International Migration*, with a much stronger focus on policy issues. 2001 was the first year of the **Migration Policy and Research Programme** and its contribution to the policy debate was significant, for example in transforming the 50th anniversary Council meeting into a real policy dialogue forum. Under our **compensation programmes**, some 375,000 claims have been received, and payments made in 34 countries to 6,100 claimants, amounting to 19 million euros.

11. The 5 per cent increase in the level of the Administrative Part of the Budget for 2001 provided some welcome relief, but scrupulous financial management was needed to maximize the effectiveness of the still overstretched resources. The adjustments to the structure in the

Field, in the form of additional Missions with Regional Functions (MRFs) approved at the November 2000 Council, were put into effect in 2001 and have been functioning well, the new MRFs proving their value both as resource bases for Country Missions and in providing increased operational flexibility.

12. 2001 was the first year of implementation of the new “1035 facility” (approved by Resolution No. 1035 (LXXX) at the November 2000 Council) for promoting project development in developing Member States and Member States in transition and has demonstrated itself to be an important tool for IOM and governments in enabling promising programme areas to be explored more fully. The 2001 Council decided to use the surplus, created as a result of the admission of new Members, to support project development, fund the transfer of some functions to the Field as well as some IT needs, which should also help support efforts for effective management and programme development in 2002.

13. With regard to regional migration management mechanisms and processes, progress has continued on all continents. Especially notable in 2001 was the beginning of substantive dialogue under the “Cluster process” between three countries of the South Caucasus and five West European countries. This dialogue has demonstrated the value, for both sides, of the partnership between countries of origin and transit and countries of destination, of greater understanding of circumstances and constraints, and how each can contribute towards finding mutually acceptable solutions.

14. At the end of a productive anniversary year, and a year in which the global consideration of migration issues significantly moved forward, IOM is very conscious of its responsibilities to migrants, communities and governments, both in providing practical solutions to migration challenges and in helping to move the migration agenda forward positively through enhanced understanding of the issues, as a repository of best practices and facilitator of better anticipation and planning. Afghanistan and the events of 11 September will continue to provide two important elements of the context for the work of IOM in 2002, and while predictions are dangerous in any sphere, I think I can safely say that 2002 will prove a busy year for the Organization.

Brunson McKinley

THE COUNCIL AND SUBORDINATE BODIES

Subcommittee on Budget and Finance (9 May 2001)¹

15. The Subcommittee on Budget and Finance (SCBF), under the chairmanship of Mr. Jurkovich (Canada), held its Eighty-fifth Session on 9 May 2001. Items on the agenda included the Financial Report for the year ended 31 December 2000; Outstanding Contributions to the Administrative Part of the Budget; Revision of the Programme and Budget for 2001; and Assessment Scale for 2002.

16. The Subcommittee examined the Financial Report for 2000 (MC/2041) and recommended that the Executive Committee approve it.

17. Concerning the status report on outstanding contributions to the Administrative Part of the Budget, the Subcommittee recommended that the Executive Committee take note of the current situation with concern and urge all Member States in arrears to make every effort to pay their outstanding contributions as soon as possible. In particular, Member States whose contributions had been outstanding for two or more years should be urged to pay those contributions in full or to agree to a repayment plan and payment of a first instalment as soon as possible.

18. The SCBF examined the Revision of the Programme and Budget for 2001 (MC/EX/631). After a thorough debate, the Subcommittee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the Revision of the Programme and Budget for 2001.

19. With regard to the proposed adjustment to the IOM assessment scale for 2002 (MC/EX/632, MC/EX/632/Add.1 and MC/EX/632/Add.2 Addendum to Proposed adjustment to the IOM assessment scale for 2002), the Subcommittee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the proposed adjustments to the IOM assessment scale for 2002 set out in document MC/EX/632. After lengthy discussion, the Chairman recalled that under the Council decision of 1994 the United Nations assessment scale should be used as a point of departure, with the exception of political decisions concerning the minimum and maximum rates. Since the Subcommittee had not been able to reach a consensus, it could not make a recommendation to the Executive Committee; however, the Subcommittee could request the Administration to prepare for the Executive Committee assessment scales with several options concerning the minimum and maximum rates, using the zero nominal growth budget for 2002 and applying the scale of contributions adopted by the United Nations in 2001. At the same time, the Subcommittee could request the Administration to calculate the impact on the developing countries of these changes in terms of volume - increases and decreases - and, if necessary, request the Executive Committee to consider the setting up of a working group to review the basis of the 1994 decision and make a recommendation to the Council subsequently.

¹ Fully reported in the SCBF report on the Eighty-fifth Session (MC/EX/633).

Executive Committee (6-7 June 2001)²

20. The Executive Committee, composed of representatives of Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Paraguay, Poland, the United States of America and Yemen, held its Ninety-eighth Session from 6 to 7 June 2001 under the chairmanship of Mr. M. Leggeri (Italy) and vice-chairmanship of Mr. Castrillón Jaramillo (Ecuador). Main agenda items discussed included the Report of the Director General on the Work of the Organization for the year 2000; Financial Report for the year ended 31 December 2000; Statement by a Representative of the Staff Association; Revision of the Programme and Budget for 2001 and Assessment Scale for 2002.

21. The Executive Committee examined the report on the work of the Director General for the year 2000 (MC/2042 and MC/2042/Corr.1 - English only), as well as the financial report for the year ended 31 December 2000 (MC/2041). It then adopted a resolution taking due note of both reports.

22. Following the statement by the representative of the Staff Association to the Executive Committee, expressing various concerns on staff matters, a delegate urged both sides to work closely together in order to solve any problems arising in human resources management, reiterating the suggestion that the statement be issued in advance.

23. The Executive Committee then turned to the revision of the Programme and Budget for 2001 (MC/EX/631). It approved the draft resolution on the revision of the Programme and Budget for 2001 with an unchanged amount of CHF 35,763,000 for the Administrative Part and USD 337.6 million for the Operational Part (an increase of some USD 34.2 million). Some discussion took place on the use of the USD 1.4 million set aside from 2001 Discretionary Income for Migration Projects in Developing Member States and Member States in Transition. The necessity to ensure an equitable geographical distribution of the funds was mentioned. GRULAC suggested adding further criteria by setting an upper limit of USD 50,000 in case projects were to be fully funded from this facility, and excluding any projects for which funding from other sources might exist. The Administration took note of the proposals and agreed to work closely with concerned Member States.

24. The agenda item "Proposed adjustments to the assessment scale for 2002" was debated at length. The Subcommittee on Budget and Finance had been unable to reach an agreement at its meeting held on 9 May 2001 and had decided to meet again on 29 May, but this latter meeting again ended without a consensus recommendation. The Executive Committee finally adopted a scale of assessment reflected in Table 1 of document MC/EX/632/Add.2 establishing *inter alia* a new minimum assessment at 0.040 per cent and a new maximum at 26.327 per cent, and incorporating all new Members (including those to be admitted on 7 June 2001). It further took note of the problem faced by certain developing Member States and adopted exceptionally the following measure: "Developing Member States, whose 2002 assessed contribution will increase as a result of the adoption of the scale of assessment for 2002, fully aware of the urgency to ensure that the Administrative Part of the Budget is fully funded, may opt to define with the Administration the timing for the payment of the corresponding increase in their assessed contribution. Amounts to be paid with a delay would not be considered as contributions in arrears for the purpose of application of Article 4 of the Constitution. The Administration will

² Fully reported in the summary records (MC/EX/SR/432 to 435) and the report on the Ninety-eighth Session of the Executive Committee (MC/2043).

report to the governing bodies in November 2001 the final outcome of its bilateral consultations with those concerned Member States, including the time limit for the payment of the corresponding increase. The Executive Committee also took note of the situation of those Member States with significant increases and asked the Administration to look into the matter with the Member States concerned. In endorsing this measure, the Executive Committee reaffirms the obligation of Member States to pay in time assessed contributions and to pay all outstanding contributions as soon as possible.”

25. The Executive Committee then took note of the remaining items on outstanding contributions to the Administrative Part of the Budget (CHF 4,566,824 at 6 June 2001), proposed assessment of new Member States and tentative date for the next session of the Executive Committee (4-5 June 2002).

26. The Administration had also presented an information document “Use of assessed contributions from new Member States in 2001 and level of the Administrative Part of the Budget for 2002” (MC/EX/INF/59). Some delegations expressed their views on this document and their concerns at the proposals contained therein. In view of the length and difficulty of the debate on the scale of assessment, it was decided that informal consultations should be held with all Member States on these matters before the November sessions.

Council (Special) Session (7 June 2001)³

27. The Council convened for its Eighty-first (Special) Session on 7 June 2001, under the chairmanship of Mr. Vega (Chile). It adopted the agenda, including applications for membership and observership.

28. The Council adopted Resolutions Nos. 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043 and 1044 (LXXXI) admitting the Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Sierra Leone, the Republic of the Gambia and Georgia as Members of the Organization, and Resolutions Nos. 1045 and 1046 (LXXXI) granting the People’s Republic of China and *Assistance pédagogique internationale (API)* observer status at its meetings.

Informal information meetings held with Member States on 8 February, 27 February, 10 April, 13 September, 24 September, 23 October, 9 November, 13 and 14 November and 21 November 2001

29. As part of the continuing process of consultations with Member States and as suggested by the Bureaux of the governing bodies, the Administration invited representatives of Member States to attend informal information meetings on financial, administrative and management issues on the agendas of the IOM governing body meetings in 2001. Agenda items included the Financial Report for the year ended 31 December 2000; Revision of the Programme and Budget for 2001; proposed adjustment to the IOM assessment scale for 2002; preview of the Programme and Budget for 2002 - zero nominal growth and its implications; additional assessed contributions from new Member States in 2001 - possible use; surplus in the Administrative Part of the Budget – systemic solution; update on Programme and Budget for 2001; update on

³ Fully reported in the summary record (MC/C/SR/433) and the report on the Eighty-first (Special) Session of the Council (MC/2033/Rev.1).

support for developing Member States and Member States in transition (Council Resolution No. 1035 of November 2000); outstanding contributions; and office space and future plans.

30. Informal consultations with governments were also held by the MPRP. Agenda items included: presentation of the Migration Policy and Research Programme; and IOM's 50th anniversary Council, "An international dialogue on migration" (see chapter VII (b)).

Subcommittee on Budget and Finance (30-31 October 2001)⁴

31. The Subcommittee on Budget and Finance met for its Eighty-sixth Session on 30 and 31 October 2001. Three meetings were held. The Subcommittee elected Mr. Leggeri (Italy) Chairman, Mr. López (Honduras) Vice-Chairman and Mr. Selim Labib (Egypt) Rapporteur.

32. The Subcommittee adopted its agenda which included items on the Status report on outstanding contributions to the Administrative Part of the Budget; Summary update on the Programme and Budget for 2001; Use of additional assessed contributions from new Member States in 2001; Statement by a representative of the Staff Association; Programme and Budget for 2002; and Report on Human Resources.

33. Regarding the Status report on outstanding contributions to the Administrative Part of the Budget, the Subcommittee took note with appreciation of the efforts made by some Member States to pay their outstanding contributions, took note of the current situation with serious concern, urged all Member States in arrears to make every effort to pay their outstanding contributions as soon as possible and urged, in particular, the Member States whose contributions have been outstanding for two or more consecutive years to pay their contributions in full, or to agree to a repayment plan with the Administration and make payment of a first instalment as soon as possible. The Subcommittee on Budget and Finance recommended that the Council take note of document MC/2048 "Summary Update on the Programme and Budget for 2001".

34. Concerning the use of additional assessed contributions from new Member States in 2001, after lengthy discussions, the SCBF agreed that the following conclusions and recommendations be forwarded to the Council for its approval:

"The Subcommittee on Budget and Finance noted that the admission of new Member States in 2001 will generate additional assessed contributions for a total amount of CHF 1,334,702. After having examined the proposal submitted by the Administration on the use of these additional assessed contributions for an amount representing CHF 1,000,000, the SCBF adopted the following conclusions and recommendations:

- It recalled that any decision on the use of surpluses is of the exclusive competence of the Member States;
- It stressed the extraordinary circumstances which led to these additional contributions and the subsequent specific nature of the decision that will be taken in this regard, which shall not constitute a precedent;

⁴ Fully reported in the SCBF report on the Eighty-sixth Session (MC/2055).

- It noted the administrative nature of the additional amount of resources and stressed the formal distinction to be maintained between the Administrative and the Operational Parts of the Budget;
- It recalled the decision adopted by the Council, through Resolution No. 1035 (LXXX) of 29 November 2000, concerning the level of the Administrative Part of the Budget for 2001 and 2002;
- It welcomed the proposal put forward by the Administration in document MC/2051, as modified by document MC/2051/Add.1, option 1, and recommended that it be approved by the Council;
- It further recommended that the Director General be asked by the Council to implement it in the course of 2002 and to submit a report on its implementation at the 2003 spring sessions of the IOM governing bodies;
- It also recommended that the question of the balance of these additional assessed contributions in excess of CHF 1 million be, if necessary, examined subsequently in order to decide whether this balance should be placed at the disposal of Member States for a possible strengthening of IOM's services or for possible reimbursement;
- It finally invited the Administration to review the matter of a systemic solution for the use of surplus in the Administrative Part of the Budget and to submit a report to the next session of the SCBF."

35. Following the statement presented to the SCBF by the Chairperson of the Staff Association expressing various concerns of the staff, a delegate stressed that staff morale and security were of great importance in enabling the Organization to meet its responsibilities. Further information concerning recruitment, selection, performance management, staff mobility and reassignment issues and the impact of delocation on the staff was also requested by another delegate.

36. The Administration gave a detailed reply and the Chairman said that, as the problems outlined by the Chairperson of the Staff Association concerned core functions of the Organization, it was vital that the Administration should not in any way demotivate its staff.

37. The Subcommittee then examined in detail the Programme and Budget for 2002 (MC/2049). The Subcommittee recommended that the Council adopt the Programme and Budget for 2002 as contained in document MC/2049.

38. The Subcommittee took note of document MC/INF/247 - Human Resources Report.

39. Finally, the Subcommittee endorsed the recommendation that, in line with the methodology regularly applied for new Members and their assessments, and on the basis of the United Nations assessment scale, the proposed assessments for the four States concerned be as follows: 0.040 per cent for Yugoslavia, 0.040 per cent for Cape Verde, 0.040 per cent for Madagascar and 0.287 per cent for the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Council (27 to 29 November 2001)⁵

40. The Council held its Eighty-second Session on 27 to 29 November 2001 and elected as Chairman Mr. Kariyawasam (Sri Lanka), as Vice-Chairpersons Mr. Menga (Congo) and Mrs. Pranchère-Tomassini (Luxembourg) and as Rapporteur Mrs. Posada-Corrales (Colombia). Six meetings were held.

41. After the Council approved its agenda (MC/2040/Rev.2), the Director General made a short address to the Council, stressing that the Eighty-second Session of the Council was different as it marked IOM's 50th anniversary and because of the intention to enhance the policy content of the debates, making the Council a major forum for discussion of the worldwide migration management agenda. The previous day the Swiss authorities had made it possible to organize a round table on labour migration – a successful event which highlighted the new importance of migration for work in the global economy. He outlined the session's programme, which included keynote speeches by distinguished representatives of IOM Member States, giving a welcome insight into their views and approaches to the challenges of migration management in the 21st century, and reflecting the different approaches that characterized the policies of different countries with different interests, but also indicating a growing migration policy convergence that united the interests of all countries whether they were countries of origin, transit or destination. A panel of acknowledged world experts on the causes and consequences of migration had been organized around the topics of demography, trade and globalization, and integration of migrants. He looked forward to hearing reactions from delegations and discussion of migration policy. He drew attention to two publications commemorating IOM's 50-year history, copies of which had been distributed to delegations. IOM looked forward to the new challenges of the years ahead, serving old and new Member States in a growing variety of programmes and projects to address the increasing demand for migration policy responses throughout the world.

42. The Council adopted Resolutions Nos. 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051 (LXXXII) admitting the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Madagascar, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Ukraine as Members of IOM and Resolutions Nos. 1052, 1053 and 1054 (LXXXII) granting the Kingdom of Nepal, the *Union du Maghreb Arabe (UMA)* and the Australian Catholic Migrant and Refugee Office (ACMRO) observer status at its meetings.

43. The six invited keynote speakers made their presentations to the Council as follows: H.E. Mrs. Ruth Metzler-Arnold, Minister of Justice and Police, Switzerland, on the need for better understanding of migration globally and an international framework for the management of migration; H.E. Mr. Antoine Duquesne, Minister of Interior, Belgium, on the European Union's efforts to develop a harmonized regional approach to migration; H.E. Mrs. Maria Eugenia Brizuela de Avila, Minister of External Relations, El Salvador, on the role of migration in the development of countries of origin; H.E. Mr. Abdullah Al Noman, Minister for Labour and Employment, Bangladesh, on emerging migration regimes; H.E. Mr. Arturo D. Brion, Under Secretary of Labour and Employment, Philippines, on the importance of labour migration for the development of countries of origin; H.E. Dr. Essop Pahad, Minister in the Presidency, South Africa, on the importance of combating

⁵ Fully reported in the summary records (MC/C/SR/434 to 439) and the draft report on the Eighty-second Session of the Council (MC/2059).

racism and xenophobia towards migrants in the interest of social stability. Some delegations made observations on the keynote speakers' presentations.

44. A panel presentation and discussion on Migration Challenges for the 21st Century took place in the afternoon of the first day. The presentations were made by expert panellists, followed by a discussion moderated by the Director General. The presentations covered three main topics: demography, trade and globalization, and integration, and were followed by a discussion and concluding addresses by two commentators. The panellists who took part were: Mr. Joseph Chamie, Director, United Nations Population Division, New York, who addressed the implications of demographic projections for international migration policy; Mr. Hamid Mamdouh, Director, Trade in Services, World Trade Organization, Geneva, who addressed the implications of globalization and trade liberalization for international migration policy; Mr. Ali Kazancigil, Deputy Director General for Social and Human Sciences, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, who addressed integration of migrants and the preservation of cultures; Ms. Rosaline Frith, Director General for Integration, Citizenship and Immigration, Canada, who addressed measures to combat racism and xenophobia through integration policy. The commentators were: Mr. Jean Louis de Brouwer, European Commission and Mr. Manolo Abella, Chief, International Migration Branch, International Labour Organization.

45. At the opening of the general debate on the second day of the session, the Director General made a short statement concerning the past, present and future situation in Afghanistan. He referred to his Report to the Council for 2001 (MICEM/7/2001) which had already been distributed to all delegates. The Deputy Director General then delivered her statement to the Council (MICEM/8/2001).

46. Following the statements by the Director General and the Deputy Director General, the newly admitted Members and observers expressed their appreciation for having been admitted as Members and observers of the Organization and their intention to participate actively in the Organization's activities and programmes. In the ensuing general debate, over 70 delegates took the floor, including 20 delegates at ministerial level.

47. The Council then considered and adopted the resolution on the Role of the Council as a forum for migration policy dialogue.

48. After the Council had examined the Programme and Budget for 2002, it adopted the corresponding resolution and took note of the document "Migration Initiatives 2002".

49. The Council examined the issue of the use of the additional assessed contributions from new Member States, and endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance on this question.

50. With regard to the outstanding contributions to the Administrative Part of the Budget, the Council took note with appreciation of the efforts made by some Member States to pay their arrears; took note with concern that the large amount of contributions outstanding had an impact on the capacity of the Administration to manage the programmes for which it was responsible; and urged all Member States, particularly those with contributions outstanding for two or more years, to pay their contributions in full or to agree to a repayment plan, making a first payment as soon as possible.

51. Regarding the human resources policy in IOM, the Council took note of the human resources report and invited the Administration to continue to update the information on human resources and to keep the governing bodies of IOM informed on a regular basis, taking into account the relevant comments made by Member States and the statement by the Chairperson of the Staff Association.

52. On the question of office space, the Council noted the current problems and various options which had been discussed with the Swiss authorities and reviewed by the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance. It endorsed the Subcommittee's view that more detailed information should be provided.

53. By Resolution No. 1059 (LXXXII), the Council decided that, from the date of the resolution until its regular session in 2003, the Executive Committee should be composed of the following 16 Member States: Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Thailand, Tunisia, United States of America and Yemen.

54. Immediately following the Council, the new Executive Committee met and elected Mr. F. Barreiro Perrotta (Paraguay) as Chairman and Ms. S. I. Ammar (Tunisia) as Vice-Chairwoman.

55. Finally, the Council was notified of the following tentative dates for the governing body meetings in 2002: Eighty-seventh Session of the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance, 7 and 8 May 2002; Ninety-ninth Session of the Executive Committee, 4 and 5 June 2002⁶; Eighty-eighth Session of the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance, 5 and 6 November 2002; next regular Session of the Council, 3 to 5 December 2002.

⁶ The date of the Ninety-ninth Session of the Executive Committee has subsequently been changed to 4 June 2002, and the date of the Eighty-third (Special) Session of the Council set for 5 and 6 June 2002.

SERVICES

I. MOVEMENT

Number of Persons Assisted by IOM

56. IOM provided assistance to some 198,400 migrants, refugees and displaced persons worldwide during 2001. The majority of the movements were carried out within the framework of resettlement, post-emergency movement assistance and assisted return programmes.

Overview

57. 2001 was a year of great upheaval and change in movement management. The events of 11 September also affected the way IOM operates, the carriers utilized and the rates and routings applicable in future. Major carriers used by IOM in its transportation network, such as Sabena, Swissair and TWA, declared bankruptcy. Although TWA was taken over by American Airlines, the merger resulted in IOM having to implement new routings and schedules. Delta, which was IOM's main airline for passengers from the Middle East, withdrew almost entirely from the area, leaving IOM searching for a replacement. The biggest impact was, of course, on the United States Refugee Programme, with an initial delay in the resumption of movements and then only on a reduced basis, limited to groups of maximum 35 persons per flight. Visual identity authentication at point of departure and fingerprinting at points of entry began a new era of security consciousness.

General Trends

58. In 2001, overall resettlement numbers for the United States decreased, compared with 2000, due to the events of 11 September. Canada and the Nordic countries resettled a larger number of persons, while resettlement numbers to Australia were slightly lower, compared with 2000.

59. The post-emergency movements assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees from Guinea to Sierra Leone, which began in 2000, reached a peak in 2001. Refugees were mainly moved by boat, as overland routes still presented significant security risks.

60. In Afghanistan, at the request of UNOCHA, IOM began to take a lead role in the management and administration of camps in Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif. Anticipating the potential for future returns (both IDPs and refugees), IOM started planning the framework of an Internal Transportation Network to service the humanitarian transportation needs in Afghanistan. Despite the changed circumstances after 11 September, this planning proved invaluable and enabled IOM to carry out returns where these became possible, such as from Kabul to the Shomali plains.

61. Compared with previous years, the rate of return movements to Kosovo sharply declined and this trend is expected to continue in the future.

UNHCR/IOM Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF)

62. In 2001, the Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF) was activated for the first time. Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United States contributed a total of USD 1.729 million to the Fund, which has a target of USD 5 million.

63. Working closely with UNHCR in the identification and application of RRTF resources, IOM managed a number of emergency operations using the RRTF funding mechanism: the Guinea Emergency Operation; the FYROM Emergency Operation resulting from an outbreak of violence in northern FYROM; the Zambia Transport Assistance, moving thousands of Angolan refugees to safer areas inside Zambia; and the return of stranded Haitians from Cuba.

Others

64. The support provided by IOM in processing immigrant populations is an activity which is gaining importance. Cutbacks by governments in immigrant processing capacity, frustration with the exploitation of prospective immigrant populations, and a focus on the essential elements of immigrant processing, i.e. visa issuance, have led governments to turn increasingly to IOM for assistance in this activity.

65. IOM signed an agreement with the Government of New Zealand to provide documents, educational record verification, interview support, DNA testing and other assistance, on a fee-for-service basis.

66. Assistance in the completion of immigrant visa applications is another area of potential growth for the Organization. Again, on a fee-for-service basis, prospective immigrants can obtain IOM's assistance in fulfilling immigrant country application requirements. While governments cannot designate IOM as the sole provider of such services, they often appreciate that IOM is involved in this activity.

Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MiMOSA)

67. MiMOSA was developed in 2001 in order to automate various aspects of movements and other operational activities carried out by IOM. MiMOSA will introduce standards and process definitions in IOM operations. It will improve data accessibility to IOM statistics by all Headquarters departments and IOM Missions. MiMOSA aims to capture the relevant data of any migrant assisted by IOM and make it available at a central data repository.

68. Ten IOM Field Offices have been involved in the development and initial test phase of MiMOSA. The software will provide better migrant processing and management, as well as a foundation for the future development of cost-efficient systems and reduced dependency on external consultants.

Operating Environment

69. The events of 11 September had a significant effect on the airline industry and on security procedures, forcing IOM to identify new routes and negotiate new fares, with additional security charges. Despite these additional security charges and increases in market fares, IOM was able

to maintain most of its negotiated discounted levels. Fares to the United States and Canada did not have major increases. Nevertheless, capacity reductions by carriers to increase profitability have impeded competitive fare levels on some routes. Negotiations are therefore continuing with specific carriers and new fare levels should be applied once US movements fully resume.

Resettlement

70. Movements under this category represented the largest part of IOM's activities with a total of 91,525 persons being resettled in 2001. This is a reduction compared with 2000, due to the introduction of new procedures and constraints following 11 September.

71. Resettlement movements in 2001 were as follows: 58,400 persons were granted resettlement to the United States, a decline of approximately 22 per cent compared with 2000. Canada received 13,185 persons for resettlement, an increase of 11 per cent compared with 2000. Australia accepted 5,573 persons for resettlement, a decline of 7 per cent compared with 2000, the majority of the caseload originating from South Eastern Europe. Resettlement movements to the Nordic countries amounted to 10,931 persons, the majority of the caseload being from the Middle East.

Post-Emergency Movement Assistance

Timor

72. In 2001, IOM continued to provide East Timorese with movement assistance to return to their homeland. The majority of these returns were carried out either by truck from the border areas or by air. IOM provided transportation to 17,072 returnees, bringing the total number of persons assisted by IOM since the beginning of the crisis to over 139,000.

Guinea

73. At the beginning of 2001, following the outbreak of violence in the south eastern part of Guinea, IOM provided emergency transportation assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees and IDPs in the region. The assistance included ground transportation by buses from transit centres in Guinea to the harbour port in Conakry and sea transport by chartered ships from Conakry to Freetown in Sierra Leone. IOM repatriated 29,184 Sierra Leonean refugees.

Zambia

74. Since 2000, fighting in the province of Cuando Cubango in eastern Angola has forced thousands of Angolans to seek refuge in camps along Zambia's western and northern borders. In October 2001, IOM provided emergency transport assistance for the relocation of 1,300 Angolan refugees from Nangweshi camp in the western province to the Ukwimi resettlement camp in the eastern province of Zambia.

Repatriation

75. IOM provided repatriation assistance to 1,414 refugees, in addition to the movements reported under Post-Emergency Movement Assistance.

Facilitated Passage

76. IOM continued to provide facilitated passages to experts and scholarship holders (self-payers), providing 5,602 tickets, mainly to Argentina (1,669) and Colombia (1,719).

Staff Travel

77. 1,414 staff movements were arranged by the Travel Unit in Geneva with substantial savings in comparison to regular published fares due to the special reduced fares available to the Organization. IOM continued to apply its policy of economy class travel during 2001.

Gender Breakdown

78. IOM began tracking gender breakdown in 1997 and, over the years, the gender balance under regular programmes has remained even, or close to even. In 2001, male migrants outnumbered female migrants by 2.2 per cent.

General Statistics

79. The following statistical tables present further details on the different types of transportation assistance provided by IOM during 2001.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 2001

- **Table 1: Statistics by gender**

Provides the gender and age group breakdown of migrants assisted by IOM. The table shows that male migrants outnumber female migrants by a margin of 2.2 per cent.

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

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

- **Table 3: Movement statistics by nationality**

Highlights the top 20 nationalities of migrants assisted by IOM.

- **Table 4: Air transport expenditures according to flag distribution**

190 airlines were used in 2001 (compared to 181 in 2000). Total expenditure reached USD 54.6 million which reflects a decrease of USD 24.9 million (31.3 per cent) compared to 2000.

The table shows the total air expenditure by country in US dollars, comparing 2001 expenditure with that of 2000.

- **Table 5: Movements by budgetary region and service area classification**

Summarizes IOM movement activity broken down by budgetary region and regional service area classification (corresponding to the Programme and Budget for 2001, document MC/1946).

- **Tables 6 to 9: Movements by projects under Africa and the Middle East, the Americas, Asia and Oceania, and Europe**

These tables detail movement statistics for each service and project under the respective budgetary region.

- **Table 10: Movements by region of departure and destination**

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

- **Tables 11 to 14: Movements to Africa and the Middle East, the Americas, Asia and Oceania, and Europe**

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

- **Tables 15 to 18: Movements from Africa and the Middle East, the Americas, Asia and Oceania, and Europe**

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

- **Table 19: Top 20 departure Missions**

Highlights IOM Missions which were most active in terms of number of movements.

Table 1: Statistics by gender

Age Group	Gender			Total
	Female	Male	No data	
0 - 9	14 285	14 816		29 101
10 - 19	16 041	16 892		32 933
20 - 29	14 395	17 236		31 631
30 - 39	12 156	12 793		24 949
40 - 49	7 440	7 280		14 720
50 - 59	3 941	3 518		7 459
60 - 69	2 662	2 139		4 801
70 - 79	1 389	1 056		2 445
80 - 89	535	409		944
> 90	97	45		142
No Data			49 298	49 298
Total	72 941	76 184	49 298	198 423

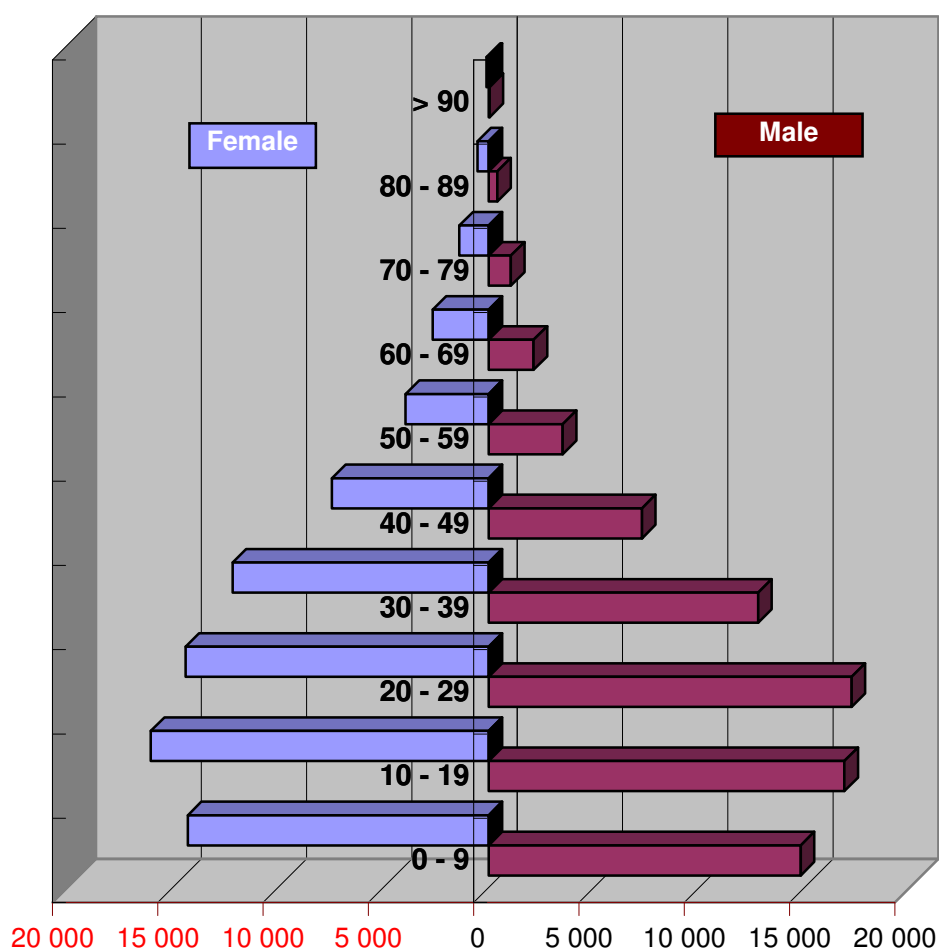
Age and gender of migrants assisted by IOM in 2001

Table 2: Movements by main countries of departure

Countries of departure	Transport Mode			Total
	Air	Self- Arranged	Surface	
Argentina	1 985			1 985
Austria	4 546			4 546
Belgium	3 594		1	3 595
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 158		2 332	3 490
Colombia	3 308			3 308
Croatia	10 336		1 136	11 472
Cuba	3 240			3 240
Egypt	2 894			2 894
Ethiopia	1 950			1 950
Germany	10 274		4 603	14 877
Ghana	2 324			2 324
Guinea	841		30 746	31 587
Indonesia	712		16 642	17 354
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1 872		386	2 258
Jordan	2 822			2 822
Kenya	10 193		20	10 213
Pakistan	6 836			6 836
Russian Federation	3 564	2 448		6 012
Sierra Leone	5		12 358	12 363
Syrian Arab Republic	2 898			2 898
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	411		8 200	8 611
Turkey	3 345			3 345
Ukraine	4 559	1 137		5 696
Viet Nam	6 288			6 288
Yugoslavia, FR	2 780		529	3 309
All other countries (128)	23 182		1 968	25 150
Grand Total	115 917	3 585	78 921	198 423

Table 3: Movement statistics by nationality

Nationalities	Total Migrants
Sierra Leonean	44 959
Yugoslav, FR*	20 084
East Timorese	17 072
Bosnia and Herzegovina (of)	15 617
Afghan	9 506
Iranian	8 787
Iraqi	8 333
Sudanese	7 439
Somali	6 532
Vietnamese	6 474
Ukrainian	4 863
Colombian	3 607
Russian Federation (of the)	3 218
Liberian	2 703
Cuban	2 576
Ethiopian	2 408
Croatian	1 572
Moldovan	1 485
Angolan	1 430
Slovak	972
Undetermined	8 544
All other nationalities (144)	20 242
Grand Total	198 423

* Among this total 16,207 were returned to Kosovo Province
(7,445 under KHRP and 8,462 displaced persons from FYROM)

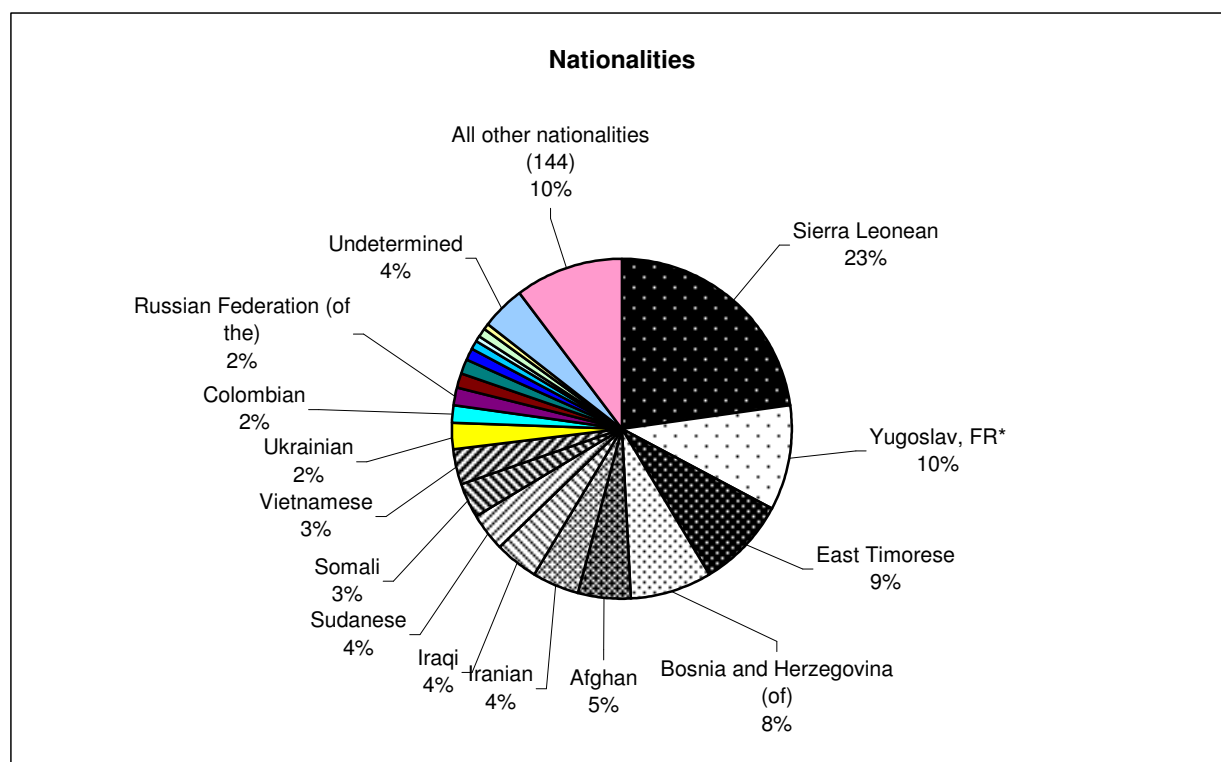


Table 4: Air transport expenditures according to flag distribution (continued)

Flag	2000 USD	2001 USD
Albania	90 295	14 267
Algeria	12 821	19 769
Angola	1 122	9 020
Argentina	418 994	143 147
Armenia	125 418	32 330
Australia	1 545 640	925 617
Austria	1 527 809	2 416 954
Azerbaijan		313
Bahrain	515 800	443 427
Bangladesh	9 469	14 221
Belarus	9 695	25 627
Belgium	3 146 044	3 951 479
Bolivia	26 323	17 790
Bosnia and Herzegovina	163 597	20 538
Botswana	1 238	754
Brazil	232 944	198 442
Brunei Darussalam		436
Bulgaria	25 838	4 870
Burundi		2 933
Cambodia	1 172 663	
Cameroon	84 931	16 525
Canada	1 160 600	1 081 144
Cape Verde		73
Chile	183 751	348 007
China	583 123	14 435
China, Hong Kong (SAR)	1 540 528	1 251 903
Colombia	412 731	298 678
Costa Rica	179 939	101 539
Côte d'Ivoire	47 424	61 245
Croatia	400 077	127 113
Cuba	2 412	72 980
Cyprus	765	393
Czech Republic	139 155	25 124
Democratic Republic of the Congo		612
Denmark	1 143	444
Ecuador	5 295	6 017
Egypt	38 943	34 996
El Salvador	83 180	70 273
Estonia	1 775	5 334
Ethiopia	196 675	236 681
Finland	186 027	177 504
France	1 383 667	881 447
Gabon	21 721	
Gambia		10 271
Georgia	6 903	15 203
Germany	8 024 795	8 933 405
Ghana	4 859	55 922
Greece	447 198	312 416
Guatemala	808	
Hungary	559 678	223 418
Iceland	10 070	8 438
India	4 933	2 281

Table 4: Air transport expenditures according to flag distribution (continued)

Flag	2000 USD	2001 USD
Indonesia	15 919	66 040
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	92 389	212 054
Iraq	59 211	5 047
Ireland	12 053	36 098
Israel	450	282
Italy	73 912	91 290
Japan	102 074	63 598
Jordan	102 450	17 959
Kazakhstan	132 042	15 052
Kenya	337 509	629 720
Kuwait	65 816	14 156
Kyrgyzstan	427	
Latvia	674	
Lebanon	22 317	14 708
Lithuania	27 739	28 594
Madagascar		1 800
Malaysia	966 827	638 205
Malta	8 571	1 699
Mauritania	363	
Mexico	301 043	506 727
Morocco	858	2 538
Mozambique	3 609	
Namibia		588
Nepal	401	1 206
Netherlands	6 361 139	6 378 105
Netherlands Antilles		1 332
New Zealand	33 797	20 985
Norway	1 325	17 634
Pakistan	1 358 420	1 162 909
Panama	114 649	136 286
Paraguay		3 813
Peru		911
Philippines		118 443
Poland	84 623	36 739
Portugal	50 034	49 112
Qatar		929
Republic of Korea	606 734	227 412
Republic of Moldova	32 704	102 983
Romania	35 592	32 608
Russian Federation	520 241	439 161
Saudi Arabia		291 813
Senegal	101	1 325
Singapore	435 943	228 655
Slovenia	159 636	11 785
South Africa	42 596	306 889
Spain	1 377 558	1 552 851
Sri Lanka	137 962	50 962
Sudan	960	3 015
Sweden	201 816	264 740
Switzerland	2 816 142	2 981 929
Syrian Arab Republic	14 536	11 460
Tajikistan	20 000	
Taiwan	697 031	1 235 048

Table 4: Air transport expenditures according to flag distribution (continued)

Flag	2000 USD	2001 USD
Thailand	76 452	177 691
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	14 221 284	903 232
Trinidad and Tobago	342	1 657
Tunisia	1 295	178
Turkey	491 791	339 846
Uganda	11 544	
Ukraine	34 060	42 586
United Arab Emirates	285 854	175 903
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	225 732	288 042
United Republic of Tanzania	613	437
United States of America	21 317 629	11 178 126
Uruguay	10 462	21 937
Uzbekistan	24 262	1 661
Vanuatu	130 744	
Venezuela	3 034	7 021
Viet Nam	364 952	594 288
Yemen	1 904	2 018
Yugoslavia	161 898	276 805
Zimbabwe	14 876	2 996
Total	79 547 737	54 647 379

Table 5: Movements by budgetary region and service area classification

Region	Region - Service Area Classification	Total Migrants
Africa and the Middle East	FM1 - Africa and the Middle East / Resettlement Assistance	26 995
	FM2 - Africa and the Middle East / Repatriation Assistance	258
	FM3 - Africa and the Middle East / Transportation Assistance to Experts and Scholarship Holders	74
	FM4 - Africa and the Middle East / Post-Emergency Movement Assistance	44 404
	FR1 - Africa and the Middle East / Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	154
	FR2 - Africa and the Middle East / Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals	2
	Africa and the Middle East Total	71 887
Americas	LH2 - Americas / Migration Health Assistance and Advice	67
	LM1 - Americas / Resettlement Assistance	6 200
	LM2 - Americas / Repatriation Assistance	694
	LM3 - Americas / Transportation Assistance to Experts and Scholarship Holders	5 473
	LR1 - Americas / Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	71
	LR2 - Americas / Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals	429
	LT1 - Americas / Technical Cooperation for Migration Management and Capacity-Building	47
	LT2 - Americas / Capacity-Building through Transfer of Qualified Human Resources	80
	Americas Total	13 061
Asia and Oceania	AC2 - Asia and Oceania / Assistance to Victims of Trafficking	152
	AM1 - Asia and Oceania / Resettlement Assistance	21 261
	AM2 - Asia and Oceania / Repatriation Assistance	386
	AM4 - Asia and Oceania / Post-Emergency Movement Assistance	17 205
	AR1 - Asia and Oceania / Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	414
	AT1 - Asia and Oceania / Technical Cooperation for Migration Management and Capacity-Building	1
	AT3 - Asia and Oceania / Capacity-Building through Exchange of Experts	12
	Asia and Oceania Total	39 431
Europe	EC1 - Europe / Trafficking Prevention Assistance	207
	EC2 - Europe / Assistance to Victims of Trafficking	508
	EG6 - Europe / Miscellaneous Projects	18
	EH3 - Europe / Post-Emergency Migration Health Assistance	148
	EM1 - Europe / Resettlement Assistance	36 439
	EM2 - Europe / Repatriation Assistance	76
	EM3 - Europe / Transportation Assistance to Experts and Scholarship Holders	55
	EM4 - Europe / Post-Emergency Movement Assistance	8 640
	EP1 - Europe / Mass Information Campaigns	17
	ER1 - Europe / Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	27 606
	ER2 - Europe / Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals	21
	ET1 - Europe / Technical Cooperation for Migration Management and Capacity-Building	4
	ET3 - Europe / Capacity-Building through Exchange of Experts	1
	Europe Total	73 740
Global Activities	XC2 - Global Activities / Assistance to Victims of Trafficking	30
	XG1 - Global Activities / Humanitarian Emergency Operations Assistance (HEOA)	117
	XM1 - Global Activities / Resettlement Assistance	157
	Global Activities Total	304
	Grand Total	198 423

Table 6: Movements by projects under Africa and the Middle East

Service Area	Region - Service Area	Project		Project Name	Total Migrants	
		Activity	Funding			
Movement	FM1 - Africa and the Middle East / Resettlement Assistance	162	921	Resettlement from Africa to USA - US Equity	14 223	
		169	921	Resettlement from Middle East to USA - US Equity	2 102	
		358	810	Refugees from Africa and ME to Canada - Prepaid	193	
		358	CCA	Refugees from Africa and ME to Canada - Canadian Warrant Holders	3 849	
		407	414	Resettlement of Refugees ex Jordan - UNHCR	3	
		408	239	Family Reunion to the Netherlands	8	
			249	Refugees from Africa and ME - Finnish Ministry of Labour	488	
			388	Refugees from Africa and ME - Swedish Red Cross	1 825	
			414	Refugees from Africa and ME - UNHCR	21	
			810	Refugees from Africa and ME - Prepaid	1 271	
			CDK	Refugees from Africa and ME - Denmark	1 225	
			CIE	Refugees from Africa and ME - Ireland	35	
			CNL	Refugees from Africa and ME - Netherlands	99	
			CNO	Refugees from Africa and ME - Norway	1 091	
			CS2	Refugees from Africa and ME - Swedish 2 Million SEK account	62	
			CSE	Refugees from Africa and ME - Sweden	466	
		409	810	Diversity Immigrant Visa to USA ex Africa - Prepaid	34	
	FM1 - Africa and ME / Resettlement Assistance Total					26 995
	FM2 - Africa and the Middle East / Repatriation Assistance	056	912	Voluntary Repatriation of Refugees of Various Origins	53	
		410	414	Repatriation from Kenya - UNHCR	143	
		411	414	Voluntary Repatriation of Refugees from South Africa	62	
	FM2 - Africa and ME / Repatriation Assistance Total					258
	FM3 - Africa and the Middle East / Transportation Assistance to Experts and Scholarship Holders	807	810	Support Programme for Scholarship Holders - Prepaid	74	
	FM4 - Africa and the Middle East / Post-Emergency Movement Assistance	270	800	Zambia: Relocation of Refugees	1 300	
		HEG	CGB	Guinea Emergency Operation	30 746	
		M11	800	Emergency Transport Assistance to Sierra Leone IDPs	12 358	
	FM4 - Africa and ME / Post-Emergency Movement Assistance Total					44 404
Movement Total					71 731	
Assisted Returns	FR1 - Africa and the Middle East / Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	R27	CCA	Return of LRA Abductees from Sudan to Uganda	154	
	FR2 - Africa and the Middle East / Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals	R28	243	Return of Qualified Ugandan Nationals	2	
Assisted Returns Total					156	
Grand Total					71 887	

Service Area	Region - Service Area	Project		Project Name	Total Migrants	
		Activity	Funding			
Movement	LM1 - Americas / Resettlement Assistance	106	921	Resettlement from Cuba to USA - US Equity	2 540	
			CUS	Resettlement from Guantanamo to USA	13	
			108	921	Haitians to USA - US Equity	8
				810	Refugees from Latin America to Canada - Prepaid	3
		354	CCA	Refugees from Latin America to Canada - Canadian Warrant Holders	899	
		493	810	FSU - Prepayment Project to the USA	547	
		570	810	Assistance Programme for Migrants to USA - PRAMEU	82	
		601	810	National Migration to North America - Sponsor Prepaid	1 374	
		603	810	National Migration to other areas - Sponsor Prepaid	734	
	LM1 - Americas / Resettlement Assistance Total					6 200
	LM2 - Americas / Repatriation Assistance	404	213	Refugees from Latin America - CEAR	31	
			810	Refugees from Latin America - Prepaid	39	
			CNO	Refugees from Latin America - Norway	12	
			CSE	Refugees from Latin America - Sweden	5	
		484	CCL	Chilean Special Account (CSA)	12	
	M17	800	Repatriation of Haitian Nationals from Cuba	595		
	LM2 - Americas / Repatriation Assistance Total					694
	LM3 - Americas / Transportation Assistance to Experts and Scholarship Holders	613	810	Global Assisted Travel (GAT)	144	
		705	810	Returning Scholars to Latin America	190	
		753	810	Support Programme for Scholarship Holders - Latin America	3 779	
		757	343	Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries - Organization of American States	208	
			810	Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries - Prepaid	1 126	
			CCO	Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries - Colombia	24	
		C18	CAR	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries - Argentina	2	
	LM3 - Americas / Transportation Assistance to Experts and Scholarship Holders Total					5 473
Movement Total					12 367	
Assisted Returns	LR1 - Americas / Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	230	CUS	Third Country Return - Reserved	11	
		231	CUS	Third Country Return - Reserved 2 Colombian Ex Nicaragua	11	
		294	CUS	Third Country Return - 5 Indian Nationals-Nicaragua	4	
		295	CUS	Third Country Return - 1 Peruvian Ex. Guatemala	5	
		296	CUS	Third Country Return - 2 Peruvian Ex. Guatemala	12	
		297	CUS	Third Country Return - 1 Ecuadorian - Guatemala	10	
		298	CUS	Third Country Return - 2 Haitians - Peru	12	
		299	CUS	Third Country Return - Reserved	6	
	LR1 - Americas / Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments Total					71
	LR2 - Americas / Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals	701	810	Return of Qualified Latin American Nationals	333	
		703	810	Return and Reintegration of Qualified Latin American Nationals	58	
		C34	800	Management of Funds to Transfer Qualified Human Resources and Humanitarian Mobilization	38	
LR2 - Americas / Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals Total					429	
Assisted Returns Total					500	
Technical Cooperation on Migration	LT1 - Americas / Technical Cooperation for Migration Management and Capacity-Building	775	OIM	IOM Guatemala Multilateral Coop. With Institutions	2	
		T27	CCO	Programme for the Protection of Threatened Persons - Colombia	35	
		T31	800	Programme for the Temporary Exit of Persons at High Risk	10	
	LT1 - Americas / Technical Cooperation for Migration Management and Capacity-Building Total					47
	LT2 - Americas / Capacity-Building through Transfer of Qualified Human Resources	702	810	Selective Migration to Latin America	53	
		T34	CAR	Agreement between IOM and the Secretariat of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation	27	
LT2 - Americas / Capacity-Building through Transfer of Qualified Human Resources Total					80	
Technical Cooperation on Migration Total					127	
Migration Health	LH2 - Americas / Migration Health Assistance and Advice	C05	CAR	Fortalecimiento Inst. and Cooperation	67	
Migration Health Total					67	
Grand Total					13 061	

Table 8: Movements by projects under Asia and Oceania

Service Area	Region - Service Area	Project		Project Name	Total Migrants	
		Activity	Funding			
Movement	AM1 - Asia and Oceania / Resettlement Assistance	133	921	Resettlement from Thailand to USA - US Equity	486	
		134	921	Resettlement from South East Asia - Other than from Thailand to USA - US Equity	56	
		161	921	Resettlement from South Asia Near East to USA - US Equity	2 580	
		355	810	Refugees from Asia to Canada - Prepaid	2 096	
			CCA	Refugees from Asia to Canada - Canadian Warrant Holders	2 035	
		405	236	Refugees from Asia - Directorate of Immigration, Norway	4	
			249	Refugees from Asia - Finnish Ministry of Labour	387	
			272	Refugees from Asia - Icelandic Red Cross	11	
			388	Refugees from Asia - Swedish Red Cross	364	
			810	Refugees from Asia - Prepaid	60	
			CDK	Refugees from Asia - Denmark	1 625	
			CNL	Refugees from Asia - Netherlands	138	
			CNO	Refugees from Asia - Norway	867	
			CSE	Refugees from Asia - Sweden	551	
		455	810	ODP from Viet Nam - other than to Australia - Prepaid	10	
		459	810	ODP from Viet Nam to USA - Prepaid	1 711	
			921	ODP from Viet Nam to USA - US Equity	2 687	
		470	ARR	Movements to Australia - Prepaid in country of arrival	485	
			CAU	Movements to Australia - Australian Government funded	3 517	
			DEP	Movements to Australia - Prepaid in country of departure	1 091	
			ODP	Movements to Australia - Pre-payers from Viet Nam	21	
		474	800	ODP Viet Nam-Appeal and SRV Working Group	131	
		604	810	National Migration to North America - Prepaid	348	
		AM1 - Asia / Resettlement Assistance Total				21 261
	AM2 - Asia and Oceania / Repatriation Assistance		434	414	Kurdish Repatriation Programme - UNHCR	386
	AM4 - Asia and Oceania / Post-Emergency Movement Assistance		252	800	Return Transport from West Timor to East Timor	17 072
			M18	CAU	Processing of Australia-bound Irregular Migrants	133
	AM4 - Asia / Post-Emergency Movement Assistance Total				17 205	
Movement Total					38 852	
Assisted Returns	AR1 - Asia and Oceania / Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	360	800	Indonesia: Care and Voluntary Return of Irregular Migrants	388	
		908	800	Humanitarian Travel Assistance Programme (HTAP) - Central Asian Republics	26	
	AR1 - Asia / Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments Total				414	
Assisted Returns Total					414	
Counter-Trafficking	AC2 - Asia and Oceania / Assistance to Victims of Trafficking	F21	CAU	Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children - Mekong Region	152	
Counter-Trafficking Total					152	
Technical Cooperation on Migration	AT1 - Asia and Oceania / Technical Cooperation for Migration Management and Capacity-Building	T55	CUS	Legal Assistance to Migrants in Kazakhstan	1	
	AT3 - Asia and Oceania / Capacity-Building through Exchange of Experts	768	800	Australian Volunteer Experts	12	
Technical Cooperation on Migration Total					13	
Grand Total					39 431	

Table 9: Movements by projects under Europe

Service Area	Region - Service Area	Project		Project Name	Total Migrants	
		Activity	Funding			
Movement	EM1 - Europe / Resettlement Assistance	025	911	Family Reunion in France	536	
		105	912	Transportation to Countries of Resettlement or Transit of Refugees from Various Countries	998	
		163	921	Resettlement of Refugees from the former USSR to USA	3 243	
			SAT	Resettlement of Refugees from the former USSR to USA	2 448	
		165	921	Resettlement of Non-European Refugees from Europe to USA	4 915	
		166	921	Resettlement of Eastern European Refugees from Europe (excl. FSU) to USA - US Equity	6	
		167	921	Resettlement of Refugees from Ukraine to USA	4 230	
			SAT	Resettlement of Refugees from Ukraine to USA	1 137	
		168	921	Resettlement from Germany to USA	1 307	
		345	XXX	Movements from/to Switzerland Reimbursable By Swiss Entities (NGOs/Cantons)	301	
			810	Movements from/to Switzerland - Self-Payers	121	
		351	810	Refugees from Europe to Canada - Prepaid	424	
			CCA	Refugees from Europe to Canada - Canadian Warrant holders	2 289	
		401	213	Refugees from Europe - CEAR	26	
			239	Family Reunion to the Netherlands	468	
			249	Refugees from Europe - Finnish Ministry of Labour	125	
			272	Refugees from Europe - Icelandic Red Cross	2	
			388	Refugees from Europe - Swedish Red Cross	85	
			414	Refugees from Europe - UNHCR	11	
			422	Refugees from Europe - HIAS	2	
			438	Refugees from Europe - Danish Police, Rigspolitehfen	4	
			810	Refugees from Europe - Prepaid	114	
			CDK	Refugees from Europe - Denmark	202	
			CLU	Eastern European Refugees from Europe - Luxembourg	1	
			CNL	Refugees from Europe - the Netherlands	45	
			CNO	Refugees from Europe - Norway	693	
			CS2	Refugees from Europe - Swedish 2 Millions SEK account	2	
			CSE	Refugees from Europe - Sweden	266	
			443	CIT	Italian Humanitarian Emergency Account	5
		499	249	Yugoslavia Emergency Programme - Finnish Ministry of Labour	65	
			272	Yugoslavia Emergency Programme - Icelandic Red Cross	23	
			810	Yugoslavia Emergency Programme - Prepaid	52	
			921	Yugoslavia Emergency Programme - Resettlement USA Equity	11 756	
			CDK	Yugoslavia Emergency Programme - Denmark	1	
			CNO	Yugoslavia Emergency Programme - Norway	280	
		CSE	Yugoslavia Emergency Programme - Sweden	52		
		611	810	Facilitated Passage - Spain	148	
		M13	810	Somali Family Reunification to Italy	56	
		EM1 - Europe / Resettlement Assistance Total				36 439
		EM2 - Europe / Repatriation Assistance	541	414	Voluntary Repatriation of Refugees from Russian Federation	67
			603	INP	Repatriation of non-EU Citizens from Italy	9
		EM2 - Europe / Repatriation Assistance Total				76
		EM3 - Europe / Transportation Assistance to Experts and Scholarship Holders	M16	810	Tunisia Global Assisted Travel	55
		EM4 - Europe / Post-Emergency Movement Assistance	202	CCA	Medical Screening and Transport. of Kosovo Refugees to Canada	178
			M15	800	The FYR of Macedonia Emergency Operation	8 462
		EM4 - Europe / Post-Emergency Movement Assistance Total				8 640
		Movement Total				
Assisted Returns		ER1 - Europe / Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	207	800	Kosovo Humanitarian Return Programme (KHRP)	1 535
			301	CDE	REAG - Rejected Asylum Seekers Germany - Global	37
			303	265	Kosovo HEP Returns from Germany	5
			304	265	Kosovo Non-HEP Returns from Germany	8 268
			305	CDE	REAG - Rejected Asylum Seekers Germany - BiH	441
			306	CDE	REAG - Rejected Asylum Seekers Germany - Special	4 100
			312	810	Special Migrant Assistance Programme (SMAP)	591
			321	CBE	REAB - Rejected Asylum Seekers Belgium	1 515
			326	CCH	IOM Coordinating Bureau - Bern	5
			FOR	Reintegration Assistance Switzerland (R.A.S)	1	
	331		321	REAN - Rejected Asylum Seekers Netherlands	1 638	
	337		CPT	Pilot Pogramme for Voluntary Return ex Portugal	368	
	339		CFI	Return and Reintegration of Rejected Asylum Seekers	20	
	343		800	Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Displaced Persons from Italy to the Balkans	14	
	346		CGB	Pilot Voluntary Assisted Return Programme	1 214	
	347		800	Return Assistance from Latvia to Russian Federation	353	
	401		CAT	Voluntary Repatriation from Austria	424	
			CHU	Assisted Voluntary Return from Hungary	236	
	561		800	General Return Programme from Central Europe	662	
	567		800	Cross-Border Returns between Croatia/BiH	3 456	
	951		800	Return of Stranded Migrants from Baltic States	130	
	R19		CNO	Voluntary Return of Iraqi Nationals from Norway	2	
	R20		FOR	Voluntary Return of Iraqi Nationals from Switzerland	10	
	R21		438	Voluntary Return of Iraqi Nationals from Denmark	1	
	R22		CGB	Voluntary Return of Irregular Chinese Migrants Stranded in Croatia	8	
	R23		800	Information, Counselling, Return and Reinsertion Assistance to Asylum Seekers Currently Residing in Finland	130	

Table 9: Movements by projects under Europe (continued)

Service Area	Region - Service Area	Project		Project Name	Total Migrants
		Activity	Funding		
Assisted Returns (continued)	ER1 - Europe / Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments (continued)	R24	800	Return and Occupational Reinsertion of Kosovo Albanian Refugees from Finland	15
		R30	800	Voluntary Return of Irregular Migrants Stranded in BiH	76
		R31	CSK	Voluntary Return ex Bratislava	19
		R32	800	Voluntary Return of Irregular Migrants Stranded in Albania	117
		R33	CIT	Voluntary Return Measure within the Framework of the National Asylum Programme - Italy	79
		R35	800	Voluntary Return of Irregular Migrants - Slovenia	47
		R36	CBE	Return and Occupational Reintegration of Kosovo Albanians from Belgium	26
		R37	800	Assisted Voluntary Return Irregular Migrants Stranded in The FYR of Macedonia	2
		R39	CBE	Centre for Return and Development - Belgium	2 032
		R3N	CIE	Pilot Assisted Voluntary Return for Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants to Nigeria	1
		R3R	CIE	Pilot Assisted Voluntary Return for Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants to Romania	2
		R40	CNL	Return and Reintegration of Asylum Seekers from Central and Eastern Europe currently residing in the Netherlands	4
		R42	HCR	Voluntary Return Assistance to Burundi Exiled Politicians	22
	ER1 - Europe / Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments Total				27 606
ER2 - Europe / Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals		R29	800	Return of Judiciary and Prosecutors to Minority Areas in BiH	21
Assisted Returns Total					27 627
Counter-Trafficking	EC1 - Europe / Trafficking Prevention Assistance	F16	CIE	Measures to Counteract Trafficking in Human Beings, in particular Women and Minors in South Eastern Europe	10
			CIT	Measures to Counteract Trafficking in Human Beings, in particular Women and Minors, from/via the Balkans and the Adriatic Regions	1
		F20	800	The FYR of Macedonia Counter-Trafficking Programme	60
			CBE	The FYR of Macedonia Counter-Trafficking Programme - Belgium	127
		F31	CIT	Measures to Counter Trafficking in Nigerian Women and Minors and Prevention of HIV/AIDS and other STD	9
	EC1 - Europe / Trafficking Prevention Assistance Total				207
	EC2 - Europe / Assistance to Victims of Trafficking	568	CUS	Pilot Project for the Return of Trafficked Migrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina	136
		614	800	Inter-Agency Referral System (IARS) Project for Return and Reintegration Assistance to Victims of Trafficking	20
		F11	800	Return and Reintegration of Women Victims of Trafficking from Kosovo	115
		F23	CIE	Reintegration for Victims of Trafficking - Bulgaria	14
		F33	CSE	IOM Regional Counter-Trafficking Programme in Western Balkans	180
		F34	CIT	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking ex Italy	29
		F36	PKD	Emergency Support for Trafficked Girls and Women - BiH	14
	EC2 - Europe / Assistance to Victims of Trafficking Total				508
Counter-Trafficking Total					715
Migration Health	EH3 - Europe / Post-Emergency Migration Health Assistance	A17	299	Special Medical Programme from former Yugoslavia	7
		A33	CSE	Medical Teams to BiH	37
		A54	800	Transitional Regional Management of Complicated Cases	34
		A62	800	Capacity-Building at the Dept. of Heart Surgery and Vascular Diseases at the Tirana University Hospital	8
		A65	CSE	Swedish Medical Teams for Kosovo and BiH	62
EH3 - Europe / Post-Emergency Migration Health Assistance Total				148	
Migration Health Total					148
General Programme Support	EG6 - Europe / Miscellaneous Projects	G06	CIT	Western Mediterranean Action Plan	18
Mass Information	EP1 - Europe / Mass Information Campaigns	P12	CGB	Information Campaigns and Assisted Voluntary Return from Calais Sangatte - France	17
Technical Cooperation on Migration	ET1 - Europe / Technical Cooperation for Migration Management and Capacity-Building	226	CUS	Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) Training	4
	ET3 - Europe / Capacity-Building through Exchange of Experts	T83	810	Germany's Green Card - Programme	1
Technical Cooperation on Migration Total					5
Grand Total					73 740

Table 10: 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			18			2	17	37				170			170
	East Africa	65	62	148	8		35	62	380				9 571			9 571
	Horn of Africa	3	239						242				1 107			1 107
	Middle East			5	2	1		3	11	3		2	3 010			3 015
	North Africa		4		4				8				2 198		2	2 200
	Southern Africa	36	1	19			1 306		1 362				367		2	369
	West Africa	8	5		63	1		43 104	43 181				4 519		1	4 520
Africa and the Middle East Total		112	311	190	77	2	1 343	43 186	45 221	3		2	20 942		5	20 952
Americas	Andean Countries				4		1		5	51	54	289	2 839		171	3 404
	Caribbean									12	595	69	2 571		4	3 251
	Central America and Mexico			2					2	211	68	67	194		69	609
	North America									108	4	59			63	234
	Southern Cone							1	1	256	38	182	466		1 053	1 995
Americas Total				2	4		1	1	8	638	759	666	6 070		1 360	9 493
Asia and Oceania	Australia and New Zealand		1	1					2	9					2	11
	Central Asia												295			295
	Far East	3							3	5			14			19
	Melanesia											1			1	2
	Micronesia															
	South Asia		11						11			1	239			240
	South East Asia				8				8	3			7 071			7 074
	South West Asia				386				386				4 613			4 613
Asia and Oceania Total		3	12	1	394				410	17		2	12 232		3	12 254
Europe	Baltic States				1			2	3							
	Caucasus												194		9	203
	Central Europe			1	21	35	1	14	72	14	4	1	14 143		2	14 164
	Eastern Europe	19	1	11		1	4	22	58	1			11 562			11 563
	Nordic Countries				10	2		1	13	3	2				7	12
	South East Europe		13	5		1	1	9	29				4 330			4 330
	South Europe	1		2	1	13	7	36	60	138	2	60	647		127	974
	West Europe	39	25	121	371	99	37	183	875	266	4	7	2 626	20	126	3 049
Europe Total		59	39	140	404	151	50	267	1 110	422	12	68	33 502	20	271	34 295
Grand Total		174	362	333	879	153	1 394	43 454	46 749	1 080	771	738	72 746	20	1 639	76 994

Table 10: 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	Melanesia	Micronesia	South Asia	South East Asia	South West Asia		Baltic States	Caucasus	Central Europe	Eastern Europe	Nordic Countries	South East Europe	South Europe	West Europe		
					11			621			3		121		42	223	389	596
610								296					594		31	189	814	11 386
296								248					1 017		50	267	1 334	2 979
248								559			2		3 315		53	342	3 712	6 986
559								96			4		137		45	14	196	2 963
96								355			4		51		6	38	99	1 926
355											4		161		3	249	417	48 473
2 164					11			2 175			13		5 396		230	1 322	6 961	75 309
57		1				2		60			5	2	25		1 047	256	1 335	4 804
													3		14	11	28	3 279
18		2			10			30			1	2			97	22	122	763
173								173						183			183	590
102		7						109	1		4		6	2	928	352	1 293	3 398
350		10			10	2		372	1		10	4	34	185	2 086	641	2 961	12 834
			5	4		19	1	29										42
					27			27					29			2	31	353
162								162					1			6	7	191
				1				1							1		1	4
131								131										131
1								1					362			195	557	809
272		131			3	17 292	370	18 068					203			161	364	25 514
338					21		4	363			35		3 248		21	428	3 732	9 094
904		131	5	5	51	17 311	375	18 782			35		3 843		22	792	4 692	36 138
	2	1			5	28	7	43	3	20		410		1	3		437	483
										2		2	33		6	9	52	255
632	18	60			58	9	75	852	18	106	59	514	7	1 578	2	6	2 290	17 378
3	2	10			4			19		6	3		216		3	60	288	11 928
8							9	17	28		40	44		1 371	5	1	1 489	1 531
1 034		6			2	1	2	1 045		3	2 522	434	1 501	8 803	17	150	13 430	18 834
161	8						3	172	17	1	63	334	5	213	25	3	661	1 867
561	503	23	1		165	113	1 049	2 415	159	734	1 761	1 342	9	10 621	876	25	15 527	21 866
2 399	533	100	1		234	151	1 145	4 563	225	872	4 448	3 080	1 771	22 587	937	254	34 174	74 142
5 817	533	241	6	5	306	17 464	1 520	25 892	226	872	4 506	3 084	11 044	22 772	3 275	3 009	48 788	198 423

Table 11: Movements to Africa and the Middle East

REGION OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																							
			Central Africa				East Africa			Horn of Africa					Middle East											
Region	Area	Country	Burundi	Central African Republic	Congo	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Rwanda	Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania	Uganda	Djibouti	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Somalia	Sudan	Bahrain	Iraq	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestinian Territory, Occupied.	Saudi Arabia	Syrian Arab Republic	United Arab Emirates	Yemen	
Africa and the Middle East	Central Africa	Dem. Rep. of the Congo Rwanda													18											
	Central Africa Total														18											
	East Africa	Kenya	15	7		5	18			25				16		125					7		1			
		United Republic of Tanzania	11			7		1		1																
		Uganda	1			1		35								7										
	East Africa Total		27	7		13	18	36		26				16		132				7		1				
	Horn of Africa	Ethiopia					3																			
		Sudan								239																
	Horn of Africa Total						3			239																
	Middle East	Jordan										4	1													
		Lebanon																								
		Syrian Arab Republic																2								
	Middle East Total											4	1					2								
	North Africa	Egypt								4															4	
	North Africa Total									4															4	
	Southern Africa	Mozambique					9								1											
		Namibia			1		4																			
		South Africa			10	5	6	1						1	17											
		Swaziland					1																			
		Zambia																								
Southern Africa Total				11	5	20	1						1	18												
West Africa	Burkina Faso																	15								
	Chad				2																					
	Côte d'Ivoire																	19								
	Ghana								5									4								
	Guinea																									
	Liberia																	1								
	Mali																	2								
	Niger																	6								
	Senegal				6																					
	Sierra Leone																									
	Togo																	16								
West Africa Total					8				5								63									
Africa and the Middle East Total			27	7	11	26	41	37		274		4	18	18	150		2	63		7		1			4	
Americas	Andean Countries	Colombia Peru																2 2								
	Andean Countries Total																	4								
	Central America and Mexico	Nicaragua													2											
	Southern Cone	Argentina																								
Americas Total															2			4								
Asia and Oceania	Australia and New Zealand	Australia							1					1												
	Far East	China	3																							
	South Asia	India						10		1																
	South East Asia	Cambodia																						2		
		Indonesia																		1		2	3			
	South East Asia Total																			1		2	3	2		
South West Asia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)																386									
Asia and Oceania Total			3					10	1	1				1			386		1			2	3	2		
Europe	Baltic States	Estonia																								
		Latvia																		1						
		Lithuania																								
	Baltic States Total																		1							
	Central Europe	Austria												1						14	3			1		
		Croatia																								
		Czech Republic																								
		Hungary																		3						
		Slovakia																								
	Central Europe Total													1					17	3			1			
	Eastern Europe	Belarus																								
		Russian Federation	1			4	8	3			1			4	2	1										
		Ukraine				3								4												
	Eastern Europe Total		1			7	8	3			1			8	2	1										
	Nordic Countries	Denmark																1								
		Finland																	7							
		Norway																	1				1			
	Nordic Countries Total																	2	7				1			
	South East Europe	Bosnia and Herzegovina																								
		Bulgaria												1												
Turkey							11		2				2	1	1											
South East Europe Total							11		2				3	1	1											
South Europe	Italy				1							2														
	Portugal																									
	Spain																					1				
South Europe Total					1							2										1				
West Europe	Belgium	8			1	10	3				1		2						2	15			1			
	France	1																								
	Germany			1		7		6	6			12	20		15			55	40	94			72	7	7	
	Ireland																									
	Netherlands	1				3		5		2	4	4	6	5	23	2		3	17	3	1		8	4	6	
	Switzerland	1				2					2			16			10			1						
	United Kingdom					1			6													1		1		
	West Europe Total		11	1	1	23	3	11	6	8	7	21	30	25	38	2	10	63	62	126	1		82	11	14	
Europe Total			12	1	9	31	6	22	6	11	7	23	42	28	40	2	12	70	80	129	1	1	84	11	14	
Grand Total			42	8	20	57	47	69	7	286	7	27	60	47	192	2	400	137	81	136	1	4	87	13	18	

Table 11: Movements to Africa and the Middle East (continued)

[illegible]

REGION OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																														
Region	Area	Country	Andean Countries				Caribbean								Central America and Mexico						North America				South America, other		Southern Cone				Total		
			Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru	Venezuela	Antigua and Barbuda	Cuba	Dominican Republic	Grenada	Haiti	Jamaica	Puerto Rico	Saint Lucia	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Bahamas	Bermuda	Canada	United States of America	Guyana	Suriname	Argentina	Brazil		Chile	Paraguay
Africa and the Middle East	Central Africa	Burundi																						8									8
		Congo																						13	30								43
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo																						19	4								23
		Rwanda																						14	82								96
	Central Africa Total																							54	116								170
	East Africa	Kenya																						1 005	7 736								8 741
		United Republic of Tanzania																						310	123								433
		Uganda																						79	318								397
	East Africa Total																							1 394	8 177								9 571
	Horn of Africa	Djibouti																						58	312								370
		Ethiopia																						313	367								680
		Sudan																						57									57
		Horn of Africa Total														2									428	679							1 107
	Middle East	Israel																						1									3
		Jordan																						473	550								1 023
		Kuwait																								93							93
		Lebanon																							245	570							815
		Saudi Arabia																						1									1
		Syrian Arab Republic																						177	794								971
		United Arab Emirates				3																											3
	Yemen																						10	96								106	
	Middle East Total					3										2								907	2 103								3 015
	North Africa	Egypt																						602	1 596								2 198
Morocco																												1				1	
Tunisia																												1				1	
North Africa Total																							602	1 596				2				2 200	
Southern Africa	Angola																						1	25								26	
	Botswana																															8	
	Madagascar																							11	14							25	
	Malawi																							8	1							9	
	Mozambique																							8								8	
	Namibia																						3	6								9	
	South Africa																						93	59			2					154	
	Zambia																						103	25								128	
	Zimbabwe																						2									2	
	Southern Africa Total																							229	138			2					369
West Africa	Benin																						13	132								145	
	Cameroon																						24	54								78	
	Côte d'Ivoire																						1	735								736	
	Gambia																							112	556							668	
	Ghana																						125	2 144								2 269	
	Guinea																						151	297								448	
	Nigeria																						1	106								107	
	Senegal																							6	59		1					66	
	Sierra Leone																															3	
	West Africa Total																							433	4 086			1					4 520
Africa and the Middle East Total					3										2									4 047	16 895			1	4			20 952	
Americas	Andean Countries	Bolivia				9									4																		25
		Colombia		3	2	10	3								133										1 465	566		4	8				2 424
		Ecuador		2		8									7										88	456			20	17	44	10	581
		Peru				8	3								3											15			5	4	6		175
	Venezuela		1		2										4										111	51			2	14	6	1	199
Andean Countries Total			6	2	37	6								151											1 751	1 088		32	60	66	13	3 404	

Table 12: Movements to the Americas (continued)

REGION OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																																		
Region	Area	Country	Andean Countries				Caribbean								Central America and Mexico						North America		South America, other		Southern Cone				Total								
			Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru	Venezuela	Antigua and Barbuda	Cuba	Dominican Republic	Grenada	Haiti	Jamaica	Puerto Rico	Saint Lucia	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Bahamas	Bermuda	Canada	United States of America	Guyana	Suriname		Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Paraguay	Uruguay			
Americas (cont'd)	Caribbean	Cuba		3																					27	2 535				2							
		Dominica		1																																	
		Dominican Republic																												1							
		Grenada		1																																	
		Haiti																	2									9									
		Puerto Rico																																			
		Saint Kitts and Nevis		1																																	
		Saint Lucia		1																																	
		Saint Vincent and Grenadines		1																																	
		Trinidad And Tobago		4																																	
	Caribbean Total		12																						27	2 544	1			3						3 251	
	Central America and Mexico	Belize																																			
		Costa Rica	1	19																					6	3				2	2	4	1			53	
		El Salvador														3				10				36	5						9					116	
		Guatemala		13	6	33										2	1		4	1				33	4						12					111	
		Honduras	1	6	5	2										1				4							92			6	1	11			129		
Mexico			34			4																	10						3	1	3			73			
Nicaragua		1	12	9	58									12	2											3				8				118			
Panama					2																									5				7			
Central America and Mexico Total		3	84	20	100	4	4	53	12		3			9	1	6	6	33	12				85	109	12		4	52						609			
North America	Canada		6				5								5																				16		
	United States of America	2	35		1	59			1		1		2	12	33	7												15		48				218			
North America Total		2	41		1	64			1		1		2	17	33	7												15		48					234		
Southern Cone	Argentina	42	43	52	46	4	2	9	9	3	1	8	1		12	15	34	4	15	11	4	2		29	194			737	143	19	34	29		1 502			
	Brazil		27		1	3																							19	4	27			81			
	Chile	3	14	4	1				3	1		1			8	7	3	8	48	10	3			21	213				5	7	4	4		364			
	Paraguay																												6	2	2	4		12			
	Uruguay			5	11																					7			3	7	3			36			
Southern Cone Total		45	89	67	48	7	2	12	10	3	1	9	1		20	22	37	12	63	21	7	2		50	414			770	157	28	34	64		1 995			
Americas Total		50	232	89	186	81	2	87	25	3	605	10	25	2	197	104	53	31	213	55	13	2		1 913	4 155			830	221	197	34	78		9 493			
Asia and Oceania	Australia and New Zealand																																		8		
	Australia		1				5																												3		
	New Zealand						3																														
	Australia and New Zealand Total						8																														
	Central Asia	Kazakhstan																							9	34									43		
		Tajikistan																							13										13		
		Turkmenistan																							69	164									233		
		Uzbekistan																							6										6		
	Central Asia Total																								97	198									295		
	Far East	China																							2	10									12		
		Japan		2																					2										4		
	Far East Total		2			3																														3	
	Melanesia	Solomon Islands																																			
		Vanuatu																																			
Melanesia Total															1																				19		
South Asia	India																																				
	Myanmar														1																				1		
	Sri Lanka																																				
South Asia Total																																			240		

[illegible]

Table 13: Movements to Asia and Oceania

REGION OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																				Total						
Region	Area	Country	Australia and New Zealand		Central Asia						Far East			Melanesia	Micronesia		South Asia				South East Asia						South West Asia		
			Australia	New Zealand	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Mongolia	Tajikistan	Turkmenistan	Uzbekistan	China	Japan	Republic of Korea	Papua New Guinea	Kiribati	Nauru	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Cambodia	East Timor	Indonesia	Laos	Philippines	Viet Nam	Afghanistan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Pakistan
Africa and the Middle East	East Africa	Kenya	503	10														11											524
		United Republic of Tanzania	1																										1
		Uganda	96																										96
			East Africa Total	600	10													11											621
	Horn of Africa	Djibouti	17																										17
		Eritrea	2																										2
		Ethiopia	156	15																									171
			Sudan	106																									106
			Horn of Africa Total	281	15																								296
	Middle East	Israel	1																										1
		Jordan	83																										83
		Lebanon	46																										46
			Saudi Arabia	1																									1
			Syrian Arab Republic	72																									72
		Yemen	45																									45	
		Middle East Total	248																									248	
		North Africa	Egypt	559																								559	
		Southern Africa	93																									93	
		Zimbabwe	3																									3	
		Southern Africa Total	96																									96	
West Africa	Gambia	14																										14	
	Ghana	12																										12	
	Guinea	275																										275	
		Nigeria	54																									54	
		West Africa Total	355																									355	
		Africa and the Middle East Total	2 139	25														11										2 175	
Americas	Andean Countries	Colombia	9									1																10	
		Ecuador																							2			2	
		Peru	10	1																								11	
		Venezuela	37																									37	
			Andean Countries Total	56	1								1												2			60	
	Central America and Mexico	Costa Rica	1																									1	
		El Salvador	17																10									17	
		Nicaragua										2																12	
			Central America and Mexico Total	18															10									30	
	North America	United States of America	173																									173	
	Southern Cone	Argentina	13	7																									22
		Chile	71	10																									84
		Uruguay	1																										3
			Southern Cone Total	85	17																								109
		Americas Total	332	18								3	7					10								2			372

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Table 14: Movements to Europe

REGION OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																	
			Baltic States			Caucasus			Central Europe							Eastern Europe				
Region	Area	Country	Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Georgia	Austria	Croatia	Czech Republic	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Belarus	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	Ukraine
Africa and the Middle East	Central Africa	Burundi																		
		Central African Republic																		
		Congo																		
		Dem. Rep. of the Congo								3										
		Rwanda																		
	Central Africa Total								3											
	East Africa	Kenya																		
		United Republic of Tanzania																		
		Uganda																		
	East Africa Total																			
	Horn of Africa	Djibouti																		
		Eritrea																		
		Ethiopia																		
		Somalia																		
		Sudan																		
	Horn of Africa Total																			
	Middle East	Israel																		
		Jordan																		
		Kuwait																		
		Lebanon																		
		Qatar																		
		Saudi Arabia												2						
		Syrian Arab Republic																		
		United Arab Emirates																		
		Yemen																		
	Middle East Total													2						
	North Africa	Egypt																		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																				
Morocco																				
Tunisia																				
North Africa Total																				
Southern Africa	Angola								4											
	Mauritius																			
	Namibia																			
	South Africa																			
	Swaziland																			
	Zambia																			
	Zimbabwe																			
Southern Africa Total								4												
West Africa	Benin																			
	Cameroon																			
	Chad																			
	Côte d'Ivoire																			
	Gabon																			
	Gambia																			
	Ghana																			
	Guinea																			
	Mali																			
	Mauritania																			
	Nigeria								4											
	Senegal																			
	Sierra Leone																			
	Togo																			
West Africa Total								4												
Africa and the Middle East Total									11				2							
Americas	Andean Countries	Bolivia																		
		Colombia							1		1	1								
		Ecuador									1									
		Peru								1									2	
		Venezuela																		
	Andean Countries Total								2		2	1							2	
	Caribbean	Cuba																		
		Dominican Republic																		
		Haiti																		
	Caribbean Total																			
	Central America and Mexico	Costa Rica																		
		El Salvador										1								2
		Guatemala																		
		Honduras																		
		Mexico																		
		Nicaragua																		
		Panama																		
Central America and Mexico Total											1							2		
North America	Canada																			
	United States of America																			
North America Total																				
Southern Cone	Argentina								1			2								
	Brazil																			
	Chile	1								1										
	Paraguay																			
	Uruguay																			
Southern Cone Total		1							1	1		2								
Americas Total			1						3	1	3	3							4	

Table 14: Movements to Europe (continued)

REGION OF DESTINATION																							Total		
Nordic Countries					South East Europe						South Europe						West Europe								
Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Cyprus	The FYR of Macedonia	Turkey	Yugoslavia	Albania	Greece	Italy	Malta	Portugal	Spain	Belgium	France	Germany	Ireland	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Switzerland	United Kingdom	
2			1	6													14	9							32
21																		8			7		1		37
			22	22									5			4		18	3						74
5	9		6	23									24			9	21	81	16	5		15	3	7	227
4																	13	2							19
32	9		29	51									29			13	48	118	19	12		16	3	7	389
147	48		247	95									31				28	10		2	6	34	3	62	713
7			1	4													4	2						4	22
32	3		6	4													6	2	2				14	10	79
186	51		254	103									31				38	14	2	2	6	34	17	76	814
				2														6						2	10
74			15	57									4									20	1		171
353	146		176	174									46				17	2	2	3		55	1	121	1 096
				4																	4	3			11
			4	12																6		13		11	46
427	146		195	249									50				17	8	2	9		92	5	134	1 334
				3																					3
476	129		134	876									5					5	6	21		10	7	42	1 711
14	1			6																				1	22
20			8																			5		5	38
																								4	4
1			2																	1					6
189	41		442	925								8	40				14	13				115	41	25	1 853
5			4	2																					11
24			7	6													1					8		18	64
729	171		597	1 818								8	45				15	18	6	22		138	48	95	3 712
7	111			4																				7	129
	1		1	12																					14
				1																					1
													45									1	6		52
7	112		1	17									45									1	6	7	196
													5				1			2					12
																						1			1
				6													2								8
4			7	21									1									12			45
																	1								1
9			2	2													7								22
																	5	3						2	10
13			9	29									6				16	3		2		15		2	99
3				8									3					13	3						30
			16	10														2				31			59
																				7					7
			1														2					4			7
																			2			3			5
																	9								9
1				1														29	2					1	34
				113															1			3			117
																									16
																									29
				4																					30
			4														12	51				4	2	8	30
																						1		2	70
																								2	2
																	1	1							2
4			21	136									3				24	150	7	7		46	2	13	417
1 398	489		1 106	2 403								8	209			13	158	311	36	54	6	342	81	334	6 961
																	3		1						4
			17	6									47			638	15	75	22			13	5	30	871
													3			58	1		1				4		68
				1									5			118		6	9	1		1	2	3	149
	1												5			170		32	12		4		19	243	
	1		17	7									60			987	16	113	45	1		18	7	56	1 335
			1	2													12								15
																	1								1
																	1	11							12
			1	2													14	11							28
													1				27							2	30
																	12		2						17
																	18	1					1		20
													3				15		2	1			2		23
																	4								4
																	15		9	2					26
																	2								2
													4				93	1	13	3				5	122
										178															178
					3					2															5
					3					180															183
2				3									25		17	181	11	140	54				7	17	460
					2											4		4							10
1											1		10		3	282	27	48	16					27	417
																3									3
													1			401								1	403
3				3	2						1		36		20	871	38	192	70				7	45	1 293
3	1		18	12	5					180	1		100		20	1 965	55	329	118	1		18	14	106	2 961

Table 14: Movements to Europe (continued)

REGION OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																		
			Baltic States			Caucasus			Central Europe							Eastern Europe					
Region	Area	Country	Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Georgia	Austria	Croatia	Czech Republic	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Belarus	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	Ukraine	
Asia and Oceania	Central Asia	Kazakhstan																			
		Tajikistan																			
		Turkmenistan																			
	Central Asia Total																				
	Far East	China																			
	Melanesia	Solomon Islands																			
	South Asia	Bangladesh																			
		India																			
		Nepal																			
		Sri Lanka																			
South Asia Total																					
South East Asia	Indonesia																				
	Malaysia																				
	Thailand																				
	Viet Nam																				
South East Asia Total																					
South West Asia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)								18												
	Pakistan								17												
South West Asia Total									35												
Asia and Oceania Total									35												
Europe	Baltic States	Estonia						1												2	
		Latvia				4	7	4											368	2	
		Lithuania	3					4											33	5	
	Baltic States Total		3			4	8	8											401	9	
	Caucasus	Armenia																			
		Azerbaijan																			
		Georgia					2													2	
	Caucasus Total						2													2	
	Central Europe	Austria		2	2	21		4		1					24			3	14	19	13
		Croatia																			
		Czech Republic			11	35		38							21	12		22	396	29	2
		Hungary		1	2	2								1					3	4	
		Slovakia				6												2	1	2	1
		Slovenia																	1	1	1
	Central Europe Total			3	15	64		42		1			1	45	12		27	415	55	17	
	Eastern Europe	Belarus																			
		Republic of Moldova																			
		Russian Federation						6					3								
		Ukraine																			
	Eastern Europe Total							6				3									
	Nordic Countries	Denmark																			
		Finland			28							16		1	5	15		6		23	15
		Norway																			
		Sweden									1					2					
		Nordic Countries Total				28					1	16		1	5	17		6		23	15
	South East Europe	Bosnia and Herzegovina							2		2 320				88			4	75	6	21
		Bulgaria																	4	1	20
		Cyprus																			
		The FYR of Macedonia													61			3	152	7	26
		Turkey																			
Yugoslavia					1						8			45			2	85	2	26	
South East Europe Total					1		2		2 320	8			194			9	316	16	93		
South Europe	Albania													30				24		6	
	Greece									3											
	Italy	1		2						6			3	10	2			12	7	29	
	Portugal	1	2	10			1			1		1		4			17	9	58	170	
	Spain			1								1	1					1		1	
	South Europe Total		2	2	13			1		10	1	2	3	45	2		17	46	65	206	
West Europe	Belgium	3	3	31	140	12	37		6	223	27	21	133	530		58	29	399	171		
	France			1								1	2						1		
	Germany	10	11	64	185	127	164	28	58	27	7	110	19	110	2	57	19	335	112		
	Ireland												2								
	Netherlands	1	6	2	31	5	15		9	57	14	6	11	296	1	5	3	72	35		
	Switzerland				5			1	4							1	2	1			
	United Kingdom	18	4	5	11	1	1		5	15		7	26	3		5	13	15	9		
	West Europe Total		32	24	103	372	145	217	29	82	322	48	145	193	939	3	126	66	822	328	
Europe Total			37	29	159	441	155	276	29	2 414	347	53	150	482	970	3	185	843	1 382	670	
Grand Total			38	29	159	441	155	276	78	2 415	350	56	152	482	970	3	185	843	1 386	670	

Table 14: Movements to Europe (continued)

REGION OF DESTINATION																								Total	
Nordic Countries					South East Europe						South Europe						West Europe								
Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Cyprus	The FYR of Macedonia	Turkey	Yugoslavia	Albania	Greece	Italy	Malta	Portugal	Spain	Belgium	France	Germany	Ireland	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Switzerland	United Kingdom	
	5		4	4														1					1		14
			14																			1			15
			2																						2
	5		20	4														1				1			31
1																	1				1			4	7
																1									1
				7														49				10			66
19	114		39	170														29				3		10	384
1				9																		2		1	13
	3																4	78				5	4		94
20	117		39	186													4	156				20	4	11	557
			1	36																				1	38
	4		32	25																		1			62
18	5		44	19																		134		13	233
4		11	4														1	5		4			2		31
22	9	11	81	80													1	5		4		135	2	14	364
505	115		433	408									17				20		8	15		66	13	11	1 629
1 104	141		299	243												4	17	33	1			218	22	4	2 103
1 609	256		732	651									17			4	37	33	9	15		284	35	15	3 732
1 652	387	11	872	921									17			5	42	196	9	19		441	41	44	4 692
											3														6
																									385
										1															46
										1	3														437
3													1					1							5
	4		10	10														4						4	32
			6										5												15
3	4		16	10									6					5						4	52
					29	2		14	6	149	1	1												6	311
	1		3	3	1 136																				1 143
					1	4		13		15															599
					29	8		13	60	21															144
					2			1	4	25															44
					44					2															49
	1		3	3	1 241	14		41	70	212	1	1												6	2 290
																						2			2
				4													3	2						5	14
104	10		31	34									2		1				9		1		27	2	229
33																									43
137	10		31	38									2		1		3	11	9	1		29		7	288
										82															82
					12				1	45	5									1					173
					43				1	1 113															1 160
					33					41															74
					88				2	1 281	5								1						1 489
1	8		137	26	12				28	26	1										1				2 754
3			10																						40
4			7	7																				12	30
			3	8	8	3				8 197												8			8 476
59	108		627	281						11			15					29	4			15	61	13	1 223
1	58	25	95	33	10	2		1		505	1							1	4			1	1		907
68	174	25	879	355	30	5		1	28	8 739	2		15					30	8		1	24	62	25	13 430
						7			112	1								3							183
																									3
					38	3		11		38	13														175
								1			5														280
			5		1	1										7									20
			5		39	11		12	112	39	18					7		3							661
	1				79	283		14	16	169	153								2		1				2 538
										8	2														18
1				1	614	19		116	474	8 319	71	2		5		6		2	14			1		4	11 094
																									2
2	1		2	1	102	6		14	32	123	7							1							860
					25				1	50															90
						4	3	4	5	141	630														925
3	2		2	2	820	312	3	148	528	8 810	863	2		5		6		5	14	1		1		4	15 527
211	191	25	936	408	2 218	342	3	202	740	19 082	892	3	23	5	1	13	3	54	32	2	1	54	62	46	34 174
3 264	1 068	36	2 932	3 744	2 223	342	3	202	740	19 262	893	11	349	5	21	1 996	258	890	195	76	7	855	198	530	48 788

Table 15: Movements from Africa and the Middle East

COUNTRIES OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																	Total								
Area	Country	Service Area	Africa and the Middle East						Americas				Asia and Oceania		Europe													
			Central Africa	East Africa	Horn of Africa	Middle East	North Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	Africa and the Middle East Total	Andean Countries	Central America and Mexico	North America	Southern Cone	Americas Total	Australia and New Zealand	South Asia	Asia and Oceania Total	Central Europe		Nordic Countries	South Europe	West Europe	Europe Total				
Central Africa	Burundi	Resettlement Assistance										8										9		23	32	40		
	Central African Republic	Resettlement Assistance																				21	16	37	37			
	Congo	Resettlement Assistance										43										44	9	21	74	117		
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Resettlement Assistance			18			2	6	26		23										3	43	33	148	227	276	
	Rwanda	Resettlement Assistance							11	11		96											4	15	19	126		
Central Africa Total					18			2	17	37		170										3	121	42	223	389	596	
East Africa	Kenya	Repatriation Assistance	35	20	87			1	1	144																	144	
		Resettlement Assistance		5	40	8					53		8 731	1	512									537	31	141	709	10 006
		Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	3								3																	3
	United Republic of Tanzania	Transportation Assistance to Experts and Scholarship Holders	7		14			7	7	35		10														4	4	60
		Repatriation Assistance	7	1							8																	8
Horn of Africa	United Republic of Tanzania	Resettlement Assistance					27	51	78		433			1									12	10	22		534	
		Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	11							11																		11
		Transportation Assistance to Experts and Scholarship Holders		1							1																	1
	Uganda	Resettlement Assistance	2	35	7				3	47		397		96									45	34	79		619	
	East Africa Total			65	62	148	8		35	62	380		9 571	11	610								594	31	189	814	11 386	
Horn of Africa	Djibouti	Resettlement Assistance																									397	
	Eritrea	Resettlement Assistance																					2	8	10		397	
	Ethiopia	Repatriation Assistance	3																				146	4	21	171	173	
		Resettlement Assistance																									3	
	Somalia	Resettlement Assistance																					849	46	201	1 096	1 947	
Horn of Africa	Sudan	Resettlement Assistance																									11	
		Repatriation Assistance																									6	
		Resettlement Assistance		85																			16	24	40		288	
	Sudan	Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments		154																								154
		Horn of Africa Total			3	239						242		1 107		296							1 017	50	267	1 334	2 979	
Middle East	Israel	Resettlement Assistance																									7	
	Jordan	Repatriation Assistance			2																						2	
	Kuwait	Resettlement Assistance			3																						2 820	
		Resettlement Assistance																									115	
	Lebanon	Repatriation Assistance					1		3	4																	4	
		Resettlement Assistance																									899	
	Qatar	Resettlement Assistance																									4	
	Saudi Arabia	Resettlement Assistance																									4	
		Resettlement Assistance																									8	
	Syrian Arab Republic	Resettlement Assistance																									2 896	
		Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments					2																				2	
United Arab Emirates	Humanitarian Emergency Operations Assistance (HEOA)																										3	
	Resettlement Assistance																										11	
	Yemen	Resettlement Assistance																									215	
Middle East Total					5	2	1		3	11		3 010		248								2	3 315	53	342	3 712	6 986	

[illegible]

Table 16: Movements from the Americas

COUNTRIES OF DEPARTURE										REGION OF DESTINATION															Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Area	Country	Service Area	Africa and the Middle East				Africa and the Middle East Total	Americas					Americas Total	Asia and Oceania				Asia and Oceania Total	Europe							Europe Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
			Horn of Africa	Middle East	Southern Africa	West Africa			Andean Countries	Caribbean	Central America and Mexico	North America	Southern Cone																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			

Table 16: Movements from the Americas (continued)

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table 17: Movements from Asia and Oceania

COUNTRIES OF DEPARTURE				REGION OF DESTINATION																Total												
Area	Country	Service Area	Africa and the Middle East				Americas				Africa and the Middle East Total	Americas Total				Asia and Oceania						Europe				Europe Total						
			Central Africa	East Africa	Horn of Africa	Middle East	Andean Countries	Central America and Mexico	North America	Southern Cone	Australia and New Zealand	Far East	Melanesia	Micronesia	South Asia	South East Asia	South West Asia	Central Europe	Nordic Countries		South Europe	West Europe										
Australia and New Zealand	Australia	Capacity-Building Through Exchange of Experts		1				1										5	4		1							10				
		Post-Emergency Movement Assistance																														
		Repatriation Assistance			1																											
		Resettlement Assistance															1															
		Transportation Assistance to Experts and Scholarship Holders						6		2																						
	New Zealand	Transportation Assistance to Experts and Scholarship Holders					3																									
Australia and New Zealand Total				1	1		2	9	2	11	4	5				19	1										29					
Central Asia	Kazakhstan	Resettlement Assistance							43																							
		Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments																		26												
		Technical Cooperation for Migration Management and Capacity-Building																		1												
		Resettlement Assistance							13																							
		Resettlement Assistance							233																							
	Uzbekistan	Resettlement Assistance							6																							
Central Asia Total								295		2	11	4				19	1										27		2	31	353	
Far East	China	Capacity-Building Through Exchange of Experts												1																		
		Repatriation Assistance	3																													
		Resettlement Assistance							12																							
	Japan	Humanitarian Emergency Operations Assistance (HEOA)					2																									
		Resettlement Assistance							2																							
	Republic of Korea	Assistance to Victims of Trafficking					3																									
Far East Total			3				3	5	14	19	162																	162	1	6	7	191

[illegible]

Table 18: Movements from Europe

[illegible]

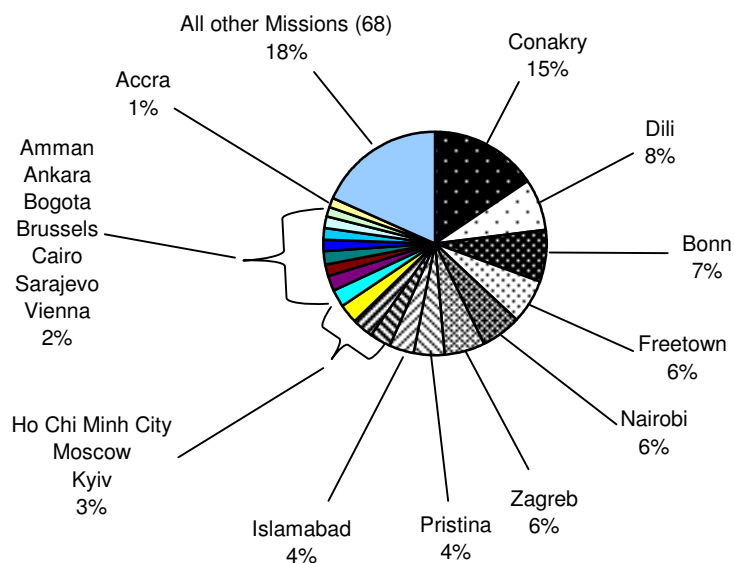
Table 18: Movements from Europe (continued)

COUNTRIES OF DEPARTURE			REGION OF DESTINATION																				Total													
Area	Country	Service Area	Africa and the Middle East						Americas						Asia and Oceania						Europe															
			Central Africa	East Africa	Horn of Africa	Middle East	North Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	Africa and the Middle East Total	Andean Countries	Caribbean	Central America and Mexico	North America	South America, other	Southern Cone	Americas Total	Australia and New Zealand	Central Asia	Far East	Melanesia	South Asia	South East Asia	South West Asia	Asia and Oceania Total	Baltic States	Caucasus	Central Europe	Eastern Europe	Nordic Countries	South East Europe	South Europe	West Europe	Europe Total		
Nordic Countries	Denmark	Post-Emergency Migration Health Assistance									2					1	3		4															3		3
		Resettlement Assistance				1				1																								4		4
	Finland	Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments				7	2	1		10																								75		76
	Norway	Resettlement Assistance				1				1																								46		51
		Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments				1				1																								1 114		1 115
	Sweden	Post-Emergency Migration Health Assistance																																46		46
		Resettlement Assistance									1	2				6	9		4														24		38	
		Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments																															4		4	
						10	2		1	13	3	2				7	12	8							9	17	28	40	44		1 371	5	1	1 489	1 531	1 76
South East Europe		Assistance to Victims of Trafficking																																		
		Humanitarian Emergency Operations Assistance (HEOA)							1	1																										
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Post-Emergency Migration Health Assistance																																		
		Resettlement Assistance													681			681	48																	
		Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals																																		
		Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments																																		
		Assistance to Victims of Trafficking																																		
		Humanitarian Emergency Operations Assistance (HEOA)																																		
	Bulgaria	Repatriation Assistance				1			1	2																										
		Resettlement Assistance																																		
		Trafficking Prevention Assistance																																		
	Cyprus	Resettlement Assistance																																		
		Assistance to Victims of Trafficking																																		
	The FYR of Macedonia	Post-Emergency Movement Assistance																																		
		Resettlement Assistance																																		
	Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments																																			
	Trafficking Prevention Assistance																																			
Turkey	Resettlement Assistance																																			
	Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments																																			
	Assistance to Victims of Trafficking																																			
	Post-Emergency Migration Health Assistance																																			
	Post-Emergency Movement Assistance																																			
	Repatriation Assistance																																			
	Resettlement Assistance																																			
	Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals																																			
	Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments																																			
	Trafficking Prevention Assistance																																			
South East Europe Total			13	5	1	1	1	1	9	29				4 330				4 330	1 034	6	2	1	2	1	2	1 045	3	2 522	434	1 501	8 803	17	150	13 430	18 834	

[illegible]

Table 19: Top 20 Departure Missions

Mission	Total Migrants
Conakry	30 746
Dili	15 181
Bonn	14 877
Freetown	12 358
Nairobi	11 852
Zagreb	11 216
Pristina	8 776
Islamabad	7 259
Ho Chi Minh City	6 149
Moscow	6 015
Kyiv	5 711
Amman	4 695
Vienna	4 561
Brussels	3 605
Sarajevo	3 559
Ankara	3 356
Bogota	3 322
Cairo	3 109
Belgrade	2 800
Accra	2 673
All other Missions (68)	36 603
Total	198 423

2001 Movements by Missions

II. MIGRATION HEALTH

Introduction

80. The provision of medical assistance and the maintenance of health standards for migrants have been functional activities of IOM's Migration Health Services (MHS) since its inception. Since then, MHS has developed a high level of competence not only in migration health assessment, producing data, analysis and study, but also in migration health research documenting, inquiring, analysing and disseminating migration health scientific information and participating significantly in scientific forums.

Migration and Travel Health Assessments

81. Migration health assessments remained the largest activity of MHS, with over 72,000 health assessments carried out for resettlement purposes to the United States, Australia, Canada and New Zealand. MHS also offered pre-departure immunization against preventable diseases and treatments for infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, syphilis, malaria and enteric parasitic diseases, and carried out pre- and post-test HIV counselling. Pre-embarkation medical checks ensured fitness to travel for migrants transported by IOM. Medical escorts were arranged for migrants who needed assistance and care during travel to their destination.

82. In many countries of Africa, IOM also oversaw the activities of non-IOM panel physicians who performed health assessments for migrants. This quality control-related responsibility expanded in 2001 and promises to become one of MHS' principal services in Africa. Elsewhere, IOM Moscow was requested to assume responsibility for the quality control of the assessment of infectious tuberculosis for all United States-bound migrants departing the Russian Federation, including for applicants assessed by non-IOM panel physicians. MHS subscribed in 2001 to the international effort of the WHO Stop TB programme and has been implementing supervised sputum collection, giving technical support to laboratories and carrying out a Direct Observed Therapy (DOT) programme for the treatment of tuberculosis in all its health assessment activities relating to the screening of tuberculosis in migrant populations.

83. Health assessments for international adoption formed yet another area of expansion for MHS. IOM Moscow has begun examining infants for international adoption to Canada and discussions on a United States adoption programme have started.

84. The number of locations where IOM assesses migrants before resettlement increased in 2001, especially in Eastern Europe. IOM Moscow is now responsible for assessing migrants in Vladivostok (Russian Federation), Chisinau (Republic of Moldova), Baku (Azerbaijan), Tashkent (Uzbekistan), Almaty (Kazakhstan), Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan), Ashgabad (Turkmenistan) and has been requested to set up health assessment services in Ekaterinburg and St. Petersburg (Russian Federation). The range of migration health services also expanded in IOM Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), IOM Ho Chi Minh City (Viet Nam) and Kyiv (Ukraine). New MHS units were implemented in Accra (Ghana), Bucharest (Romania), Islamabad (Pakistan), Jakarta (Indonesia), Nauru and Manus (Papua New Guinea). IOM health assessment mobile services were also set up in Timisoara and Iasi (Romania) and in Odessa (Ukraine). With the exception of Nauru and Manus, all expansions could be implemented thanks to the Migration Health Assistance Account, developed in 2001. This account ensures the appropriate use and effective management of the

accumulated global balance of the immigrant service fees generated from the immigration health assessment programmes, to benefit would-be migrants via the resettlement-related health assessment work of the Organization.

Migration Health Assistance and Advice

85. Activities included capacity-building and advice on migration health-related topics for migrant populations and professionals involved in the management of migration health issues. They focused on the study and publication of migration health-related data to assist and advise governments and agencies. During 2001, the Migration and Health Newsletter appeared three times, the Migration Health Services Medical Manual was revised and re-edited, and Exploring the Use of DNA Testing for Family Reunification, a research and position document, was published and proven to be of use in relevant court cases handling migrants' legal issues. MHS published the results of its activities, such as in Kosovo and Afghanistan, and its various research projects, and made over 25 formal presentations to conferences and scientific meetings.

Primary Health Care Services for Migrants in the Russian Federation

86. Funded by ECHO and Sweden, IOM Moscow completed this project, which aimed at improving the access of some 10,000 forced migrants from the former Soviet Asian Republics, resettled in regions of the western part of the Russian Federation. It also improved the access of their host communities to basic primary health care services, by strengthening the capacity of local health authorities and NGOs, in partnership with the Federal and Regional Administrations, Russian local health NGOs and the Russian Red Cross.

87. The main activities involved training local health providers in prevention and management for priority primary health care conditions such as diarrhoea, vaccine-preventable diseases, tuberculosis, chronic illnesses, hepatitis and sexually-transmitted infections; health care providers for health education; and nurses and community leaders. The project also provided basic medical equipment and various supplies (food parcels, hygiene parcels, medical kits, vaccines and essential medicines).

General Health Assessments for Demobilized Soldiers in Cambodia

88. The pilot phase of the Cambodian demobilization programme in 2000 paved the way for the first phase of the full-scale demobilization programme in 2001, involving 15,000 soldiers. The Royal Government of Cambodia's Council for Demobilization for the Armed Forces (CDAF) requested IOM to provide the general health assessment component of the Cambodian Veterans Assistance Programme (CVAP). Financed by Japan, this programme was conducted in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health and its National Tuberculosis Programme (CENAT), the Ministry of National Defence, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and IOM's Cambodian Mental Health Development Programme (CMHDP) for the mental health assessments.

89. Under the programme, local medical teams of doctors, nurses, laboratory technicians and health educators were trained to perform the health assessments. The main health conditions detected were impairment of visual acuity, followed by intestinal problems and amputations of lower extremities. Soldiers requiring medical care were referred to the provincial hospitals,

health centres and non-governmental organizations. In addition, all soldiers received health education on matters such as sexually-transmittable infections.

Tuberculosis Research in Viet Nam

90. The increasing prevalence rates of tuberculosis among foreign-born migrants in Western countries have stimulated interest in research among migrant populations. Due to IOM's access to migrants and closely-managed databases, universities and governments have shown interest in joint research activities to study a variety of topics related to diagnostic tools and efficacy of overseas screening procedures for tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Prevention and Control, Northern Caucasus

91. This joint IOM/WHO tuberculosis (TB) control project in the Northern Caucasus region, implemented in 2000 and completed in 2001, was designed to improve the health of internally displaced persons in two regions of the Northern Caucasus. IOM, in collaboration with WHO, developed a TB control project with funding received from the Norwegian Government. Two laboratories received supplies and equipment to upgrade their laboratory services. IOM also provided training-of-trainers on health education to 66 health care workers. As a direct result of this health education programme, an estimated 4,000 TB patients and their families received health education materials and proper counselling services. The WHO component dealt with training in diagnostics and case management for 316 health care workers receiving upgrading.

92. Although IOM and WHO were unable to implement full-scale treatment programmes due to the transitional status of the caseload, the impact of the above-mentioned activities alone will continue to benefit tuberculosis patients and have already improved local health care providers' skills, increased public awareness and upgraded laboratory capacities.

HIV/AIDS and Migration

93. Following the growing international recognition over the past years of the link between migration and the spread of HIV, IOM has considerably increased its efforts to combat the disease. HIV/AIDS and migration activities have been coordinated and promoted by the Headquarters-based senior HIV/AIDS and migration adviser.

Standardizing HIV/AIDS Counselling Practices

94. MHS has initiated the standardization of its global practice on HIV/AIDS counselling and testing which resettlement countries often require, as a part of the migration health assessment process. In 2001, MHS re-wrote Guidelines for Counselling and Testing HIV, which will be put into practice globally, once they have been reviewed by WHO, UNAIDS and resettlement countries. IOM has also started training local counsellors.

Migrants from Africa Playing Soccer against AIDS, South Africa

95. The primary purpose of this project was to increase the level of awareness and provide direction and guidance on HIV/AIDS among South African migrants, by combining HIV/AIDS information campaigns with soccer tournaments. The project was carried out in partnership with the NGO African Soccer Against AIDS (ASAA), and with a locally contracted NGO, the

Mamelodi “AIDS, Training, Information and Counselling Centre” (ATICC). Ten migrant peer educators, together with ATICC, provided HIV/AIDS information to spectators and participants during the soccer tournaments. Although the “integration” component was not stated as a primary aim, this project has overcome integration problems through the involvement of South African teams and ATICC, and has succeeded in mobilizing members of the migrant community to become seriously involved in HIV/AIDS prevention and counselling.

HIV/AIDS and Mobility in Algeria

96. In close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Population (Cabinet of the Minister) in Algiers, IOM Geneva and IOM Paris developed a pilot project related to HIV/AIDS and mobility in Algeria. The project maps the trends, vulnerabilities and social implications of the infection among transiting and returning migrants in the Algerian context. The data collected will serve as a sound basis for a potentially larger project, and/or for other programmatic activities related to AIDS prevention and access to health and support services for target groups.

HIV/AIDS Projects in Ethiopia

97. To address the specific needs of mobile, including demobilized, populations in terms of HIV prevention, the IOM Office in Addis Ababa has developed two projects, funded by UNAIDS and WHO, to conduct cost-effective, sustainable HIV prevention activities under the “High risk corridor initiative” in Ethiopia. The HIV focal point in Ethiopia also participated in the drafting of the National Strategic Framework, ensuring that issues related to migrants and mobile populations are integrated into the National Plan.

HIV/AIDS Prevention and Management for Mobile and Resident Populations along Major Trucking Routes in Ethiopia

98. Designed to reach mobile populations along major trucking routes, this project increased access to comprehensive preventive services in order to control and prevent HIV/AIDS in the high-risk zone of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti route. In addition, local structures were reinforced and capacity-building was provided through the training of 38 peer educators.

Mobilizing Demobilized Soldiers in the Fight against HIV/AIDS

99. To prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS among demobilized soldiers and their communities, this project increased HIV/AIDS awareness through peer education in rural communities where the demobilization process could cause HIV/AIDS transmission. Comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention services, including the promotion of female condoms, were provided in areas where these services did not exist. This project also made use of mobile units of trained counsellors and nurses. 20 peer educators received training.

Survey of HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Programmes for Migrants and Mobile Populations: Africa Wave

100. The vulnerability of mobile populations is increasingly recognized as an important factor associated in the spread of HIV infection. IOM Pretoria, IOM Addis Ababa and Headquarters are carrying out surveys in Africa to map existing HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes for migrants and mobile populations, to establish a networking mechanism for organizations working

with mobile populations and HIV/AIDS, and to improve future planning of initiatives for these populations. The surveys involved some 600 Ministries of Health, AIDS service organizations, IGOs, NGOs and other relevant organizations. Usable data was received concerning some 50 HIV/AIDS programmes for mobile populations. Main HIV/AIDS prevention activities were education, information and communication, peer education and counselling.

Rapid Assessment and Response on HIV/AIDS Vulnerability among Especially Vulnerable Young People in Croatia (EVYP)

101. Rapid Assessment and Response (RAR) is a method developed by WHO to assess HIV/AIDS risk. RAR is designed to bridge the gap between social and behavioural research and epidemiological data, as well as to provide insights into rapidly changing patterns of risk behaviour and required interventions. IOM was awarded a grant to implement RAR in Croatia in the scope of CIDA-funded UNICEF regional RAR.

102. RAR has been carried out in the four biggest cities of the country. Over 500 people were approached: the focus was on drug users, young sex workers, and other young people who had dropped out of school for various reasons. One of the main findings was that although the EVYP interviewed considered themselves to be relatively well informed on HIV/AIDS infection and its modes of transmission, and knew that they were at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS or other STIs, this knowledge and risk perception rarely resulted in protective behaviour, particularly condom use.

Prevention and Control of HIV /AIDS and Sexually-Transmitted Diseases in the Balkans

103. IOM continued to support governments in South Eastern Europe (SEE) to enhance their national plans and strategies to monitor and prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs), as well as to reduce the vulnerability of mobile groups in SEE, based on a previous project implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Srpska Republic. Funded by the Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS) of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the project was implemented in close collaboration with national, regional and local authorities of the beneficiary countries and international NGOs and United Nations agencies. At the regional level, an international workshop focused on national plans and strategies for controlling the spread of HIV/AIDS in SEE (June 2001, Rome, Italy). At national levels, activities included the implementation of health education projects in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republica Srpska.

Post-Emergency Migration Health Assistance

104. The main focus of MHS work in post-emergency situations is to ensure the health and safety of people as they flee or return. In addition, IOM helps governments and populations rebuild their health infrastructures in the aftermath of emergencies. Initial assistance may include short-term solutions by providing the expertise needed to support basic health needs, but the long-term goal is to rebuild the capacity of the country through the training of national personnel, in order to reach sustainable solutions in line with national health plans.

Humanitarian Return Programme (HRP) of Kosovar Refugees

105. Returnee health services included health assessments upon arrival, documentation of health conditions, hand-over of ill returnees to local health care providers, emergency medical assistance and provision of medical escorts. 1,153 returnees required special medical attention, of whom 157 required ambulance services and medical escorts. Medical conditions ranged widely from the final stage of pregnancy to severe psychiatric cases and terminal stages of malignancies.

Swedish Medical Teams and Medical Emergency Assistance for Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)

106. The Swedish medical project, funded by the Swedish Immigration Board, has responded to the need for medical and surgical services in BiH since 1995, and in Kosovo since 2000. Swedish medical teams of physicians, nurses, anaesthesiologists and technicians provided specialized services and training in relevant domains in both regions, thereby reducing the need for medical evacuations and helping the country to re-establish its war-destroyed health services.

107. Although both medical evacuations as well as local capacity-building activities were available in BiH and Kosovo in 2001, in BiH the prime focus was on local capacity-building by Swedish experts at local medical facilities. The Swedish medical teams treated patients with ear, nose and throat problems, ophthalmology conditions, as well as patients in need of plastic, neurological and orthopaedic surgery, and radiological diagnostic procedures. In 2001, although significant progress was made in Kosovo in building local capacity, medical evacuation still remained a major requirement. Patients evacuated from Kosovo to Sweden were mainly in need of paediatric cardio-surgery and spinal surgery. The project will continue in 2002 in both locations.

Gracanica Maternity Ward, Kosovo

108. As of September 2001, the Gracanica Clinic in Kosovo had a new maternity ward which upgraded the existing facilities by offering neonatal intensive care and ultrasound diagnostic services to a population of some 40,000 people, including Serbs, Romas and Ashkalis. Built by IOM in coordination with the UNMIK/Department of Health and Social Welfare, WHO, UNFPA, Médecins du Monde Greece and Doctors of the World, the ward was funded by the United States Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration. IOM also trained the medical and paramedical staff on the use of the equipment.

Mental and Psychosocial Health in the Post-Emergency Rehabilitation Programme

Cambodian Mental Health Development Programme (CMHDP)

109. As all mental health services established in Cambodia before 1975 were destroyed during the Khmer Rouge regime, followed by many more years of internal conflict, the restoration of basic psychiatric services and mental health facilities had become of utmost importance. Since 1994, IOM has been actively assisting Cambodia in the reconstruction and development of mental health services within the framework of the country's National Health Plan. The Cambodian Mental Health Development Programme was developed in 1998, following the success of the previous Mental Health Training Programme, with financial support from the Norwegian agency NORAD and in close collaboration with the University of Oslo.

110. In 2001, the CMHDP was completed with the graduation of 20 Cambodian psychiatric nurses and ten psychiatrists. Clinical services for the local population were provided at outpatient clinics, at a day care centre for the chronically ill, and by mobile medical teams of nurses and psychiatrists visiting the various provinces. Mental health services were provided to 2,337 mentally ill patients, addressing the needs of both formerly displaced persons (approximately one third of the patient caseload) as well as the Cambodian population in general. The most common clinical diagnoses were anxiety and obsessive compulsive disorders, followed by non-psychotic mood disorders and schizophrenia. Trained Cambodian health professionals have also been training medical students in psychiatry, as well as general practitioners, nurses and other relevant disciplines to expand the local capacity.

111. Plans for a joint IOM–Ministry of Health national mental health programme were endorsed by the World Health Organization and received a positive response from NORAD for the funding of continued activities. The trained Cambodian nurses and psychiatrists now have the responsibility to train national professionals in mental health and to further disseminate mental health services.

Post-Conflict Family and Child Support Programme

112. The implementation of the “Expanded post-conflict family and child support programme” continued in 2001 in north-west Cambodia. Supported by Terre des Hommes, Germany, this project aimed at the psychosocial rehabilitation of children and their families from rural communities with high concentrations of internally displaced and mobile populations who have been exposed to years of armed conflict. These vulnerable and at-risk children may not only be exposed to various forms of physical trauma and general health problems, but may also suffer from disturbing psychosocial abuses caused by separation and loss of family members, alcohol and substance abuse, underlying poverty, and being prone to human trafficking and sexual abuse.

113. The project’s activities evolved around schoolteachers and schoolchildren, whereby prevention of mental health problems is achieved through increased awareness. They provided a stable learning environment for children and gave additional parental support through family visits, therapy and counselling services for those with more serious mental illnesses. 125 children were identified with serious behavioural and emotional problems requiring intervention, such as anxiety and depression, social problems and attention difficulties.

Psychosocial and Trauma Response in Kosovo (PTR)

114. Implemented by IOM Rome and IOM Pristina since 1999, the PTR, which aims at long-term capacity-building, has been providing rapid and timely responses to the psychological needs of the population in Kosovo following the recent conflict. Funded by the United States Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration; the Italian Directorate General for Development Cooperation; and the Swiss Government Development Cooperation Agency, the programme was implemented in close collaboration with the national, regional and local institutions of Kosovo, as well as with international centres, universities, NGOs and United Nations agencies. This community-based programme uses a multidisciplinary approach. During 2001, its activities focused on training, direct provision of psychosocial services and response to the psychosocial needs of marginal groups.

(a) Psychosocial and Trauma Response Training in Kosovo

115. 37 psychosocial counsellors graduated, following the implementation of the first training in PTR, held at the University of Pristina from 1999 to 2000. In 2001, a new generation of 39 medical and philosophy students graduated, following the successful completion of a one-year full-time curriculum implemented by IOM, the University of Pristina and the Tavistock Clinic in London. Their diploma is recognized locally by the University of Pristina and the UNMIK Department of Education and internationally by the Tavistock Clinic in London. During the two years of training, the counselling students, supervised by their local and international tutors, have given support to hundreds of individuals and families.

(b) Psychosocial Mobile Teams

116. Beginning in November 2001, seven Psychosocial Mobile Teams (PMTs) were established in the seven municipalities in Kosovo. Each PMT included two IOM-trained psychosocial counsellors and a supervisor. The PMTs have been fully integrated into the seven governmental regional community mental health centres in Kosovo, thanks to an agreement between WHO, the Department of Health and IOM. The PMTs are financed by IOM, but serve under an UNMIK contract. When the IOM contribution ends at the end of 2002, the mobile team members will be hired directly by the Government. This will guarantee long-term sustainability of the project.

(c) Psychosocial Support to Minorities

117. In 2001, it became evident that the activities of Psychosocial and Trauma Response in Kosovo were not reaching members of the ethnic minorities. Interventions were therefore designed to respond to the psychosocial needs of these populations. A five-week training in psychosocial awareness for 35 social assistants, health workers and translators, working for different institutions and organizations, provided assistance to the urban-enclaved populations and those living in very remote areas. An experienced Serbian psychologist provided direct psychological assistance to the same target group.

118. Recreational and social activities took place in rural enclaves and grants were made available for training and equipment. Since October 2001, nine grants have been made, 37 persons have followed the first training module in psychosocial awareness and 42 persons have been given direct psychological assistance.

Pre-Return Psychosocial Rehabilitation Project for Trafficked Populations, Thailand

119. Implemented in 2001 with funding from the Government of Belgium, this project developed a model approach to psychosocial care and support of victims of trafficking, prior to their return to their respective home countries. The project provides direct assistance to women and children victims of trafficking, and develops and strengthens the capacity of the Department of Welfare (DPW) in Thailand to provide such assistance.

120. The project focused on the reception centres in Bangkok which give care and support to trafficked victims from six Mekong subregion countries. It aimed at engaging trafficked populations as early as possible in the rehabilitation process, through "Life Skills" education and counselling, thus enhancing their chances for successful reintegration and diminishing their

propensity to become repeated victims of trafficking. Some 75 psychologists and social workers and 75 DPW staff and local NGO staff were trained. A “Life Skills” training manual has been printed and is in use at the DPW; it is available for counterpart agencies in the other countries in the region. A video on the principles of counselling was also produced and distributed to shelters throughout Thailand.

Reproductive Health Information for Trafficked Women, Bosnia and Herzegovina

121. In cooperation with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), IOM BiH wrote a pamphlet giving reproductive health information to trafficked girls and women who have been physically and sexually abused and exploited. The pamphlet answers basic questions about trafficking and reproductive health risks and outlines the care and services available in BiH and in the victims’ home countries. IOM translated the pamphlet into Russian, Romanian, Serbian and English, and printed 100,000 copies which have been distributed to individuals and agencies in South and Central Eastern Europe, who have been trafficked or are working with trafficked persons. IOM has documented a significant increase in the demands from trafficked girls and women for reproductive health services and care.

Regional Cooperative Model on Combating People Smuggling and Irregular Migration, Indonesia

122. IOM Indonesia continued to work closely with the Department of Justice and Human Rights and other government entities in combating smuggling and irregular migration through Indonesia. Since the inception of the Regional Cooperative Model on Combating People Smuggling and Irregular Migration in early 2000, IOM’s four offices in Indonesia have provided to some 3,000 irregular migrants humanitarian support and counselling on return and other options, including basic medical and emergency assistance as well as trauma counselling. IOM medical officers were dispatched to remote areas of Indonesia when Indonesian immigration or police officers intercepted migrants, and provided continuous medical services to migrants during their stay in the country. In 2001, IOM carried out 1,698 medical consultations or interventions under this programme.

Health Assistance to Irregular Migrants, South Pacific

123. Following the boat arrivals of mainly Afghan and Iraqi migrants in Australian waters in 2001, the Government of Australia entered into agreements with the Governments of Nauru and Papua New Guinea to house the migrants temporarily on the islands of Nauru and Manus. In both locations, IOM has been providing health services to the migrant populations, housed in camp settings. By the end of 2001, there were 1,119 migrants on Nauru and 216 on Manus. Primary health care facilities were set up in the camps, with the more complicated cases referred to local hospitals, or occasionally evacuated to Australia. All received the appropriate immunizations. Mental health professionals recruited by IOM addressed the mental health needs of the migrants.

Medical Information Technology, Headquarters

124. MHS continued the development of a centralized and standardized electronic data system of its global migration health assessment activities (MedIOMis), which has effectively shortened the immigration process and proved to be a tool for quality control and research on migrant health. During 2001, MedIOMis was implemented in Nairobi and Bucharest and will shortly be implemented in other major IOM health assessment locations. MedIOMis is also fully integrated into the wider IOM system (MiMOSA) being developed, and will therefore become a powerful tool for expanding the Organization's knowledge of the health status of the populations it is assisting. Other new IT concepts, such as teleradiology, electronic record transmission and Web scientific reference manager, were pursued with the expectation of implementation starting in 2002.

Occupational Health Unit (OHU)

125. The OHU is responsible for promoting the health of IOM staff members. The Organization's increasing involvement in humanitarian crises has created new challenges, exposing staff members to additional health risks and high levels of stress.

Medical Examinations

126. Medical examinations upon entry on duty and regular examinations during IOM service are an important way to ensure that staff members have an adequate level of health and to detect illness at an early stage. Examinations also provide an opportunity to give advice on preventive measures, especially vaccinations.

127. In 2001, the Unit reviewed nearly 1,400 medical examinations of IOM staff members and dependants, representing an increase of 77 per cent over the past two years. Periodic medical examinations, introduced in 2000 for all officials as well as Headquarters employees, continued to reveal a number of undiagnosed conditions as well as risk factors for health and high levels of reported stress.

Stress in IOM

128. In its continuing efforts to define and analyse stress experienced by IOM staff members, a study was carried out based on a stress questionnaire developed by OHU and completed by 458 staff members over a period of two years. Information was also gathered from 72 periodic medical examinations and exit examinations. The results and conclusions in a report "Analysis of Stress amongst IOM Employees" have been distributed to Missions worldwide. As in previous years, the OHU medical officer continues to intervene directly in situations where acute high levels of stress are reported.

III. TECHNICAL COOPERATION ON MIGRATION

129. In 2001, the activities of the Technical Cooperation on Migration (TCM) service focused on strengthening the capacity of governments and other relevant actors to meet migration challenges in an increasingly comprehensive manner, and through close partnership and joint action.

130. 2001 was a year of solidifying and extending existing initiatives, as well as of expansion and pioneering of new areas of technical cooperation. TCM projects increased in number by over one third compared with 2000, established a more solid foothold in Africa and Asia, and opened new ground in areas of labour migration and migration for development. As presented in the Programme and Budget documents, and including emergency and post-conflict initiatives, project funding for TCM more than doubled compared with 2000 and represented over 13 per cent of IOM's total Operational Part of the Budget. TCM projects included in Migration Initiatives 2001 represented nearly half of the total projects presented for consideration.

131. Of particular note is the growth of TCM activities in Africa and Asia and Oceania compared with 2000. In 2001, IOM initiated four new TCM projects in Africa, valued at nearly USD 700,000. In Asia and Oceania, the number of projects increased from two to six, with a fourfold increase in budgetary value. While the projects are still too modest in number and scale, progress is apparent and a basis for further activity has been established.

132. TCM actions, although diverse, can be framed within key thematic areas. These themes indicate the overall directions that cooperation on migration is taking and the specific priority areas of concern of governments in migration affairs. Together they present a holistic view of TCM for 2001 and an indicator of longer-term future action in this service area.

TCM Themes and Project Examples

Regional Dialogue and Joint Action

133. In 2001, a number of regional mechanisms through which technical cooperation actions were planned or took place were strengthened and expanded. Fora for discussion and joint planning of migration management activities continued and expanded in the Americas and the Caribbean, Western and Southern Africa, South East Asia, the Maghreb, the Nordic countries and their neighbours, and South Eastern Europe. IOM was an active contributor at all these fora and played a leadership or coordination role in several. Through these processes and activities, IOM continued to serve not only as a facilitator of dialogue, but also as an active programme design and implementation partner with governments, NGOs and other key parties. The following four examples highlight this theme.

La migration tunisienne en Europe: Enjeux actuels et futurs **(Tunisian Migration in Europe: Present and Future Issues)**

134. This three-day workshop brought together specialists and practitioners from Tunisia, Italy, the European Commission and IOM to address the following three issues: (i) legal aspects of Tunisian migration to Europe - different legal frameworks and bilateral agreements, and perspectives in view of the ongoing harmonization process in the European Union; (ii) different

perceptions of immigration and integration, and migration policies and strategies related to integration, citizenship, migrants' rights and responsibilities; and (iii) the establishment of permanent mechanisms for managing migration in the Euro-Mediterranean area. The conclusions and recommendations of the workshop were made on the future cooperative activities in the region, including specific follow-up projects between the Government of Tunisia, the Government of Italy and IOM.

Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) Preparatory Workshop

135. IOM organized this preparatory workshop in April 2001 in Libreville, Gabon, to elaborate the elements of a new Africa-wide programme: Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA). The programme aims to build human resources capacity in key sectors of African development through the transfer of knowledge, know-how or expertise of African nationals in the diaspora. The workshop brought together the different governmental, private sector and donor stakeholders, in order to initiate a continuing dialogue on migration and development matters and to frame jointly the MIDA programme response. 18 countries were invited to participate. Follow-up meetings with representatives of the different target countries, donors and concerned agencies were held to articulate specific actions geared to each country's or region's needs. These discussions and continued formulation of MIDA activities will continue in 2002, alongside the implementation of specific projects.

Follow-Up to the Seminar on the International Migration Policy Programme, Caribbean

136. The IOM Mission with Regional Functions (MRF) in Washington, D.C. and the IOM Mission in Santo Domingo are actively supporting governments in the region to synergize and enhance regional migration processes, in order to find common solutions to the challenges posed by labour migration, migrant trafficking, HIV/AIDS and irregular migration. IOM sponsored and facilitated a two-day follow-up meeting with governments and other participants to translate the findings of the seminar into practical work plans for the governments of the region and IOM.

Second South American Conference on Migration

137. As part of IOM's continuing engagement in this regional dialogue process, IOM contributed to the preparation of the Second South American Conference on Migration, held in Santiago de Chile in April 2001. The Conference approved the Santiago Declaration, in which the participating countries reaffirmed their commitment to the process and interest in pursuing common strategies to address: (i) the human rights of migrants and their families; (ii) counter-trafficking; and (iii) mechanisms to take better care of nationals abroad. IOM prepared two comparative analyses on migration laws and administration in South America, designed a project for an observatory of migration, and conducted a technical consultative meeting in preparation for the Third Conference.

Labour Migration

138. Organized labour migration, as a mechanism for aligning the economic and demographic needs of both sending and receiving countries, continued to gain strength in the policy and programme agenda of source and destination countries in 2001. This was accompanied by ongoing and new TCM actions by IOM. Italy continued to play a ground-breaking role through

its selective labour migration programme with Albania, implemented by the IOM Rome MRF and IOM Tirana, in cooperation with both Governments concerned.

139. IOM also continued to assist Germany in the implementation of its Green Card programme to enable and encourage labour immigration by persons with certain skills. By the end of 2001, expansion of these programmes was under discussion among other European destination countries and other traditional origin countries. The additional examples below offer further perspective on both institutional and client-level IOM interventions.

Programme for Young Persons with Labour Problems in Uruguay

140. In 2001, IOM supported and conducted activities to provide training and information to Uruguayan youth prone to unemployment. The expanded activities included new training modules and information specifically addressing the risks of irregular migration. The project addresses the links between the lack of economic opportunity and the propensity for irregular migration and smuggling, with a practical response at the level of the most vulnerable migrant community.

Development of Producers Cooperative among Women in Nakhichevan (DPCW)

141. IOM has been implementing the Community Development and Micro-credit Project in the Nakhichevan region since November 1998. This project is linked to the Regional Development Project for Nakhichevan initiative and promotes economic opportunity in this economically-deprived region through the promotion of a cooperative for the production and marketing of food preservatives, produced by 50 female entrepreneurs, covered under the rural credit project. The unit works as a demonstration unit to encourage other female entrepreneurs in the region. Economic opportunity should provide realistic options to pressured economic migration from this region.

Improving Migration Policy Management with Special Focus on Irregular Labour Migration in Thailand (IMPLM)

142. As recognized in the Bangkok Declaration, irregular migration cannot be considered in isolation from regular migration. A promising approach lies in understanding the nature of the demand for foreign unskilled workers and recognizing differences in types of foreign workers entering the country. For Thailand, these foreign workers are predominantly made up of irregular migrants from Myanmar and Cambodia. In some border areas, cross-border seasonal flows of labour have been a part of the region's history for many years. Some workers may be refugees fleeing persecution. It is therefore important for policy-makers to identify migration patterns, categories of migrant workers and their motivations. This joint study between IOM and ILO seeks to address these issues with a view to informing Thai policy development on the regularization of migrant labour from neighbouring countries. Issues analysed include: (i) matching the demand of certain industries and enterprises for foreign labour, given the reluctance of Thai workers to take up such jobs; and (ii) ensuring decent wages and working conditions for migrant workers and developing a coherent and credible policy framework on foreign unskilled workers.

Orientation, Vocational Training and Counselling for Migrants and Refugees from the Balkan Region (OVCB)

143. This pilot project is intended to facilitate the labour insertion of migrants by identifying, supporting and/or promoting training opportunities (including on-the-job training) in Italy. Mechanisms to circulate information and network with employers have been set up by means of promotional brochures and *ad hoc* meetings with local counterparts. Furthermore, counselling, orientation and tutoring initiatives are being activated in order to promote and facilitate job placement of migrant workers from the Balkans (in particular from Albania and Kosovo). Beneficiaries are identified among 5,000 potential migrant workers selected by IOM in Albania for entry into Italy, and among migrants and refugees from the Balkan region who are already in Italy.

Integration of Migrant Communities

144. Destination countries, particularly those in Western Europe, are increasingly committed to effective integration of migrants into local communities. Countries of origin are equally concerned about the status of their migrant populations and their access to rights and services and, in some circumstances, about the appropriate reintegration of returning nationals. In 2001, IOM's TCM programmes assisted both origin and destination countries in meeting these concerns. In Italy, IOM continued to assist the Government in strategizing, designing and evaluating job skills and cultural adjustment training programmes for migrants throughout the country. The examples below from Spain and Kazakhstan provide an additional perspective on IOM activities to assist in promoting the effective integration of migrants.

Congreso Internacional sobre la Integración de los Inmigrantes (International Congress on the Integration of Immigrants): Madrid, Spain

145. As project-executing agency, IOM supported the organization of the Congress and participated in its discussions. The Congress gathered together the competent authorities of the municipalities/autonomies of Spain, the authorities of the central Government as well as representatives of communities of immigrants, member representatives of countries of the European Union, NGOs with pertinent experience and other experts. The Congress addressed the following themes: (i) current migration policy positions and trends within the European Union (EU); (ii) new migratory policies in Spain; (iii) integration needs of the immigrants; (iv) experiences in various countries of the EU regarding employment, housing and health services for migrant integration; and (v) educational and cultural integration needs and responses.

Integration of Ethnic Kazakh Returnees

146. Over 180,000 ethnic Kazakhs have returned to Kazakhstan since 1991 from Mongolia, Uzbekistan and other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and China. Their initial integration was not a success: few received citizenship and returnees have become the poorest and most marginal elements of society. The project aims at facilitating the integration of returnees through activities/sub-projects in the following fields: language and vocational training; legal support; community centres; economic activities (cattle-breeding, micro-credits); support of returnee NGOs; and improvement of precarious living conditions in South Kazakhstan.

Integrated Capacity-Building for Migration Management: Concurrent Strengthening of Operational Systems, Policy and Legislative Frameworks

147. Capacity-building programmes which link the strengthening of key operational systems with improvements in policy and legislative areas continued to be a major focus of IOM's TCM activity. The Capacity-Building in Migration Management Programmes (CBMMP) in many countries of the former Soviet Union continued in 2001 to provide examples of this approach. In the Caucasus, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan, in particular, the programmes made significant advances in all features of the integrated framework, and the Ukraine border-improvement model began its expansion to the common Russian Federation/Ukraine border. The IOM Technical Cooperation Centre (TCC) in Vienna continues to provide support in this area of activity for the Eastern European and Central Asian regions. The additional details below from country programmes in those regions provide further perspective and are representative of activities in other countries.

Capacity-Building in Migration Management Programme: Kyrgyzstan

148. In 2001, CBMMP in Kyrgyzstan focused on: (i) extending the improvements of the primary/secondary border clearance system of Manas Airport and the Inter-Agency Migration Information System (IAMIS); (ii) developing regional cooperation through implementation of cross-border projects with Tajikistan and Kazakhstan; (iii) assessing and expanding on the border-control project at the Chinese border; (iv) developing additional migration-related legislation; and (v) providing regional training on fraudulent document identification and training in English language skills for immigration officials.

Capacity-Building in Migration Management Programme: Georgia

149. The working group on legal matters developed a unified migration law, defining all aspects of aliens' entry, stay and exit. Additional legal assistance was provided to the Ministry of Labour to revise the Law on Labour Migration. In the area of training and human resource development, IOM renovated and helped bring into operation the national training centre for border guards and provided ongoing computer, language and technical skills training programmes. In the operational component, the CBMMP focused on expanding the border data system to the major seaport border at Poti.

Latin American Project of Technical Cooperation in Migration Matters (PLACMI)

150. PLACMI aims to improve the capacity of Latin American governments in migration management and contribute to the sustainability of economic and human resource development in the region. IOM provides technical cooperation assistance in response to governments' requests, including and not limited to: (i) drafting or updating migration laws and regulations, border control procedures and practices; (ii) restructuring migration departments; and (iii) regularization of irregular or undocumented migrants. Furthermore, PLACMI contains a training component that focuses on the elaboration, administration and dissemination of public international migration policies. Effective implementation of PLACMI should result in a strengthened institutional and human resource base for the planning, formulation and implementation of international migration programmes and policies.

Administrative Enhancement of Migration Structures in the Baltic States (AEMBS) in the Framework of the European Union Accession Process

151. The purpose of this project is to assist the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) in the administration of migration at the structural, legislative and operational levels in preparation for accession to the European Union (EU). The project aims further to enhance the abilities of the respective Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs, Border Guard Services, Immigration Police, Migration Departments (Board), and Personnel of Migrant Reception Centres to administer migration by streamlining and rationalizing the countries' domestic migration structures.

Human Resource Development and Leadership

152. Throughout IOM's TCM activities, there is an emphasis on human resources and leadership development in the migration sector. Training activities at various levels, from skill-building on specific issues to high-level leadership preparation, continued through many projects worldwide. As migration becomes increasingly complex in its relation to human rights, globalization of economies, regional security and other policy concerns, IOM will continue to emphasize this area through multifaceted actions. Examples from Latin America and Africa are noted below.

Inter-American Course on International Migration

153. The XXIII Inter-American Course took place in March 2001 in Argentina and was attended by 25 participants from 16 Latin American countries, as well as by two participants from GRULAC (Latin American and Caribbean Group) in Geneva. Since its inception, the course has provided training for 500 migration officials. The course provides training on migration policies and programmes and facilitates the exchange of experiences among governmental officials. The networking and cooperative learning paves the way for more cooperative migration activities among the countries of Latin America.

Training and Awareness Raising on Migrant and Refugee Issues in Egypt

154. The project creates a better awareness of migrant and refugee issues among representatives from government institutions and civil society in Egypt by supporting their enrolment in the Forced Migration and Refugee Studies programme at the American University in Cairo and by providing special seminars and workshops for the participants. IOM experts contributed to the Diploma Programme with a series of three seminars.

Linking Migration and Development

155. Through TCM, IOM also focused on enhancing the capacity of governments, particularly those with large migrant populations, to channel the human resources and investment potential of those communities back into local development. Strategies to encourage the recirculation of human resources, extend remittance life and provide more specific business investment linkages between the migrant communities and the country of origin were the focus of planning and preparation efforts linked to forthcoming TCM projects in the Maghreb and other locations. Two examples from Africa, including one within the Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) framework, are provided to illustrate this theme.

Programme pilote de promotion du développement des zones d'émigration en Tunisie (PROCHE)
(Pilot Programme for the Promotion of the Development of Emigration Zones in Tunisia)

156. Within a co-development strategy, this integrated pilot programme is intended to support local economic development through sustainable employment creation, as well as to enhance existing local skills and mitigate migration flows from identified high-unemployment areas in Tunisia (Kasserine). Complementary activities will be carried out in Italy and Tunisia: Tunisian nationals abroad and Italian entrepreneurs will be encouraged to invest in and establish micro-enterprises, revitalizing the potential of the area; and unemployed youth and women in a targeted area in Tunisia will attend orientation and training courses leading to the creation and management of micro-enterprises. Active participation of Tunisian migrants abroad who wish to capitalize on their acquired skills and expertise for the development of their country is envisaged. Italian decentralized entities, together with Tunisian representatives in Italy in close contact with migrant communities, will play an essential liaison role in providing them with reliable information and sharing best practices.

Mobilization of Human and other Resources of the African Diaspora in Belgium for the Development of the Countries of Origin (MIDA)

157. This project is implemented within the framework of Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA), which aims to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and resources of diasporas for the development of countries of origin. Many Africans residing in Western Europe and North America have acquired experience and material and financial resources which they wish to use towards the development of their country of origin without losing the situation and rights that they may have acquired in their present country of residence. Countries of origin also wish to use their diasporas' potential for the development of their country. The target groups of the project are diasporas from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi and Rwanda currently residing in Belgium. IOM is conducting an assessment of the expertise, knowledge and investment needs in the countries of origin and concurrently of the qualified nationals residing in Belgium. On the basis of these assessments, IOM will proceed to match needs and resources with the aim of transferring approximately 100 experts or qualified nationals and other resources to their countries of origin.

Post-Emergency Migration Management

158. IOM experience indicates that successful transition from emergency to development, or from conflict to peace, requires programmes which focus in particular on the immediate post-emergency or post-conflict period in ways that bring rapid support to communities in precarious situations. As the critical transition period often involves substantial movement of people (especially the return home of refugees, internally displaced persons and demobilized combatants), IOM has been closely involved in this stage of the continuum from conflict to the restoration of a functioning civil society.

159. Projects under "post-emergency migration management" are generally designed to provide countries emerging from humanitarian emergency or post-conflict situations with the technical capacity to address related migration issues and strengthen their institutional capacity. Specifically, the projects are intended to facilitate, under the most favourable conditions possible, the return and reintegration of affected populations; to accelerate the restoration of normalcy and thus avoid further mass outflows of people; to empower key local authorities in the management

of local resources in order to reconstruct the social structure; and finally to help create an atmosphere of peace, reconciliation and trust so that national experts and professionals living outside the country may return and help in the overall reconstruction of the country. The following examples provide a representative picture.

Emergency Assistance to the Displaced Families of the Earthquake in El Salvador

160. Through this project, a total of 945 temporary housing facilities with water and sanitation were constructed for the displaced population. The activities were closely coordinated with local authorities (the Social Investment Fund for Local Development), NGOs and other agencies concerned. Additional activities included the provision of four workshops on disaster risk and management with three municipalities, for over 150 local leaders and government officials.

IOM Kosovo Protection Corps Training (KPCT) Programme

161. In 2001, the KPCT completed its second phase and launched phase III. KPC members received specialized training focused on capacity-building at managerial and administrative levels, as well as more technical instruction. KPCT continued to focus on in-country and foreign training experiences, as well as practical work assignments and on-the-job assistance and mentoring. KPC members travelled to Austria, the United States, Belgium and France for training activities. KPCT also facilitated four collective training exercises in Kosovo to enable the KPC to test its ability to follow established operational procedures.

Reintegration of Ex-Combatants and Collection of Small Arms in the Republic of the Congo (RECSAC)

162. The global objective of this project is to assist ex-militia members with their own efforts to reintegrate into civilian life, restore peace and rebuild a normal life that is economically and socially sustainable. The project is a key element of the humanitarian community's "common humanitarian strategy", as outlined in the United Nations inter-agency humanitarian Consolidated Appeal, ensuring the efficacy of emergency/transition assistance by investing in the reintegration of ex-combatants.

Community Assistance for Population Stabilization (CAPS), East Timor

163. CAPS aims to contribute to the stabilization of East Timorese society through the provision of humanitarian support to returning and local populations, fostering priority setting and community improvement initiatives. IOM implements activities that enhance the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the basic infrastructure of its target group of local populations in a selected number of districts, involving: (i) provision of technical assistance; (ii) logistical assistance; (iii) procurement of materials; and (iv) financial assistance. By the end of the CAPS' 18-month duration, IOM foresees that it will have met its goals of an enhanced economic community stability, quantifiably manifested in improved living standards of the CAPS' direct target group, as well as a significant number of indirect beneficiaries.

IV. ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURNS

164. Over half of the migrants assisted by IOM in 2001 received return transportation and assistance. This support was offered through a number of General Voluntary Return programmes, as well as individual return initiatives for specific caseloads, and within the context of a small number of emergency interventions. There was a considerable decrease in the volume of persons assisted to return, compared to the returns of previous years. This reflected the diminished need for large-scale post-crisis return interventions in 2001, such as provided by IOM in previous years in the aftermath of crises in Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, East Timor and Afghanistan.

165. At the same time, this decrease in mass returns allowed the Organization to enhance its modalities for longer-term sustainability of Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR), e.g. through tailored assistance to specific target groups; piloting of new AVR initiatives; expansion of specialized advisory services to governments; improved pre-departure counselling and information services to migrants and governments alike; and expanded reintegration support possibilities after return. Several projects in Europe and Asia helped strengthen the capacities of governments to manage return migration, particularly where irregular migration flows were straining the capabilities and resources of existing immigration structures and systems. IOM continued to offer its expertise in those countries where return assistance is key to an overall capacity-building programme; and where AVR could lessen the burden on regular migration and asylum systems, while assisting those stranded and with no right or means to stay.

166. Engagement and partnerships among countries of origin, transit and destination gained force and support in 2001. Return strategies were critical for bringing together countries along common migration routes to find ways of co-managing migration. Of note is the progress achieved in the consultative process or “Cluster” discussions facilitated by IOM between South Caucasus and Western European countries, with outcomes and insights to offer for potential application in other parts of the world. The general dialogue with governments on return issues was expanded in a number of migration fora.

Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments: General Return Assistance

167. 2001 saw the consolidation, and establishment in some cases, of General Return of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers frameworks (in Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Finland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, the United Kingdom, Austria, Portugal, Italy) through which IOM continued to provide advisory and logistical support to migrants and governments on voluntary return migration. In addition, several new assisted voluntary return projects were identified, developed and implemented on a pilot basis.

168. The decrease in return movements was most marked in the oldest of IOM's Assisted Voluntary Return programmes, the **Reintegration and Emigration of Asylum Seekers from Germany** (REAG), with nearly 12,300 assisted to return to some 100 countries, including Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Balkans, after peak return movements in the previous three years. This was also largely a reflection of a government decision in May 2001 to permit longer-term residence for certain refugees from Kosovo.

169. The **Special Programme for Voluntary Return and Emigration of Certain Aliens from Belgium** (REAB) saw an increase in cases to 3,321 (approximately a 12 per cent increase over 2000). In mid-2001, IOM Brussels signed a Convention with the Belgian Government to create the **Centre for Voluntary Return and Development** (CVRD) to facilitate a more comprehensive approach to voluntary return. The Centre builds on the operational experience and cooperation of IOM with its partners in Belgium and focuses on more reintegration and development activities in countries of origin.

170. IOM's **Coordination Bureau** in Bern continued to provide a range of advisory services on planning and management and, in some cases, operational assistance, of voluntary returns from Switzerland. IOM-assisted returns to Kosovo from Switzerland ended in 2001, having provided support to 32,800 persons since beginning in June 1999.

171. The IOM Mission in the Netherlands assisted with the return of 1,407 migrants to their countries of origin under the **Return and Emigration Assistance in the Netherlands** (REAN). Its six regional outreach suboffices, providing individual and group counselling and information services to migrants and partners, enabled IOM to make 30,800 initial contacts and hold follow-up sessions with migrants and agencies during the year.

172. The number of persons assisted under the **Austrian Humanitarian Return Programme** increased slightly in 2001 (424 migrants returning to over 40 countries). The increase was due partly to the cooperation established with relevant government and non-governmental partners and the information dissemination and counselling support to migrants before, during and after their returns.

173. The **Pilot Programme on Voluntary Return from Portugal** (PPVR), begun in 1998 as a pilot initiative to provide return assistance and counselling on reintegration prospects, was extended through 2001. 413 applications were processed and 362 persons assisted in their return to 26 countries of origin, an increase of more than 50 per cent over 2000.

174. Building on implementation experience derived from previous phases, the **Information, Counselling, Return and Reinsertion Assistance for Asylum Seekers Currently Residing in Finland** (RAFIN III), implemented in close partnership with the Government authorities and NGOs, helped 143 migrants return to 15 countries of origin. In addition to information dissemination and seminars, counselling sessions and multilingual brochures, a return handbook and a video on voluntary returns were produced in 2001.

175. In the United Kingdom, the pilot **Voluntary Assisted Return Programme** (VARP) assisted 1,214 migrants to return home, a 250 per cent increase over 2000. Implemented in cooperation with the Government, UNHCR and NGOs, the programme provides information, referrals and counselling services throughout the United Kingdom. An external evaluation concluded that the programme should be continued in 2002 and expanded to include assessments of migrant profiles and reintegration needs and of factors motivating return decisions.

176. In Italy, the new **National Asylum Programme** (PNA), launched in July 2001 by the Ministry of Interior, the National Association of Italian Municipalities, UNHCR and IOM, helped pilot a cooperative framework for asylum management in the area of reception, integration and return through a network of 63 municipalities and specialized agencies. This first year of

implementation enabled IOM Rome to assess asylum seekers' profiles, their needs and possible return and reintegration opportunities.

177. The number of persons assisted significantly decreased under the **Kosovo Humanitarian Return Programme** (KHRP), established in 1999 in response to requests from numerous governments providing temporary asylum to persons residing in Kosovo following the conflict. Of the 181,561 persons assisted since the programme began, 7,703, mostly from Germany and Norway, were assisted in 2001. The **Coordination Programme for the Reintegration of Vulnerable Kosovo Refugees from Italy** ended in 2001, having provided counselling services and reintegration assistance to 404 vulnerable persons and skilled nationals during its two years of implementation.

Managing Transit Migration

178. In conjunction with AVR interventions in countries of intended destination, IOM operates a number of voluntary return assistance schemes in countries of transit, for example in the Baltic and Balkan regions, Central and Eastern Europe, South East Asia (mostly Indonesia and Cambodia) and the Americas.

179. Through the regional **Voluntary Return of Stranded Migrants from the Baltic Countries** (SMIBAL) project, IOM assisted in the voluntary return of 139 migrants stranded in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. Project activities strengthened the migration management capacities of the countries in the region: the project's capacity-building activities complemented the Baltic Sea "Cooperation in Migration Management" Seminar and other initiatives managed by the IOM Regional Office in Helsinki to enhance practical cooperation in addressing irregular migration in the region.

180. The **Hungarian Assisted Return Programme** (HARP) assisted 236 migrants stranded in Hungary. Building on the Assisted Voluntary Return framework established with the earlier General Return Programme from Central Europe (GRPCE), IOM assisted 46 migrants stranded in Slovakia. As a result of the GRPCE achievements, the Czech Government signed a Protocol for a country-specific framework of assistance, the **Voluntary Return Programme for the Czech Republic**, which assisted 617 migrants in 2001, a 30 per cent increase over 2000.

181. In South East Asia, IOM cooperates with the Governments of Indonesia, Cambodia and Australia in addressing irregular migration and people smuggling through the region. Within the **Regional Cooperation Model** framework, IOM, in collaboration with the Indonesian migration authorities and UNHCR, provides support to migrants in an irregular situation stranded in Indonesia. In 2001, the second year of implementation, 2,839 stranded migrants were provided with care and medical support while their asylum claims were processed by UNHCR locally; 174 of these migrants, whose claims were rejected or withdrawn, were assisted with return transportation.

182. Following the *ad hoc* piloting in Croatia in 2000 of a three-pronged strategy to counter irregular migration through the Balkans, the **Assisted Voluntary Returns of Irregular Migrants from the Balkans** component began in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Initial efforts focused on the establishment of a functional referral and information mechanism in cooperation with government authorities and international and local organizations, providing assistance to those who wished to return home.

Some 300 migrants were counselled and assisted to return in 2001. The information collected through these projects about the experiences and expectations of the migrants complements the findings of IOM's research work on irregular transit migration through the region.

Tailored Return Assistance

183. Begun in April 2000, the **Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Elderly Bosnian Nationals from the Nordic Countries** continued to offer social reintegration support to elderly nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina returned from Nordic countries. More than 300 applications have been received and 108 selected returnees received medical and housing assistance in 2001.

184. In Africa, assistance was provided to 23 children, who had been abducted several years earlier by the Lord Resistance Army, to return from Sudan to Uganda. The assistance was provided in cooperation with the Sudanese and Ugandan Government authorities and other partners such as UNICEF, Save the Children and Humanitarian Aid Commission. IOM also assisted with the return of some 160 children from the Kiryandongo Camp to Bunia in Uganda.

185. **Facilitation of Cross-Border Returns (CBR) between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia:** the project, implemented in close collaboration with UNHCR, government authorities and NGOs, continued to provide assistance to displaced populations returning to their pre-conflict communities. The assistance included reintegration support through extensive referral systems. 2,767 persons returned in 2001, a large increase from 1,632 persons in the previous two years combined. The project also organized 33 "Go and See" visits for 509 persons, to facilitate returns.

186. **Return Assistance to Non-Citizens of Russian Origin in Latvia** provided assistance to 303 persons wishing to return to the Russian Federation but lacking the means to do so. It was implemented in close cooperation with the authorities of Latvia and the Russian Federation and several NGOs. The project also helped increase the capacity of selected migration institutions to improve return migration management.

Outreach Activities: Information and Counselling Provision

187. Based on IOM's experience that effective reintegration starts in host countries before return takes place, counselling and information services have become an integral part of many return programmes. Where possible, information on all aspects of voluntary return assistance is made available to the beneficiaries at the earliest stages of the asylum process, in order better to inform and prepare both the migrants and those providing the return and reintegration assistance to them. Counselling and information services can also strengthen cooperation among partners in host and origin countries, help better tailor return assistance to the needs of the returnees, and ensure durability of return. In 2001, this service was greatly improved through information gathered in countries of origin.

188. **Kosovo Information Project (KIP)**, begun in March 2000 and carried out jointly with ICMPD, provides participating host governments with information support for an integrated and orderly return to Kosovo. The main activity is to respond within five working days to any return-related queries from participating governments concerning the conditions in the communities of return. In 2001, KIP responded to 30,000 information requests on verification of personal data and circumstances, availability of medical treatment and pharmaceuticals, shelter and general information on the municipalities, confirmation of incidents related to individuals, contact

addresses and housing property. KIP also produces and updates Municipal Information Fact (MIF) sheets on all 30 Kosovo municipalities and Topical Information (TIF) sheets related to concrete issues at the provincial level. During 2001, KIP produced TIFs on personal data, information and legal aid centres, costs of selected goods, customs procedures for returnees and the health system.

189. **The Information Centre on Return and Resettlement in Greece**, established in 1981 at the Greek Government's request, continued its operation in 2001. The Centre provides a wide range of services and counselling on matters such as employment, laws and education to persons who have returned to Greece or are still abroad considering their return. The Centre facilitated the processing of some 400 queries as well as disseminating information.

Reintegration Strategies

190. Reintegration assistance is critical for ensuring sustainable returns. It may range from modest reinstallation grants to a variety of socio-economic measures, provided either directly to the migrants, or to the respective communities of return. Return operations to the Balkans continued to provide such reintegration assistance to returning migrants and offers further opportunities and insights for expanding reintegration services generally.

191. Taking advantage of IOM's wide range of activities in Kosovo, several projects were implemented in support of the reintegration of returning Kosovars. The **Berlin Occupational Reintegration of Kosovars** (BORK) continued to stimulate a preparedness to return through occupation-focused reintegration and assisted 347 returnees and local persons. By also assisting local persons, the project contributes to rehabilitating the labour market through institutional support. A second phase of the **Return and Reintegration of Kosovars from Belgium, Occupational Reintegration of Kosovo Albanians** (ORKA) project offered assistance to 26 persons in 2001. The project provided returnees with reintegration assistance, including return transportation arrangements, counselling, job placement and business training, in support of labour market development and absorption on a broader scale.

192. Similarly, the **Return and Occupational Reintegration of Kosovo Albanian Refugees from Finland** (DRITA III) project continued to offer tailored services to Kosovo Albanians from Finland, by creating conditions for successful and sustainable reintegration. The project removes obstacles to the return and reintegration planning through activities such as pre-departure training, special support for vulnerable groups, return arrangements, support to employment schemes in Kosovo, social reintegration and continuous promotion of cooperation between European and the Nordic countries. The project was based on a common Nordic approach to Kosovo returns and the cooperation of a wide spectrum of organizations in Finland and Kosovo. In 2001, 24 courses were organized for 146 participants in such areas as: women in first aid, business training, and computer, language, health care and skills training; a "look and see" visit was organized for some vulnerable groups of potential returnees; 24 persons were assisted in their returns; business and employment assistance grants were provided; and information and follow-up services offered.

193. **The Assistance to Salvadoran Migrants Returned from the USA**, or "welcome home" project jointly implemented with the Catholic Relief Service, pursued its second phase up to April 2001. The project helped strengthen local capacity, streamline migration formalities, and improve information services through reintegration assistance to migrants returning from the United States. Such assistance includes reception, legal and social counselling, medical and

psychosocial assistance, and vocational training as well as referrals for job opportunities. During 2001, 3,220 returnees received assistance. At the request of the Government for similar assistance within the context of the Regional Conference on Migration (Puebla Process), the **Assistance to Honduran Migrants Returned from the USA** project was initiated and offered a similar range of assistance to 8,519 returnees. The project is implemented in collaboration with government authorities and civil society organizations for the sustainability of assistance.

194. Following the successful implementation of the first phase of the Return and Counselling Assistance (RCA) to Slovaks, Romanians and Czechs living in Belgium, the Netherlands and Finland, a second phase was expanded to include more participating countries (Ireland from the host country side, Bulgaria and Hungary from the origin country side). The expanded project, **Reinforcement of the Cooperation between EU Member States and Central and Eastern Europe Candidates States in the field of Return and Reintegration of Asylum Seekers**, aims at facilitating the voluntary return of rejected asylum seekers from those countries of origin through counselling, and reintegration assistance before and after return, implemented in close cooperation with partners in both host and origin countries, including government authorities, NGOs and community leaders. The project provides assistance, including pre-departure counselling, return transportation, reception and secondary transportation in origin countries and reintegration assistance to individuals, social and economic guidance, as well as capacity-building initiatives for return communities.

195. In Central Europe, IOM expanded activities in the Kosice region of Slovakia through the **Prevention of Illegal Migration and Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Asylum Seekers from the Region of Kosice** currently living in Belgium. The project is based on a comprehensive approach to the migration issues between the two countries, through information dissemination to prevent irregular migration from the Kosice region, provision of reintegration assistance to returning migrants and capacity-building of communities (training and workshops) in Slovakia, as well as local development initiatives. 23 families, or 75 persons, were assisted in their return between June and October 2001.

Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals

196. These Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals (RQN) programmes continued to offer assistance to over 500 migrants in Latin America, Europe and Asia, while the RQN programmes in East Timor and Bosnia and Herzegovina ended in 2001. The experiences and lessons learned through those programmes will be taken into account in offering services elsewhere, most notably in Afghanistan in 2002.

197. Begun in 1996 as part of IOM assistance in post-conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina, **Reconstruction, Capacity-Building and Development through the Return of Qualified Nationals to Bosnia and Herzegovina** (RQN BiH) ended in June 2001. 46 qualified nationals were assisted in 2001, bringing the total to 862 during the five years of implementation. These qualified nationals were placed in positions identified by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and international institutions as being critical for the country's reconstruction and development efforts, and for job-creating and self-employment ventures. Through these placements, the project helped prepare the way for more general returns in majority and minority communities.

198. Until it was put on hold after 11 September, the **Return and Reintegration of Qualified Afghan Nationals in the Health and Education Sectors** (RQAfgN) project continued its activities, despite the difficult conditions, to increase access by the Afghan population to the much needed health and education services, particularly in remote and rural areas. A total of 133 professionals (over 50 per cent among them women) were assisted in identifying suitable placements among non-public sector service providers.

199. Building on IOM's reintegration experience in the region, activities under the **Return of Judges and Prosecutors to Minority Areas in BiH** began in 2001. 20 of the 26 applicants were selected for placement, in coordination with the Independent Judicial Commission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska.

200. As an extension of the third phase of the Return of Qualified African Nationals (RQAN) programme, the **Return of Qualified Ugandan Nationals** (RQUN) continued, at the request of the Ugandan Government, through the EU's assistance within the National Indicative Programme. In the preceding RQAN phases between 1995 and 1999, 127 highly-qualified and skilled nationals were assisted in their return and placed in priority public and private sectors of the labour market. The extension phase began to revive the mechanism in 2001 with the return of two professionals and will be expanded in 2002 with the aim of assisting about 100 professionals in their return and reintegration.

Co-management of Return Migration

201. As migration becomes more complex, multidirectional and interactive, States are increasingly resorting to partnerships to manage it. IOM has been promoting a co-management approach to migration, to benefit all countries of the migration spectrum, including the migrants themselves. One such effort is the "Cluster" initiative which aims to bring countries of origin, transit and destination to the negotiating table to find common and practical solutions to irregular and return migration.

202. The first such process began in 2001 between the three South Caucasus countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) and several Western European countries (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland). Two consultative meetings were organized to exchange information on irregular and other forms of migration from and through the Caucasus region, and to discuss practical means of cooperation in managing these movements, including return migration. Open discussions helped greatly to increase the knowledge and awareness of a broad range of migration-related issues, and identified converging interests and concrete follow-up actions. These included enhanced information exchange among relevant migration authorities; information campaigns to help prevent uninformed migration; technical cooperation to strengthen government capacity to manage migration; bilateral readmission agreements; and reintegration assistance to returning migrants.

203. Participating countries are committed to this process and are engaging a wider range of ministries in the search for comprehensive solutions. The South Caucasus countries, for example, are establishing inter-ministerial mechanisms to drive forward the cooperation with Europe. Lessons learned from this pilot initiative, to be continued into 2002, will be tested for application in other parts of the world as agreed by countries of origin and destination.

V. MASS INFORMATION

204. 2001 represented a considerable increase and diversification of the projects and activities of the Mass Information Service. With over 40 mass communication projects and subcomponents worldwide and a fivefold increase in project funding, mass information is becoming an indispensable tool for effective migration management policies. This diversity and the further demands made on IOM by Member States and observers is proof that accurate and reliable information on migration can assist governments in shaping adequate response policies and migrants in their day-to-day decisions.

205. Most notable areas of diversification include the use of information in emergency and post-conflict situations such as in Afghanistan, outreach to diasporas, labour migration schemes and return and development projects. Promoting the image of migrants combating racism and xenophobia and facilitating their integration in host societies has acquired a new importance in the wake of the recent terrorist attacks, and several projects are under way with more under development in EU-member countries.

206. The above projects complement the more "traditional" information campaign activities of IOM in combating the trafficking of human beings, in particular that of young women and children, as well as informing migrants worldwide on the realities of migration. Mass communication projects in this area have continued to grow in number and coverage, for example in Africa and Latin America, and are becoming better integrated with larger, multi-component IOM projects. Further mass communication projects are under development to address irregular migration in the Middle East, South East Asia and China.

Information Campaign for Domestic Workers and Employers in the Canton of Montes de Oca, San José area, Costa Rica

207. This pilot campaign began in May 2001, aimed at informing domestic workers, particularly migrant women, and their employers of their labour and social security rights and obligations. IOM, working with ILO and the NGO ASTRADOMES (Asociación de Trabajadoras Domésticas), assessed awareness levels on these issues among domestic workers and employers.

208. Information was disseminated during a three-month period to the target audience through brochures produced for domestic workers and employers. The brochures included information on labour and social security rights and obligations in Costa Rica as well as on procedures required by the Ministry of Labour to regularize domestic work; approximately 10,000 employers and 15,000 domestic workers were reached.

209. Governmental and non-governmental entities concerned were actively involved in this project. The Costa Rican Social Security Institute (Caja Costarricense del Seguro Social, CCSS), made available an exclusive telephone line to provide labour-related information to domestic workers and employers. The campaign was funded by the IOM Working Group on Gender Initiatives and the ILO.

Afghanistan Emergency Information Project (AEIP)

210. In October 2001, IOM launched the AEIP to provide essential, reliable and objective information to Afghan refugees, internally displaced persons, other vulnerable groups and stable civilian populations. The information includes, for example, availability of aid, entitlements and ways of obtaining it and existing humanitarian support facilities. The project builds upon existing reception and broadcasting capacity and works to strengthen Afghan national communication networks.

211. Through the purchase and positioning of radios and battery sets, AEIP provides Afghans with tools to listen to critical information about humanitarian assistance and other news which could be essential to their survival and make humanitarian assistance more effective. An assessment of the situation on the ground was carried out on, for example, ownership and access to radio, storage and distribution capacities and broadcasting capacity.

212. Within this framework, the Humanitarian Emergency Afghan Radio (HEAR) project was developed. It uses radio to address the need of Afghan people for timely and accurate information on humanitarian issues during the present crisis. A Humanitarian Information Bulletin is regularly supplied to the media to assist in bringing humanitarian information to Afghans. USAID/OTI have funded this project.

Transitional Information Programme (TIP)

213. This project, completed in May 2001, focused on providing assistance for the training and retraining of Kosovar journalists in close cooperation with professional international media trainers. About 150 Kosovar journalists have benefited from on-the-job training on radio skills to set up and run municipal radio stations. The project has been operating with the financial support of the Governments of Italy and the United Kingdom.

“In each face ... equality”, Portugal

214. The project's main goal is to convey to the host society, immigrants and ethnic minorities the importance of promoting the integration of immigrants and ethnic minorities by enhancing their contribution to the well-being and development of the host society.

215. To this effect, in January 2001 the information and resource centre "In each face ... equality", located in the Parish of Benfica, became operational. It has been established to provide the host society, immigrants and ethnic minorities with information on diverse areas such as education, vocational training, social services, employment, housing, health system, citizenship and rights and obligations related to their integration process.

216. A number of activities have been developed in parallel to the centre. An interactive website on the internet has been set up in order to make practical information available to immigrants and ethnic minorities as well as the public at large. Conferences and seminars were organized on integration policies, citizenship rights for immigrants, the labour aspects of migration legislation as regards immigrants and the Portuguese labour market. A CD-ROM with up-to-date information and a television spot on issues of relevance to the target groups were also produced and broadcast.

217. IOM Lisbon implemented the project, in partnership with the Portuguese High Commissioner for Immigration and Ethnic Minorities and with funding received from the European Social Fund (ESF) and the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

218. By the end of 2001, 5,415 migrants had received personalized counselling and information from the Centre's staff and 5,088 telephone calls had been received, requesting information on the various aspects covered by the Portuguese migration legislation and practice as well as on the integration measures available for immigrants.

Awareness Raising and Information Strategy on People in Need of International Protection

219. In June 2001, IOM launched an information campaign to inform and raise awareness among the public in the EU member States on issues related to people in need of international protection for their acceptance and eventual integration in the host society.

220. Using a wide range of information sources at national and EU level, the specific situation in each country was analysed and media channels were identified. The data was used to elaborate the campaign's communication strategy. The campaign's concept was defined with the support of the public relations company Harrison and Wolf, in coordination with relevant authorities, civic organizations representing the interests of target groups and other implementing partners in each country.

221. Materials developed to disseminate information to the target populations included a poster, television and radio spots, newspaper advertisements and articles. These materials are available in all languages of the EU member States where the campaign is operated. A website has also been developed. IOM has established a consultative mechanism among participating authorities, project partners, journalists and media experts.

222. This initiative is financed by the European Community through the European Refugee Fund, and developed in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Trafficking Information Mainstreaming Project (TIMP) in the Philippines

223. This one-year pilot project aimed at mainstreaming information on trafficking to the general public was completed in August 2001. The project received the full commitment and support of the Philippine Government, in particular the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA), and promoted cooperation between the authorities, non-governmental organizations, church groups and civil society. The Japanese Government and the IOM Working Group on Gender Initiatives funded this activity.

224. The project used Public Service Announcements (PSAs) to warn potential migrants about illegal overseas recruitment processes, since they could lead to irregular migration and human trafficking. Two PSAs, "Child's Play" and "ShortCut", were produced and shown in cinemas located mainly in the five major cities in the Metro Manila region during days and times when cinema viewing is at its peak, and reached a total of close to 5,000,000 persons for a six-month period, with an interval of three months.

Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children: National Information Campaign in Kazakhstan

225. In August 2001, IOM Almaty, with the financial support of SIDA and USAID, began a nationwide campaign to raise awareness among young female potential victims of trafficking about the risks linked to irregular migration and trafficking and to address their illusions about job opportunities abroad. The campaign was implemented in cooperation with the Kazakhstan authorities, NGOs and the OSCE.

226. IOM commissioned the Association of Sociologists and Political Scientists (ASIP) to carry out research on public awareness on trafficking and used the findings to draw up the campaign's communication strategy and main message "Don't agree to slavery". The campaign was launched in October 2001 during a press conference. Posters, flyers and stickers were designed, printed and disseminated to the target audience through educational institutions, travel and employment agencies and partner NGOs. Press advertisements were placed in newspapers. IOM selected NGO partners in each region of Kazakhstan to participate in the campaign and operate telephone hotlines and provided them with the relevant training.

227. During this period, IOM participated in the deliberations of the inter-ministerial working group in charge of developing amendments and changes to the national legislation to prevent and combat trafficking and to protect and rehabilitate trafficking victims.

Prevention of Trafficking in Women in the Baltic Countries

228. A regional information campaign was initiated in August 2001 to increase awareness of trafficking in women among the general public, and in particular potential victims, relevant authorities and NGOs in the Baltic States. Research activities were carried out to ascertain baseline facts about trafficking in women in the three Baltic States and to select the main dissemination channels of the campaign.

229. The communication strategy of the project is based on the concept of a "Human Marionette". A regional seminar was organized in October 2001 bringing together partners from governmental agencies and NGOs during which the campaign was launched. The dissemination phase started with a wide range of outdoor advertising in bus stops, window placards and billboards in over 30 cities and towns in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The main motto in these posters was "You will be sold like a doll. Do not believe in easy money abroad". Other information materials such as television and radio spots, printed advertisements, indoor posters, leaflets, brochures, fact-sheets, flyers and calendars have also been developed. A dedicated website is being designed. This one-year project is funded by SIDA.

Combating Trafficking in Women: Republic of Moldova Information Campaign

230. The project aims to increase awareness of the dangers and consequences of trafficking among women and girls from the Republic of Moldova and the national authorities with the purpose of discouraging and preventing trafficking. The campaign began in July 2001 with a research phase. The findings enabled IOM and its partners to design the most appropriate strategy and define the cost-effective means to reach the target group.

231. The dissemination phase began in October 2001 with the distribution of brochures, posters, pocket calendars, leaflets, stickers and comic strips. Information materials were produced using the slogan “You're not an object”. They were distributed through secondary schools, employment agencies, public transport, and border crossing points as well as during workshops and lectures. A documentary and a television spot were also produced and television programmes were sponsored. Newspaper advertisements are being published and the NGO La Strada operates a telephone hotline.

232. This one-year project is funded by the United States Government and is carried out in cooperation with the Moldovan authorities and NGOs.

Prevention of Trafficking in Women in Romania

233. In July 2001, IOM Bucharest launched the dissemination phase of the information campaign targeting potential victims and the general public in Romania, based upon the theme “People are priceless” which was developed on the basis of research findings. The campaign was initiated in school summer camps where teams of students who had received relevant training facilitated debates and disseminated information material.

234. Information products were created and disseminated through government agencies, NGOs and public and private media outlets. These included posters, leaflets, brochures, badges, T-shirts, radio and television spots and educational videos used as support for civic education classes together with methodology brochures. The campaign was further promoted in the media through regular briefings and press conferences, as well as during public events. Training seminars were organized for teachers who will organize debates on trafficking and migration in secondary and high schools.

235. The main IOM project partners include the Romanian ministries and other governmental agencies, the Romanian orthodox church and a network of NGOs. This one-year campaign is a component of a project which, in addition to prevention measures, provides for assistance to victims and is funded by the Governments of the United States and Ireland.

Combating Trafficking in Women in Ukraine

236. This one-year campaign is a component of a project designed to combat trafficking in women from Ukraine by reinforcing prevention activities, promoting further criminalization of trafficking and providing reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking who have returned to Ukraine.

237. A variety of materials, using as a motto “Web of trafficking – ignorance kills” were produced and distributed to the target population through the network of IOM’s partners during the dissemination phase, which began in June 2001. The material included leaflets, brochures, posters, counter-advertisements in the press, radio spots and programmes, a six-part documentary “Prey of silence” and a Public Service Announcement.

238. Materials were developed and made available to vocational/professional schools and higher education facilities, and seminars for lecturers on teaching methodology were carried out. Seminars for journalists from State and private media were organized in cooperation with

"Internews" to complement regular briefing sessions held for the media. The project also supports the functioning of a hotline operated by the NGO La Strada.

239. The project, financed by the European Commission, was implemented in cooperation with the Ukrainian authorities, NGOs and OSCE through the IOM-facilitated Inter-ministerial Coordination Working Group to combat trafficking, chaired by the Vice-Prime Minister of Ukraine.

Information Campaign against Trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina

240. This project builds and expands upon counter-trafficking information initiatives and services provided to victims of trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and is financed by the United States Information Services (USIS). It aims to prevent trafficking in young women and inform trafficked women of the services available to provide them return and other assistance. Information will be disseminated nationwide with particular focus in the Brcko district.

241. The preparatory phase began in December 2001 with the assessment and identification of potential partners to carry out pre-campaign research which will provide an understanding of awareness levels and information needs of the target groups. This will enable IOM to design the most appropriate communication strategy to disseminate the information.

242. Cooperating with local media consulting firms, IOM will engage radio and TV outlets, print and alternative media. In cooperation with the United Nations International Police Task Force (IPTF), IOM will also make available a 24-hour hotline service to provide counselling and information to potential and actual victims of trafficking.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Counter-Trafficking Programme through Prevention, Awareness Raising and Direct Assistance to the Victims

243. During the first few months of 2001, IOM, in cooperation with a network of partner organizations, carried out awareness-raising activities among national authorities, in particular among the national police, foreign troops and the general public who may be potential clients of trafficked women forced into prostitution. The purpose was primarily to counter the generally accepted perception of the victims of trafficking as "foreign prostitutes having illegally entered the country" and to raise awareness on the realities of migration, in particular on trafficking in human beings, among the targeted groups. Information material in the form of pocket-calendars and posters was distributed.

244. IOM Skopje carried out nationwide research, in cooperation with the FYR of Macedonia subsidiary of Gallup, to assess awareness levels and perceptions among the local population on the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings. The research findings were used to design the campaign's communication strategy. The situation of unrest in the country, especially in the regions identified as priority areas for the dissemination of information, made it impossible to launch and implement activities envisaged within the framework of this project.

245. The campaign is part of a comprehensive strategy to combat trafficking from, to and through the FYR of Macedonia and is financed by the Government of Belgium.

Anti-trafficking Programme in Kosovo through Prevention, Awareness Raising, Capacity-Building and Facilitation

246. Within the context of its counter-trafficking activities in Kosovo, in August 2001 IOM launched a campaign to raise awareness on regular and irregular migration as well as to prevent the trafficking of people in and out of Kosovo. The main theme of the campaign is "The people of Kosovo are the people of Europe". Various information materials were produced to inform potential migrants of the procedures they should follow to migrate legally as well as to warn them of the dangers and consequences of irregular migration. These materials include posters, leaflets, a trafficking handbook and a guide for women interested in working abroad, radio programmes and a television documentary.

247. The campaign is financed by SIDA and the Directorate General of International Cooperation of Belgium.

Information Campaign to Promote the Assisted Voluntary Return of Irregular Migrants from Sangatte, France

248. In August 2001, IOM launched this campaign to promote the voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded at a Red Cross centre in Sangatte. The campaign's concept was based on elements identified through the initial assessment carried out among the target audience. The campaign's slogan entitled "Dignity or exploitation - the choice is in your hands" underlined the dangers.

249. Through a brochure, poster and flyers, IOM provided clear and appropriate information on the dangers and lack of prospects linked to further irregular migration to the United Kingdom. It also advised on available voluntary return assistance.

250. The project was implemented during an eight-month period within the framework of a consultative mechanism comprised of governmental and non-governmental partners and IOM. The authorities of France and the United Kingdom financed the project.

Informing Potential Irregular Migrants in Kazakhstan about the Risks of False Asylum Claims in Belgium

251. The three-month campaign carried out by IOM Almaty was completed at the end of March 2001. The campaign provided information and advice to potential migrants and led to an increased awareness of the risks associated with irregular migration and of presenting false asylum claims in Belgium.

252. The campaign used the same channels as the travel agencies which advertised organized tours and residence permits to Schengen countries and in particular Belgium. 168 press advertisements were published in 15 newspapers and one magazine. A telephone hotline was operated by IOM Almaty providing some 1,000 potential migrants with relevant migration-related information. As a result of the campaign the topic received increased press coverage and travel agencies stopped advertising residence permits in Belgium.

253. The Government of Kazakhstan supported this campaign, which was financed by the Belgian Government.

Prevention of Irregular Migration to Belgium: Information Campaign in the Balkan Region

254. The project's objective is to broaden understanding among potential migrants considering avenues of irregular migration on the risks and degrading conditions to which they may be subjected. It began in September 2001 with activities being carried out in Albania and Kosovo targeting primarily young people. The project is financed by the Government of Belgium.

255. In Albania, information material included brochures, posters, notebooks, pocket calendars and an information booklet on European migration-related legislation. Radio and television spots were produced. Radio programmes were broadcast and workshops for NGOs and the media were organized. Finally, a painting contest was held with the theme "Migrants have human rights".

256. In Kosovo, the campaign's theme was "No place like home", following the approach that the promotion of legal migration is the most efficient way of preventing irregular migration and trafficking of the Kosovo population to Europe. Billboards were developed and displayed and a television documentary and a guide to travelling, studying and working in Belgium, including risks associated with irregular migration, were produced.

Information Campaign for Combating Irregular Migration from the Russian Federation to Belgium

257. In June 2001, IOM Moscow launched a pilot information campaign to prevent irregular migration to Belgium and combat "irregular travel facilitators" in the Russian Federation. IOM conducted research among the targeted group in different regions of the Russian Federation and analysed the data. Information collected enabled IOM and its partners to define the campaign's communication strategy and core message, as well as the geographical dissemination of the information, focusing mostly on regions of origin and transit of potential migrants.

258. The campaign's message "Do you want to know the truth?" was disseminated to the target audience through posters, booklets and press advertisements in national and local media. Information was provided to potential migrants through governmental bodies and a telephone hotline operated by IOM Moscow. A dedicated internet site was also designed, including a forum, a section for frequently asked questions and a guest book.

259. This seven-month project is financed by the Belgian Government and carried out in cooperation with the Russian Federation and Belgian authorities.

VI. COUNTER-TRAFFICKING

260. Trafficking in persons is a key concern for most governments because it is the most blatant violation of orderly migration, entailing the abuse of human rights of migrants. The gravity of the issue is addressed in international legal instruments such as the Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women, which supplements the United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime, signed in December 2000.

261. For many years, IOM has cooperated with affected governments, the victims of trafficking, NGOs and other engaged international organizations to address the problem in a comprehensive way. It does this through preventive action, such as increased general public awareness of the phenomenon, training for government institutions and officials, and protection and assistance for the victims. In 2001, IOM counter-trafficking activities increased by 400 per cent in comparison with 2000. They took place in countries of origin, transit and destination, and the Organization strengthened its support to existing regional mechanisms and solutions, while expanding its own regional and cross-country approach. IOM established counter-trafficking focal points in all its Field Offices and received support from Member States for its activities.

262. Despite the fact that many countries are taking action to combat trafficking in persons, there is still much to be done in countries of origin, transit and destination. In 2001, more countries were affected by trafficking and more migrants needed protection and assistance. IOM assistance has tended to target the most vulnerable group of victims: women and children. Active projects in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean have responded to individual governments' needs as well as to the protection and assistance needs of victims.

263. To highlight the geographic expansion of counter-trafficking activities in 2001, this report is presented following the regions where projects, programmes and activities were implemented or begun.

AFRICA

Ethiopia

National Workshop on Trafficking in Women from Ethiopia

264. A national workshop on trafficking in women from Ethiopia was organized by IOM Addis Ababa and the Women's Affairs subsection in the Prime Minister's Office (WAO) in Addis Ababa in February 2001. The workshop launched a preliminary study on trafficking in women from Ethiopia, undertaken by IOM in 2000 together with WAO, as well as further attempts to increase awareness of the issue and identify measures to combat trafficking from Ethiopia. According to the findings of the study, many Ethiopian migrant women, duped into "voluntarily" migrating for employment, were trafficked and encountered abuse in the destination countries. Subsequent to working group deliberations at the workshop, a counter-trafficking plan of action was adopted.

Nigeria

IOM Programme against Trafficking in Nigerian Women and Minors and Transmission of HIV/AIDS and STDs

265. The IOM programme against trafficking in Nigerian women and minors and transmission of HIV/AIDS and STDs aims at increasing the capacity of the Federal Government and the Government of Edo State to prevent trafficking, irregular migration and the spread of HIV/AIDS, to prosecute traffickers and to assist their victims.

266. The following activities were implemented to achieve the project objectives: direct assistance to victims of trafficking in Lagos and Edo State as well as shelter assistance; information campaigns; in-school and community-based sensitization; capacity-building on trafficking, irregular migration and HIV/AIDS for journalists at the national level; law enforcement capacity-building; HIV/AIDS information campaign; Edo State HIV/AIDS in-school and community-based sensitization; and capacity-building for government officials and NGOs in Edo State.

Mali/Côte d'Ivoire

Assistance Programme for the Return of Malian Children Victims of Cross-border Trafficking between Mali and Côte d'Ivoire

267. Within the framework of providing assistance to the Government of Mali for its fight against cross-border trafficking (CBT) of children, IOM and UNICEF began the preliminary phase of a joint programme to identify Malian children living in Côte d'Ivoire who are victims of such trafficking and who will benefit from IOM's return programme. This identification phase began in April 2001, based on the terms of reference elaborated by the Government of Mali in coordination with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire.

ASIA

Bangladesh

Capacity-building of Law Enforcement Officials to Prevent Trafficking of Women and Children in Bangladesh

268. This project aimed to strengthen the counter-trafficking capacities of key officials and law-enforcement agencies in Bangladesh through appropriate training.

269. The project team conducted a review of existing national legislation and international conventions on trafficking. This resulted in a report describing the present legal framework, regulations and procedures, and offering recommendations on how to improve the legislative situation.

270. In close consultation with the national police expert and focal point of the Ministry of Home Affairs, a training manual was developed. A two-day test training was given to 20 participants, including senior officials and trainers of the three law enforcement agencies. Altogether, 142 persons received training on combating trafficking in women and children.

Development of Conceptual Framework and Mapping out Intervention Strategies to Combat Trafficking in Bangladesh

271. This project is a theme-based consultative exercise for combating trafficking in women and children in Bangladesh. Representatives from over 20 national and international NGOs, bilateral and multilateral donor agencies, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, research organizations, a network of NGOs and the media met and worked together regularly, under the coordination of IOM, to develop conceptual blueprints to counter trafficking.

272. As a result of this initiative, a position paper is being developed on the trafficking issue, a strategy elaborated for interventions at both government and civil society level, and indicators defined for the different programme interventions to facilitate monitoring of progress.

Cambodia

Law Enforcement against Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia

273. In coordination with the Ministry of Interior, IOM developed this project, together with World Vision, UNICEF, Save the Children - Norway and UNHCHR, to address the severe problem of child exploitation and trafficking in Cambodia. The overall goal is to improve the capacity of police, investigating judges and prosecutors to protect child victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking. The two-year project began in April 2000 and consists of three strategic components: (a) sensitization of police on the issue of trafficking and sexual exploitation of children; (b) development of police procedures and training of police officials on how to use them and other related laws; and (c) investigation of cases of sexual exploitation and trafficking in children, as well as initiation of court proceedings.

Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children in Cambodia

274. The three-year project began in March 2000 and aims to strengthen the human resources' and programme capacity of the Ministry of Women's and Veterans' Affairs (MWVA) to take preventive measures against trafficking. Concrete preventive measures developed for the project include: (a) legal literacy; (b) information dissemination; and (c) advocacy and policy measures. The objectives of the project are: (i) equip the MWVA counter-trafficking office to plan and implement new activities; (ii) train MWVA staff members from national to village-level offices across six provinces and municipalities in legal and socio-economic issues related to trafficking and migration; and (iii) expose vulnerable women and children in over 900 villages to reliable information on orderly migration and the dangers of trafficking as well as measures of self-protection. These objectives grew out of concrete actions such as the multimedia information campaigns carried out in six provinces, reaching some 70,000 vulnerable people.

Kyrgyzstan

Capacity-Building to Combat Trafficking in Migrants in Kyrgyzstan

275. Within the framework of the counter-trafficking project, a series of round tables, seminars and workshops were conducted in Bishkek and Osh to elaborate measures to improve the national legislation of Kyrgyzstan and build partnerships among all sectors of Kyrgyz society to effectively combat trafficking. Training was given on reintegration and social assistance to the victims of trafficking and hotlines were organized. The Kyrgyz Government and the IOM Mission in Kyrgyzstan created a working group to elaborate a national plan of action. The working group consisted of law enforcement, migration, customs and judiciary authorities, as well as representatives of international governmental and non-governmental organizations. The counter-trafficking plan of action is under consideration by the Office of the President of Kyrgyzstan. A counter-trafficking information booklet was published to increase the level of awareness of the target audience. It contains information (in Kyrgyz and Russian) about the realities of trafficking, its risks and consequences. As part of a broad prevention programme,

IOM initiated a telephone hotline to serve as a preventive mechanism for potential victims and an assistance mechanism for victims. IOM also produced an 18-minute video, depicting the actual situation of a trafficked woman abroad.

Public Service Announcements (PSAs) in Kyrgyzstan

276. Recognizing the need for immediate measures to inform people in Kyrgyzstan on trafficking in human beings, the IOM Mission in Kyrgyzstan and the OSCE Centre in Bishkek agreed to undertake the Public Service Announcements (PSAs) project together. Two PSAs were produced aimed at preventing people from being trafficked, and linking them to a counter-trafficking hotline in Bishkek where they could have timely, anonymous access to necessary information before deciding to migrate.

Tajikistan

Study on Trafficking in Women from Tajikistan

277. IOM prepared and published the first study on trafficking in women from Tajikistan. The study "Deceived migrants from Tajikistan: a study on trafficking in women and children" reveals that an estimated 1,000 women were trafficked from Tajikistan in 2000. Traffickers, usually Tajik women, rely on job promises carried by word of mouth, the inexperience of victims and the support of a series of well-connected contacts, such as travel agencies and officials. Although less frequent, abandoned children are also trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The study includes a set of recommendations for coordinated follow-up programmes to be devised for the Government, non-governmental organizations and all international organizations concerned.

Mekong Region

Return and Reintegration of Trafficked and other Vulnerable Women and Children between Selected Countries in the Mekong Region

278. In line with the overall project objective to develop sustainable and systematic return and reintegration mechanisms for victims of trafficking, IOM has intervened and/or strengthened partner agency staff competencies through the following activities:

- Identification and orderly return of victims of trafficking. In 2001, 379 victims of trafficking were identified by IOM at the Immigration Detention Center (IDC) in Bangkok and referred to the Thai Department of Public Welfare (DPW) shelters. Thai agencies and police also refer victims of trafficking to the DPW shelters. The project has returned 393 victims of trafficking from the Mekong region.
- Rehabilitation and reintegration assistance. In the countries of origin, the project supports government and NGO partner agencies in the provision of rehabilitation and reintegration assistance.
- Capacity-building of governments and NGOs. In order to facilitate the work of counterpart agencies, IOM provides ongoing technical assistance by placing technical advisors in reception centres and/or contracting consultants to provide specialized training. Training and other forms of capacity-building assistance are provided to project partners

in each of the target countries, following training needs assessment and/or analysis. Approximately 17 training workshops were held in 2001 in Cambodia, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Laos and Thailand.

Viet Nam

Reception and Reintegration of Trafficked and other Vulnerable Vietnamese Women and Children who have Returned to Viet Nam from China

279. This project, implemented in the Lang Son province near the Chinese border, has two major components: (i) a reception centre providing short-term shelter and other assistance to newly-returning women and children; and (ii) a reintegration scheme promoting income-generating activities for former victims of trafficking who have returned from China to their home communities in the Lang Son province.

EUROPE

The Balkans

Programme of Assistance for the Protection, Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro

280. This programme, begun in June 2001, contributes to the regional counter-trafficking efforts in the Balkans through coordinated assistance to women and children victims of trafficking who are stranded, destitute and with no other means to return home, to offer them a durable and sustainable reintegration activity.

281. It builds on the work already being undertaken by IOM in collaboration with NGOs, governments and other international agencies, to provide rapid, systematic and centrally coordinated return and reintegration assistance to trafficked victims. It offers a country-by-country approach to the standard assistance package and, where possible, centralized activities for cost efficiencies. Prior to return, beneficiaries are accommodated in a safe shelter for the duration of their stay in the country and are interviewed to determine their reintegration needs and to develop case profiles. In cooperation with partners, IOM facilitates pre-departure counselling and medical assistance, verifies documentation, procures travel documentation, and provides transit visa and embarkation assistance as required. Beneficiaries are offered transport from the destination country to a major city in their country of origin. If necessary, IOM, in collaboration with NGOs or government agencies, offers tailored reintegration assistance. In 2001, 180 victims of trafficking were assisted in voluntary, safe and humane return to their places of origin.

Measures to Counteract Trafficking in Human Beings, in particular Women and Minors, from/via the Balkan and Adriatic Regions

282. In a comprehensive and regional approach, IOM carried out several actions of prevention in the Balkans, involving Albania, Romania, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) and Kosovo, through awareness-raising campaigns, training for police officers and NGOs, as well as direct assistance to victims on the basis of locally assessed needs.

Developing Best Practices in Agencies Working on the Trafficking of Women and Girls for the Purposes of Sexual Exploitation

283. The purpose of the project is to provide pilot training for the trainers' courses for statutory and voluntary agencies in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Montenegro and Croatia. The activities consist of identifying best practices and developing a training package with relevant national data, approaches and methodologies for delivery in the above countries/regions. In 2001, training activities were carried out in Croatia, Albania and Montenegro.

Belgium

Pilot Project on the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings/Research on Unaccompanied Minors for Sexual Exploitation in Europe (Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands)

284. This study aimed to highlight the scale of trafficking of unaccompanied minors for the purposes of sexual exploitation or bonded/forced labour and slave-like practices. The research was carried out by IOM Brussels within the framework of the European Commission's STOP Programme for 2000, focusing on the extent of the problem in four EU member States: Belgium, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands.

285. The main objective of the research was to assess the vulnerability of unaccompanied minors, identify the practices and mechanisms of transnational crime and define strategies to prevent the phenomenon and better assist the victims.

286. The study resulted in recommendations aimed at the prevention and combating of trafficking in unaccompanied minors.

Bulgaria

Secondary School Education against Trafficking in Human Beings in Bulgaria

287. The project aimed to develop and distribute educational material to increase understanding of the dangers of trafficking, the realities of migration and awareness of available preventive support mechanisms among youngsters and young women, their teachers, and through and within Bulgarian educational institutions, in an effort to prevent trafficking in human beings from Bulgaria.

Return and Reintegration Assistance in Bulgaria

288. Through the different direct assistance counter-trafficking projects, IOM built an inter-institutional referral system for the assistance of victims of trafficking. Safe shelters were established both in the capital and other cities. In these safe locations, victims were provided with medical, legal and psychological assistance prior to their voluntary return home.

289. Since Bulgaria is also a country of origin, IOM provided reintegration assistance as well, including medical help, long-term psychological treatment, resettlement, and job placements for victims of trafficking who have returned to Bulgaria.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Pilot Project for the Return of Trafficked Migrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina

290. The project put mechanisms and procedures in place for the orderly, safe and dignified return of trafficked migrants, in particular women who had been entrapped in the sex industry, from Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). In cooperation with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and other project partners, IOM helped such migrants in need of return assistance with pre-departure counselling and return transportation to their home countries, as well as other protection and information activities. IOM also arranged for reception in the home country or coordinated the provision of such reception and reintegration assistance with appropriate NGOs and government agencies.

Emergency Support for Trafficked Girls and Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina

291. The project provided emergency funding for IOM BiH's integrated programme of assistance to trafficked girls and women stranded in BiH. It enabled IOM to assist trafficked girls and women by providing shelter, counselling, psychosocial and reproductive health support, and return and travel assistance.

Baltic Countries

Prevention of Trafficking in Women in the Baltic Countries

292. The project consists of three main components:

- Research in trafficking in women in the Baltic States, covering both legal and sociological dimensions and aimed at producing a clear and systematic picture of trafficking in women in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, outlining the main patterns and modalities, as well as the most vulnerable areas, both for individuals as well as for social stability;
- Empowering women through information campaigns against trafficking, especially its negative consequences to the victims' human rights;
- Enhancing administrative capacity and promoting cooperation between the national authorities and NGOs in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

293. In 2001, a large regional seminar on combating trafficking in women was organized in Vilnius, Lithuania, to disseminate the findings of research as well as to elaborate further practical steps in trafficking prevention. The regional seminar was organized together with the launching of the IOM information campaign on the prevention of trafficking in women in the Baltic States. In addition, a study on "Public perception and awareness survey of trafficking in women in the Baltic States" was carried out, in cooperation with Baltic national public opinion research centres.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

Return and Reintegration of Women Victims of Trafficking from the FYROM

294. This programme was implemented in close cooperation with the Ministry of Interior, NATO (TFF, KFOR), international agencies and a network of NGOs in order to create an effective system to protect, support and return trafficked migrants in need of assistance in FYROM. It facilitated pre-departure counselling, medical assistance, verification of documents, procurement of travel documentation, transit visas, embarkation assistance and transport arrangements from Skopje to a major city in the destination country.

295. IOM Missions in the countries of origin were responsible for informing beneficiaries on the availability of post-return reintegration assistance provided by NGOs active in women's reintegration/rehabilitation programmes. Return assistance was provided to 160 women and minors.

The FYROM Counter-Trafficking Programme through Prevention, Awareness Raising and Direct Assistance to the Victims

296. This project provides a comprehensive strategy to combat trafficking from, to and through the FYROM. It consists of research, awareness-raising and capacity-building activities and assistance to the victims. Particular attention is given to post-departure and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking in order to increase their capacity to achieve sustainable socio-economic reinsertion in their country of origin.

297. The project facilitates coordination among FYROM government officials, particularly relevant police departments, local and foreign consular officers and FYROM NGOs, in order to increase their awareness of the issue and strengthen their institutional capacity.

298. In January 2001, a two-day training session was organized for 33 FYROM police officers directly involved in counter-trafficking activities and working with the victims of trafficking.

Direct Support to the Transit Centre for Victims of Trafficking and Stranded Migrants in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

299. IOM has supported the FYROM authorities in equipping a government-run reception and transit shelter for trafficked women and stranded migrants in distress. This centre, the first in the region, marks an important development in the assistance provided by the FYROM to trafficked women and irregular migrants who until present were held in police stations prior to deportation.

300. The new facility is kept under constant police protection. IOM Skopje continued to provide the victims with direct medical assistance and psychological counselling before organizing their return and reintegration.

Hungary

Secondary School Education against Trafficking in Human Beings in Hungary

301. This project aimed to develop and distribute educational material to increase understanding of the dangers of trafficking, the realities of migration and awareness of available preventive support mechanisms among youngsters and young women, their teachers and through and within Hungarian educational institutions, in an effort to prevent trafficking in human beings from Hungary. It was based on a survey of secondary school curricula and utilized existing educational programmes on drugs and alcoholism.

Italy

Action to Ensure the Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking in their Countries of Origin

302. This programme is destined for victims of trafficking who have reached Italy and are willing to return. It is intended to complete the assistance package set forth by the Italian Government - according to a specific article of Alien law (art.18) envisaging social protection and possible residence permit for victims of trafficking - and is in line with the international anti-trafficking Protocol signed by Italy in Palermo in 2000. In 2001, support to voluntary return and reintegration was provided to 52 beneficiaries.

Republic of Moldova

Combating Trafficking in Women: Republic of Moldova

303. IOM closely collaborated with local NGOs and international agencies to establish a network and system to facilitate the reintegration process of victims of trafficking. The structure would facilitate victims' access to social and psychological counselling, medical services, vocational training opportunities and shelter facilities. During 2001, through IOM Missions in the FYROM, Kosovo, BiH, Albania, Italy among others, 363 Moldovans were returned home to the Republic of Moldova.

304. IOM worked with its local NGO partner "La Strada" to disseminate information on the availability of reintegration assistance and referral services, including the hotline. This information was made available to victims of trafficking prior to their return to the Republic of Moldova through the IOM Missions organizing and/or facilitating their return, IOM's partners in the countries to where the victims were trafficked as well as the Moldovan embassies and consulates abroad. Furthermore, IOM Missions spread the information through their partner network so as to reach, to the extent possible, victims who did not return through IOM's assistance.

Romania

Assistance to Victims of Trafficking and Prevention of Trafficking in Women in Romania

305. Based also on the results of a nationwide study on the vulnerability to trafficking in human beings of the young female population in Romania, IOM developed a national information

campaign on the dangers of trafficking, which also included a specific component tailored to include educational institutions. IOM continued its direct assistance service to victims of trafficking. In this context, a centre for the temporary protection, medical assistance and expert counselling of returned victims of trafficking was opened, in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior (National Office for Refugees). With the support of project partners, 246 victims of trafficking (including 47 minors) were assisted in 2001.

Russian Federation

Database of Russian Counter-Trafficking NGOs and Data Collection and Standardization

306. With the assistance of seven NGOs – research focal points – IOM Moscow conducted a survey of some 50 NGOs, already involved in or expressing interest in counter-trafficking work, as well as of nine federation governmental agencies and 17 mass media agencies in the Russian Federation.

307. Using the results obtained through the survey and expert interviews, IOM prepared an analytical report on the Russian anti-trafficking NGO sector and is now developing a database in order to identify those NGOs best suited to provide assistance in specific return and reintegration cases and, more broadly, be partners of IOM in future counter-trafficking programmes.

Ukraine

Trafficking in Women in Ukraine

308. IOM has built on its past activities in Ukraine to enhance the Government's activities in prevention, protection and prosecution. It has been actively involved in the development and implementation of the information campaign.

309. Regarding criminalization and prosecution, IOM developed terms of reference for legislative review and reviewed the law on trafficking in persons in Ukraine. International networking visits were carried out to the Netherlands, Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy, providing Ukrainian officials with an opportunity to initiate and facilitate cooperation with their counterparts in those countries. Over 200 law enforcement and other agencies took part in seminars and developed mechanisms to improve activities in this field.

310. Together with the national NGO network developed through the project, IOM was actively involved in implementing the protection and reintegration component of the project. 13 NGOs were selected to form a counter-trafficking network and act as partners in the reintegration process. In 2001, 254 victims were identified and provided with reintegration assistance options. As a result of negotiations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, an understanding on travel document provision for victims of trafficking was reached. Thus, the representations of Ukraine in transit/receiving countries have received instructions to cooperate with IOM for prompt free-of-charge travel document provision for returning victims.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Dominican Republic

Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Women in the Dominican Republic

311. In October 2001, this programme was presented to the Inter-institutional Committee for the Protection of Migrant Women (CIPROM) and a plan of action discussed and approved, including the preparation and implementation of an information campaign, organization of a study on trafficking mechanisms and dimensions, implementation of education and training workshops and preparation of anti-trafficking legislation.

312. A working group of CIPROM members began reviewing existing tools for the information campaign. Subsequently, the group prepared television and radio spots, a poster to be placed at airports, bus stations, community centres and, where possible, foreign consulates, and a small booklet with information on trafficking and the addresses of Dominican consulates and counter-trafficking-related NGOs in Europe and the Caribbean. Actual preparation of those materials was carried out during December 2001 and January 2002.

313. A second working group discussed and prepared the contents and methodology of a study on trafficking mechanisms and dimensions which would be instrumental in better focusing information activities and providing additional information. Six one-day workshops were organized in the country. Approximately 45 women participated in each workshop from different locations - community centres, church groups and grass-root organizations - and were introduced to the problems of women's migration and trafficking.

314. In coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a training workshop for Dominican consular officers was organized in Madrid on 25 and 26 October 2001, with 17 participants from consulates in Amsterdam, Athens, Barcelona, Bern, Brussels, Frankfurt, Genoa, Hamburg, Madrid, Marseille, Rome, Seville, Stockholm and Vienna.

315. A third CIPROM working group discussed and prepared a course on gender, migration and trafficking in persons, public policies and social intervention, for public and civil society organizations.

GLOBAL PROGRAMME

Programme of Assistance for the Protection and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children

316. In 2001, this programme put in place the first global referral, assessment and rapid assistance mechanism for individual migrant women and children who are victims of trafficking and not eligible for assistance under current voluntary return assistance programmes. Stranded persons in need of protection and return assistance could apply for the required support either directly at a local IOM Office (or an identified operational partner) or through referral by a governmental or non-governmental organization. Cases may also be identified and approached by IOM or referred by local police offices or NGOs when the migrants seek assistance with these agencies and/or are rescued and/or placed in custody as a result of police actions. Assistance packages provided under the global mechanism include protection, return and reception/referral

upon arrival, as required. The returnees are encouraged to avail themselves, on a voluntary basis, of reintegration assistance provided by governmental agencies and other local organizations/NGOs known to IOM Offices to be active in rehabilitation programmes for women and children.

317. The project has been implemented in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. In 2001, 46 victims of trafficking were assisted in the voluntary, safe and humane return to their places of origin.

VII. OTHER PROGRAMMES

(a) Compensation Programmes

318. IOM became involved in the German Forced Labour Compensation Programme (GFLCP) and the Holocaust Victim Assets Programme (HVAP) in July and November 2000 respectively. In 2001, the focus of both programmes was on outreach and claimant assistance, and implementing and preparing the processing of hundreds of thousands of claims in some 20 languages, making payments to successful claimants worldwide and preparing for the Humanitarian and Social Programmes (HSP) for specific target groups.

319. By the end of 2001, IOM had received 320,000 completed claims, registered over 100,000, and made payments to 6,070 former slave and forced labourers under the GFLCP and had received 21,000 completed claims and made payments to 25 claimants under the HVAP.

320. More than 100 field staff and a team of some 85 Geneva-based staff were involved in this activity in 2001. Over 40 IOM Field Missions participated actively, as well as 15 victims' associations on the basis of cooperation agreements. Because of the particular situation of the Roma, an outside company was hired to reach out to Roma survivors in 17 Central and Eastern European countries.

321. Headquarters' support was provided by Human Resources, Information Technology, Legal Services and Common Services.

German Forced Labour Compensation Programme (GFLCP)

322. Field Missions and Geneva-based staff were involved in progressively more numerous and complex tasks, including information dissemination, collecting names and addresses of potential claimants, sending out claim forms, assisting claimants in completing them, and receiving, registering and reviewing completed claim forms.

323. IOM offered a decentralized and consistent process, essential for being near to the claimants and requiring the development and regular updating of guidelines and instructions, training of staff, close communication, coaching and monitoring, the development of claim forms (in some 20 languages) and the putting into place of a system capable of processing hundreds of thousands of claims, making payments to claimants worldwide and satisfying the reporting and other requirements of the Federal Foundation.

324. IOM's participation in the meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Foundation and in technical meetings organized by its Board of Directors for all partner organizations enabled the Organization to help steer the process in line with its guiding principles: fair treatment of its claimant group, transparency and efficiency. Transparency was the main reason for the creation by IOM of a Steering Group of the most involved victims' associations, which met four times in 2001. In bilateral discussions with the Board of Directors, IOM achieved a better understanding of the mass claims processing strategy, the complexity of its task and the uniqueness of its position.

325. Thanks to the commitment and professionalism of its staff worldwide and the active cooperation of the victims' associations, governments and German embassies, IOM's global information and outreach campaigns were very successful. By the end of 2001, IOM had received 320,000 completed claims: 306,000 for slave and forced labour and personal injury (four times the initial estimate) and 14,000 for property loss.

326. The Property Loss Commission met four times in Geneva, once with interested partner organizations, and issued supplementary principles and rules of procedure for processing property claims.

Holocaust Victim Assets Programme (HVAP)

327. IOM received 21,000 claims under HVAP, the majority in the Slave Labour Class I and II categories. In July 2001, IOM paid 25 HVAP claimants, all of whom were eligible under the GFLCP.

Humanitarian and Social Programmes (HSP)

328. During 2001, IOM conducted a field survey of some 45,000 potential Roma beneficiaries in 17 Central and Eastern European countries. A workshop for HSP field coordinators from Hungary, Poland, Ukraine, the Czech Republic, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Romania was held in Geneva. A contract on social programmes was made with the German Foundation in December.

(b) Migration Policy and Research Programme

329. The Migration Policy and Research Programme (MPRP) was developed in response to requests from Member States for a strengthened policy function in IOM. The programme was launched in early 2001 with a threefold objective: to strengthen the capacity of governments to manage global migration more effectively and cooperatively; to contribute to a better global understanding of migration; and to ensure that IOM is an effective resource for governments to develop coherent policies on migration issues.

330. In 2001, MPRP's activities focused on the development of programme priorities; the establishment of working relationships with partner organizations and institutions; and establishing IOM's capacity to serve as a resource for governments on international migration policy. MPRP held a wide range of international consultations on migration policy, with special emphasis on the management of migratory flows.

IOM Council as a Global Forum on International Migration

331. As part of MPRP's aim to promote better understanding of migration and strengthen the capacity of governments to manage migration more effectively, MPRP contributed to a special IOM Council session to commemorate IOM's 50th anniversary, held in November 2001. To stimulate discussion leading up to the Council, MPRP drafted a paper entitled "IOM's November 2001 Council – Time for a Dialogue on Migration", and invited an active exchange of views between IOM Member States, observers and organizations through several informal Council Steering Group meetings.

332. Immediately prior to the November Council session, a Round Table on Labour Migration was organized, bringing together representatives of governments, the private sector and unions. (For more details, please see Chapter VIII.) At the Council session itself, keynote speeches were delivered by six high-level government officials giving their views on and approaches to the current and future challenges of migration management. A lively discussion on "Migration challenges for the 21st century" followed presentations by experts on causes and consequences of migration, around the three topics of: demography, trade and globalization, and integration. Two expert commentators helped steer the debate. The Council adopted a resolution confirming the resolve of IOM's membership to strengthen the role of the Council as a forum for migration policy dialogue.

Policy Papers

333. MPRP produced policy papers, analysing and assessing migration policy issues of current interest to IOM and its membership. For example, within the context of the UNHCR's Global Consultations on International Protection, MPRP delivered a joint paper together with UNHCR on "Refugee protection and migration control: perspectives from UNHCR and IOM".

334. MPRP also contributed policy papers to, *inter alia*, the European Union Conference on Migration, held in Brussels from 16 to 17 October 2001, presenting IOM's support for the European Union's effort to address asylum and migration policies concurrently and in a comprehensive manner, as well as for a meeting in Manila of the Inter-Governmental Asia-Pacific Consultations (APC) on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants to reinforce the role of regional consultative processes.

Building Migration Networks

Action Group on Asylum and Migration (AGAMI)

335. Both IOM and UNHCR recognized the need to manage more effectively the nexus between asylum and migration. In 2001, the Action Group on Asylum and Migration (AGAMI) was created. IOM and UNHCR agreed on the following objectives under the terms of reference for AGAMI: to further understanding of the nexus between migration and asylum; to review substantive policy issues in the management of asylum and migration based on information and lessons learned from operations at the field level; to explore ways in which cooperation between IOM and UNHCR can be enhanced; and to strengthen each organization's capacity to contribute to government efforts to develop policies and programmes on migration and asylum.

336. The Terms of Reference for AGAMI were adopted by the Secretariat of both organizations in November 2001. Agenda items for the meetings in 2001 included the important issue of data. MPRP is also creating a compendium of existing external sources of migration statistics.

The Berne Initiative

337. MPRP, in pursuing its objective to strengthen the capacity of governments to manage migration more effectively and cooperatively, worked closely with the Government of Switzerland on an initiative to develop guiding principles to facilitate inter-State cooperation in international migration management. In June 2001, the inaugural Berne Initiative Symposium brought together some 80 government officials and experts from international organizations, NGOs and academia. The Symposium identified interests common to all States and mutual benefits to be derived from enhanced inter-State cooperation. Participants strongly recommended that this effort be continued and, by the end of 2001, IOM was working with Switzerland and partner organizations to develop plans for future activity.

IOM/NGO Consultations

338. MPRP restarted a regular consultation with NGOs active in the field of migration. It brought together representatives from a range of international NGOs to identify issues of mutual concern and ways to improve cooperation. Specific outcomes of the meeting included the provision of regular information on IOM activities to NGO consortia (e.g. IOM bi-weekly press briefing notes) and a point of contact for NGOs seeking information on IOM; updating by IOM of the 1996 IOM Council document outlining IOM cooperation with NGOs; and establishment by IOM of regular consultations with NGOs for exchange of information and facilitation of cooperation.

Strategic Involvement in Regional Processes

339. MPRP sought to develop mechanisms for working closely with governments and other relevant partners in order to enhance government capacity to ensure orderly international migration management. One mechanism was the contribution to and participation in regional processes and other consultative fora. While MPRP provided research papers for a number of conferences dealing with a variety of migration-related issues, special attention was focused on the development of and participation in workshops dealing more directly with such themes as cooperation, partnerships, and information collection and exchange, which MPRP felt were most relevant to its own objective of strengthening the capacity of governments to manage global migration more effectively and cooperatively. MPRP contributed to the following meetings:

- **EU Migration Policies, Tunis, 19 to 21 September 2001**, exploring the role of integration in creating linkages for effective cooperation between countries of origin and countries of destination within the Mediterranean region;
- **IOM-ODIHR Workshop, Kazhakstan, 29 to 31 October 2001**, on transborder cooperation and development of migration legislation, during which strategies for cooperation in the field of information and data exchange were explored, and plans developed for a follow-up workshop on this theme;

- **International Migration Policy Seminar for West Africa, Dakar, 17 to 21 December 2001**, submitting presentations on: "Global dynamics, legal instruments, definitions and policy"; "National and international methods and tools for migration data gathering, analysis and exchange"; "Terminology and definitions of migrant categories: building a common language"; and "Assessing methods and mechanisms for exchange of migration data among West African governments: lessons learned from other regions".

GLOBAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT

VIII. PROGRAMME SUPPORT

Donor Relations Division (DRD)

340. In 2001, the Donor Relations Division (DRD) continued to provide institutional focus on partner and donor consultations. The Division gave targeted support to Field and Headquarters staff in partnership development and the advocacy of IOM projects and programmes. This resulted in generous financial support for IOM's emergency response to humanitarian crises, as well as to its regular and newly-established country programmes, and enabled the Organization to strengthen its operational role. A number of programmes continued on from 2000, in close coordination with partners in the Field, in areas where IOM had a clear role to play.

Complex Emergencies and Post-Conflict Response

341. IOM's participation in humanitarian response mechanisms also gave impetus to the Organization's development of transitional initiatives, bridging the gap from relief to development in a number of post-conflict situations. Programmes continued in Kosovo and Timor and were implemented in Afghanistan.

342. Within the parameters of the IOM and UNHCR Joint Guidance Note issued in May 2000 on cooperation in the transportation sector, IOM continued to receive contributions for the Revolving Fund in 2001, totalling approximately USD 1,300,000, from Denmark, Finland, Sweden and the United States of America. The Fund enabled IOM to respond rapidly to meet the transportation requirements of persons in need in Guinea, Zambia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Cuba.

343. IOM participated in major inter-agency humanitarian operations such as Timor, Kosovo and Afghanistan. DRD prepared input and coordinated follow-up to inter-agency planning discussions on programme coordination and resource mobilization. Consolidated Appeals (CAP) were made for Afghanistan, Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Eastern Europe, Tajikistan and Uganda. Approximately 30 per cent of IOM's funding requirements for these countries were achieved in response to the CAP.

Partnership Development and Donor Consultations

344. DRD further developed its strategy and approach to the Organization's partner and donor community to review and jointly explore programmes of strategic interest. The Division used

different channels and approaches to achieve the aim of sustainable support for IOM: bilateral consultations, programme and country briefings in Geneva and donor visits locally, as well as the design and development of planning tools such as “Migration Initiatives 2001”, special appeals and project reports for donors. A reformulated “Migration Initiatives 2002” (MI 2002) was initiated and put together by DRD to provide donors with an overview of IOM funding priorities on a regional and country basis. Service areas and IOM’s response to complex emergency and post-conflict situations remained important elements throughout the appeal. The MI series is IOM’s most important planning and resource mobilization tool, as it indicates the direction of the Organization in response to major migration challenges.

345. Bilateral consultations were held with all major IOM donor States. A series of mid-term Geneva-based reviews with donor Missions was conducted to update the Missions on progress achieved with funded projects (progress reports, financial issues, constraints encountered), and to outline IOM funding needs (in conjunction with donor priorities *vis-à-vis* IOM). Technical meetings in Brussels were held with the European Commission and ECHO, to help strengthen cooperation with ECHO, leading to additional support for Afghanistan and El Salvador, following on previous collaboration in Timor, the Russian Federation and Zambia.

346. Meetings with the United Nations in New York were held as part of IOM’s multilateral outreach and to explore development planning frameworks such as UNDAF, programme cooperation with the UN Foundation and UNFIP, the latter for possible funding support, and to identify future opportunities for which IOM could develop appropriate programme responses.

347. Together with Migration Health Services, contacts were fostered with UNAIDS in order to develop cooperative approaches on counter-trafficking as well as on HIV/AIDS and mobile populations.

Transparency and Accountability Service

348. With regard to IOM’s interaction with the donor community, DRD continued to improve the quality and relevance of IOM’s funding appeals, coordinated field-based reporting on projects to donors and maintained regular contacts with the donors on programme direction. A donor visit to Afghanistan was prepared in 2001 but postponed to 2002 due to the security situation. DRD will continue to assist IOM Offices in the development and establishment of tailored fundraising tools to ensure a comprehensive and focused approach to the wider donor community, including training for field colleagues on donor relations and liaison.

Private Sector

349. As part of IOM’s effort to expand the donor base and broaden partnerships, relations with the private sector have continued to be developed. The Private Sector Liaison (PSL) position, which had been created in IOM New York in 2000 aimed at foundations and the corporate sector, was moved to IOM Washington, D.C. The USAIM (US Association for International Migration) was reinstated, with two full-time staff members. DRD and PSL cooperate closely in this new field.

Emergency and Post-Conflict (EPC)

350. The EPC Division was established in January 2000 as the focal point for IOM's emergency preparedness and response activities as well as its post-conflict and transition initiatives. It is staffed by four officials and one assistant, and works closely with relevant Headquarters units, in particular, Donor Relations, Human Resources, Movement Management and Migrant Health Services. EPC manages IOM emergency responses, using its own resources and personnel from other posts. It advises Field Missions and relevant Headquarters' units and handles inter-agency humanitarian coordination through bilateral contacts or in the OCHA/IASC context. EPC also covers civil/military cooperation in humanitarian activities. The Chief of Division is IOM's focal point on operational assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs). The Division is implementing a three-year project funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom, intended to strengthen IOM's institutional emergency and response capacity. The project funding amounts to USD 3 million, 14 per cent of which is allocated for preparedness and 86 per cent for response. In addition, the Programme Support Department, through EPC, manages the IOM Emergency Preparedness Account (EPA), with a current balance of USD 421,000, which can also be used for rapid response to emergency needs.

351. During 2001, EPC staff spent 610 days in 31 countries on all continents. Travel days were used for assessment, operational set-up and immediate maintenance. EPC field support included arranging refugee return/relocation in West Africa, assessment in Central Africa and the Horn of Africa, IDP assistance in West Africa and Afghanistan, and post-crisis intervention support in Kosovo, West Africa, Horn of Africa and Afghanistan.

352. Upon the request of UNHCR, IOM arranged the safe return of Sierra Leonean refugees from Conakry to Freetown. In the first six months of the return operation, 24,174 refugees were assisted. Also at the request of UNHCR, IOM relocated some 850 Angolan refugees in Zambia to a safer location. In anticipation of emerging humanitarian emergency and post-emergency assistance, EPC sent assessment missions to the Horn of Africa, Zimbabwe and its surroundings (as part of the inter-agency contingency planning) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Early in 2001, the Regional Coordinating Office of OCHA (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) in Afghanistan formally requested IOM to be the focal point for assistance to IDPs in the west and north of Afghanistan. IOM strengthened its presence in Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif to assist IDPs in those regions. 12,361 Sierra Leonean IDPs were assisted in two phases of emergency transport assistance. Requested by OCHA, this operation was IOM's contribution to support the broader assistance programme of the Sierra Leonean Government and the international humanitarian community. EPC also provided technical support to the Kosovo out-of-area voting, the Afghanistan humanitarian response following the events of 11 September 2001, and reintegration assistance to ex-combatants in Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan and Uganda.

353. The Division manages the IOM Humanitarian Emergency Operations Account (HEOA) which assists stranded individuals or small groups of migrants in distress who fall outside other projects by funding return or onward migration. HEOA assisted 231 destitute stranded migrants to return home safely. These migrants included 91 trafficked persons of whom 12 were women and children (Indians, Peruvians, Ukrainians) and 79 were men (Cambodian fishermen trafficked to Indonesia), as well as smuggled migrants, i.e. Haitians stranded in Cuba on their way to the United States. The cost of HEOA interventions amounted to USD 55,696 and involved 20 host

countries and 20 countries of destination. Funding sources in 2001 were as follows: IOM Discretionary Income (USD 30,000), Sasakawa Endowment Fund (USD 20,000), Australia (USD 10,000, earmarked) and a carry-forward from 2000 (USD 13,929).

354. EPC emergency preparedness activities included the revision/update of the emergency operations manual, the drafting of the post-conflict operations manual, the re-establishment of the emergency response roster, and EPC staff training.

Project Tracking

355. The Project Tracking Unit (PTU) tracks projects as they are being developed and implemented, by checking project documentation, budgets, financial reporting and other relevant reports.

356. In 2001, a full-time Head of Unit position was established, resulting in the consolidation of previous work and the following benchmarks: the revision of core job functions to match PTU organizational requirements; the establishment of a system to target and strengthen project focus on correct implementation; the holding of regular Headquarters inter-unit project monitoring sessions.

357. PTU also upgraded its database and information services roles, as follows: global Project Assistance Toolkit (PAT) decentralized databases were brought together in a single monitored system; PAT was restructured into the IOM Project Compendium, resulting in new project data summary information and layout (a project compendium print-out was prepared for the November 2001 Council Session); over 450 new projects were documented in the Compendium, bringing the total number of projects tracked to 1,353; the Compendium was released to all IOM Missions on CD ROM, including comprehensive project-related information folders.

358. The Unit worked with the IOM website managers to make the Project Compendium summary available to users, and its content was updated weekly. PTU and the Donor Relations Division (DRD) cooperated closely to improve reporting and accountability. A framework to associate database information and joint individual project liaison was developed. The above activities strengthened project manager self-monitoring skills, resulting in improved IOM project development and implementation.

IX. POLICY GUIDANCE AND MEDIA (PGM)*

359. In 2001, PGM reinforced its strategy to disseminate IOM's programmes and policies to internal and external stakeholders, thus increasing awareness and a better understanding of the Organization's activities in the press and public at large.

360. PGM continued to provide the press and other important stakeholders (international organizations, NGOs and diplomatic missions) with regular and up-to-date press briefing notes twice a week. These cover all aspects of IOM programmes and policies, from emergency and

* Now called Media and Public Information (MPI)

post-conflict activities to counter-trafficking and labour migration programmes, and have regularly provided the basis for reporting by the national and international media.

361. The volume of media queries and coverage on the radio and television and in the print media increased substantially, mainly in English, French and Spanish but also in other languages, including Arabic.

362. Media interest in migration issues has shifted to a more regular, in-depth coverage, addressing the core issues of migration management.

363. PGM regularly promoted IOM in all major media: (i) news agencies and print media (AFP, Reuters, AP, UPI, EFE, ANSA, Kyodo News, Kuwait News Agency, The Economist, Financial Times, El País, Jerusalem Post, New York Times, Wall Street Journal); (ii) radio (BBC World Service and domestic, US National Public Radio, Voice of America, Radio France International, Radio Netherlands, Deutsche Welle, Radio Free Europe, UN Radio, Vatican Radio); and (iii) television (CNN, CBS 60 minutes, NHK Japan).

364. PGM continued to set up regular interviews for the Director General and Deputy Director General and for other IOM colleagues, both at Headquarters and in the Field.

365. Several video news releases were produced in 2001, distributed to broadcasters worldwide by the European Broadcasting Union and aired by the BBC World Service, CNN World Report, Euronews and others. The topics included:

- Sierra Leone - Return of refugees from Conakry, Guinea;
- Congo - Demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in Brazzaville;
- India - Construction of shelters for saltworkers displaced by the earthquake;
- Kosovo – Out-of-Kosovo voting programme in Yugoslavia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;
- Azerbaijan – Nakichevan - Rehabilitation of ancient water canals.

366. PGM continued to support Field Missions in their efforts to increase their capacity to work effectively with the media, for example by providing media training to Chiefs of Mission and to media focal points worldwide. A media and reporting officer was deployed to major fields of operation, including Sierra Leone and Afghanistan.

367. In terms of direct outreach to the wider public, PGM represented IOM at events such as a Fair in Geneva, marking the World Conference Against Racism in 2001, and the Open Day at the Palais des Nations. The layout for the quarterly IOM News was redesigned, including a variety of articles showing the impact of IOM programmes and policies on beneficiaries. More in-depth articles on various migration issues were also published regularly, with special features to highlight IOM's 50th anniversary. The impact and circulation of the quarterly increased, with more requests from new subscribers.

368. PGM also contributed to IOM's 50th anniversary publications, producing the 50th Anniversary Photo Book and contributing to the 50th Anniversary History Book.

1951 - 2001: Fifty years of IOM

369. At this very special time of its history, IOM took the opportunity to promote its image in order to clarify the perception of its mandate. A programme was worked out to celebrate the 50th anniversary in an unostentatious way within a specific limited budget. Most noteworthy in this respect was the valuable support granted by Switzerland as the host country.

370. The anniversary commemoration was also an occasion for the Organization to create a "50th" graphic design and its own "signature": **"Managing migration for the benefit of all"**. This signature or "slogan" resulted from extensive internal and external consultations, and will continue to be used on communication tools well beyond the 50th anniversary celebrations.

371. Apart from the production of a number of tools to commemorate the anniversary, including CD-ROMs on IOM, roving presentation kits and specific information on web pages, in IOM's three official languages, a Photo Book retracing 50 years of IOM activities on behalf of migrants was published. 3,000 copies were printed to be used as institutional gifts to IOM's partners and counterparts.

372. In Geneva, the commemoration programme was launched on Monday, 26 November 2001 with a Round Table on Labour Migration. The IOM Director General and Deputy Director General and a panel of high level experts, namely, Mr. Carlo Lamprecht, President of the Council of State, Republic and Canton of Geneva; H.E. Dr. Hédi M'Henni, Minister of Social Affairs, Tunisia; Mrs. Maria-Cristina Altigieri, representing the Minister of Labour and Social Policies of Italy; H.E. M. Arturo D. Brion, State Secretary for Labour and Employment of the Philippines; Mr. Broeckx, Director of Human Resources of the Nestlé Group; Dr. Rudolf Horber, Employers' Secretary of the Swiss Union of Arts and Crafts (USAM); and Mr. Philip J. Jennings, Secretary General of the Network International Union, addressed an audience of over 100 guests.

373. On Tuesday, 27 November 2001 the 50th anniversary celebrations continued with the Eighty-second Session of the Council which, on this occasion, was transformed into a forum for migration policy dialogue. Keynote speakers and internationally renowned experts were invited to make presentations and lead a discussion on current migration challenges.

374. Throughout 2001, the 50th anniversary celebrations gave rise to a number of "visibility" actions. For example, through the issuance of stamps and postmarks by the postal administrations of Luxembourg, Croatia, Uruguay and Peru. A three-week publicity campaign on the Geneva public transport buses closed the commemoration year in Geneva.

375. The total budget for the 50th anniversary celebration programme amounted to approximately USD 87,000, including the financial contribution from the Government of Switzerland.

376. Several IOM Field Offices made use of the tools available to them for meetings or special programmes such as those organized by the IOM Offices in Bangkok, Belgrade, Bogotá, Bonn, Bratislava, Brussels, Budapest, Dhaka, Helsinki, Lima, Ljubljana, Montevideo, Rome, San José, Santiago, Santo Domingo, Sarajevo, Tirana, Vienna and Washington, D.C.

X. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

377. In 2001, the activities of the External Relations Department ranged from contributing to the preparation of cooperation agreements (with the OSCE and SECI, for example) to planning and coordinating IOM attendance, inputs, documentation and delivery of statements at outside meetings (*inter alia*, UN Conference on Least Developed Countries; UNHCR Standing Committee and Executive Committee; EU Ministerial Migration Conference; OAU conferences; Bern Symposium; UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee Working Group; Balkan Stability Pact Working Tables and Regional Conference, Francophonie and Migration Conference; IMP courses; OSCE Permanent Council and Parliamentary Assembly Conference; Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly Conference on Illegal Migration; Webster/Permanent Mission of Hungary seminar commemorating the 45th anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution and 50 years of IOM).

378. Regional advisers played a key supporting role in preparing the ground for the admission of several new Member States and observers and maintained frequent contacts with diplomatic representatives from their respective regions.

379. Considerable attention was given to the coordination of the Organization's approach to issues affecting Roma and Sinti populations. The Department reviewed IOM's operations in this regard and established contacts, together with other units and Field Offices, with representatives of these groups in order the better to understand their specific difficulties and prepare appropriate responses.

380. During 2001, IOM continued its progress in establishing a presence and programmes in the Western Mediterranean. The Organization consolidated the IOM Office in Tunis through project initiatives in partnership with the Tunisian Government. At the same time, programmatic activities were launched in Algeria and Morocco. On the institutional level, IOM continued to enhance its relationship with Western Mediterranean States in search of solutions to their migration challenges.

381. The Department also played a leading role in convening meetings of Heads of Missions with Regional Functions in Africa, the Americas and Europe, where participants from the Field and Headquarters discussed operational, planning, policy and management issues.

382. In 2001, the Research and Publications Units of the Organization were joined to form one division – the Research and Publications (RES) Division. IOM's research and publications programme expanded significantly during 2001.

383. The Division received new research grants from the European Commission, the Government of Ireland and the Government of the United Kingdom to carry out new research studies, including two studies for the European Commission on "Chinese migration to Europe" and "Identification of sustainable approaches to voluntary return and reintegration of asylum seekers and persons with temporary protected status".

384. A comparative study on "International legislation and practice in the field of immigration" was carried out for the Government of Ireland in cooperation with Migration Management

Services (MMS), and a study on “Irregular migration flows in Europe: data sources, patterns and trends” received funding from the Home Office of the United Kingdom.

385. The Division continued to implement and manage 15 different research projects, including two studies on Central America benefiting from a grant by the United States Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), two major studies funded by Switzerland, the third CIS Migration Report and the publication of “Migration in Central and Eastern Europe: 2001 Review”, as well as a report containing guidelines and suggestions for conducting research on trafficking, funded by the IOM Working Group on Gender Issues.

386. Three additional studies were published in the IOM Migration Research Series: “The role of regional consultative processes in managing international migration”; “The return and reintegration of rejected asylum seekers and irregular migrants”; and “Harnessing the potential of migration and return to promote development: applying concepts to Western Africa”.

387. These publications are also available on line on the IOM website. Five additional studies were completed and will be published in early 2002: “A review of data on trafficking in the Republic of Korea”; “Moroccan migration dynamics: prospects for the future”; “Trafficking of women from the Russian Federation”; “Chinese migration to Europe: Fujianese migration in perspective”; and “Irregular migration through Turkey”.

388. The editorship of the journal *International Migration* was entrusted to a new editorial committee formed by senior staff of the Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM), School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University. The main change in the editorial strategy is that the journal will become more policy-oriented. Six issues of the journal were published in 2001.

389. “The Human Rights of Migrants” was published as an offprint of a special issue of *International Migration*, for distribution at the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban in September 2001.

390. The Division continued working closely with IOM Moscow and the new Migration Research Programme based in that city, to strengthen IOM’s capacity to conduct policy-relevant migration research and forum activities in the Russian Federation and the countries of the former Soviet Union. The Division also guided the research and publications work of many other IOM Field Offices.

391. Several papers were prepared by the Division for books and magazines not published by IOM, as well as for international and regional meetings on migration issues.

392. The Division began a new initiative to pool together and analyse IOM’s operational data on return migration and trafficking. The results of a global survey on trafficking data were published in a special issue of the quarterly *Trafficking in Migrants Bulletin* which, in 2001, was also published in French and Spanish. IOM’s return data were presented in the book “Migration in Central and Eastern Europe: 2001 Review”.

393. Applied research and a comprehensive data collection on trafficking in human beings to, through and from the Balkans was carried out, providing institutions and authorities involved in combating trafficking in human beings and assisting its victims with the factual information they

need to devise relevant policies, legislation and procedures. The research and data collection focused on known cases of trafficking in each project country, resulting in a publication. This activity and information exchange will be continued by the Regional Clearing Point managed by IOM, with the assistance of the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), currently being established in Belgrade.

394. Cooperation with the Graduate Institute of International Studies (HEI) in Geneva led to the publication of a book on IOM's 50 years of activities. The Division also worked with a number of other universities around the world, as well as the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), through participation in seminars and conferences, contracting eminent researchers and cooperation in preparing teaching materials.

395. The Division remained in contact with the members of the Academic Advisory Board and prepared its annual meeting. The Board serves as an important venue to link the academic world with IOM's operations and policy activities. Board members, on a number of occasions, provided inputs into IOM research activities and studies.

396. The growing activities of IOM were reflected in the work of the Translation Unit which processed 522,509 words into Spanish and 654,755 words into French, of which the majority were done by the staff members of the Unit in-house.

XI. LEGAL SERVICES

397. The regular tasks of Legal Services (LEG) include the following: advising on matters of a legal and constitutional nature; preparing, negotiating and overseeing agreements on IOM privileges and immunities; advising on requirements for membership and observership; conducting research and producing papers on the legal and policy aspects of IOM's purposes and functions; preparing, negotiating or coordinating, *inter alia*, cooperation agreements, operational agreements and contracts for Departments and Field Missions; reviewing, interpreting and advising on Staff Regulations and Rules for Officials and Employees at Headquarters and in the Field; representing IOM at intergovernmental meetings and consultations dealing with migration, refugees, human rights and internally displaced persons.

398. In 2001 LEG undertook some of the following activities:

- **Agreements:** LEG responds to requests from Missions on agreements which they wish to conclude, either drafting or making changes to a draft. It also drafts cooperation agreements with other organizations at the Headquarters and Field levels. LEG has produced a model contract outline which it sends to Field Missions and uses in training on how to write contracts. It is also currently designing a database in order to be able to search through agreements and find samples or models to assist the Missions.
- **Staff Regulations and Rules (SRRs)/human resources:** LEG advises on specific field situations regarding tax, social security, SRRs and benefits. For example, LEG has reviewed personnel and administrative issues in various Missions, together with HRD and the relevant Mission, regularizing *de facto* practices which had been in place for many years in order to standardize conditions of service as widely as possible. In 2001,

LEG coordinated 12 sets of SRRs, and responded to various requests from Field Missions experiencing problems in areas regarding staff contracts, tax or social security issues. LEG also advises on disciplinary measures, terminations and reductions in force.

- Staff disputes: LEG is also responsible for dealing with staff disputes. In 2001, approximately 10 per cent of LEG time was taken up with staff grievances, advice and counsel to staff on harassment and related problems at Headquarters and in the Field.
- Policy issues: LEG has been working on an E-mail policy for IOM staff, reviewing privacy and access issues. It has been involved in the drafting of the Policy for a Respectful Working Environment and is currently updating its policy and programmes paper on IDPs, as well as updating a policy paper on IOM and the Human Rights of Migrants. LEG produces papers and speeches on migrants rights and is involved in inter-agency meetings on this issue. It has established a “Migrants Rights” E-mail list, and regularly sends news bulletins on migrants rights issues and summaries of human rights meetings in Geneva to Field units. LEG has also recently established an IDP E-mail list and disseminates information on internally displaced persons to interested Headquarters and Field staff.
- Governing bodies: LEG is the focal point for information about membership and observership for States. It also provides information to States about privileges and immunities and status issues. LEG is responsible for providing information to States and keeping a record of issues relating to the amendments to the Constitution. LEG coordinated all draft resolutions for the governing bodies sessions.
- Training: In 2001, LEG was involved in various training workshops for IOM staff in the areas of privileges and immunities, standards of conduct, and drafting contracts and other legal documents. It was also involved in workshops for outside bodies, such as groups of law students, on topics related to migration law.

399. Given the staffing structure of Legal Services (at present comprised of two Officials - one of them being also the Executive Officer - and one part-time General Services staff member), the fulfilment of such a variety of tasks means that, to a great extent, Legal Services is only able to operate mainly as a responsive office, with limited proactive capacity. It is involved, however, in various issues which need to be expanded and institutionalized, most importantly in the area of migrants' rights.

400. LEG is currently developing a module to use in training field staff on migrants' rights issues, which will lead on from project development training. It is also developing modules which can be used for training government officials on international migration law and human rights.

XII. GENDER ISSUES

401. As part of IOM's global strategy for gender issues, the Organization continued to promote gender awareness, to mainstream gender in operational activities and increase expertise on gender issues. In order to build on existing experience and implement project activities which could be

catalysts for future project development, combining a gender focus with migration, the Working Group on Gender Issues (WGGI) decided to further the promotion of gender policy through project activities. The projects were intended to serve as high-profile models: (i) to encourage the development of similar gender-related programme activities throughout IOM's global network; and (ii) to promote the complementarity of gender activities with other ongoing activities.

402. Eight projects were chosen by the WGGI, to increase gender awareness and open channels of dialogue; advance the understanding of gender and migration at both institutional and grass-roots levels; promote the capacity to design and implement gender mainstreamed projects, and enhance participation of Field Missions in IOM's Gender Mainstreaming Strategy; increase gender-specific data on migrant caseloads; and provide innovative tools to address the needs of migrants, particularly at grass-roots level.

403. Specific areas of activity included migrant health, assisted return, migrant trafficking, migrant labour, information campaigns and migrant children.

404. This pilot initiative constituted IOM's first concrete step to mainstream gender throughout its programmes and enhance future project development with a gender dimension. The initiative built on the Organization's gender policy (outlined in Resolution No. 932 (LXXI) of 29 November 1995) and its mainstreaming strategy based on the following points:

- gender should be mainstreamed and incorporated as a strategy in the Organization's processes;
- for gender to be institutionalized and integrated into the entire spectrum of IOM activities - projects, programmes and staff policies - all staff members need to understand and implement the strategy in their work;
- the mainstreaming strategy is not exclusively related to women and their specific needs and concerns, but also includes initiatives for men, where necessary, provided they promote overall gender equality.

405. The Working Group on Gender Issues felt that this initiative represented a useful beginning to future gender mainstreaming in IOM. Although the projects were in general successfully implemented, some lacunae were identified, questions raised, and lessons learned, which at the same time were promising elements for improving project development to better meet the needs of migrant women and men. Given the overall favourable conclusions of this assessment, the Working Group on Gender Issues felt encouraged to pursue its direct involvement in gender mainstreaming.

406. On the human resources side, work continued to promote the advancement of female staff members.

407. Other gender-oriented activities included: ongoing publication of the IOM Gender and Migration News Bulletin; participation in the organization of a workshop on "Trust building and peace enhancement through better communication among Somali women", Hargeisa, Somaliland; streamlining of programme and staffing objectives in plans of action for Gender Focal Points; development of a gender page on IOM's new website; implementation of the first phase of a

gender sensitivity survey for IOM staff; financial support for humanitarian assistance to Afghan women, men and children in the form of the provision of quilts made by women in Kabul; and publication of a presentation on “The role of women in conflicts in Africa and IOM’s response”.

XIII. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

FINANCE

Overview

408. During 2001, 16 new Field Offices were opened, over 170 new project activities commenced and the number of staff grew from 2,466 to 2,758. These increases were mainly in the Field and were directly linked to project implementation needs. Total expenditure remained at a high level again in 2001, amounting to USD 273.2 million for the Administrative and Operational Programmes (Administrative Programme USD 21 million and Operational Programme USD 252.2 million).

409. The expansion of the Organization’s activities presented a significant challenge in terms of management and financial control, as core staff and resources were stretched to cover an increasingly dispersed project base, often in some of the world’s most difficult post-conflict locations. In 2001, IOM supported emergency operations in Afghanistan, Guinea, Sierra Leone, India and the South Pacific, necessitating close management in order to respond to the rapidly changing conditions on the ground. Administrative and operational staff were trained and deployed while computer and communications systems were strengthened globally. The Organization also took initial steps to transfer certain information technology and administrative functions to Manila in an effort to accommodate the growth of the Organization within current administrative resources.

410. Despite the challenges presented in 2001, IOM was able to balance both the Operational and Administrative Programmes. Under the Operational Programmes, which constitute over 90 per cent of the Organization’s expenditure, there was no deficit carried forward to 2002. This was the first year since 1992 that a deficit had been avoided.

Administrative Part of the Budget

411. After five years of zero nominal growth, a five per cent increase in the budget level for 2001 was approved at CHF 35,763,000. With strict control, the Administration was able to contain expenditure, thus ending the year with CHF 432,497 excess of resources before offsetting the increase in the provision for doubtful receivables and the underfunding carried forward from 2000.

412. As a result of non-payment of arrears by certain Member States, there was an increase in the provision for doubtful receivables in 2001 of CHF 728,704 (from CHF 3,373,928 at 31 December 2000 to CHF 4,102,632 at 31 December 2001). The assessed contributions from 12 new Member States was CHF 1,334,702. After taking into consideration the increase in the provision for doubtful receivables, the underfunding carried forward from 2000 of CHF 23,854 and the assessed contributions from new Member States, excess resources for 2001 amounted to

CHF 1,014,641. As decided in the November 2001 Council session, CHF 1 million is allocated for project development, decentralization to Manila and information technology needs. It is proposed that the balance of CHF 14,641 be carried forward to 2002.

413. It should also be noted that at the end of December 2001 the total outstanding assessed contributions amounted to CHF 5,923,840. A limited number of Member States account for most of the overdue amounts. Action plans are once again being reviewed to encourage payment by Member States in arrears.

Operational Part of the Budget

414. There were 198,400 IOM-assisted movements in 2001 representing a reduction of 252,300 movements from the 2000 level of 450,700. The main reason for the decrease was the termination of the Afghan Repatriation Programme in December 2000, representing a reduction of 159,200 mass migration movements. Movements under the United States resettlement programme declined by approximately 20,000 in 2001 (or 27 per cent) mainly as a result of the events of 11 September 2001. In addition, movements under the Kosovo and East Timor projects were significantly lower in 2001 than in 2000.

415. The Summary Update on the Programme and Budget for 2001 (MC/2048) estimated a budget of USD 358.6 million for 2001 based on the information available at that time. Actual expenditure under the Operational Programmes of USD 252.2 million was USD 106.4 million below the estimate. This was mainly due to the delay in the compensation payments under the German Forced Labour Compensation Programme (USD 56 million), the decline in the United States resettlement programme after 11 September (USD 20 million) and the lower than projected returns to Kosovo (USD 13 million). Total expenditure is expected to be substantially higher in 2002 as large payments to claimants under the German Forced Labour Compensation Programme will reach high-volume proportions in 2002.

416. Total staff and office costs increased by USD 9.4 million from USD 75.9 million in 2000 to USD 85.3 million in 2001. This was mainly due to a change in the composition of IOM's projects which were less focused on transportation than in 2000. Many of the activities undertaken during 2001 were more labour-intensive than traditional transportation programmes, where the cost of international transportation is the major cost component.

417. Operational expenditure was USD 23.3 million lower in 2001 than in 2000 (USD 252.2 million as compared to USD 266.1 million, respectively). This was mainly due to the reduction in special emergency transportation operations and reintegration assistance in Kosovo and East Timor.

418. Total expenditure under the Operational Programmes, by region and in USD millions, was as follows: Africa and the Middle East (41.1); Americas (32.4); Asia and Oceania (50.6); and Europe (122.2). Expenditure under Global activities amounted to USD 5.9 million.

419. The most significant fluctuations were as follows:

- The increase in activity for **Africa and the Middle East** in 2001 was a result of new operations in the Congo, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Angola and Guinea-Bissau, partially offset by reduced refugee resettlement activities.
- The growth in activity for the **Americas** was mainly due to increased operations in community-strengthening initiatives in Colombia and Ecuador, offset by a reduction in activities in Honduras and Argentina.
- Total expenditure for **Asia and Oceania** increased by 20.2 million (or 66 per cent) due to the Organization's involvement in emergency operations in Afghanistan and the processing of Australia-bound migrants in the Pacific.
- The significant decrease for **Europe** of USD 44.2 million (or 27 per cent) was mainly due to the decreased level of operations in Kosovo, following the initial emergency operations in 1999 and 2000. Offsetting this significant decrease was the increase in activities for the compensation programmes (German Forced Labour Compensation Programme and Holocaust Victim Assets Programme).

420. Total expenditure under the Operational Programmes, by service and in USD millions, was as follows: Movements (98.6); Migration Health (10.0); Technical Cooperation on Migration (85.5); Assisted Returns (26.8); Mass Information (1.6); Counter-Trafficking (4.5); Other Programmes (Compensation Programmes) (17.6); Core staff and services (7.6).

421. The most notable fluctuations were as follows:

- The reduction in **Movement** is due to a reduction in expenditure under the refugee resettlement programme, Timor and the Afghanistan Repatriation Programme which terminated in 2000. These reductions were offset by increases in the processing of Australia-bound migrants in the Pacific and the repatriation activities from Guinea to Sierra Leone.
- The increase in **Technical Cooperation on Migration** activities is mainly due to the assistance to IDPs and winterization aid in Afghanistan. Sizeable new activities were also undertaken in 2001 in Colombia, Ecuador, the Congo and Italy.
- The reduction under **Assisted Returns** is due to the reduction of the Kosovo return programme.
- The increase in **Counter-Trafficking** is due to new activities in the Balkans, the Mekong region, Ukraine and Romania.

HUMAN RESOURCES

422. In 2001, the Human Resources Division saw a continuation of the trend in previous years: continued deployment of staff members to Kosovo, Timor, Guinea and, towards the end of 2001, to Afghanistan and the Pacific operations, as well as the selection, recruitment and administration processing of new officials for the above locations and for the Compensation Programmes at Headquarters. This process is reflected in the increase in the number of officials charged to the Operational Part of the Budget (page 120), as well as by the increase in the number of Field Offices opened (page 126).

423. Following the decision in 1999 to align IOM statistics in accordance with the United Nations definition of staff, the charts for personnel statistics have been prepared to include not only staff members with a regular or a one-year contract, but also staff members on short-term contracts who have been with the Organization for more than 12 months (pages 120-126).

424. According to the United Nations definition, the number of officials has increased from 246 to 334. The total staff, i.e. officials and employees, employed by the Organization as at 31 December 2001, was 2,758 persons, which represents an increase of 11.8 per cent as compared to the total staff in 2000 (2,466).

425. Council Resolution N° 932 (LXXI) of 29 November 1995 endorsed the IOM staff policy on gender balance and invited the Director General to give effect to this policy, taking all steps appropriate to this end, and to inform the governing bodies regularly of progress made. In this regard, women representation among officials has increased from 28.1 per cent in 2000 to 35 per cent as at 31 December 2001. Women represent 44.8 per cent of Field employees and 73.2 per cent of Headquarters' employees.

426. In order to expand the associate experts/junior professional officers programme, four new associate experts were hired in 2001; five associate experts who had finished their assignment became IOM staff members. IOM signed a new agreement with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and is finalizing a new agreement with the Government of the Netherlands.

427. Concerning recruitment, the Organization issued 87 vacancy notices (58 open to internal candidates only and 29 to external candidates also). Data on pages 127 to 129 provide statistics on recruitment through vacancy notices and details on the nationality of candidates appointed from 1998 to 2001.

428. The Human Resources Division continued to standardize conditions of service for locally recruited staff in Field Offices. In order to improve the social security conditions for particularly vulnerable staff, two new entitlements were established: (i) an entitlement benefiting staff who are terminated for health reasons and whose contracts give no termination indemnity; and (ii) an entitlement given to the family in the event of the death of a staff member caused by a non-occupational accident or illness and when the employee has not participated in the Organization's Provident Fund or in the National Social Security scheme.

429. The Staff Development and Training Unit (SDT) continued to promote targeted and cost-effective learning activities for Field and Headquarters' staff. In 2001, SDT organized 82 staff development and training activities for 601 staff members, representing 22 per cent of the total staff. 65 per cent of the SDT budget was used for Field staff (page 129).

430. In accordance with the authority conferred on him by the relevant Staff Regulations for Officials and, in line with action taken by the United Nations, the Director General made the usual amendments to the schedule of post adjustment multipliers and base salary scale, and increased the pensionable remuneration. The Director General updated the Staff Rules regarding the conditions of service at designated Field duty stations in accordance with the provisions approved by the United Nations General Assembly. He also approved the implementation of new net and pensionable salary scales for Headquarters' employees recruited on or after 1 June 1997.

Officials¹ by Grade, Budget, Location and Gender as at 31 December 2001

Grade	Administrative				Operational				Total IOM Officials		
	Headquarters		Field		Headquarters		Field				
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	Total
D2		1								1	1
D1	3	5	1	5		2		2	4	14	18
P5	4	9	1	10	2	1	2	11	9	31	40
P4	12	13	1	2	9	6	10	36	32	57	89
P3	5	5	2	5	6	9	25	59	38	78	116
P2	5	2			9	3	13	24	27	29	56
P1	1						6	7	7	7	14
Total	30	35	5	22	26	21	56	139	117	217	334

Excluding:

- Director General and Deputy Director General, interns, consultants, and staff on special leave without pay.
- 13 associate experts funded by the Governments of Belgium (2), Italy (2), Japan (2), the Netherlands (2) and Sweden (5).
- Officials in ungraded positions: 17.
- Officials on short-term assignments: 96.

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

**Distribution by Grade and Country of Nationality
of Officials² as at 31 December 2001**

Country of nationality ³	G r a d e							Total
	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	
Algeria						1		1
Argentina		1	1	1	4			7
Australia		1		1	5			7
Austria		1		1	2	1		5
Azerbaijan						1		1
Bangladesh				1				1
Belgium		1	1	3	6		1	12
Bolivia				1				1
Burkina Faso					1			1
Canada		1	2	2	4	4		13
Chile			1		1			2
Costa Rica		1			4	1		6
Croatia				2	2	1		5
Czech Republic						1		1
Denmark			1	2	1			4
Egypt			1			1		2
Finland				1	1	1		3
France			2	6	6	2	1	17
Georgia					1			1
Germany		4	3	4	3	3		17
Greece					1			1
Guatemala					1			1
Haiti				1	1			2
Honduras				1				1
Hungary				1	1	1		3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)				1	1	1		3
Israel			1					1
Italy		1	4	7	6	1		19
Japan		1			2	1		4
Jordan					1		1	2
Kenya				1	3		2	6
Lithuania					2			2
Mozambique				1	2	1		4
Netherlands		1	2	2	1	2		8
Norway			1	1				2
Pakistan			1		1			2
Panama				1	1			2
Peru		1		2		1		4
Philippines				3	5	4	3	15
Poland						1		1
Portugal			1				1	2
Romania				1		2		3

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

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

**Distribution by Grade and Country of Nationality
of Officials⁴ as at 31 December 2001 (continued)**

Country of nationality ⁵	Grade							Total
	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	
Sri Lanka				1				1
Sudan				1				1
Sweden				1	2			3
Switzerland	1		2	8	2	3	1	17
Thailand						2	1	3
Ukraine					1			1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland			1	4	6	3		14
United Republic of Tanzania			1			1		2
United States of America		4	9	12	23	5	1	54
Uruguay			1	3	1			5
Venezuela			1					1
Yugoslavia					1	3		4
Others			3	11	10	7	2	33
Total	1	18	40	89	116	56	14	334

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

⁵ Observer and non-Member State nationalities are listed as "Others".

Headquarters' and Field Employees by Budget as at 31 December 2001

	Administrative		Operational		Total
	Headquarters	Field	Headquarters	Field	
Employees ⁶	61	22	48	1 307	1 438
Temporary	9		24	825	858
Total	70	22	72	2 132	2 296

Breakdown of Headquarters' and Field Employees⁷ by Nationality and Gender as at 31 December 2001

Country of nationality	Headquarters		Field		Total
	F	M	F	M	
Afghanistan			3	27	30
Albania	1	1	16	16	34
Algeria			1	2	3
Angola				7	7
Argentina	3		9	1	13
Armenia			8	8	16
Australia	4		11	3	18
Austria			5	7	12
Azerbaijan	1		9	17	27
Bangladesh			3	6	9
Belarus			4	1	5
Belgium			15	13	28
Bolivia			1	4	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	1	36	37	77
Brazil		1	1	1	3
Bulgaria			4	1	5
Cambodia			10	19	29
Canada	1	1		2	4
Cape Verde			1		1
Chad			1		1
Chile		1	3	6	10
China, Hong Kong (SAR)			4		4
Colombia	1		44	29	74
Congo			7	27	34
Costa Rica	1		19	13	33
Croatia			16	13	29
Cuba				1	1
Czech Republic	1		5	2	8
East Timor			11	127	138
Ecuador			10	12	22
Egypt			19	13	32
El Salvador			3	3	6
Ethiopia			9	7	16
Fiji				1	1
Finland			5	4	9
France	23	13	6	4	46

⁶ Employees holding a regular or one-year contract or within the Organization for more than 12 months.

⁷ Including short-term employees.

**Breakdown of Headquarters' and Field Employees⁸ by Nationality and Gender
as at 31 December 2001 (continued)**

Country of nationality	Headquarters		Field		Total
	F	M	F	M	
Gambia			3	1	4
Georgia			6	5	11
Germany	7	1	23	13	44
Ghana			14	14	28
Greece			6	6	12
Guatemala			7	18	25
Guinea			3	20	23
Guinea-Bissau				1	1
Honduras			15	10	25
Hungary			8	5	13
India			2	2	4
Indonesia	1		11	20	32
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			3	8	11
Ireland			1		1
Israel		1			1
Italy	4	5	21	10	40
Japan			3		3
Jordan			6	6	12
Kazakhstan			8	3	11
Kenya	1		31	38	70
Kyrgyzstan			3	7	10
Latvia			1	1	2
Lebanon			2		2
Lesotho			6	1	7
Liberia				3	3
Lithuania			6		6
Madagascar		1			1
Mali				1	1
Mexico			1	1	2
Mongolia	1				1
Nauru			2	1	3
Netherlands	2		25	20	47
Nicaragua			10	44	54
Pakistan			5	12	17
Paraguay				1	1
Peru	1		5	5	11
Philippines	2		7	7	16
Poland	1		4		5
Portugal	1		10	3	14
Republic of Korea			1	1	2
Republic of Moldova			4	2	6
Romania	1	1	6	7	15
Russian Federation	2		68	35	105
Senegal	1		14	14	29
Sierra Leone			4	20	24
Slovakia			9	3	12
Slovenia	1		3		4
Somalia			2		2
South Africa			7	8	15
Spain	1	1	5		7
Sri Lanka		1			1
Sudan	1			2	3

⁸ Including short-term employees.

**Breakdown of Headquarters' and Field Employees⁹ by Nationality and Gender
as at 31 December 2001 (continued)**

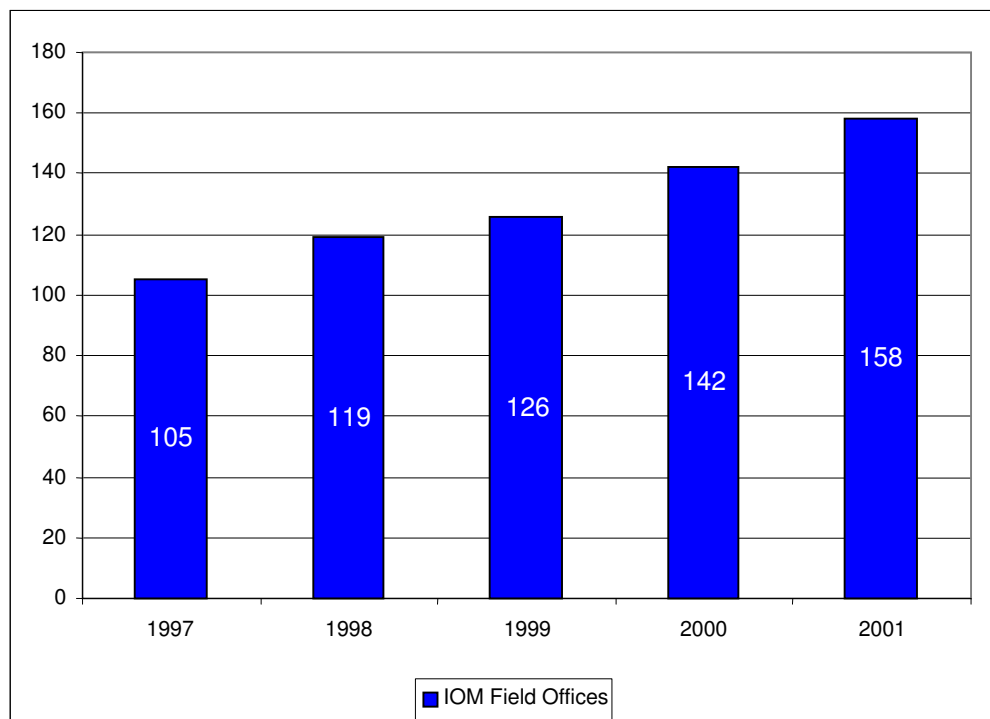
Country of nationality	Headquarters		Field		Total
	F	M	F	M	
Sweden			3		3
Switzerland	19	5	4		28
Syrian Arab Republic			6	5	11
Tajikistan			9	33	42
Thailand			11	3	14
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		2	16	25	43
Tunisia			1		1
Turkey			3	7	10
Turkmenistan	2		2	3	7
Uganda			2	1	3
Ukraine			17	10	27
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11	1	6	1	19
United States of America			22	26	48
Uruguay	3		1		4
Uzbekistan				1	1
Venezuela			1	2	3
Viet Nam			33	15	48
Yemen				1	1
Yugoslavia, FR	2	1	57	53	113
Kosovo			86	188	274
Zambia			2	1	3
Zimbabwe			2	1	3
Total	104	38	965	1 189	2 296

⁹ Including short-term employees.

Summary Table and Comparison with Previous Year

	Administrative		Operational	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
Officials ¹⁰				
Regular or one-year contract	72	86	123	149
Officials - more than 12 months	2	7	52	111
Officials - less than 12 months	3	-	81	96
Headquarters' employees				
Regular or one-year contract	56	51	21	39
Employees - more than 12 months	8	10	8	9
Employees - less than 12 months	4	9	5	24
Field employees	22	22	2 009	2 132

IOM Field Offices from 1997 to 2001



¹⁰ Excluding Director General and Deputy Director General.

Recruitment Statistics (Officials Appointed through Vacancy Notices)

	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of vacancy notices (VN) issued	22	41¹¹	79¹²	87¹³
Headquarters	6	20	31	33
Field	16	21	48	54
Advertised internally only	14	37	42	58
Headquarters	1	18	11	13
Field	13	20	31	45
Advertised internally and externally	8	4	37	29
Headquarters	5	2	20	20
Field	3	2	17	9

Officials Appointed through Vacancy Notices by Location, 1998-2001

	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of VN filled internally	17	31	42	57
Headquarters	3	17	11	15
Field	14	14	31	42
Number of VN filled externally	3	5	25	17
Headquarters	2	4	15	10
Field	1	1	10	7
Total number of VN filled	20	36	67	74
Headquarters	5	21	26	25
Field	15	15	41	49
Cancelled/Reissued/Not filled	2	7	14	9
% of total vacancies issued	9.1%	17.1%	17.7%	12.2%
Pending				5

Officials Appointed through Vacancy Notices by Location and Gender, 1998-2001

	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officials appointed in Headquarters	5	21	26	25
of which women	2	7		13
Officials appointed in the Field	15	15	41	49
of which women	5	1		18
TOTAL	20	36	67	74
Of which women recruited externally	1	3	12	8
Of which former G staff	3	4	8	8
Of which women	1	1	4	4
% of women appointed	35.0%	22.2%	39.1%	41.9%

Mobility of Officials Internally Appointed through Vacancy Notices, 1997-2000

Mobility	1998	1999	2000	2001
From Headquarters to the Field	5	2	2	2
From the Field to Headquarters	1	3	5	8
From one field location to another	8	9	22	19
Lateral mobility within duty station	3	17	12	28
Total	17	31	41	57

¹¹ One vacancy notice was issued for two positions (3 staff members were recruited, 2 of which half-time) and another one was reissued.

¹² 79 vacancy notices were issued for a total of 81 positions.

¹³ 87 vacancy notices were issued for a total of 88 positions.

Officials Appointed through Vacancy Notices by Nationality, 1998-2001

Country of Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001
Afghanistan	1		1	
Algeria			1	
Argentina	1		1	2
Australia			2	2
Austria			1	
Bangladesh				1
Belgium		1		2
Bosnia and Herzegovina				1
Burkina Faso				1
Canada		2	4	3
Chile	1	1		2
Costa Rica		1	2	2
Croatia		1	1	1
Denmark				1
Egypt			1	
Eritrea		1		
Finland			1	
France	4		6	5
Germany	1	4	4	2
Greece		1		
Haiti	1	1		
India		1		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			1	
Ireland	1			
Israel			1	
Italy	1	2	5	6
Japan				2
Jordan			1	
Kenya			1	1
Liberia				1
Mozambique	1			1
Netherlands	1	1		1
New Zealand		1		2
Nicaragua	1			
Norway		1		
Pakistan			2	
Panama	1			
Peru				1
Philippines	1	1	1	5
Poland				1
Portugal		1		1
Romania		1		
Russian Federation		1		
Spain			1	1
Sri Lanka			1	
Sweden		1	2	1
Switzerland		3	4	1
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia				1
United Republic of Tanzania			1	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2	2	1	4

Officials Appointed through Vacancy Notices by Nationality, 1998-2001 (continued)

Country of Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001
Ukraine			1	1
Uruguay		2	1	1
United States of America	2	5	12	17
Yugoslavia, FR			3	
Total	20	36	64	74
Number of country nationalities	15	23	29	32

Staff Development and Training Figures

- In 2001, the Staff Development and Training Unit (SDT) continued its commitment to the principle that "... a large portion of the SDT budget will be used to support field-oriented activities" (see the SDT strategy issued in 1999). This was achieved by allocating 65 per cent of SDT's resources for the training of staff members in the Field.
- The Unit maximized resources and developed a number of new activities to strengthen IOM's ability to perform in the changing migration environment. Priority was given to enhancing the capacity of Field Missions to manage financial and human resources, including during emergency operations.
- The table below gives details on the activities organized and their beneficiaries.

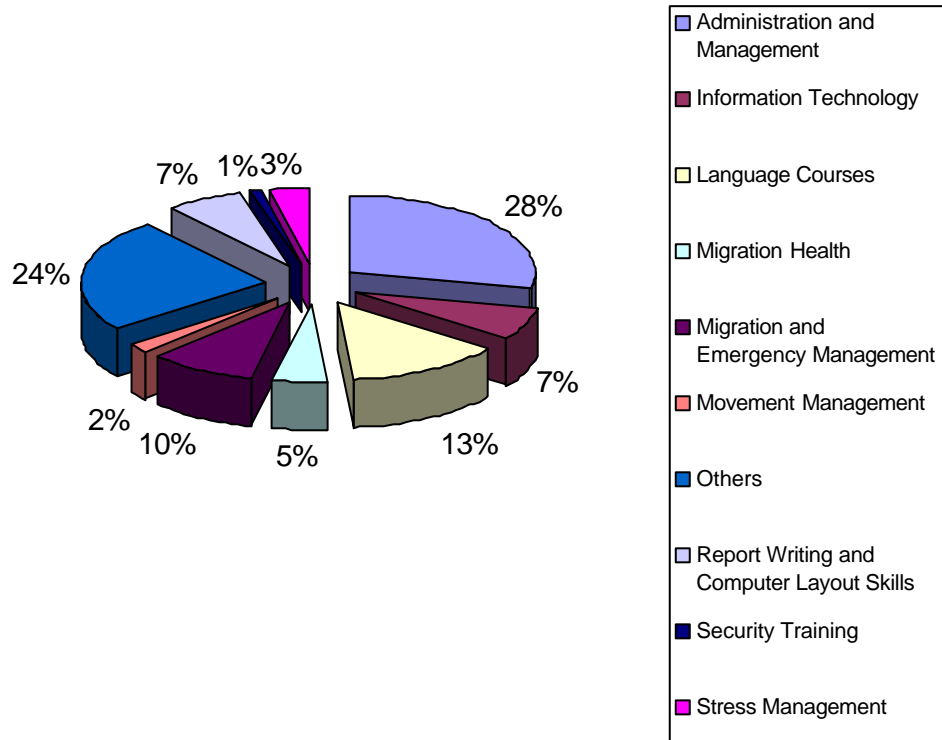
Comparison of Staff Development and Training Results 2000 and 2001

Indicator	2000 figures	% of total staff	2001 figures	% of total staff
Number of activities organized or financed by SDT budget	80		82	
Number of total staff in IOM	2 466	100	2 758	100
Number of beneficiaries of activities organized or financed by SDT budget ¹⁴	440	18	601	22
Field staff ¹⁴	282	65	388	65
Headquarters' staff ¹⁴	156	35	213	35
Female staff ¹⁴	263	60	353	59
Officials ¹⁴	190	43	221	37
Employees ¹⁴	221	50	338	56
Ungraded ¹⁴	29	7	42	7

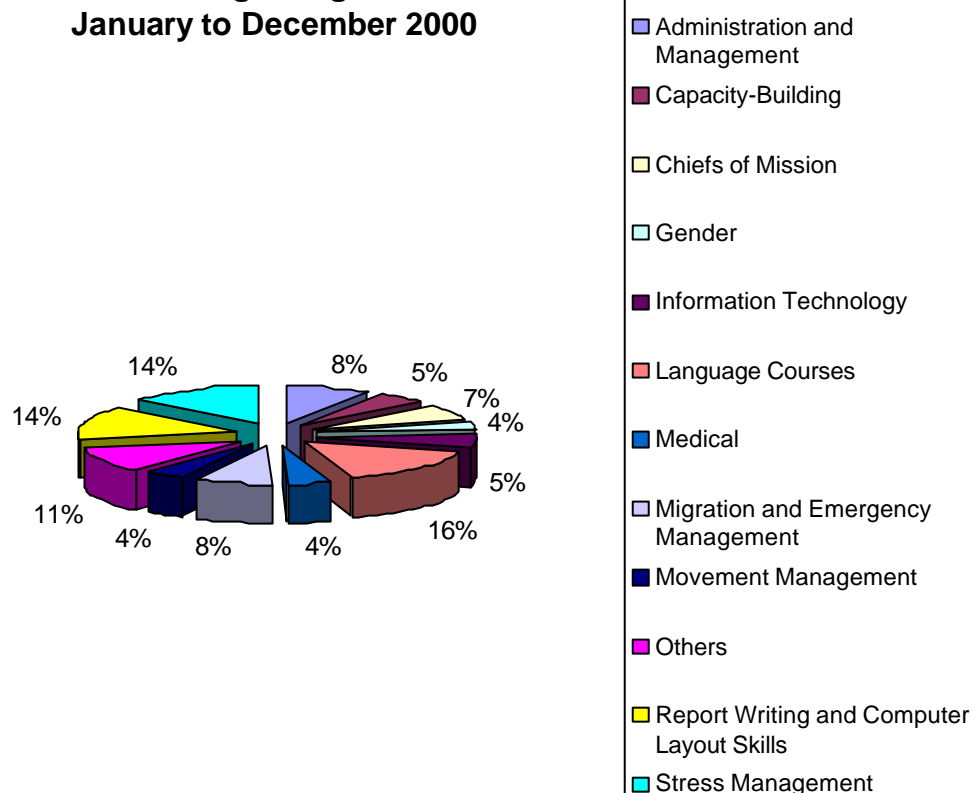
¹⁴ Percentages refer to the total number of staff trained

Comparison between Areas of Training, 2000 and 2001

**Training Categories
January to December 2001**



**Training Categories
January to December 2000**



XIV. OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

431. Since its creation in 2000, the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) has carried out internal audit, evaluation, rapid assessment of projects for internal oversight purposes following decentralization, and investigation of alleged violations of IOM Regulations and Rules and suspected fraud.

432. Twenty Field Missions and six Missions with Regional Functions (MRF) were audited in 2001 to examine and report on the extent of conformity of financial and management activities with predetermined standards and criteria. Four projects were evaluated, including an analysis and comparison of specific movements and related costs by 30 IOM Missions for a five-year period. Eleven projects underwent a rapid assessment to enhance Headquarters' oversight of complex project activities in the Field. An analysis of 50 prepaid movement projects was also carried out in 78 locations, resulting in recommendations to enhance the management of IOM movement-related services. Five investigations on specific problems were carried out and technical input provided to 14 additional external and self-evaluations and five further investigations. The OIG was requested to provide general oversight services for administrative issues concerning one Field Mission.

433. An evaluation webpage was established in order to promote evaluation both inside and outside the Organization. OIG also organized training on evaluation and self-evaluation techniques in two MRFs and with two organizational Units at Headquarters. A technical guideline for "Research and evaluation methodology for mass information activities" was elaborated in order to facilitate the evaluation of projects within an IOM service for which evaluation is more intricate than in other areas.

434. A new system was introduced within OIG to improve on the follow-up of audit report recommendations approved by the Office of the Director General.

XV. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION

Delocation of Administrative and IT Functions to Manila

435. Organizational growth and resource constraints have resulted in the delocation of certain administrative and IT functions to Manila in order to absorb the growth in a cost-effective manner. Manila was chosen on the basis of language capacity, ready access to a qualified labour force, competitive compensation levels, reasonable facilities and communication infrastructure.

436. The ITS component of the Manila delocation involves hotline support for IOM Missions worldwide, support for IOM's PASS 2000 field accounting system and support for IMA, the application managing staff members' health claims. At the end of 2001, the implementation phase of the project was well under way, with most of the required staff hired, facilities rented and equipment purchased.

437. After the installation phase, activities and operations will commence in March 2002. In the first phase, the functions to be transferred are E-mail administration and support for remote

Field Missions (ITS); IT field support unit (ITS); and PAS 2000 support unit (ITS). In the second phase, medical claims processing (HRD); warrants production (ACO); financial reporting distribution to project managers (ACO); and field inventories and bidding evaluation for Field Missions (COS) will be transferred.

Infrastructure, Systems and Network

438. In 2001, a new contract was negotiated with SITA in order to provide the most cost-effective connection to Missions via the SITA network. This new network solution is based on the SITA Intranet Connect technology. In order to use this technology, Missions need to be connected via a leased line. Some Missions (nine previously connected by dial-up and eight connected by permanent lines) have been identified for a first phase of migration, which began in November 2001. At the end of 2001, Brussels and Helsinki were migrated to "Intranet connect" and Manila was due in early 2002. As a consequence, some decrease in communication costs have already been noticed in November/December 2001, and more savings are expected as the project develops.

439. The new IOM website was launched in mid-2001, offering substantially improved search capabilities and flexibility. With the implementation and effective running of the new website, it was essential to replace the existing firewall. The new equipment supports VPN (Virtual Private Network) in order to create a flexible and secure network capable of enhancing performance and reducing costs. A contract was negotiated with Colt Telecom to contain escalating telephone costs.

Application Development

Accounting and Finances

440. IOM has been using the financial software package MOSAIC since 1992. This package has been customized for IOM needs, not only for its standard financial/accounting functions but also for specific management functions (Missions' accounting, migration movements and statistics). In 2001, the manufacturer (INOMA) announced a major upgrade planned for 2002. It corresponds to the introduction of a client/server architecture and other technical improvements in accordance with IOM IT strategy, and will offer a better user interface. The new version of the software uses different technical development tools from the previous one, which has a major impact on the IOM customizations. All IOM customized modules require reprogramming. New technology will be introduced, such as Terminal Server implementation with Citric metaframe, which will facilitate the installation and running of the client application. This major project began in September 2001 and is planned to be completed in July 2002.

Human Resource System

441. The electronic medical claim form, part of the Health Insurance Management Application IMA2000, was finalized and installed on each staff member's workstation. This application allows staff members to record their medical claim electronically for further processing by HRD. Training has been provided to selected "superusers" who are responsible for coaching their colleagues. The Personnel Management and Payroll System is presently using the software package SIGAGIP. New Human Resources functionality is needed, which cannot be developed with this package and the support for SIGAGIP will finish at the end of 2003. It was therefore

decided to carry out a study on the migration to the new version of the package, HR Access, to provide a cost/benefits analysis of the migration, the necessary budget and a plan for implementation. This study will be completed in March 2002.

Project Compendium

442. In 2001, it was decided to centralize the PAT (Project Assistance Toolkit). The Project Card application thus had to be extensively reprogrammed and is now in its fifth release in five years. The occasion was also used to add to the database new fields required by PTU, to incorporate new categories needed to publish the active projects on the IOM website, and to switch to Access 2000 format, in line with MiMOSA. The Project Card application has been renamed Project Compendium Application.