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PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2006

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ABBREVIATIONS

ALO	Arab Labour Organization
AMU	Amman Management Unit
ANCI	National Association of Italian Municipalities
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
BENELUX	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
BSC	Baghdad Support Cell
CAP	(United Nations) Consolidated Appeals Process
CAP	Community Assistance Project (Iraq)
CARDS	Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Democratisation and Stabilisation (Western Balkans)
CEMRP	Central European Migration Research Program (Poland)
CIEMI/FOPREL	Inter-Parliamentary Special Commission on Migration of the Forum of Presidents of Parliaments of Central America and the Caribbean
CIMAL	Centro de Información sobre Migraciones en América Latina (Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America)
CRT	Claims Resolution Tribunal
DPPI	Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMM	Essentials of Migration Management
EPA	Emergency Preparedness Account
ERF	European Refugee Fund
EU	European Union
FERME	Fondation des entreprises de recrutement de main-d'oeuvre agricole étrangère (Canada)
FONAPAZ	Fondo Nacional para la Paz (Guatemala) (National Fund for Peace (Guatemala))
FYROM	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GATOR	Global Airlines Ticket Order Recording
HEOA	Humanitarian Emergency Operations Assistance

ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

IAMM	International Agenda for Migration Management
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IGO	International Governmental Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IML	International Migration Law
IPCC	Iraq Property Claims Commission
IRI	Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq
LAS	League of Arab States
MIDA	Migration for Development in Africa
MIDWA	Migration Dialogue for West Africa
MIDSA	Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa
MOC	Migrant Operations Centre (Caribbean)
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OCAM	Central American Commission of Directors of Migration
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OTI	(United States) Office of Transition Initiatives
PHAMSA	Partnership on HIV/AIDS and Mobile Populations in Southern Africa
PIRS	Personal Identification and Registration System (Georgia)
PLACMI	Proyecto Latinoamericano de Cooperación Técnica en Materia Migratoria (Latin American Technical Cooperation Project on Migration)
PRODESFRO	Border Development Programme (Guatemala)
PRODIC	Integrated Development Programme for Communities (Guatemala)

ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

PROSABIE	Health and Welfare Project (Guatemala)
PTR	Psycho-social and Trauma Response (Serbia and Montenegro)
RCM	Regional Conference on Migration (Central America)
RCP	Regional Consultative Processes (on Migration)
ROC	Regional Operation Centre
RQA	Return of Qualified Afghans
RQI	Return of Qualified Iraqis
RQN	Return of Qualified Nationals
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAIT	Security Awareness Induction Training (Iraq)
SCEP	Executive Co-ordination Secretary of the Presidency of Guatemala
SICA	Central American Integration System
TCC	Technical Cooperation Centre (Vienna)
TCDC	Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries
TSU	Technical Support Unit (Trinidad and Tobago)
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Office of the)
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
WMVA	Ministry of Women's and Veterans Affairs (Cambodia)

Glossary

The following are brief definitions of the technical and financial terms used in the Programme and Budget.

Budgeted resources – This term is used for anticipated funding for the financial year to be received through reimbursement of services provided, or when there is a commitment by donor(s) to provide funds for the continuation of ongoing and/or anticipated activities. It also includes funding received in the current year or brought forward from previous years to be applied towards specific ongoing and/or anticipated activities.

Core staff and services – Staff positions and office support costs required for overall management and administration on an ongoing basis.

Discretionary Income - This income is composed of “miscellaneous income” and “project-related overhead” as described below.

Earmarked contributions - Contributions made or reimbursed for specific services or operational activities. Such contributions may not be used for purposes other than those for which they were provided without express authorization by the donor. The large majority of contributions to the Operational Part of the Budget are earmarked.

Endowment fund - A fund in which the principal must remain permanently intact and only the income (usually in the form of interest) can be used for projects and activities.

Fiduciary fund - A fund that is administered or managed by the agent or custodian (IOM) acting on behalf of a third party (e.g. government, donor).

Income brought forward from previous years - The excess of income over expenditure of a previous financial year and/or earmarked contributions received in advance of the current financial year.

Loan fund - A fund that permits the financing, in part or in whole, of the cost of transport of refugees and related services by giving loans to those who require financial assistance to migrate to areas of resettlement. Repayment of such loans is secured by promissory notes signed by the refugee or his/her sponsor.

Miscellaneous income - This income is composed of unearmarked contributions from governments/donors, and interest income. Such income is allocated, at the discretion of the Director General, for specific uses based on the interests and priorities of Member States (see “Discretionary Income” above).

Projectization - The practice of allocating staff and office costs to the operational activities/projects to which they relate. This concept, and its related tools and procedures, is referred to as “projectization”.

Project-related overhead - This is an overhead charge applied to all operational projects to cover the costs of certain project support functions, both in the Field and at Headquarters, which cannot be easily subsumed under a specific project (see “Discretionary Income” above).

Unearmarked contributions - Contributions to the Operational Part of the Budget are unearmarked if they are given as general support and their use is not restricted in any way.

PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2006

FOREWORD

1. 2006 marks a period when some large IOM programmes are coming to an end, but the overall demand for the Organization's services and policy advice continues to grow steadily in line with the growing need to manage the mobility of people in an increasingly interconnected world. This budget has been crafted to manage these two important factors, while the Administration continues its efforts to contain costs, and at the same time maintain flexibility, responsiveness and cost-effectiveness.

2. Although the two significant Out-of-Country Voting programmes of 2004/5 are complete, and the German Forced Labour and Swiss Banks Compensation Programmes will be winding down in 2006, the interest in IOM's services and advice in these two areas remains active. We also wish to maintain our expertise and response capacity in elections in 2006, and have proposed establishing a small **Elections Support Unit** in the Operations Support Department at Headquarters for this purpose.

3. Interest in other policy and programme areas continues. The constellation of some of these activities and the way they interact and can support each other has led us to consolidate the functions of **Migration Management Services** into three of the headings of our "Managing Migration" main areas chart, which remains unchanged from last year.

4. We have not proposed any changes to the **Field** structure for the coming year. The new structure put in place in 2005 seems to be working well, and we continue to monitor it. The Manila Administrative Centre (MAC) continues to prove to be a cost-effective way of managing growth and allowing expansion within the constraints of limited resources. Following the Tsunami disaster in Asia at the end of 2004, the MAC also demonstrated the degree to which the Organization's capacity to respond rapidly to an emergency situation has been strengthened by having such a centre. As a result, the Administration is looking at the possibility of establishing additional administrative centres in other regions, with the focus for the next one on the Western Hemisphere.

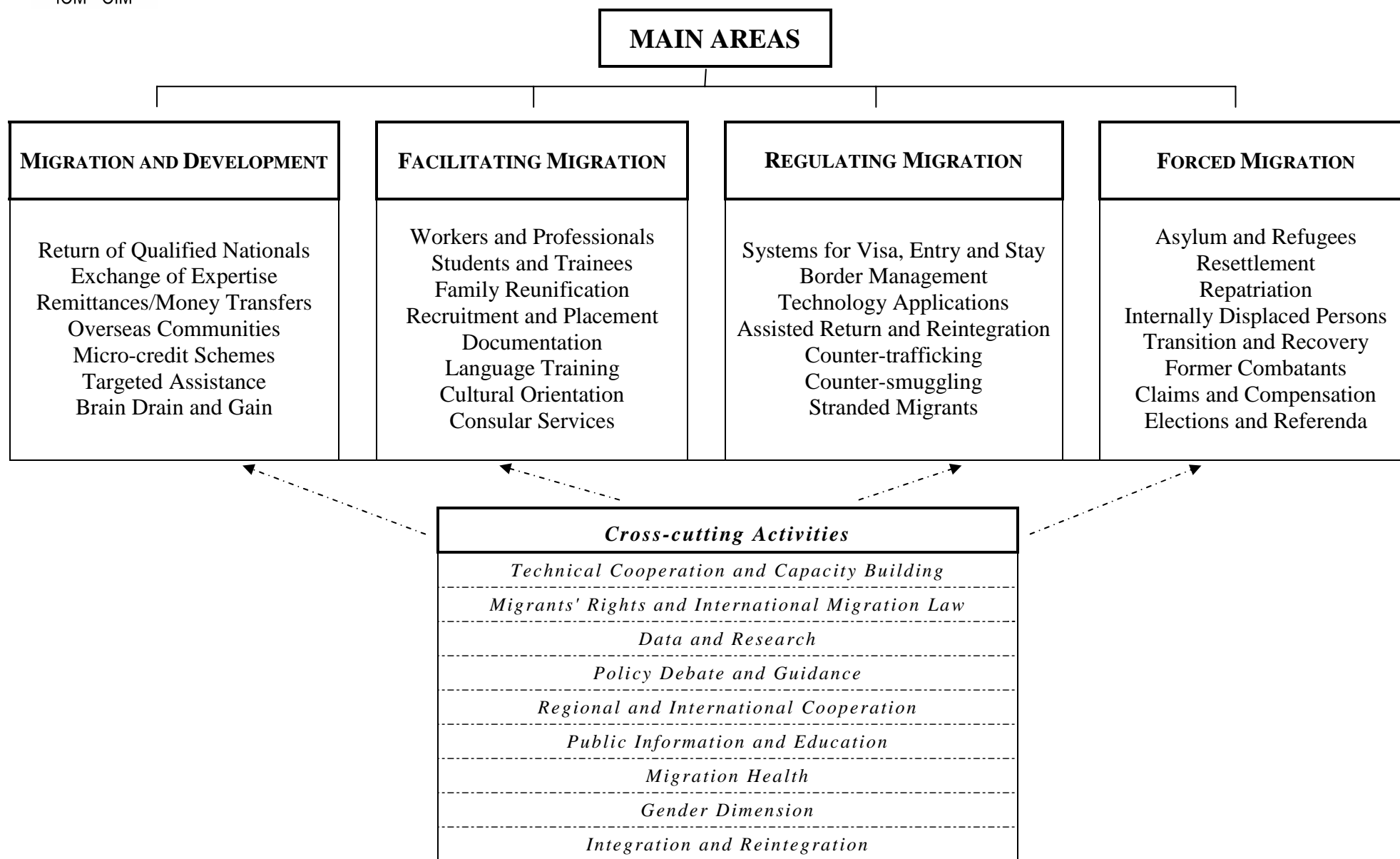
5. In the light of the Organization's increasing work with the **private sector** and its growing interest in and potential contribution to migration management issues, we have decided to gather a representative group of key businesses to form an IOM **Business Advisory Board**. The Board will hold its first meeting immediately before the 2005 autumn Council session.

6. The evolution of IOM's activities in response to changing needs and demands, and the constant search for cost containment and efficiency has an impact on **staff** members, and is a challenge to the Administration in managing and supporting them. We remain committed in our efforts to treat and manage staff in a fair way.

7. As you will see from the programme in this document, 2006 will be another challenging year, and one in which I believe we remain well equipped to respond with your continued support and encouragement.

Brunson McKinley

MANAGING MIGRATION



INTRODUCTION

Migration challenges

8. World demographic, economic, political and social trends guarantee that governments and societies will need to put increasing emphasis on migration management in all of its dimensions. But the migratory landscape is a rapidly evolving one and new challenges are constantly emerging.

9. One of the key overarching challenges is maintaining a **balance**. A balance between the need for the control of borders and the need to facilitate movements across borders for legitimate purposes of trade, labour, tourism, family reunion and education. A balance between reducing irregular migration - and its most corrosive forms of smuggling and trafficking - and protecting individuals against human rights abuses. A balance between meeting the labour market needs of a globalizing world economy and at the same time addressing the development needs of countries of origin. A balance between facilitating the integration of newcomers from diverse ethnic and religious traditions and addressing the implications for social stability and security concerns. In all of this, the importance of policy coherence at the national level within governments, and at the international level among governments, involving other policy domains and stakeholders, cannot be overstated.

10. Moreover, **connections** between migrants and their countries of origin need to be created and maintained to tap the potential of migrants abroad to contribute human and financial capital to the development of their home communities. Also the health implications of a mobile world need to be addressed so as to raise public health standards worldwide.

11. These are just some of the contemporary challenges of migration – many of which can be turned into opportunities that can benefit countries of origin, countries of destination and migrants themselves if effectively managed. But effective management of international migration cannot be achieved through selective attention to particular policy elements in isolation. What is needed is a **comprehensive, coherent and balanced approach** to migration, at both national and international levels, taking into account migration realities and trends, as well as linkages between migration and other key economic, social, political and humanitarian issues.

12. There is increasing recognition that effective management of international migration can only be achieved through investment in migration management at the national level – involving relevant ministries and stakeholders – complemented by **regional and international dialogue and cooperation**. An important addition to this is the recognition that in order to develop a cooperative approach to maximize the constructive potential of migration and to reduce its disruptive effects, we must understand the perspectives and needs of countries at each point along the migration spectrum.

13. As migration is increasingly acknowledged as cyclical rather than unidirectional, so the legislative, administrative and infrastructure arrangements have to adapt, too. The services surrounding **migration for work**, or “contract labour”, are increasingly in demand. This not only involves the matching of workers with opportunities, but also entails ensuring the provision of all the elements that go into making the “match” work for all concerned. Events in 2005 have shown that **integration** is a huge challenge, and not just for people regarded or labelled as “migrants”. The word “integration” has come to be shorthand for a very complex set of issues. Addressing these successfully requires a different way of looking at migrants’ and societies’ needs. The integration of a temporary foreign workforce is a different proposition from the integration of those who intend to stay permanently, but integration is still needed.

14. Developments in **technology** are fast evolving, and have a significant impact on migration management. Technology is not just applicable to travel and identity documents, though this is a significant element and important for the maintenance of national security and the facilitation of legitimate travel. There are also other important uses of technology in the migration sphere, such as facilitating voting for migrants abroad; more efficient and cost-effective transfers of remittances; data collection for migration management purposes - linking data sources, closing data gaps and facilitating data analysis; public health and individual treatment applications; outreach to migrants abroad to create and maintain links and networks, and to match potential migrants seeking employment and employers seeking workers.

IOM's response to migration challenges

15. IOM works with migrants, governments and other partners in the international community to address today's many and complex migration challenges. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. IOM acts to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration, to advance understanding of migration issues, to encourage social and economic development through migration and to work towards ensuring respect for the human dignity and well-being of migrants. These principles and objectives, shared by all Member States, form the framework for IOM's response to migration challenges.

16. IOM works to enhance global understanding of migration issues by increasing the access of policy makers to information and analysis, promoting policy dialogue at both global and regional levels and sharing examples of effective practices, thereby strengthening government capacity to make and implement policy decisions. IOM also seeks to educate the public at large on migration issues both through direct public outreach activities and through its advice to and work with governments.

17. IOM offers advisory services on migration matters to governments, agencies and organizations to assist them in the development and implementation of migration policy, legislation and management, in the prevention of irregular migration, in the facilitation of regular beneficial migration and in the provision of assistance on various aspects of migrant processing and integration. It advises on the use of technology applications for migration management and implements specific programmes to this end. In an effort to have a more complete picture and draw on all relevant resources and partnerships, IOM is also reaching out to the private sector in the technology area as well to ensure that the needs, perspectives and opportunities afforded by the private sector find their proper place in migration policy and programming.

18. IOM provides expert and practical support all along the migration spectrum to governments seeking to establish or enhance the necessary frameworks for promoting and managing regular labour migration, while combating irregular migration and the exploitation of migrants. This includes various forms of pre-departure to post-return assistance to migrants.

19. Through its counter-trafficking programmes, IOM seeks to prevent people becoming victims of trafficking, assists victims of trafficking directly, trains government officials in methods and legislation to counter trafficking, and advises law enforcement agents on the proper treatment of victims.

20. In addition to regular assisted voluntary return programmes, IOM is increasingly being called upon to help migrants stranded in transit to return home safely. Assisted voluntary return for such stranded migrants is not just a humanitarian act, it also helps to spread the word credibly, and with great impact to others back home, about the dangers of using smugglers and attempting the irregular migration route.

21. Heightened security concerns are putting pressure on more governments, leading them to devote more resources to ensuring the integrity of their immigration programmes. At the same time, many governments are hampered by limited consular representation abroad and insufficient resources. In response to this, IOM provides pre-consular services to governments to reduce the

time for processing visa applications as well as free consular and immigration officials from time-consuming and expensive routine work, while maintaining the integrity of their immigration programme.

22. In response to health needs, IOM provides health assessments to migrants, support to governments and populations to help rebuild their interrupted health infrastructures in the aftermath of emergencies, and migration health data, analysis and advice to help formulate policies on public health matters, including mental health, relating to people on the move and in the home, host and transit communities with which they are connected.

23. Recognizing that national development is inextricably linked to migratory flows, IOM helps to locate and transfer, or to facilitate the exchange of skills and human resources to support the national development efforts of home and host communities through its migration for development activities, return of qualified nationals, transfer of skills, remittance management and programmes to reach out to and maintain contacts with migrants abroad.

24. IOM seeks to provide migrants with essential information that can affect their future well-being and destiny. This is done through information campaigns using a broad range of media, and the establishment of migrant information or resource centres. Information can be geared to inviting the participation of migrants in elections or referenda, informing them of new legislation affecting their status abroad, conditions in their home country or compensation schemes from which they could benefit, or warning potential migrants of the dangers of irregular migration and trafficking.

25. In order to promote cooperation across borders and regions, IOM assists in the establishment and running of regional consultative processes, seminars and other meetings, which can provide useful networks of collaboration and information sharing on all aspects of migration.

26. With a view to keeping governments abreast of migration trends and ensure the continuing relevance of IOM's programme responses, the Organization conducts and commissions research directly linked and consequent to its operational services as well as to governmental migration policy development and implementation. IOM issues regular and special publications, both at Headquarters and in the Field. IOM's publication effort is prolific and growing.

27. IOM provides assistance to people fleeing conflicts or natural disasters, refugees being resettled in third countries or repatriated persons who are stranded, unsuccessful asylum seekers and others who are returning home, displaced persons and other migrants.

28. IOM has a wide range of partnerships with international organizations, civil society organizations and academia. The Organization continues to play a leading role in the Geneva Migration Group (consisting of the heads of six agencies: International Labour Organization (ILO), IOM, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)) chaired by the Director General during 2005. IOM's continuing work on labour, trade and development issues with partner organizations such as the World Bank and the World Trade Organization (WTO), as well as with the World Health Organization (WHO) on the health implications of a mobile world, illustrates IOM's commitment to ensure coherence between migration and related policy domains and to enhance coordinated and complementary efforts by the international community.

29. In addition to governments, international organizations, civil society, academia and migrants, there are other important players involved in the migration management equation, most notably the **private sector**. The private sector plays a key role in migration as a motor of economic development, an analyst and forecaster of needs and trends, an employer, including of migrant labour and, crucially, as an important actor in communities and societies. "Corporate social responsibility" is becoming a watchword as companies find a confluence of interests in promoting effective migration management and contributing to stable and healthy societies. IOM is increasingly reaching out to form and consolidate partnerships with the private sector.

Strategic focus

30. The Administration will continue to broaden the range and strengthen the sophistication and coherence of the services and policy advice it offers, particularly in the key thematic areas of migration and development, facilitating migration, regulating migration, forced migration and the activities that cut across all those.

31. The demand for technical cooperation and capacity-building activities is likely to continue, as governments increasingly turn to IOM for support in establishing humane, cost-effective and interoperable policies, legislative frameworks, procedures and technology applications for a balanced approach to migration management. All governments, and not just in the developing world, have identified the need to create more effective national capacity to manage the many aspects of migration to meet their development, security and other needs. Directly related to this is the need to train government officials and others in the various aspects of migration management. IOM's "Essentials of Migration Management" as well as training on International Migration Law (IML) are already proving their value and will be used even more widely in 2006.

32. Other activities for which an increased demand is expected are in the areas of migrant processing and assistance, such as pre-consular support services as well as services related to labour migration or "contract labour", ways in which migration can contribute to development, such as keeping migrants in touch with home countries including through cost-effective remittance and skills transfers and participation in elections, and technology applications.

33. Integration activities will need to be adapted and remodelled to fit the evolving needs of migrants and societies, for which research and deeper understanding of the issues and constraints are a prerequisite.

34. The increasing recognition of the importance of the impact of population mobility on public health management and policies, encompassing physical, mental and social health, will mean continued demand for the work of IOM's Migration Health Department (MHD). The continuing threat of diseases which could quickly spread across the globe with high costs to societies that go well beyond health alone - affecting trade and finance, the political world and global economy - make global vigilance, preparedness and response capacity in the field of public health all the more important.

35. The Administration's efforts to enhance global understanding of and cooperation on migration issues will continue. The Migration Policy, Research and Communications Department will continue to work on increasing the access of policy makers to migration-related information and analysis, promoting policy dialogue and sharing effective practice to help strengthen government capacity to develop and implement migration policies and programmes in a coherent and cooperative manner. These activities are now widely recognized as essential to realizing the positive potential of migration, and reducing its negative effects. The Administration will continue its efforts to reach out effectively to civil society groups to promote dialogue and mutual understanding and cooperation. Outreach to the private sector should increase the Organization's capacity to track, analyse, predict and respond to trends.

36. Planned activities for 2006 reflect the Organization's commitment to address current and anticipated needs, to remain relevant and responsive, and to continue to improve its cost-effectiveness.

Adjustments to the organizational structure

37. The profound and ongoing changes in the migration landscape require innovative, comprehensive and coherent measures to address the complex challenges facing governments and societies. But there is a substantial gap between the realities of migration and the resources

available to address them. In the light of this situation, the Administration regularly reviews and adapts organizational structures to evolving national and international developments in the migration sphere in order to continue to provide effective responses.

- **At Headquarters**

38. In order to benefit from the existing synergies among different resources dealing with various IOM services, and to better utilize these resources, the Administration proposes to consolidate the functions of the Migration Management Services pillar under three of IOM's "Managing Migration" four-box chart headings, namely: (i) Migration and Development, (ii) Facilitating Migration and (iii) Regulating Migration. The Services of Assisted Voluntary Returns and Integration, Counter-trafficking, Labour Migration and Technical Cooperation on Migration, plus Facilitated Migration (formerly in Operations Support Department) are now integrated into the revised structure of Migration Management Services.

39. Based on the Organization's experience in conducting Out-of-Country Voting, often for countries in transition from emergency situations, several governments have requested IOM's assistance in organizing external voting programmes for their citizens. In order to provide continuity and consolidate the expertise in this area, the Administration proposes to establish a unit for Elections Support under the Operations Support Department.

- **In the Field**

40. No changes are proposed under the Field structure for 2006. The Administration will continue to monitor the functioning of the Missions with Regional Functions (MRFs) and the Special Liaison Missions (SLMs) created in 2005 to ensure efficient use of resources. The new structure has resulted in the improved flow of information between, and support to, Missions, as well as productive dialogues with donors and other key partners and organizations as a result of SLM liaison activities.

41. The Manila Administrative Centre, which is considered as an extension of Headquarters, continues to offer opportunities to better manage structural costs associated with the Organization's growth and expanding scope of activities. The Administration therefore continues to explore possibilities of transferring additional functions to Manila and other lower cost environments, without jeopardizing the Organization's operational capacity. As indicated at the Informal Consultations held on 22 June 2005, the Administration is reviewing the option of establishing an Administrative Centre in the Western Hemisphere to provide efficient and timely finance and administrative assistance to Missions in the region. Although there is no specific proposal presented in the 2006 Programme and Budget, the Administration is actively pursuing this option and will be consulting with Member States.

42. There has been steady progress in the transfer of functions to Manila over the last few years. For 2006, delocalization will be moving forward by building on MAC's strengths. The process will continue to allow departments and units in Geneva to cope with additional workload or demand, broaden the services and support they are providing, and refocus their core resources on policy, planning and standard setting.

Background for the preparation of the 2006 Budget

43. The Council had requested the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance, in the context of Resolution No. 1092 (LXXXVI) of November 2003 approving the 2004 Programme and Budget, to set up a working group to discuss and elaborate the Organization's budget planning process under the direction of the Chairman of the Council. Consultations held between the Administration and the Member States which focused on defining budgeting principles for the core structure, the definition of statutory costs and budget planning cycle were thoroughly reviewed and are elaborated in document MC/EX/660. Those principles and definitions were used as the basis for

preparing the 2005 budget proposals under the Administrative Part of the Budget as well as supplementing funding for core structure from the Discretionary Income, and the same principles have been applied in preparing the 2006 budget.

Budget format

44. The Programme and Budget for 2006 is presented in two parts in accordance with the Organization's financial regulations.

45. Part I covers the Administrative Part of the Budget which is denominated in Swiss francs and funded by the assessed contributions of Member States. The presentation of the Object of Expenditure table on page 30 highlights the fixed and variable elements of statutory core costs.

46. In line with Resolution No. 1110 (LXXXVIII) of December 2004, a portion of Discretionary Income – project-related overhead - is used to supplement funding for the Organization's core structure; the table on page 24 presents combined resources from both the Administrative Part of the Budget and project-related overhead which is estimated at USD 45.1 million.

47. The Operational Part of the Budget, outlined in Part II, is denominated in US dollars and describes the activities for which budgeted resources could be reasonably estimated at the time of preparing the document. Any additional financial resources received for activities that start in the course of the financial year will be reported in subsequent revisions to this document.

48. Specialized activities or general support functions are captured under the chapters for "Claims Programmes" and "General Programme Support".

Budget levels

49. The broad range of services required of the Organization in diverse locations across the globe to address international migration issues continues to pose significant management challenges. Dealing with a mounting array of migration concerns whilst striving at the same time to be financially credible and responsible is proving a difficult task. Although efforts are constantly made to streamline structures, available resources are inadequate to deal with the scope and magnitude of management issues. The proactive cost-cutting and cost-containment measures undertaken in recent years attest to the Administration's commitment to the efficient use of limited resources, whilst maintaining a core structure appropriate to support the Organization.

50. Against this background, the Administrative Part of the Budget was originally prepared on the basis of zero real growth (ZRG) to cover statutory cost increases. The budget level proposed was CHF 38,111,000, representing an increase of approximately 2.67 per cent or CHF 992,000 over the Administrative Part of the Budget for 2005, which was CHF 37,119,000.

51. Preliminary discussions on the budget level for the Administrative Part of the Budget were held during the informal consultations on budgetary and management matters on 19 September 2005. While some Member States supported the Administration's proposal of the 2006 budget on the basis of ZRG, others argued in favour of maintaining the budget at zero nominal growth (ZNG).

52. As the proposed 2.67 per cent increase was to cover statutory costs over which the Administration has no control, savings to absorb and offset the CHF 992,000 will have to be found to bring the budget level down to CHF 37,119,000. Some reductions on specific line items are already proposed and are detailed in Part I. The remainder of the reductions will be made in the context of ongoing efforts to delocalize functions to lower cost locations, by delaying the implementation of certain decisions and outlays, and by pursuing any other cost-saving measures that can be found. Details of these reduction measures, including their implications, will be reported in the revision to the 2006 Programme and Budget.

53. The details of the Administrative Part of the Budget, which is now based on ZNG, are outlined in Part I of this document.

54. The proposed Operational Part of the Budget is estimated at USD 429.6 million. This includes anticipated Discretionary Income, estimated at approximately USD 19.5 million. A description of activities and corresponding financing details are included in the relevant sections of the Operational Part of the Budget.

55. The Operational Part of the Programme and Budget for 2006 has been prepared based on the principle that the Organization will only engage in activities for which there is reasonable assurance of funding and that there will be no financial commitment for any project until firm pledges of funding have been received.

56. The geographical distribution of activities implemented by the Organization highlights the budget level of activities implemented in Africa separately from those carried out in the Middle East, and shows North America separately from Latin America and the Caribbean on page 131.

Change in overhead rate

57. The Administration indicated its intention to Member States during the informal consultations held in June 2005 to change the Organization's overhead rate of 12 per cent on staff and office costs to 5 per cent on total costs in order to be consistent with the practice of most international organizations and certain donors, as well as to simplify and streamline the overhead policy. As any change in policy would require negotiations with donors, particularly for ongoing projects, the Administration envisages the change to be implemented in a phased manner with only about 25 per cent of projects initially applying the new rate in 2006, if approved.

Stranded Migrant Facility (SMF)

58. IOM is sometimes requested by governments and international agencies at very short notice to provide humanitarian emergency assistance to migrants, particularly those who find themselves in difficult migratory circumstances for which funding is not readily available.

59. The objectives of the Stranded Migrant Facility (SMF), which is proposed to replace the Humanitarian Emergency Operations Assistance Account (HEOA), is to provide flexible and quick humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants in difficult circumstances who cannot be supported under ongoing programmes. The balance of funds (USD 180,000) under the Migrant Loan Fund (Resolution No. 210 (XII)), which has been dormant for a long time, is proposed to be transferred to this facility.

Conclusion

60. Taking note of the mounting levels of global mobility which affects countries of origin, transit and destination as well as migrants themselves, the Administration is committed to strengthening its relationship with Member States to manage migration for the benefit of all stakeholders by facilitating interstate cooperation and dialogue, as well as highlighting the critical need to maintain adequate core management structures of the Organization.

SUMMARY TABLES

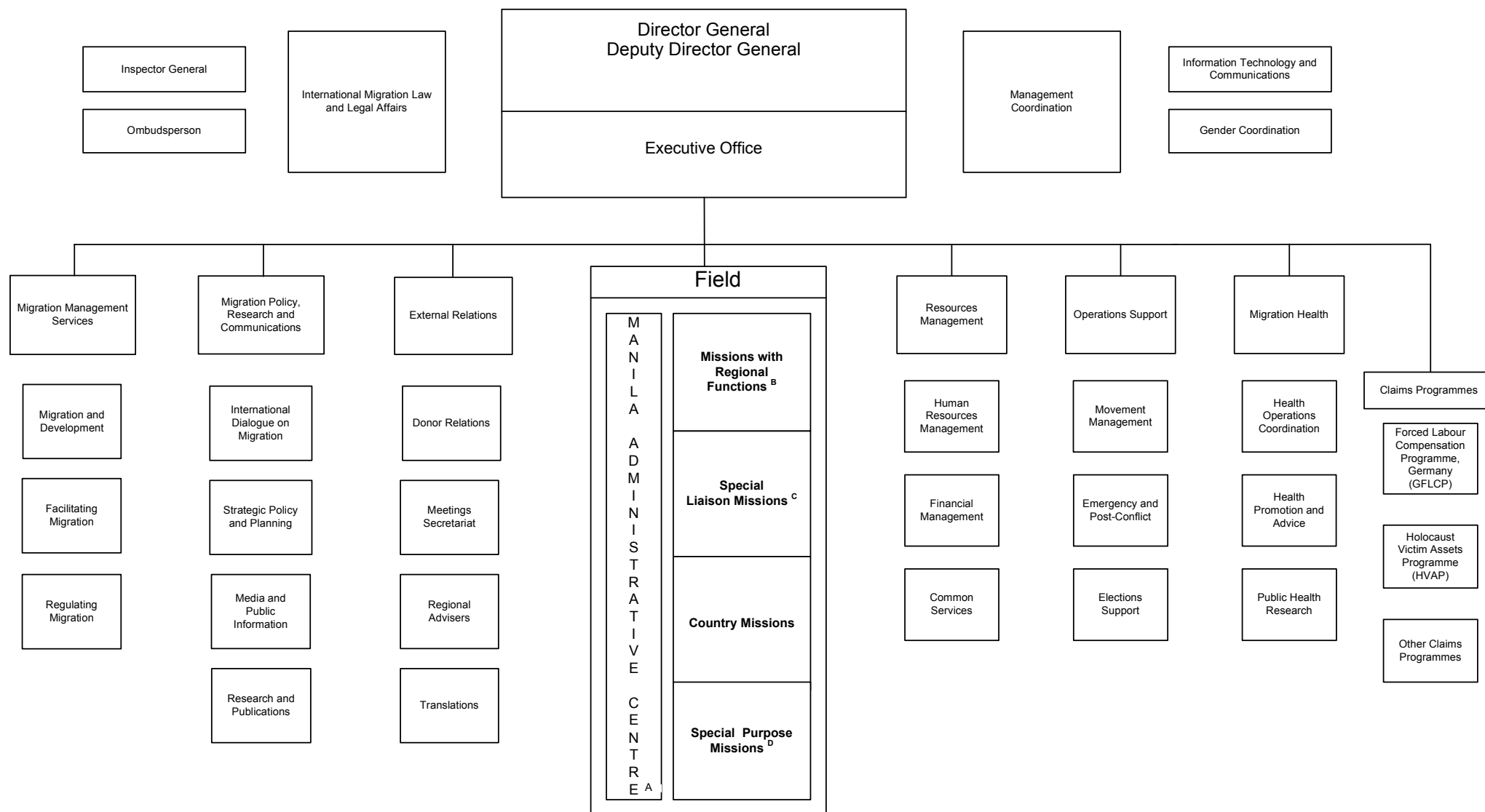
Part I – Administration

	2005 Estimates (MC/2144/Amdt.1)	2006 Estimates
	CHF	CHF
Administration	37 119 000	37 119 000

Part II - Operations

	2005 Estimates (MC/2144)	2006 Estimates
	USD	USD
I. Movement, Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management	151 853 500	197 061 000
II. Migration Health	27 943 300	29 891 500
III. Migration and Development	35 405 900	35 713 800
IV. Regulating Migration	87 143 500	94 993 200
V. Facilitating Migration	23 160 700	23 421 100
VI. Claims Programmes	306 246 400	39 765 800
VII. General Programme Support	7 548 000	8 769 600
TOTAL	639 301 300	429 616 000

IOM ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURE 2006



A. Manila Administrative Centre:

Administrative support base including for Information Technology; Project Tracking; Staff Security; Website, Intranet and Digital Assets Management and other functions.

B. Missions with Regional Functions:

Asia (Bangkok, Canberra, Dhaka, Islamabad); Africa (Cairo, Dakar, Nairobi, Pretoria); Europe (Brussels, Budapest, Helsinki, Rome); Americas (Lima, Buenos Aires, San José, Washington, D.C.).

C. Special Liaison Missions:

African Union (Addis Ababa*), Berlin, London, Paris, Permanent Observer to the UN (New York), Tokyo, UN and OSCE (Vienna).

D. Special Purpose Missions:

Missions which are set up for short-term durations to deal with emergency operations.

* Financed by Discretionary Income - no allocation of funds from the Administrative Part of the Budget.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR 2006

61. With the continuous change in migratory patterns resulting from improved technologies as well as cheaper and faster transportation, the world is now confronted with multidimensional migration issues. It is now generally recognized that migration can contribute to the development of economies and improve the lives of individuals, if managed properly. However, the need to manage and maximize its potential has not always kept pace with the migration phenomenon and the complexity of its linkages with other issues.

62. The Administration is conscious of these gaps and proactively seeks to establish appropriate organizational structures in support of national as well as regional and international efforts in dealing with the diverse matters relating to migration. Although the structure continues to be functional and service-oriented to effectively enhance the provision of services and position the Organization as a partner in migration advocacy and diplomacy, some changes are proposed at Headquarters in an attempt to consolidate services in a more coherent manner.

63. The Administration proposes to consolidate the functions of the Migration Management Services pillar into three of the main headings of IOM's "Managing Migration" four-box chart, namely: (i) Migration and Development, (ii) Facilitating Migration and (iii) Regulating Migration. The Services of Assisted Voluntary Returns and Integration, Counter-trafficking, Labour Migration and Technical Cooperation on Migration, plus Facilitated Migration (formerly in Operations Support Department), are now integrated into the revised structure of Migration Management Services.

64. Mindful of the Organization's experience in conducting Out-of-Country Voting, often for countries in transition from emergency situations, several countries have requested IOM's assistance in organizing external voting programmes for their citizens. In order to provide continuity and consolidate the expertise, the Administration proposes to establish a unit for Elections Support in the Operations Support Department.

65. No changes are proposed under the Field structure for 2006. The Administration will, however, continue to monitor the functioning of the Missions with Regional Functions (MRFs) and the Special Liaison Missions (SLMs) created in 2005 to ensure efficient and coherent use of resources.

66. In line with its commitment to better manage structural costs associated with the Organization's growth and expanded scope of activities, the Administration is constantly reviewing options of further transferring functions to Manila and other lower cost environments. Although there is no specific proposal presented in the 2006 Programme and Budget, the Administration is looking at the possibility of establishing additional administrative centres in other regions, with the focus for the next one on the Western Hemisphere and will be consulting with Member States.

FIELD

67. Apart from the Manila Administrative Centre (MAC), the Organization's Field Offices fall into the four broad categories listed below:

- Missions with Regional Functions
- Special Liaison Missions
- Country Missions
- Special Purpose Missions

68. The MAC is considered as an extension of Headquarters, providing administrative support throughout the Organization.

69. There are 16 Field Offices designated as **MRFs** which provide administrative, financial, liaison and programme development support in a regional context and within regional consultative processes to Field Offices under their responsibility. This allows the effective sharing of limited core resources and expertise between Missions and within regions. The MRFs further ensure that, regardless of geographic decentralization, there is a consistent approach in important areas such as project development, application of administrative and operational policies and procedures throughout the Organization. They also provide the structural flexibility for quick and temporary deployment of expert resources to undertake assessment missions during the planning of new projects, or to monitor and advise on the implementation of project activities in offices with limited resources.

70. Recognizing the important special liaison roles of certain Field Offices, seven Field Offices are designated as **SLMs**.

71. The functions of the MRFs and the SLMs, which are generally established only in Member States, are regularly reviewed with the aim to strategize their regional approach and update their responsibilities to address constantly evolving migration needs. In exceptional circumstances, funding from Discretionary Income is proposed to cover an SLM not located in a Member State but carrying out special liaison activities.

72. A brief description of the functions of the Field structure is outlined below.

Administrative Centre

73. Manila, Philippines - Serves as an information technology and administrative support centre for the Organization's activities. Oversees IOM Missions in north-east Asia and Timor-Leste.

Missions with Regional Functions

- Bangkok, Thailand - Coordinates IOM programmes in south-east Asia and follows up on regional migration initiatives relating to the Bangkok Declaration, the Bali Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, and other regional processes, particularly as regards the provision of technical and programmatic support to participating countries. Represents IOM to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and other multilateral bodies with regional representation in Bangkok.
- Brussels, Belgium - Coordinates IOM approaches to policies and activities in relation to the European Union. Coordinates, guides and advises the Organization and its European Missions on EU policies, programming and funding. Develops and maintains liaison and coordination with EU institutions, NATO and other multilateral bodies with headquarters in the BENELUX region.
- Budapest, Hungary - Coordinates IOM activities in Central and south-eastern Europe. Supports migration management processes in the region.
- Buenos Aires, Argentina - Coordinates IOM activities in the Southern Cone of South America and supports the South American Migration Conference Process.
- Cairo, Egypt - Coordinates IOM activities in the Middle East, maintains liaison and partnership with the governments in the region, international and regional organizations such as the League of Arab States (LAS) and the Arab Labour Organization (ALO).
- Canberra, Australia - Coordinates IOM activities in Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific islands. Liaises with concerned governments on regional migration processes, such as the

follow-up to the Bali Conference. Maintains liaison with main regional bodies, such as the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat and the Pacific Immigration Directors Conference.

- Dhaka, Bangladesh - Coordinates IOM activities in South Asia and maintains liaison with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).
- Dakar, Senegal - Coordinates IOM activities in West and Central Africa and maintains liaison with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other regional bodies.
- Helsinki, Finland - Coordinates IOM activities in the Nordic and Baltic States. Maintains liaison with the Nordic Council of Ministers, the Council of the Baltic Sea States and other regional bodies.
- Islamabad, Pakistan - Coordinates IOM activities in Central and south-west Asia.
- Lima, Peru - Coordinates IOM activities in the Andean countries and maintains liaison with multilateral bodies located in the region, and provides support to the South American Conference on Migration process in the Andean region.
- Nairobi, Kenya - Coordinates IOM activities in East Africa and migration-related activities within the East African Community (EAC).
- Pretoria, South Africa - Coordinates IOM activities in the 14 Southern African Development Community (SADC) Member States. Promotes and supports the regional migration consultation process in the subregion through the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) and provides a linkage between migration and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).
- Rome, Italy - Coordinates IOM activities in Albania, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain and Turkey. Provides administrative and programme support to Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia. Supports regional migration management processes in the region. Develops and strengthens cooperation with international institutions with headquarters in Rome.
- San José, Costa Rica - Coordinates IOM activities in Central America and Mexico, as well as IOM's relations and activities with the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) and other regional processes, such as the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Central American Commission of Migration Directors (OCAM) and the Inter-Parliamentary Special Commission on Migration of the Forum of Presidents of Parliaments of Central America and the Caribbean (CIEMI/FOPREL).
- Washington, D.C., United States - Provides guidance and liaison for IOM approaches to the United States Government, with particular emphasis on coordination with USAID and the U.S. State Department. Supports programme development and implementation of IOM activities in North America and the Caribbean, and oversees the IOM Missions in the region. Maintains liaison with multilateral entities based in the USA, including the World Bank, the Organization of American States, the Pan American Health Organization and various NGOs and other partners. Assists Headquarters with liaison and representation for the Government of Canada.

Special Liaison Missions

74. With the challenges posed by the broad impact of international migration, the importance of having a network of SLMs to strengthen the Organization's relationships and fund-raising efforts has become increasingly evident. The SLMs provide regular liaison with governments, United

Nations offices, other intergovernmental partners and relevant interlocutors in the non-governmental and private sectors on a broad range of issues related specifically to IOM's work in migration management.

75. The following seven offices are designated as SLMs: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to the African Union; Berlin, Germany; London, United Kingdom; Paris, France; Permanent Observer to the United Nations in New York, United States; Tokyo, Japan, and the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in Vienna, Austria.

Country Missions

76. IOM has a global network of Country Missions which implement a wide range of projects addressing specific migration needs. These Missions are largely financed by the projects implemented in those locations.

Special Purpose Missions

77. A number of Special Purpose Missions have been established over a specific time-span to deal mainly with emergency operations or as sub-offices of Country Missions.

HEADQUARTERS

Director General's Office

78. The Director General's Office consists of the Director General and the Deputy Director General who are elected by the Council for a five-year term. The Office, which also includes the Executive Officer, has the constitutional authority to manage the Organization and carry out activities within its mandate through the formulation of coherent policies and ensuring that programme development is consistent with strategic priorities.

79. The Management Coordination function is responsible for assisting in developing and strengthening management capacity and to ensure that structures remain adequate to respond to organizational challenges. The function also has responsibility for the coordination of complex activities implemented by the Organization, ensures accountability and follow-up and implementation of organizational policies and procedures, and facilitates cooperation between Headquarters units and Field Offices.

80. International Migration Law and Legal Affairs: International Migration Law (IML) has been established to strengthen IOM's growing involvement in the field of international migration law at regional and global levels. Special emphasis is placed on: compilation of IML; dissemination and understanding of IML; implementation of IML; training and capacity building on IML, and promotion of IML as part of comprehensive migration management frameworks. The enhanced role of IOM in this field, covering both rights and obligations of states and those of migrants, will contribute to assisting states in the humane and orderly management of migration.

81. Legal Affairs is responsible for ensuring that the Organization's activities are carried out in accordance with the constitutional and other legally relevant provisions adopted by its governing bodies, and that its relationships with governments, organizations, private institutions and individuals are established on a sound legal basis.

82. The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) incorporates the functions of internal audit, evaluation and rapid assessment of projects for internal oversight purposes, as well as the investigation of cases of alleged violations of IOM Regulations and Rules and suspected fraud. Since the introduction of the Policy for a Respectful Working Environment in 2002, OIG is also involved in fact-finding investigations within the formal complaints procedure.

83. Internal Audit undertakes financial and management audits of Headquarters units and Field Offices to ensure adherence to financial rules and regulations and administrative procedures. Evaluation sets the general standards and develops the methodology applied for evaluating programmes and project management processes throughout the Organization. The rapid assessment of project functions provides management with feedback and early indications of progress, or lack thereof, in the achievement of intended results.

84. The OIG functions aim to: (a) ensure managerial consistency and organizational effectiveness as well as propose measures to improve managerial efficiency; (b) strengthen the oversight capacity of the Organization; (c) synergize the oversight functions pertaining to finance and administration, as well as the operational activities of the Organization; (d) increase the capacity of Headquarters to ensure implementation of recommendations emanating from internal audit, evaluation, rapid project assessment and investigation and (e) assess risk exposures and the risk management of activities by Headquarters organizational units and heads of IOM Field Offices, as well as other senior staff, as appropriate, and ensure that managers are equipped to evaluate and improve their own internal control and risk management systems.

85. Acting independently and impartially, and respecting confidentiality, the Ombudsperson advises staff members on grievances relating to the terms and conditions of their employment and interpersonal relations. The Ombudsperson also advises the Director General and the Staff Association Committee about issues and trends affecting staff.

86. Information Technology and Communications (ITC) is responsible for directing, planning and implementing a global Information Technology (IT), information systems and communication strategy to assist the Organization to achieve its goals and objectives. ITC coordinates IT and communication development initiatives in the Field and at Headquarters, ensuring consistency with the Organization's overall strategy. ITC conceptualizes, implements and delivers IT projects and establishes strategic relationships with key suppliers and external partners. ITC provides technologies to enable partners to access and conduct business with IOM, as well as solutions that enhance the Organization's effectiveness. Where necessary, ITC develops and provides training to users to ensure the effective use of existing and new technologies while continuing to explore and identify opportunities to increase productivity and efficiency.

87. The Gender Coordination function is responsible for the development and implementation of IOM's staff and programme policy strategies on gender issues, and promoting positive awareness of gender sensitivity throughout the Organization. The Gender Coordination function promotes the mainstreaming of the Organization's gender policy in programmes, while supporting the development of initiatives to address the specific gender-related needs of migrants.

88. The administrative and operational functions at Headquarters are grouped into six pillars (Migration Management Services; Migration Policy, Research and Communications; External Relations; Resources Management; Operations Support and Migration Health). They aim to better serve the Field and provide optimal responsiveness to the needs of stakeholders, as described below.

Migration Management Services

89. The Department of Migration Management Services (MMS) provides project development support to IOM's Field Offices and other units concerned with migration management issues. It ensures that project planning and development is in line with the mandate of the Organization and assessed needs, while strategizing with Field Offices on new ways to support governments and complement the efforts of other international organizations to strengthen migration management practices. It develops policies, operational standards, tools and models, and provides operational back-up and training to Field Offices, as necessary.

90. The Department provides services in the three broad areas of migration management, namely Migration and Development, Facilitating Migration and Regulating Migration. The Migration and Development area includes activities to support and promote the benefits of migration to countries of origin and destination and to migrants, as well as activities to reduce emigration pressures in countries of origin. Activities in the area of Facilitating Migration assist governments and migrants during all stages of the migration process. In the area of Regulating Migration, IOM assists governments in managing migration, including the use of information technology applications, while providing assistance and protection to migrants.

91. In addition to those broad areas of Migration Management, IOM project development and implementation is further divided into five distinct areas (Assisted Voluntary Returns, Counter-trafficking, Labour Migration, Technical Cooperation on Migration, and Facilitated Migration) through which expert technical and advisory support is provided. The concrete activities are mostly developed and delivered in the Field, close to the actual needs.

92. MMS ensures coherence of purpose and strategy among the various activities and with contemporary migration needs. MMS coordinates the development of IOM's programme strategies to strengthen government capacities in migration policy, legislation, procedures and administration, with the aim of promoting and facilitating regular, beneficial migration while helping to prevent irregular migration. It also strives to ensure that effective practices drawn from IOM's programmes help guide and support government efforts at migration management.

93. MMS provides expert input into global programme planning and responses. It stimulates and supports project development in the Field by initiating ideas and projects, maintaining a strategic overview, drafting concept papers, distilling best practices from IOM programmes, developing project models and providing technical advice on project development. MMS is further responsible for reviewing new project proposals for relevance, effectiveness and efficiency, and endorsing projects for implementation. It also provides guidance to the Field Offices in identifying opportunities for new activities in the respective fields of responsibility, and ensures appropriate synergies and cooperation within the Department and with other relevant departments.

94. A brief description of the main functions of the Department is provided below. Strategic objectives and project/programme details are included in the chapter of the Operational Part of the Budget.

95. The Assisted Voluntary Returns Division monitors voluntary return and reintegration programme opportunities globally, determines strategies in coordination with Field Offices and governments, and develops policies, standards, models and support mechanisms for IOM's return and reintegration initiatives. The Division helps to strengthen existing operational frameworks through increased cooperation among sending, transit and receiving countries and donors. It promotes the establishment of procedures to globalize and streamline IOM's activities and to ensure sustainability of return through viable pre-departure and post-arrival reintegration measures. It provides expert advice to governments and other agencies working with migrants on viable return and reintegration practices.

96. The Counter-trafficking Division develops IOM's global and regional policies and strategies on counter-trafficking measures in coordination with Field Offices, governments, and regional and international governmental and non-governmental organizations. It establishes effective frameworks to sensitize potential victims to the dangers of irregular migration and trafficking, as well as government officials to the plight of victims. Capacity building and training are provided to relevant government institutions and officials and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to prevent trafficking and deal with its consequences. Protection and assistance of victims is provided in the form of reception centres, which also offer health and legal support. IOM organizes voluntary return and reintegration support to victims in their countries of origin. The Division maintains a centralized database on IOM-assisted cases worldwide to be used as a tool for further research, analysis and planning.

97. The Technical Cooperation on Migration Division supports and assists in the development and implementation of projects and programmes aimed at strengthening the capacity of governments and, at times, NGOs and other actors, to manage migration more effectively. In this regard, the Division establishes strategic direction in technical cooperation matters, develops and monitors internal standards for project design and delivery, and works with Field Offices and governments to assess technical needs and establish programme strategies and priorities. Technical cooperation projects address core concerns of capacity building in the areas of policy and operational systems related to migration management, including modern technology applications, and extend into areas linking migration and development, particularly activities to address root causes of economically induced migration. In strengthening capacities, the Division seeks to complement and enhance national, bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation efforts, and to enable and expand dialogue, planning and practical cooperation among affected governments along the migration continuum. It also provides support to and monitors the work of the Technical Cooperation Centre (TCC) in Vienna and other Missions with regional TC support roles.

98. The Labour Migration Division is the focal point for IOM programme development and technical support on migration for labour, including fixed-term foreign contract labour and related issues. It provides policy and technical advice to governments, Field Offices, and other partners on programmes concerning effective protection and support services to vulnerable labour migrants; enhancing the development impact of labour migration and promoting legal channels for labour mobility as an alternative to irregular migration. The Division reviews IOM labour migration projects under development to ensure technical and programme quality and provides technical support in their implementation. It also keeps the Organization abreast of labour migration trends, develops organizational priorities and capacity in labour migration and liaises with other relevant international agencies.

99. The Facilitated Migration Division is responsible for coordinating and developing initiatives which offer assistance to migrants and governments under organized and regular migration regimes. The Division helps to improve existing programmes and processes to render them more accessible, efficient, reliable and secure for both migrants and the governments concerned. It ensures that potential migrants are assisted in their entry application processing or status review procedures through the provision of adequate information on application requirements, completion and appropriate presentation of documents supporting their applications. It initiates measures facilitating the (re)settlement and integration of refugees and migrants into their destination countries through pre-departure cultural orientation and post-arrival integration services, and works closely with other divisions.

Migration Policy, Research and Communications

100. The Migration Policy, Research and Communications (MPRC) Department is the focal point for IOM's strategic policy coordination on international migration issues, for the International Dialogue on Migration, for Research and Publications, and for information and communication on international migration trends, policies and practices. The Department coordinates the development and dissemination of IOM migration policy strategies, information and publications on international migration trends, policies and practices to internal and external stakeholders, including relations with the media and the development and management of IOM's website and intranet, and IOM's International Dialogue on Migration. Through targeted research and improved communications solutions, MPRC aims to enhance IOM's capacity to assist governments in their efforts to monitor and manage migration flows and to implement sound migration policies, legislation and procedures.

101. The role of communications encompasses the design and oversight of the implementation of a consistent, coherent and efficient institutional communications policy for outreach to all IOM stakeholders. It provides guidelines and assistance on good communication strategies and identifies and develops targeted messages that form the basis of IOM's institutional communication. It proposes key media, format and dissemination strategies for IOM's institutional

messages and materials and designs and produces specific communication tools and materials for use by IOM staff and external parties.

102. International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) is designed to foster a better understanding of migration and to strengthen cooperative mechanisms among governments and other stakeholders to address migration issues comprehensively and effectively. In coordination with the relevant departments and Field Missions, IDM works through the Council, regional dialogues and other avenues to foster cooperation in the management of migration, identify effective practices in migration management and build constructive partnerships with the United Nations and other international and regional organizations and stakeholders in this effort.

103. Strategic Policy and Planning (SPP) recommends and coordinates the development of internal IOM policy strategies on migration-related issues in consultation and cooperation with the relevant departments and Missions, and for the information of Member States. In addition, the SPP prepares related IOM position papers on key migration policy issues.

104. Media and Public Information (MPI) is the Organization's principal media representative. MPI formulates and implements a strategy for the dissemination of information to the media and other internal and external stakeholders to raise and promote awareness and understanding of IOM policies and programmes and of migration in general. It also assists in the development and implementation of public relations strategies to promote IOM's image and objectives.

105. Research and Publications is responsible for conducting and managing research on current migration policy issues as well as initiating new studies designed to enhance and improve IOM's programme delivery. The Research Unit assists IOM Field Offices in the management of research projects through its evaluation and endorsement of project proposals, providing technical support and guidance, and reviewing final reports for publication.

106. The Publications Unit is responsible for the formulation of an overall publishing policy and, together with the Research Unit, the production of many of IOM's main publications. It provides services to Headquarters and Field entities with the drafting, editing, designing, layout, printing, distribution and sales of publications. The Publications Unit also coordinates IOM's marketing activities and is responsible for copyright permissions in consultation with Legal Affairs. The Research and Publications Division manages IOM's specialist library on international migration.

External Relations

107. The External Relations Department supports the Organization's overall relations with Member, observer and other States, international governmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other multilateral institutions. The Department is responsible for ensuring a framework for the consistent cooperation with partner IGOs, notably the United Nations. This includes guiding IOM's participation in formal coordination mechanisms, such as the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee for Humanitarian Affairs. Much of this work is carried out in cooperation with the IOM Permanent Observer to the United Nations in New York. The Department is also the designated focal point for relations with the NGO community.

108. The Donor Relations Division, through its resource mobilization and related activities, is the focal point within IOM for donor liaison, appeal submission and reporting. The Division aims to strengthen and diversify IOM's collaboration with donors and partners on IOM programmes and new strategic initiatives, matching donor priorities with ongoing and prospective IOM programmes. This is achieved through a range of complementary approaches, including bilateral donor consultations, field-based assessments and briefings with representatives of the international community, development of resource mobilization strategies, and coordination of IOM inputs to multilateral funding mechanisms, such as the United Nations Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). The Division is also responsible for the production and publication of IOM's annual appeal document *Migration Initiatives*.

109. The Regional Advisers maintain liaison with Permanent Missions in Geneva, government units of states within the region of their responsibility, and regional bureaux of other intergovernmental organizations. They follow regional dynamics and approaches in the migration field and advise the Director General, the Deputy Director General and others on relevant developments. The Regional Advisers lend support to regional migration diplomacy and contribute to IOM policy for their regions. Acting as a resource on migration topics for IOM Offices in their region, they facilitate cooperation between Headquarters and the Field in respect of IOM activities in their regions.

110. The Meetings Secretariat (MGS) has overall responsibility for planning, organizing and following up on both formal governing body meetings and informal consultations. MGS provides guidelines and advice on drafting of the documents for such meetings, and thereafter edits, finalizes, produces and distributes the documents. MGS is also the internal and external focal point for information concerning meetings and documents.

111. The Translations Unit is responsible for the translation of the Organization's internal and external documentation.

Resources Management

112. The Department of Resources Management (DRM) is responsible for the establishment and implementation of human and financial resources policies to ensure that the Organization's activities are carried out efficiently. The Department establishes and implements policies to ensure sound fiscal and personnel management and planning, as well as the articulation and coordination of financial and human resources proposals and policies and their dissemination to internal and external stakeholders.

113. The financial and human resources management functions are collectively responsible for the Organization's administrative, personnel and financial policies, and assist the Director General in overall management decisions.

114. Human Resources Management (HRM) is responsible for the development and implementation of human resources management policies. This includes the recruitment, selection and reassignment of staff for the Organization, the deployment of staff for emergencies as well as the management of programmes, including the Associate Experts Programme, internships, volunteers and secondments. It is also responsible for establishing the conditions of service, benefits and entitlements, job classifications and social security of staff. HRM also ensures management oversight of the Staff Development and Learning Unit and the Occupational Health Unit.

115. Staff Development and Learning is responsible for the development and coordination of cost-effective learning activities for staff. It also manages a Learning Centre which provides tools and materials for the development of specific professional skills.

116. The Occupational Health Unit (OHU) deals directly with the health of IOM staff worldwide. This includes determining fitness to work and fitness to travel; responding to individual and personal queries on staff health; occupational health issues, such as disease prevention, stress management, HIV/AIDS prevention, and advice and action in the event of epidemics. OHU reacts to emergency situations including both emergency evacuation of staff members in the event of illness or accident, and medical clearance for staff deployed in emergency situations. The Unit ensures the provision of vaccinations and medical travel kits, where appropriate, and individual medical briefings prior to and debriefing following duty travel. OHU assists the Administration with the training of staff in occupational health issues, the establishment of internal policies (non-smoking work environment, alcohol-related problems) and acts as the medical liaison with the Organization's health insurers.

117. Financial Management of the Organization is administered through the Accounting, Budget and Treasury Divisions.

118. Accounting is responsible for establishing accounting procedures and controls, ensuring compliance with IOM financial and accounting regulations, receiving monthly financial information from all Field Offices, financial monitoring and reporting. It assists, advises and informs Field Offices and project managers on financial matters, oversees the implementation of internal controls and computerized accounting systems and prepares the annual financial statements for the Organization.

119. Budget is responsible for establishing guidelines and providing instructions for the Organization's budget preparation process. It elaborates the official programme and budget and other related documents in accordance with established financial rules and regulations and decisions of the governing bodies, and prepares the assessment scale based on which Member States' contributions to the Administrative Part of the Budget are computed. It also establishes and monitors budget allocations.

120. Treasury has overall responsibility for the Organization's cash management, short-term investments and foreign exchange operations. It handles the receipt, custody and disbursement of funds to the Field Offices and general creditors, and staff payments. It administers various payroll functions for IOM Geneva and international staff. It is responsible for the investment management and accounting administration of IOM's Provident Fund.

121. Common Services establishes the guidelines for the purchase and maintenance of office supplies and equipment for Headquarters and specific programmes and is responsible for protecting IOM's inventory.

Operations Support

122. The Operations Support Department is responsible for monitoring and coordinating the activities of three units and assists the Director General in global operational decisions.

123. The Emergency and Post-Conflict Division (EPC) coordinates and assists IOM's response to migration emergencies, such as population displacement, large-scale evacuations and returns. It initiates contingency planning for IOM and early intervention action by supporting Field Missions in addressing emergency situations. EPC is responsible for coordinating the rapid deployment of staff and resources in emergencies and oversees the programmes and projects during the emergency response phase. The Division also acts as IOM's early warning instrument and maintains a close watch on emerging humanitarian crises, for which it undertakes assessment missions and assists with project development. It maintains liaison with the emergency division of the United Nations and other agencies.

124. The Movement Management Division (MMD) is responsible for setting standards and policies, as well as establishing support mechanisms for transportation activities. It oversees refugees and migrant transports and provides operational back-up to Field Offices in situations that require central coordination or expertise not readily available locally. It also maintains relations with airline companies and negotiates agreements with them at Headquarters level, and provides assistance to Field Offices in reaching agreements with the carriers locally. It is tasked with the development and maintenance of operational systems to monitor and track programme activities and compile statistical movement data throughout the Organization. MMD reacts to changes in programme application and elaborates systematic solutions to logistical challenges. The Department also supports other services concerned with transport and related logistics.

125. The proposed Elections Support Unit (ESU) will provide support to governments as part of their efforts to extend the access of migrant communities to democratic electoral processes in their

countries or territories of origin. Over the years, IOM has been involved in election processes in countries recovering from emergency situations. As external voting has become standard practice in most developed and developing countries with significant numbers of their nationals residing abroad, IOM will support external voting operations on behalf of governments and electoral management bodies. ESU will assist with the establishment of institutional procedures for the planning and organization of out-of-country voting, and work closely with governments to meet their specific needs and provide the necessary guidance in the implementation process.

Migration Health

126. The Migration Health Department responds to the needs of individual migrants as well as the public health needs of host communities through policies and practices appropriate to address the challenges facing mobile populations today. Such assistance covers infectious disease control, emergency interventions, chronic diseases, mental health, particular cultural and health concerns, human rights issues, migration health management and many other issues that affect the health of migrants and the communities they live in or transit. In carrying out its functions, the Migration Health Department coordinates its activities closely with IOM departments, Field Offices, the United Nations and other international organizations, governments and other partners, as appropriate.

127. Health issues affect all migrants and potentially cut across all areas of IOM's work. It is therefore the role of the Department to raise the awareness regarding migration health throughout the Organization and to ensure that the health of migrants is being addressed in all its activities.

128. The services provided by the Department can be categorized as follows.

129. The Health Operations Coordination function provides guidance and technical support to IOM Missions to identify appropriate responses to demands regarding migration health, and provides technical backstopping for the development of activities, where needed. In addition, it ensures liaison with key partners and governments, as well as close collaboration with other IOM departments and units to integrate health matters throughout the Organization's activities. Field Missions are entrusted with the development, management and oversight of projects as well as the delivery of direct health assistance to any type of migrant populations.

130. The Health Promotion and Advice function advises partners, governments and IOM staff on the management of migration health issues and related strategies and policy development. In response to the growing international interest in migration health, the Department provides a forum for dialogue for policy makers, experts and partners with the aim of bridging the gap between migration and health-policy makers and promoting the health of migrants through the integration of migrant health concerns into public health policies globally.

131. The Public Health Research function responds to the needs of governments and agencies for evidence-based information on migrant health using modern information technology systems. Quantitative as well as qualitative research data on migrant health are analysed and disseminated for advocacy purposes and to guide public health policy developments and strategies. In addition, the Department recommends appropriate interventions and prevention strategies to combat ill health among migrants and their host communities.

Special Programmes

132. As part of Special Programmes, IOM implements Claims Programmes to provide compensation to eligible claimants, many of whom are migrants in the diaspora. The activities involve worldwide outreach and claimant assistance, the review and resolution of large numbers of different types of claims in various languages, an extensive notification process and the execution of compensation payments to eligible claimants.

133. In addition, IOM assists governments and those responsible for the implementation of new claims facilities through institutional capacity-building services and advises and assists in the design, development and implementation of the legal and technical prerequisites for the processing of claims for the restitution of property rights and/or compensation.

Manila Administrative Centre (MAC)

134. Over the last few years steady progress has been made in the transfer of functions to the MAC as part of the Administration's undertaking to manage the growth of the Organization without excessively increasing the need for additional resources.

135. With the growth in programmes and offices in recent years, IOM's core support functions - particularly in the key areas of IT and administrative services - have come under increasing pressure to keep pace with the growth of the Organization owing to financial constraints, particularly in the Administrative Part of the Budget. As IOM's membership and programmes are expected to continue to increase, the Administration has either transferred to or added support in Manila, for functions previously performed at Headquarters in Geneva.

136. The main focus is on labour and IT-intensive functions, or those oriented towards support for IOM's global network of Field Offices. The Project Tracking, Staff Security, Field Procurement and Website Intranet and Digital Assets Management units have been fully transferred to MAC, as have an increasing number of functions within Accounting, Budget, Human Resources, Information Technology, Movement Management, Publications and Treasury. The development of MAC and the delocalization of functions is an ongoing process to manage the growth of the Organization within the financial constraints of core funding.

137. Project Tracking Unit (PTU) - provides the institutional electronic library which tracks all active IOM projects, assisting project developers and managers to meet donor and other institutional reporting and recording requirements.

138. Staff Security Unit (SSU) - responsible for developing staff security measures and providing related training. It also advises on mission and operational security assessments and maintains relations with the Office of the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). It also ensures that the Organization's security arrangements comply with UNDSS requirements.

139. Website, Intranet and Digital Assets Management (WIDAM) - responsible for meeting the Organization's electronic information and communication needs concerning IOM's websites, its intranet and the IOM Image Library. WIDAM, in coordination with other departments, takes the lead in developing and managing the Organization's websites, intranet and the enterprise content management system (FileNet). WIDAM also assists departments and Field Missions in making information available to internal and external stakeholders in a systematic, coherent and timely fashion.

140. Field Procurement Unit - promotes best practices in procurement in line with the Field Procurement Manual and assists offices with their procurement and printing needs.

CORE STRUCTURE AND SOURCES OF FUNDING**Core Staff and Non-Staff Items covered from the Administrative Part of the Budget
and Project-Related Overhead Income (part of Discretionary Income (DI))****PART 1: CORE STAFF**

	Administrative Budget		DI		Total		Total		Grand Total (USD) Admin @ 1.28 and DI	% of Total Budget
	Officials	Employees	Officials	Employees	Officials	Employees	Admin (CHF)	DI (USD)		
Headquarters										
Director General and Deputy Director General	2				2		775 000		605 500	
Executive Office	2	4	2		4	4	858 000	422 300	1 092 600	
Management Coordination	1				1		289 000		225 800	
Information Technology and Communications	3	3	1	1	4	4	1 282 000	433 900	1 435 500	
International Migration Law and Legal Affairs	3	1	2	1	5	2	761 000	351 200	945 700	
Inspector General	5	1			5	1	1 207 000	50 000	993 000	
Migration Management Services	11	1	1		12	1	2 268 000	291 700	2 063 600	
Migration Policy, Research and Communications	6	4	3	1	9	5	1 840 000	898 400	2 335 900	
External Relations	12	8	1		13	8	3 580 000	217 000	3 013 900	
Resources Management	11	19	1	7	12	26	5 355 000	1 290 600	5 474 200	
Operations Support	5	8	2	2	7	10	2 283 000	622 000	2 405 600	
Migration Health	2	1	1		3	1	615 000	222 600	703 100	
Ombudsperson							93 000		72 700	
Staff Association Committee - Support Staff							77 000		60 200	
Total - Headquarters	63	50	14	12	77	62	21 283 000	4 799 700	21 427 300	47%
Field										
Manila, Philippines - Administrative Centre	5	14	7	67	12	81	1 178 000	1 949 200	2 869 500	
Missions with Regional Functions (MRFs)										
Bangkok, Thailand	2	1	1	3	3	4	473 000	253 200	622 700	
Brussels, Belgium	2	1	1	3	3	4	469 000	306 000	672 400	
Budapest, Hungary	1	1	2	3	3	4	247 000	353 000	546 000	
Buenos Aires, Argentina	2	1		2	2	3	444 000	233 900	580 800	
Cairo, Egypt	2	1	1	2	3	3	391 000	190 000	495 500	
Canberra, Australia	1			1	1	1	259 000	33 400	235 700	
Dakar, Senegal	1	1	2	6	3	7	293 000	373 100	602 000	
Dhaka, Bangladesh	1	1		4	1	5	225 000	130 000	305 800	
Helsinki, Finland	1	1	1	3	2	4	310 000	289 800	532 000	
Islamabad, Pakistan	1	1	1	2	2	3	237 000	148 600	333 800	
Lima, Peru	1	1		1	1	2	275 000	76 000	290 800	
Nairobi, Kenya	1	1	1	1	2	2	278 000	186 100	403 300	
Pretoria, South Africa	1	1	2	5	3	6	332 000	420 000	679 400	
Rome, Italy	2	1	1	1	3	2	567 000	220 100	663 100	
San José, Costa Rica	1	2		4	1	6	385 000	230 000	530 800	
Washington, D.C., United States	2	1	2	5	4	6	464 000	721 200	1 083 700	
Special Liaison Missions (SLMs)										
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia			1	2	1	2		140 100	140 100	
Berlin, Germany	1			1	1	1	233 000	90 000	272 000	
London, United Kingdom	1			1			298 000	7 000	239 800	
New York, United States	1			1	1	1	255 000	133 400	332 600	
Paris, France	1			1	1	1	184 000	67 000	210 800	
Tokyo, Japan	1			1	1	1	283 000	234 200	455 300	
Vienna, Austria	1			1	1	1	260 000	131 700	334 800	
Global Activities			5	1	5	1		1 251 700	1 251 700	
Total - Field	33	30	28	121	61	151	8 340 000	8 168 700	14 684 400	33%
Total - Headquarters and Field	96	80	42	133	138	213	29 623 000	12 968 400	36 111 700	80%
Other Staff Benefits:										
Travel on Appointment or Transfer							245 000		191 400	
Installation Grant							195 000		152 300	
Terminal Emoluments							620 000		484 400	
TOTAL CORE STAFF COSTS - PART 1							30 683 000	12 968 400	36 939 800	82%

PART 2: CORE NON-STAFF**Non-Staff Costs:**

Communications	965 000	753 900	
General Office	3 383 000	2 643 000	
Contractual Services	1 164 000	909 400	
Governing Body Sessions	435 000	339 800	
Duty Travel	1 031 000	805 500	
Coverage of UNDSS fees		3 000 000	3 000 000
Other		131 600	131 600

TOTAL CORE NON-STAFF COSTS - PART 2

6 978 000 3 131 600 8 583 200 19%

Reductions to be identified

(542 000) (423 000) (1%)

	(CHF)	(USD)	(USD)	
GRAND TOTAL	37 119 000	16 100 000	45 100 000	100%

Note (1) Admin @ 1.28 and DI

PART I
ADMINISTRATION

(expressed in Swiss francs)

PART I – ADMINISTRATION

(in Swiss francs)

141. The Administrative Part of the Budget is financed by contributions from Member States, which currently total 112.

Budget Planning Process

142. It is recalled that the Working Group, established through Resolution No. 1092 (LXXXVI) in November 2003, to clarify the terms and methods used in the preparation of the budget, reached a common understanding on the budgeting principles for the core structure and definition of statutory core costs that are outlined in document MC/EX/660. The conclusions of that process contained in the aforementioned document formed the basis for preparing the 2005 budget proposals under the Administrative Part of the Budget, as well as supplementing funding for core structure from the Discretionary Income, and the same principles have been applied in preparing the 2006 budget.

Budget level

143. The world has witnessed significant changes in the various dimensions of migration and, as a result, IOM's role in addressing the complex phenomenon of migration has also increased in recent years. The Organization's growth, both in membership and programmes, is anticipated to continue as more and more countries are expected to play a role in the management of migration at different levels.

144. In reaching out to service the interests of varied stakeholders, the Administration has embarked upon new approaches to deal with the financial and administrative impact of the Organization's growth, and is constantly exploring and implementing all possible cost-saving and efficiency measures.

145. The original budget proposed for 2006 was based on zero real growth (ZRG). That budget level was CHF 38,111,000, representing an increase of approximately 2.67 per cent, or CHF 992,000 over the Administrative Part of the Budget for 2005, which was CHF 37,119,000. The increase represented statutory costs related to salaries and entitlements as established by the UN Common System for all categories of staff. Like other organizations following the conditions of services based on the UN Common System, IOM has no influence on decisions relating to statutory costs.

146. Preliminary discussions on the budget level for the Administrative Part of the Budget for 2006 were held during the informal consultations on budgetary and management matters on 19 September 2005. While some Member States supported the Administration's preparation of the 2006 budget on the basis of ZRG, others agreed in favour of maintaining the budget at ZNG.

147. Consequently, the Administration has now based the budget on ZNG and is maintaining it at the 2005 level of CHF 37,119,000. The necessity to absorb CHF 992,000 greatly hampers the Administration's efforts to effectively serve the needs of Member States, and meet its commitment to treat and manage staff in a fair manner. The Administration is now obliged to take difficult decisions on the 2006 budget proposal to bring the level of the budget back to CHF 37,119,000. The Administration has implemented a significant number of cost-saving measures over the years it has been held to ZNG, while the Organization's membership and other aspects of its programmes have greatly increased. The capacity to continue to absorb statutory increases of approximately CHF 1.0 million each year is untenable.

148. The reduction of CHF 992,000 needs to be identified, out of which some non-staff budget line items, totalling CHF 450,000, are proposed as follows:

149. Travel on Appointment or Transfer and Installation Grant (reduction of CHF 200,000): As part of the institutional commitment to develop staff capacity in all facets of migration, the Administration implements a rotation policy for its international staff in order to broaden competences, while offering opportunities for synergies in the delivery of services. Some decisions on rotation were delayed in 2005 as the budget line was reduced to accommodate other pressing needs for which the Administration had requested funding, which, however, was not approved. In 2006, the Administration will again have to postpone a number of planned rotations.

150. Purchase and Maintenance of Office Equipment and Furniture (reduction of CHF 50,000): This budget line covers costs for the maintenance of appropriate equipment and working conditions in the office. The Administration will postpone the replacement of some old equipment which was due for change in 2006. This could affect the productivity of staff as the Administration will not be able to take advantage of regular improvements by manufacturers to the different features of office equipment.

151. Purchase and Maintenance of IT/EDP Equipment (reduction of CHF 100,000): In line with technology advancements to improve business processes, the Administration is reviewing ways of improving the Organization's services. There is currently an ongoing project to improve the Human Resources Management of the Organization and it is foreseen to start the development of an integrated financial system in 2006. This will now have to be phased over more years than initially planned, which will delay the upgrading and streamlining of functions such as real time financial tracking and reporting, with consequences for proper financial management.

152. Office Supplies, Printing and Other Services (reduction of CHF 50,000): In reducing this budget line, the Administration will be compelled to impose certain restrictions on the use of supplies, and will have to limit the translation and printing of official documents.

153. Consultants (reduction of CHF 50,000): This budget line covers short-term consultant services for which the expertise is not readily available in the Organization. While a part of this allocation is used for specific initiatives, a significant portion is used for external raters who classify staff positions at various locations in the Organization. For some positions with responsibilities that have significantly changed, the Administration will have to delay a number of classifications which is likely to have a negative impact on staff morale.

154. Other ways of absorbing the remaining **CHF 542,000** of the additional costs will be identified and reported on in the revision to the 2006 Programme and Budget.

155. For 2006, the staffing level under the Administrative Part of the Budget is maintained at the same level as in 2005. The details of the Administrative Part of the Budget, which is now prepared on the basis of ZNG, is presented in the Object of Expenditure table on page 30. It reflects the fixed and variable elements of statutory core costs in line with the principles and definitions elaborated in document MC/EX/660.

Funding of the Core Structure

156. The allocation of funds within the Administrative Part of the Budget is consistent with the definition of core functions explained in document MC/1855 of 10 October 1996, entitled "Attribution of staff positions between the Administrative and Operational Parts of the Budget", on which Council Resolution No. 949 (LXXII) of 20 November 1996 is based.

157. Core functions are defined as those positions which serve to advise, plan, organize, supervise and monitor the overall activity of the Organization within a regional or functional context for which the related work is not tied to the implementation of a single identifiable activity.

158. Comparing the proposed staffing levels under the Administrative Part of the Budget in 2006 to what was approved in 2005, the number of Officials has increased from 95 to 96 and the

number of Employee posts decreased from 81 to 80. These changes are the net effect of reclassification of some existing posts.

159. The core structure funded under the Administrative Part of the Budget constitutes part of the fixed core structure necessary to exercise basic management functions, including policy formulation, financial and budgetary controls, plan and develop future activities and maintain liaison with governments and multilateral partners.

160. Due to the limitation of the principle of ZNG and absorption of cost and statutory increases within the Administrative Part of the Budget over the years, part of the increase in the Organization's core structure resulting from its evolution and growth is covered by project-related overhead income, in line with Council Resolution No. 1110 (LXXXVIII) of December 2004. A consolidation of core staff and office costs covered under the Administrative Part of the Budget and by Discretionary Income is shown on page 24.

Adjustments at Headquarters and in the Field

161. The overall changes in staffing levels for 2006 are: Headquarters: 63 Officials and 50 Employees (2005: 61 Officials and 52 Employees); MAC: 5 Officials and 14 Employees (2005: 5 Officials and 14 Employees); MRFs: 22 Officials and 16 Employees (2005: 23 Officials and 15 Employees); SLMs: 6 Officials (2005: 6 Officials).

162. To strengthen and better manage the Organization and its delivery of services, the Administration proposes to consolidate the functions of the Migration Management Services pillar into three of the headings of IOM's "Managing Migration" areas: (i) Migration and Development, (ii) Facilitating Migration, and (iii) Regulating Migration. The Services of Assisted Voluntary Returns, Counter-trafficking, Labour Migration and Technical Cooperation on Migration, plus Facilitated Migration (formerly in Operations Support Department), are now integrated into the new structure of Migration Management Services.

163. The changes described below are in the same order as the Object of Expenditure table on page 30.

Headquarters

- Increase of one Official post in the Information Technology and Communications Department, following the reclassification of one Employee post.
- Transfer of one Official post responsible for Migrant Processing and Assistance from the Operations Support Department to Migration Management Services, in line with the structural changes proposed at Headquarters.
- Increase of one Official post in the External Relations Department, following the reclassification of one Employee post.

164. The net result of the above changes is the increase of two Official and the reduction of two Employee posts at Headquarters.

Field

- One Official post in MRF San José is proposed to be replaced by a qualified and experienced locally recruited employee to deal with finance and administration.

Assessment Scale

165. The Administrative Part of the Budget is financed by contributions from Member States in accordance with the scale of assessment for 2006, adopted by the Executive Committee in June 2005 (Annex II, column 4 of document MC/EX/666).

166. In adopting the scale for 2006, the Executive Committee took note that all Member States, excluding those assessed at their minimum and maximum rates and those equal to the United Nations assessment, were very close, or equal to, the equation factor, thus achieving the objective set at the beginning of the process in 1994 to remove distortions between IOM and United Nations scales.

167. The scale exceeded 100 per cent by 1.168 per cent and no further distribution of the surplus percentage was possible except among Member States with maximum and minimum rates, which, in principle, are reviewed every third year with the last review and changes made in relation to the 2005 scale.

168. The scale of assessment for 2006 totals 101.273 per cent following the admission of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Gabon and Jamaica in June 2005 as Members of the Organization.

169. The Administration would like to highlight that, as a result of the admission of new Members, the individual contributions of all Member States in 2006 under ZNG budget level would be less than in 2005.

170. The scale of assessment and contributions for 2006 is presented on page 33.

ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET

Object of Expenditure
(expressed in Swiss francs)

	2005 - MC/EX/665			2006 Estimates					
	Staff Positions		Total Amount	Staff Positions		Base Salary		Other Costs	Total Amount
	Off*	Emp*		Off*	Emp*	Officials	Employees		
A-1. STAFF - FIXED COSTS (Statutory):									
Headquarters									
Director General and Deputy Director General	2		363 000	2		379 000			379 000
Executive Office	2	4	598 000	2	4	202 000	374 000		576 000
Management Coordination	1		133 000	1		143 000			143 000
Information Technology and Communications	2	4	749 000	3	3	346 000	388 000		734 000
International Migration Law and Legal Affairs	3	1	391 000	3	1	305 000	112 000		417 000
Inspector General	5	1	598 000	5	1	540 000	93 000		633 000
Migration Management Services	1		129 000	1		134 000			134 000
Assisted Voluntary Returns	3		224 000	2		162 000			162 000
Counter-trafficking	2		171 000	2		186 000			186 000
Facilitated Migration				2		172 000			172 000
Labour Migration	2		144 000	2		166 000			166 000
Technical Cooperation on Migration	2		178 000	2		177 000			177 000
Support staff shared between the above Services		1	99 000				100 000		100 000
Migration Policy, Research and Communications	2		265 000	2	1	259 000	132 000		391 000
Media and Public Information	1	1	197 000	1		114 000			114 000
Research and Publications	3	3	563 000	3	3	227 000	332 000		559 000
External Relations	1	1	271 000	1	1	150 000	128 000		278 000
Donor Relations	3	2	447 000	4	1	320 000	80 000		400 000
Meetings Secretariat	1	3	356 000	1	3	97 000	271 000		368 000
Regional Advisers	4	1	482 000	4	1	416 000	75 000		491 000
Translations	2	2	368 000	2	2	212 000	166 000		378 000
Resources Management	1	1	222 000	1	1	123 000	108 000		231 000
Accounting	2	4	624 000	2	4	181 000	469 000		650 000
Budget	2	1	296 000	2	1	180 000	131 000		311 000
Common Services	1	4	493 000	1	4	108 000	423 000		531 000
Human Resources Management	2	6	948 000	2	6	232 000	670 000		902 000
Occupational Health	1		85 000	1		91 000			91 000
Staff Development and Learning	1	1	177 000	1	1	77 000	100 000		177 000
Treasury and Cash Management	1	2	357 000	1	2	124 000	248 000		372 000
Operations Support	1	1	249 000	1	1	136 000	123 000		259 000
Emergency and Post-Conflict	1	1	202 000	1	1	109 000	103 000		212 000
Facilitated Migration	1		90 000						
Movement Management	3	6	924 000	3	6	280 000	679 000		959 000
Migration Health	2	1	298 000	2	1	227 000	103 000		330 000
Ombudsperson			23 000			47 000			47 000
Staff Association Committee - Support Staff			63 000				64 000		64 000
Total - Headquarters	61	52	11 777 000	63	50	6 622 000	5 472 000		12 094 000
Field									
Manila, Philippines - Administrative Centre	5	14	727 000	5	14	528 000	226 000		754 000
Missions with Regional Functions (MRFs)									
Bangkok, Thailand	2	1	249 000	2	1	192 000	90 000		282 000
Brussels, Belgium	2	1	291 000	2	1	201 000	111 000		312 000
Budapest, Hungary	1	1	147 000	1	1	101 000	67 000		168 000
Buenos Aires, Argentina	2	1	209 000	2	1	202 000	29 000		231 000
Cairo, Egypt	2	1	219 000	2	1	187 000	49 000		236 000
Canberra, Australia	1		110 000	1		118 000			118 000
Dakar, Senegal	1	1	123 000	1	1	109 000	32 000		141 000
Dhaka, Bangladesh	1	1	115 000	1	1	106 000	16 000		122 000
Helsinki, Finland	1	1	177 000	1	1	105 000	90 000		195 000
Islamabad, Pakistan	1	1	127 000	1	1	109 000	28 000		137 000
Lima, Peru	1	1	172 000	1	1	125 000	46 000		171 000
Nairobi, Kenya	1	1	142 000	1	1	132 000	22 000		154 000
Pretoria, South Africa	1	1	160 000	1	1	123 000	36 000		159 000
Rome, Italy	2	1	280 000	2	1	235 000	97 000		332 000
San José, Costa Rica	2	1	236 000	1	2	134 000	91 000		225 000
Washington, D.C., United States**	2	1	302 000	2	1	202 000	117 000		319 000
Subtotal - MRFs	23	15	3 059 000	22	16	2 381 000	921 000		3 302 000
Special Liaison Missions (SLMs)									
Berlin, Germany	1		104 000	1		120 000			120 000
London, United Kingdom	1		143 000	1		146 000			146 000
New York, United States	1		111 000	1		123 000			123 000
Paris, France	1		84 000	1		101 000			101 000
Tokyo, Japan	1		116 000	1		133 000			133 000
Vienna, Austria	1		104 000	1		134 000			134 000
Subtotal - SLMs	6		662 000	6		757 000			757 000
Total - Field	34	29	4 448 000	33	30	3 666 000	1 147 000		4 813 000
Total Headquarters and Field	95	81	16 225 000	96	80	10 288 000	6 619 000		16 907 000

continued on next page

ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET

Object of Expenditure
(expressed in Swiss francs)

	2005 - MC/EX/665			2006 Estimates					
	Staff Positions		Total Amount	Staff Positions		Base Salary		Other Costs	Total Amount
	Off*	Emp*		Off*	Emp*	Officials	Employees		
<u>A-1: STAFF - FIXED COSTS (Statutory) - Continued:</u>									
Other Staff Benefits									
Post Adjustment			4 688 000			4 811 000			4 811 000
Health and Accident Insurances			1 461 000			1 214 000	303 000		1 517 000
Contribution to Provident Fund			3 858 000			3 075 000	998 000		4 073 000
Terminal Emoluments			620 000					620 000	620 000
A-1. Subtotal - Staff Fixed Costs (Statutory)	95	81	26 852 000	96	80	19 388 000	7 920 000	620 000	27 928 000
<u>A-2: STAFF - VARIABLE COSTS (Statutory):</u>									
Mobility and Hardship Allowance			310 000			328 000			328 000
Family Allowance			592 000			295 000	291 000		586 000
Language Allowance			103 000				106 000		106 000
Rental Subsidy			141 000			126 000			126 000
Education Grant			1 039 000			974 000			974 000
Home Leave			239 000			195 000			195 000
Travel on Appointment or Transfer			320 000					245 000	245 000
Installation Grant			295 000					195 000	195 000
A-2. Subtotal - Staff Variable Costs (Statutory)			3 039 000			1 918 000	397 000	440 000	2 755 000
Total - Staff Salaries and Benefits	95	81	29 891 000	96	80	21 306 000	8 317 000	1 060 000	30 683 000
<u>B-1: NON-STAFF - FIXED COSTS (Statutory):</u>									
Amortization, Rental and Maintenance of Premises			1 268 000					1 268 000	1 268 000
<u>B-2: NON-STAFF - VARIABLE COSTS:</u>									
GENERAL OFFICE									
Purchase and Maintenance of Office Equipment and Furniture			358 000					308 000	308 000
Purchase and Maintenance of IT/EDP Equipment			1 557 000					1 457 000	1 457 000
Office Supplies, Printing and Other Services			400 000					350 000	350 000
Total - General Office			3 583 000					3 383 000	3 383 000
COMMUNICATIONS									
Electronic Mail			500 000					500 000	500 000
Telephone			245 000					245 000	245 000
Facsimile			50 000					50 000	50 000
Postage			170 000					170 000	170 000
Total - Communications			965 000					965 000	965 000
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES									
External Audit			80 000					80 000	80 000
Staff Training			625 000					625 000	625 000
Consultants			100 000					50 000	50 000
Insurance, Bank charges, Security, etc.			409 000					409 000	409 000
Total - Contractual Services			1 214 000					1 164 000	1 164 000
GOVERNING BODY SESSIONS									
IOM Meetings									
Salaries			335 000					335 000	335 000
Documentation			35 000					35 000	35 000
Rental of Space, Equipment, etc.			65 000					65 000	65 000
Total - Governing Body Sessions			435 000					435 000	435 000
TRAVEL AND REPRESENTATION			1 031 000					1 031 000	1 031 000
B-2. Subtotal - Non-Staff - Variable Costs			5 960 000					5 710 000	5 710 000
Reductions to be identified								(542 000)	(542 000)
GRAND TOTAL	95	81	37 119 000	96	80	21 306 000	8 317 000	7 496 000	37 119 000

* Officials are staff members in the "Professional" category; Employees are staff members in the "General Services" category (locally recruited).

** Includes a position transferred from Media and Public Information, Headquarters

**ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET
STAFFING**

	2005												2006											
	DG/ DDG	D2	D1	V	IV	III	II	I	UG	Off*	Emp*	Total	DG/ DDG	D2	D1	V	IV	III	II	I	UG	Off*	Emp*	Total
CORE STAFF STRUCTURE																								
Headquarters																								
Director General and Deputy Director General	2									2		2	2									2		2
Executive Office			1		1					2	4	6			1		1					2	4	6
Management Coordination		1								1		1		1								1		1
Information Technology and Communications				1	1					2	4	6				1	1		1			3	3	6
International Migration Law and Legal Affairs		1			1	1				3	1	4		1			1	1				3	1	4
Inspector General			1	4						5	1	6			1	4						5	1	6
Migration Management Services			1							1		1		1								1		1
Assisted Voluntary Returns					1	2				3		3					1	1				2		2
Counter-trafficking				1		1				2		2				1		1				2		2
Facilitated Migration																	1	1				2		2
Labour Migration					1		1			2		2					1	1				2		2
Technical Cooperation on Migration				1		1				2		2					1	1				2		2
Support Staff shared between the above Services											1	1											1	1
Migration Policy, Research and Communications		1			1					2		2		1			1					2	1	3
Media and Public Information					1					1	1	2				1						1		1
Research and Publications					1		2			3	3	6				1			2			3	3	6
External Relations			1							1	1	2			1							1	1	2
Donor Relations				1	1	1				3	2	5						2	1			4	1	5
Meetings Secretariat					1					1	3	4					1					1	3	4
Regional Advisers				2	2					4	1	5				3	1					4	1	5
Translations					2					2	2	4					2					2	2	4
Resources Management			1							1	1	2		1								1	1	2
Accounting				1		1				2	4	6				1		1				2	4	6
Budget				1		1				2	1	3				1		1				2	1	3
Common Services					1					1	4	5					1					1	4	5
Human Resources Management			1	1						2	6	8			1	1						2	6	8
Occupational Health					1					1		1					1					1		1
Staff Development and Learning					1					1	1	2						1				1	1	2
Treasury and Cash Management				1						1	2	3				1						1	2	3
Operations Support			1							1	1	2			1							1	1	2
Emergency and Post-Conflict				1						1	1	2				1						1	1	2
Facilitated Migration					1					1		1												
Movement Management					2	1				3	6	9					2	1				3	6	9
Migration Health			1		1					2	1	3				1						2	1	3
Total - Headquarters	2	3	8	17	19	11	1			61	52	113	2	3	8	18	16	12	4			63	50	113
Field																								
Manila, Philippines - Administrative Centre			1	1	2	1				5	14	19			1	1	2	1				5	14	19
Missions with Regional Functions (MRFs)																								
Bangkok, Thailand			1		1					2	1	3			1			1				2	1	3
Brussels, Belgium				1		1				2	1	3			1			1				2	1	3
Budapest, Hungary					1					1	1	2				1						1	1	2
Buenos Aires, Argentina				1		1				2	1	3			1			1				2	1	3
Cairo, Egypt				1		1				2	1	3				1		1				2	1	3
Canberra, Australia				1						1		1				1						1		1
Dakar, Senegal			1							1	1	2				1						1	1	2
Dhaka, Bangladesh				1						1	1	2				1						1	1	2
Helsinki, Finland				1						1	1	2				1						1	1	2
Islamabad, Pakistan				1						1	1	2				1						1	1	2
Lima, Peru			1							1	1	2			1							1	1	2
Nairobi, Kenya			1							1	1	2			1							1	1	2
Pretoria, South Africa				1						1	1	2				1						1	1	2
Rome, Italy			1			1				2	1	3			1		1					2	1	3
San José, Costa Rica			1			1				2	1	3			1							1	2	3
Washington, D.C., United States			1		1					2	1	3			1		1					2	1	3
Special Liaison Missions (SLMs)																								
Berlin, Germany			1							1		1				1						1		1
London, United Kingdom				1						1		1					1					1		1
New York, United States			1							1		1			1							1		1
Paris, France				1						1		1				1						1		1
Tokyo, Japan				1						1		1				1						1		1
Vienna, Austria				1						1		1				1						1		1
Total - Field			10	13	5	6				34	29	63			11	13	4	5				33	30	63
Total Headquarters and Field	2	3	18	30	24	17	1			95	81	176	2	3	19	31	20	17	4			96	80	176

Note: In some cases the grade of the incumbent presented in this table differs from the grade of the position.

* Officials are staff members in the "Professional" category; Employees are staff members in the "General Services" category (locally recruited).

FINANCING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET

171. The Administrative Part of the Budget is financed by contributions from Member States in accordance with the scale of assessment for 2006 which was adopted by the Executive Committee in June 2005 (Annex II, Column 4 of document MC/EX/666).

SCALE OF ASSESSMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS (expressed in Swiss francs)

	2005 Assessment Scale %	2005 Contributions %	2006 Assessment Scale %	2006 Contributions %
MEMBER STATES				
Afghanistan	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Albania	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Algeria	0.085	31 483	0.083	30 422
Angola	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Argentina	1.070	396 309	1.045	383 018
Armenia	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Australia	1.781	659 651	1.740	637 752
Austria	0.961	355 938	0.939	344 166
Azerbaijan	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Bahamas	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Bangladesh	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Belgium	1.196	442 978	1.168	428 100
Belize	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Benin	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Bolivia	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Brazil	1.702	630 391	1.665	610 263
Bulgaria	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Burkina Faso	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Cambodia	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Canada	3.148	1 165 964	3.075	1 127 062
Cape Verde	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Chile	0.250	92 596	0.244	89 432
Colombia	0.173	64 076	0.169	61 943
Congo	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Costa Rica	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Côte d'Ivoire	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Croatia	0.041	15 186	0.040	14 661
Cyprus	0.044	16 297	0.043	15 761
Czech Republic	0.205	75 928	0.200	73 305
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Denmark	0.803	297 417	0.785	287 721
Dominican Republic	0.039	14 445	0.038	13 928
Ecuador	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Egypt	0.134	49 631	0.131	48 015
El Salvador	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Estonia	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Finland	0.596	220 748	0.583	213 684
France	6.748	2 499 344	6.591	2 415 763
Gambia	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Georgia	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Germany	9.693	3 590 121	9.468	3 470 254
Greece	0.593	219 637	0.579	212 217
Guatemala	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Guinea	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Guinea-Bissau	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Haiti	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Honduras	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Hungary	0.141	52 224	0.138	50 580
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.176	65 187	0.172	63 042
Ireland	0.392	145 190	0.383	140 379
Israel	0.523	193 710	0.510	186 927
Italy	5.466	2 024 513	5.339	1 956 872
Japan	19.468	7 210 613	19.468	7 135 497
Jordan	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Kazakhstan	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Kenya	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Kyrgyzstan	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Latvia	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Liberia	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.148	54 817	0.144	52 779

continued on next page

FINANCING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET

SCALE OF ASSESSMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS
(expressed in Swiss francs)

	2005 Assessment Scale	2005 Contributions	2006 Assessment Scale	2006 Contributions
	%	%	%	%
MEMBER STATES				
Lithuania	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Luxembourg	0.086	31 853	0.084	30 788
Madagascar	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Mali	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Malta	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Mauritania	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Mexico	2.107	780 396	2.058	754 307
Morocco	0.053	19 630	0.051	18 693
Netherlands	1.891	700 393	1.847	676 970
New Zealand	0.247	91 484	0.242	88 699
Nicaragua	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Niger	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Nigeria	0.047	17 408	0.046	16 860
Norway	0.760	281 491	0.742	271 961
Pakistan	0.062	22 964	0.060	21 991
Panama	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Paraguay	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Peru	0.103	38 149	0.101	37 019
Philippines	0.106	39 261	0.104	38 119
Poland	0.516	191 117	0.504	184 728
Portugal	0.526	194 821	0.514	188 393
Republic of Korea	1.796	665 207	1.796	658 277
Republic of Moldova	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Romania	0.067	24 816	0.066	24 191
Rwanda	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Senegal	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Serbia and Montenegro	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Sierra Leone	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Slovakia	0.057	21 112	0.056	20 525
Slovenia	0.092	34 075	0.090	32 987
South Africa	0.327	121 115	0.319	116 921
Sri Lanka	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Sudan	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Sweden	1.117	413 717	1.091	399 878
Switzerland	1.339	495 942	1.308	479 414
Tajikistan	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Thailand	0.234	86 670	0.228	83 568
Tunisia	0.036	13 334	0.035	12 828
Turkey	0.416	154 079	0.407	149 175
Uganda	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Ukraine	0.044	16 297	0.043	15 761
United Kingdom	6.856	2 539 345	6.697	2 454 614
United Republic of Tanzania	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
United States of America	25.740	9 533 654	25.740	9 434 339
Uruguay	0.054	20 001	0.052	19 059
Venezuela	0.191	70 743	0.187	68 540
Yemen	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Zambia	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Zimbabwe	0.035	12 963	0.035	12 828
Subtotal	102.406	37 929 396	101.168	37 080 516
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	0.035	7 316	0.035	12 828
Gabon*	0.035	7 316	0.035	12 828
Jamaica*	0.035	7 316	0.035	12 828
Total	102.511	37 951 344	101.273	37 119 000

* Since the applications for membership in the Organization from these countries were received after the scale of assessment was approved by the Executive Committee, the incorporation of their assessments will be subject to the decision by the Member States on the occasion of the next adjustment to the scale of assessment. The contributions for 2005 of these Member States are prorated from the date of entry into the Organization in June 2005.

Note: Total number of Member States is 112.

PART II
OPERATIONS
(expressed in US dollars)

PART II – OPERATIONS

INTRODUCTION

172. The funding for the Organization's activities is mostly earmarked or based on the reimbursement of services provided. The preparation of the Operational Part of the Budget is therefore based on anticipated funding from donors for new and ongoing programmes.

173. The budgeted resources for 2006 have been established using current information on programmes which are expected to continue or commence in the budget year with a reasonable assurance of funding. This does not always reflect the total cost of implementing the projects, as only available funding and the portion for the budget year for projects spanning multiple years are shown. The budget estimates for staff, office and operational costs relating to specific programmes are based on these projections and it is assumed that donors/beneficiaries will provide earmarked funding and/or reimburse costs to cover budgeted expenditures.

174. For a variety of reasons, not all the financial resources earmarked by donors in 2005 for specific initiatives will be utilized or committed in the course of the year. The unused funds will be carried over into 2006 for continued project implementation and have, therefore, been appropriately reflected as budgeted resources in this document.

175. In situations where the total funding requirements have not been received to cover the full cost of project implementation, the portion that requires fund-raising is included in the Migration Initiatives document. The budget levels for those projects are then increased in subsequent revisions to the budget document as additional funding is received.

176. Recognizing that funds in the Operational Part of the Budget are earmarked for specific programmes, they cannot be utilized in areas other than for the purposes the donor has provided funding for, and this limits IOM's ability to engage in new initiatives. Except for a limited amount of Discretionary Income, the Organization does not have its own funding from which to make allocations to specific programmes and/or support its Field structures.

177. An important source of funding under the Operational Part of the Budget with some degree of flexibility in its utilization is Discretionary Income, which is derived from three main sources: (a) unearmarked contributions; (b) interest income, and (c) project-related overhead income. Discretionary Income estimated for 2006 is approximately USD 19.5 million and this is applied mainly as supplementary funding to the Administrative Part of the Budget in support of the Organization's core structure and for project development initiatives.

178. A portion of Discretionary Income is allocated for certain priority projects as well as to fund projects in developing Member States and Member States with economy in transition (Council Resolution No. 1035 (LXXX)). The projects financed from the 1035 Facility are not shown as separate activities in the present document, but are outlined in a dedicated report on the 1035 Facility.

179. A new chapter has been introduced which lists and describes all the staff and services as well as activities funded by Discretionary Income.

180. As part of efforts to align the Organization's overhead policy with that of other international organizations and partners, the Administration proposes a change from the overhead rate of 12 per cent on staff and office costs to 5 per cent on total costs. The Administration recognizes that it would take some time to renegotiate this change with donors and that only about 25 per cent of projects will apply the new rate in 2006, if approved.

181. The proposed Operational Part of the Budget is estimated at USD 429.6 million.

182. The projects implemented by IOM are categorized under the pillars of Migration Management Services, Migration Health and Operations Support. Following the consolidation of functions at Headquarters and in a bid to further maximize the use of expertise and resources, activities of Migration Management Services are now grouped into three broad areas; namely, Migration and Development, Facilitating Migration and Regulating Migration. The Services of Assisted Voluntary Returns and Integration, Counter-trafficking, Labour Migration and Technical Cooperation on Migration are integrated into this new structure.

183. Specific groupings, such as Claims Programmes and General Programme Support, have been used to capture activities which do not clearly fit within a specific Service. Should certain programmes warrant a separate categorization in the future, the Administration may propose additional specializations.

184. An important area of the Organization's work has been the response to victims of the Tsunami disaster and the subsequent earthquakes that have hit parts of the region since the Tsunami. With the gradual transition of activities into the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, the financial impact on the Organization's level of involvement is difficult to determine at this stage, but updates on current activities and new initiatives will be provided in subsequent revisions to this document.

185. In order to provide a regional perspective to IOM's programmes, a geographical distribution table of the activities implemented by the Organization is included in this document. Footnotes to the table also highlight the budget level for activities implemented in Africa separately from those carried out in the Middle East, and shows North America separately from Latin America and the Caribbean.

186. Tables outlining post-emergency activities by region are also included.

187. Details of funds and special accounts established for specific purposes are included in Annex I of the document.

188. Staffing tables are included in Annex III and movement estimates in Annex IV. The staffing levels and related costs attributable to specific operational projects are based on a projection of current staff and office structures which are subject to the level of activity and funding and, therefore, adjusted on an ongoing basis. Staff positions and office structures funded from Discretionary Income are shown separately.

PART II – OPERATIONS**OVERALL SUMMARY TABLE**

Services / Support	USD
I. Movement, Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management	197 061 000
II. Migration Health	29 891 500
III. Migration and Development	35 713 800
IV. Regulating Migration	94 993 200
V. Facilitating Migration	23 421 100
VI. Claims Programmes	39 765 800
VII. General Programme Support	8 769 600
TOTAL	429 616 000

FINANCING OF THE OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET***Summary of Anticipated Voluntary Contributions by Source of Funds for 2006**

Contributions to the Operational Part of the Budget include the following:

Earmarked Contributions for specific programmes/projects, reimbursements from governments, migrants and sponsors, agencies and others, and

Miscellaneous Income including unearmarked contributions from governments/donors and interest income.

	USD	USD
TOTAL OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET		429 616 000
Earmarked Contributions:		
<u>Reimbursement of Transport and Related Costs</u>		
Reimbursement of transport and related costs by governments, international organizations and voluntary agencies	7 865 400	
Refugee Loan Fund (principally the United States Government)	103 540 200	
<u>Total Reimbursements</u>	<u>111 405 600</u>	
<u>Anticipated Earmarked Contributions from Governments, Intergovernmental Agencies, migrants, sponsors, voluntary agencies and other</u>	<u>314 810 400</u>	
Total Earmarked Contributions		426 216 000
<u>Miscellaneous Income</u>		
Unearmarked contributions	2 504 000	
Interest income	896 000	
<u>Total Miscellaneous Income</u>		<u>3 400 000</u>
TOTAL ANTICIPATED RESOURCES		429 616 000

* A breakdown of contributions to the Operational Part of the Budget is provided on page 43.

SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF DISCRETIONARY INCOME

	USD	USD
Sources:		
Unearmarked contributions		2 504 000
Interest income		896 000
Project-related overhead income		
At 9.5 per cent		11 472 700
At 2.5 per cent to cover UNDSS fees		2 627 300
Additional overhead from 2005		2 000 000
Total projected overhead income		16 100 000
Total		19 500 000

Application:

Staff and services at Headquarters	4 419 700
Staff and services for Missions with Regional Functions, including project seed money *	4 164 400
Staff and services for Manila Administrative Centre	1 949 200
Staff and services for Missions with Special Liaison Functions	803 400
Staff and services in Country Missions	2 298 300
Global activity/support	1 465 000
1035 Facility	1 400 000
Coverage of UNDSS fees	3 000 000
Total	19 500 000

* The Missions with Regional Functions (MRFs) have flexibility in the utilization of this allocation, in particular to supplement and support project development initiatives and to use it as seed money to start up new projects.

Projectization and Project-related Overhead

189. The concept of “projectization” is a mechanism whereby costs are attributed to projects based on staff time spent on those projects. A Project Manager is designated for each project and is accountable for the efficient use of resources to achieve the objectives of the project. Funding from donors as well as expenditure for the activities are captured under a unique “project code” assigned to each activity. This project management system borrows heavily from private sector budgeting practice known as “activity-based costing” and has proven successful as a large number of projects have been completed in a cost-efficient manner using this approach.

190. Project-related overhead is a percentage charged to each project to cover indirect administrative costs (such as management, administrative staff and security) at Headquarters and in the Field, necessary for project support, and which are not directly related to a specific activity, as well as the Organization’s fees for participation in the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). The percentage is intended to approximate the value of the contribution of indirect costs to each project. The percentage charged on projects as overhead is reviewed regularly to ensure that it appropriately covers indirect costs associated with project implementation.

191. For the 2006 Operational Part of the Budget, the Administration has used the existing overhead rate of 12 per cent on staff and office costs. Should the Administration’s proposal to change the overhead rate (documents IC/2005/5 and IC/2005/8) to 5 per cent on total costs be approved, the impact on overhead income will be reflected in the subsequent revision to this document.

192. The level of anticipated project-related overhead is included in the Programme and Budget each year based on an evaluation of: (a) the projected level of staff and office costs; (b) the expected volume of project activity, and (c) trends from previous years' actual results.

193. The total amount estimated for 2006 is approximately USD 16.1 million which includes USD 2.0 million of the additional overhead reported in MC/EX/665.

ANTICIPATED VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

194. The list of anticipated voluntary contributions from governments and multilateral donors for the implementation of projects under the Operational Part of the Budget for 2006 are shown on page 43. The contributions are divided between "reimbursable" transport-related services for resettlement programmes and support to "other" activities. In some cases, not all the financial resources earmarked by donors in 2005 for specific initiatives were utilized or committed in the course of that year. The remaining funds are therefore carried over into 2006 for continued project implementation and are shown as budgeted resources in this document.

195. The amounts in the "unearmarked" column are based on specific discussions, notifications received and agreements concluded with Member States, or guided by calculations made in applying the "Model schedule of voluntary contributions to the Operational Part of the Budget" (approved by the Council in Resolution No. 470 (XXXIII)).

196. Recognizing that the Organization has no financial resources of its own that could be used in a flexible manner to initiate new projects in response to migration issues of relevance to stakeholders, the Administration requests the consideration of Member States contributions in the form of unearmarked voluntary contributions to the Operational Part of the Budget. Such funds offer the Administration the possibility of responding and adapting its strategies in a flexible manner to the constantly evolving migration patterns and challenges of our time. It also serves as seed money to support IOM structures in critical areas where project funding is not fully developed, as well as to carry out necessary core functions. There has been a steady decrease in unrestricted funding from donors over the last few years as the inclination among some is to earmark resources for initiatives addressing migration issues of specific interest to them.

197. There is no doubt that migration affects all countries in varying degrees and therefore calls for a concerted global effort to address such issues. The growth in the dimension and complexity of migration requires a focused approach backed by the appropriate resources to enable the Organization to support the efforts of governments in finding solutions. Against this background of the growing relevance of migration on the international agenda, the Administration would like to once again appeal to donor governments that unearmarked funds are needed more urgently than ever.

ANTICIPATED VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET FOR 2006

	Unearmarked USD	Earmarked		Total USD
		Reimbursable* USD	Other USD	
MEMBER STATES				
Argentina	-	-	1 976 300	1 976 300
Australia	-	5 066 500	27 884 600	32 951 100
Austria	257 000	-	655 400	912 400
Belgium	844 000	-	6 079 200	6 923 200
Belize	-	-	5 000	5 000
Canada	-	-	11 125 700	11 125 700
Chile	-	13 600	2 011 000	2 024 600
Colombia	-	-	126 900	126 900
Costa Rica	-	-	5 000	5 000
Czech Republic	-	-	839 600	839 600
Denmark	-	439 700	1 140 400	1 580 100
Dominican Republic	-	-	5 000	5 000
Ecuador	-	-	1 903 200	1 903 200
El Salvador	-	-	5 000	5 000
Finland	-	501 600	2 289 600	2 791 200
Germany	-	-	11 443 600	11 443 600
Greece	-	-	330 200	330 200
Guatemala	-	-	3 081 700	3 081 700
Honduras	-	-	5 000	5 000
Hungary	-	37 100	-	37 100
Ireland	-	-	1 261 100	1 261 100
Italy	-	-	4 918 500	4 918 500
Japan	-	-	3 021 600	3 021 600
Luxembourg	90 000	-	-	90 000
Mexico	-	-	1 220 100	1 220 100
Netherlands	-	-	16 507 550	16 507 550
New Zealand	-	-	765 300	765 300
Nicaragua	-	-	5 000	5 000
Norway	-	-	3 254 000	3 254 000
Panama	-	-	5 000	5 000
Paraguay	-	-	20 000	20 000
Peru	-	-	12 901 800	12 901 800
Poland	-	-	143 300	143 300
Slovakia	-	-	71 900	71 900
Sweden	-	837 800	3 169 400	4 007 200
Switzerland	313 000	-	1 879 900	2 192 900
United Kingdom	-	-	14 570 900	14 570 900
United States of America	1 000 000	85 540 200	68 597 900	155 138 100
Uruguay	-	-	316 200	316 200
Total - Member States	2 504 000	92 436 500	203 541 850	298 482 350
OTHERS				
Kuwait	-	-	127 200	127 200
Spain	-	-	725 000	725 000
UN Organizations	-	969 100	2 267 300	3 236 400
European Union	-	-	17 968 200	17 968 200
Refugee Loan Repayments	-	18 000 000	-	18 000 000
Migrants, Sponsors, Voluntary Agencies and Others	-	-	49 488 700	49 488 700
Migrant Loan Fund	-	-	180 200	180 200
Foundation "Remembrance, Responsibility and Future"	-	-	33 269 700	33 269 700
Legal Settlement Fund - Swiss Banks	-	-	5 938 200	5 938 200
The Global Fund	-	-	864 400	864 400
Private Sector	-	-	359 650	359 650
Interest Income	896 000	-	-	896 000
Sasakawa Endowment Fund Interest	-	-	80 000	80 000
Grand Total	3 400 000	111 405 600	314 810 400	429 616 000
		426 216 000		

* Anticipated reimbursements or prepayments by governments, international organizations and voluntary agencies principally for resettlement transportation programmes.

Services / Support

I. MOVEMENT, EMERGENCY AND POST-CONFLICT MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
I.1	Resettlement Assistance	32 886 400	73 146 300	106 032 700
I.2	Repatriation Assistance	387 100	1 707 600	2 094 700
I.3	Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance	21 395 600	67 538 000	88 933 600
	Total	54 669 100	142 391 900	197 061 000

Introduction

198. The movement of people and the associated activities to facilitate orderly migration around the world has been a substantial part of IOM's operational programmes over the years. The implementation of new procedures to address security concerns in the airline industry has had a significant impact on IOM's transportation process, resulting in an increase of services provided.

199. There is now a significant expansion in migrant case application processing in support of regular immigration programmes for which the related costs are covered by service fees either paid by the government or directly by the migrant. Since IOM's services are offered on a cost-recovery basis, migrants have the advantage of a standard and predictable fee structure. The Migrant Case Application Manual provides guidance on how such activities may be initiated and implemented.

200. The developments in the airline industry to stay competitive have had an impact on how air transport agreements are negotiated by IOM with the carriers. The cancellation of various routes by some of IOM's airline partners, and the more cautious approach to granting credit facilities owing to lower than expected returns on investment for most of the major carriers, have compelled IOM to be more proactive in its operational structure. This situation requires IOM in some instances to provide guarantees for payment in the event of no-shows and cancellations, concessions that in previous years were granted almost automatically to IOM. Carriers are also less prepared to extend as generous a discount on fares as in the past. However, the Movement Management Department continues to work with a number of airlines towards obtaining better fares and conditions for the migrants.

201. It is planned to continue the implementation of the Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MIMOSA) in the course of 2006 in stages throughout the Organization. This strengthens the Organization's capacity to track and manage operational activities as well as to provide better statistical information overall, and generally improve migrant processing.

202. The Global Airlines Ticket Order Recording (GATOR), which is a centralized database accessible through the Internet, facilitates the prompt and accurate settlement of airline invoices, which, in turn, helps IOM to obtain better conditions.

203. The following sub-headings are used to classify projects and programmes under Movement, Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management:

- **Resettlement Assistance:** IOM assists with the resettlement of persons accepted under regular immigration programmes through the processing of relevant documentation, performing medical screening and arranging safe, reliable and economical transportation. Language training and cultural orientation are also offered at the request of some receiving countries to facilitate the integration of migrants into their new host societies. As health

assessments form an integral part of resettlement assistance, some of the budgeted resources relating to health assessments are captured under this sub-heading owing to the financial structure of certain resettlement projects.

- **Repatriation Assistance:** Since its inception, IOM has been involved in the voluntary repatriation of refugees, mainly in support of UNHCR repatriation activities. Such returns are effected in accordance with protection concerns and procedures, which take into account the specific status of returnees. Transport, sometimes combined with reintegration assistance or airfreight, is provided to refugees on their voluntary repatriation to their home country.
- **Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance:** IOM provides transportation and emergency humanitarian assistance to persons requiring evacuation from emergency situations as well as post-emergency movement assistance. While evacuation assistance, including assistance to countries of temporary protection, may involve international movement, post-emergency movement assistance generally relates to domestic movements of internally displaced persons, demobilized soldiers and persons affected by natural disasters. Assistance is also provided for post-emergency reconstruction initiatives.

I.1 Resettlement Assistance

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
I.1	Resettlement Assistance	32 886 400	73 146 300	106 032 700

204. IOM will continue to offer resettlement assistance covering a wide range of movement services in cooperation with governments and migrants in 2006. An essential part of these services is the provision of international travel assistance from the country of departure, through transit points to the final destination. IOM also seeks to strengthen other transport-related services offered to migrants accepted for third-country resettlement. Following established cooperation agreements with host countries, the movements are organized through the Organization's worldwide network of offices in close collaboration with UNHCR and other international agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as independent sponsors.

205. In order to enhance its delivery capabilities, the Organization continues to seek special agreements with most of the major airlines regarding reduced ticket prices for travel arrangements organized on behalf of migrants. These agreements are being constantly reviewed and new ones pursued in a highly competitive airline industry. Based on these agreements, which are complemented by direct access to airline systems, travel arrangements are made using special IOM fares and the resulting savings are passed on to the migrants.

206. For 2006, it is anticipated that approximately 86,400 persons will be assisted for resettlement to various destinations in North America, Northern Europe, Australia and New Zealand. The assistance provided is coordinated by a network of Field Offices operating in close collaboration with the authorities of countries of departure, transit and resettlement. For better administration of the programme and to facilitate processing by the receiving Field Offices, travel arrangements are organized in groups and use charter flights, when feasible.

207. The governments which support the majority of these resettlements cover the related costs on a fully reimbursable basis, and migration health assessments of migrants are either performed by IOM or through a panel of approved doctors at the request of the governments of some resettlement countries. Due to the financial structure of some of the projects, the costs of the health assessments to determine fitness for travel are captured under this subcategory.

208. In addition to the traditional services provided for resettlement assistance, IOM performs out-processing services for the United States in Belgrade, Ho Chi Minh City, Cairo and Moscow

relating to applications for resettlement. Professional assistance is also provided to applicants for United States immigrant visas to correctly complete application process requirements.

209. Financing of the IOM Office in Orange County, California, which is responsible for loan collections from persons who have received transportation loans to immigrate to the United States, is also covered under this heading.

Budgeted Resources: USD 106 032 700

I.2 Repatriation Assistance

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
I.2.1	General Repatriation Assistance	185 900	1 176 900	1 362 800
I.2.2	Transport and Logistics Assistance to Angolan Nationals Returning from Zambia	201 200	530 700	731 900
	Total	387 100	1 707 600	2 094 700

I.2.1 General Repatriation Assistance

210. In coordination with UNHCR, IOM organizes the voluntary repatriation of refugees following protection procedures relevant to their particular status. The financing of this activity is fully covered by the sponsors who request the services of IOM.

211. IOM expects to assist in the voluntary repatriation of refugees in Europe, mainly from the Russian Federation, through local agreements with UNHCR. Other repatriation activities will be implemented for non-EU nationals resident in Spain and Norway.

212. In the Latin American region, assistance will be provided for the repatriation of refugees returning to their respective countries of origin from Europe and from within the region.

213. In Africa, the major part of repatriation activities will be implemented in Zambia and South Africa, from where refugees will be repatriated to various destinations on the continent.

214. The projected caseload to be assisted in their voluntary repatriation to countries of origin in the course of 2006 is estimated at approximately 800 persons.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 362 800

I.2.2 Transport and Logistics Assistance to Angolan Nationals Returning from Zambia

215. Within the framework of UNHCR's voluntary repatriation programme and in close coordination with the Government of Zambia, IOM will provide transportation and logistics assistance to Angolan refugees returning home from Zambia. Under this project, it is envisaged that a database with information received from UNHCR will be updated to ensure the orderly return of refugees, transit facilities will be arranged where needed, and road and air transportation will be organized to ensure the safe transfer of refugees to their final destinations.

Budgeted Resources: USD 731 900

I.3 Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
I.3.1	Conflict Management Initiative in Angola	140 400	265 600	406 000
I.3.2	Research and Capacity Building in Conflict Management in Ethiopia	49 400	366 800	416 200
I.3.3	Facilitating Sustainable Return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Sudan	1 150 000	1 424 300	2 574 300
I.3.4	Assistance to Victims of Urban Displacements in Zimbabwe	59 600	190 400	250 000
I.3.5	Emergency Assistance to Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe	814 900	384 100	1 199 000
I.3.6	Support Programme for the Ministry of Displacement and Migration in Iraq	771 700	1 723 000	2 494 700
I.3.7	Security Awareness Induction Training (SAIT) in Iraq	3 000	9 400	12 400
I.3.8	Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Iraq	1 262 000	1 110 000	2 372 000
I.3.9	Strengthening of Political Rights and the Enfranchisement of Conflict-induced Migrants	32 600	105 000	137 600
I.3.10	Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Receptor Communities in Colombia	668 800	2 441 500	3 110 300
I.3.11	Support Programme for Ex-combatant Children and Victims of Armed Conflict in Colombia	130 700	847 500	978 200
I.3.12	Programme for Strengthening Peace in Colombia	529 800	1 719 000	2 248 800
I.3.13	Strengthening the Capacity of the Educational System in Selected Communities in Costa Rica	52 000	44 000	96 000
I.3.14	Transition to Civilian Life of Demobilized Military Personnel in Guatemala	6 800	153 800	160 600
I.3.15	Haiti Transition Initiative	2 007 200	5 692 500	7 699 700
I.3.16	Resettlement of Displaced Families in Haiti	5 500	31 000	36 500
I.3.17	Reconstruction Through Quick Impact Projects in Afghanistan	5 412 600	22 966 000	28 378 600
I.3.18	Community Stabilization Initiative and Alternative Livelihoods Project in Afghanistan	36 800	401 000	437 800
I.3.19	Demobilization and Reintegration of Former Combatants in Afghanistan	254 100	395 200	649 300
I.3.20	Sustainable Reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Afghanistan	39 000	100 700	139 700

I.3.21	Management and Processing of Australia-bound Migrants in an Irregular Situation	4 863 900	14 017 400	18 881 300
I.3.22	Post-Tsunami Recovery Assistance in Indonesia and Sri Lanka	3 104 800	13 149 800	16 254 600
Total		21 395 600	67 538 000	88 933 600

I.3.1 Conflict Management Initiative in Angola

216. As a result of the political unrest that engulfed Angola over a number of years, many of its citizens were displaced from their communities, while others fled from the country. With the recent improvement in the security situation, some of the internally displaced persons and refugees have returned to their communities of origin. However, the socio-economic infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, is inadequate to deal with the pressures of the additional needs of the returnees. To respond to this situation, this project attempts to support the caseload and their communities at the final destination through multisector interventions. Activities will include the registration and profiling of the beneficiaries, the identification and mapping of the communities' absorption difficulties, and the administration of income-generating solutions and regeneration of socio-economic activities at grass-root levels. In addition, efforts will be made to support community and local government empowerment in regularizing the legal status of returnees as citizens and voters.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 406 000**

I.3.2 Research and Capacity Building in Conflict Management in Ethiopia

217. The decentralization of local governance in Ethiopia has had a number of positive effects which need to be studied and documented. In order to enhance the capacity of the government in policy making for conflict resolution and good governance, this initiative seeks to provide mechanisms for population stabilization and help to address some of the underlying causes of forced and irregular migration and its ramifications, including migration health such as HIV/AIDS. The research and capacity-building project is in response to an official request to IOM by the Ethiopian Government to contribute to its efforts in the development and strengthening of the capacity of the Regional Affairs Section of the Ministry of Federal Affairs (MOFA/RAS), in conducting research, data processing and analysis concerning federalism, peace building and conflict management and resolution in potential conflict regions of Ethiopia.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 416 200**

I.3.3 Facilitating Sustainable Return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Sudan

218. Under this project, IOM will provide return and reintegration assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees who wish to return to their communities of origin in southern Sudan. In order to provide organized support to the caseload, IOM will provide emergency transport assistance and offer special care to vulnerable and stranded IDPs. To facilitate travel arrangements over long distances, three priority way stations will be established and managed in several southern provinces to provide clean water, emergency food provisions, health assistance and temporary shelter to returning IDPs and refugees. It is also expected to screen and register vulnerable returnees in order to have reliable information on the returns process, and to better monitor major return routes.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 2 574 300**

I.3.4 Assistance to Victims of Urban Displacements in Zimbabwe

219. Zimbabwe is experiencing a new wave of urban displacements as the Government cracks down on alleged illegal structures, vegetable vendors, flea market and other informal traders, causing thousands of people to be displaced from their homes and their livelihoods destroyed. The gravity of this situation is compounded by the already serious food crisis in the country. To address the urgent humanitarian needs of the displaced, this undertaking will provide affected populations with food, non-food items, transportation, healthcare and treatment, and water sanitation facilities. Preliminary activities will include the identification of households affected by urban displacements, needs assessments and recommendations on immediate assistance needs. Finally, the project will seek to identify feasible long-term interventions, such as livelihood activities and job creation possibilities.

Budgeted Resources: USD 250 000

I.3.5 Emergency Assistance to Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe

220. The political and socio-economic challenges which have burdened Zimbabwe over the last years continue to have a negative impact on society in general. The country experienced a severe reduction in its agricultural production potential, resulting in the displacement of commercial farm workers and their families, most of whom are now deprived of all means of livelihood. Recognizing that mobile and vulnerable populations require emergency food and essential non-food items to survive the hardship of their condition, IOM has, through this initiative, sought to assist the identified caseload through a network of implementing partners, comprised of UN agencies and NGOs, in establishing a supplies distribution system. An identification process to map vulnerable groups will be undertaken to ensure a targeted response to their needs.

221. A further dimension of this undertaking is to actively address HIV/AIDS issues among displaced ex-farm workers and IDPs through information sessions on prevention methods and the provision of care to affected individuals and their families.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 199 000

I.3.6 Support Programme for the Ministry of Displacement and Migration in Iraq

222. At the invitation of Iraqi authorities, IOM is assisting in building the capacity of the Ministry of Displacement and Migration with the long-term objective of developing a strategy and capacity for managing the orderly movement of returnees and other migrants. In an effort to build institutional capacity and expertise, IOM will help to identify and design functions required to enhance migration management procedures. As part of an integrated scheme, assistance will be provided to facilitate the deployment of returning qualified Iraqis to the Ministry. With their experience gained outside the country, it is envisaged that those recruited will be well placed to handle issues concerning Iraqi migrants requiring return assistance.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 494 700

I.3.7 Security Awareness Induction Training (SAIT) in Iraq

223. The need for security training for international staff working in Iraq was highlighted before the attack on the United Nations Office in Baghdad in August 2003, but the lack of preparedness before and in the aftermath of the attack proved that there were no adequate security plans for staff operating in hostile situations. Conceptualized and developed by IOM, SAIT is aimed at developing security skills among international staff to enable them undertake humanitarian

operations efficiently and to minimize operational risks under the adverse security situation in Iraq. The course is mandatory for all international staff of the United Nations and other organizations before they are given entry into Iraq. The training, which is offered by IOM under the auspices of the UN security mechanism, promotes a clear understanding of current threats, the security measures in place and the counter measures to deal with prevailing threats. Organizing this training has proved to be a difficult task given the challenges posed by the serious security threats in the country.

Budgeted Resources: USD 12 400

I.3.8 Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Iraq

224. The Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Programme in Iraq includes IDP relief, assessment and monitoring activities, and addressing the needs of IDPs and the communities in which they reside through Community Assistance Projects (CAPs). IOM continues to provide non-food items and water to the most needy families. IOM, in collaboration with partners and stakeholders, organizes workshops on IDP strategy for the Iraqi Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) staff and NGO partners to periodically review the strategy, identify gaps, translate needs-assessment matrices into projects and define roles and responsibilities of all involved to the ultimate benefit of the affected IDP communities. IOM intervention is carried out in close coordination with the Emergency Working Group set up by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and partners on the ground. With its oversight functions established in Jordan due to security concerns in Iraq, IOM will continue to meet its commitments through a logistics network for the distribution of items essential for the care and assistance of the internally displaced.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 372 000

I.3.9 Strengthening of Political Rights and the Enfranchisement of Conflict-induced Migrants

225. Conflicts often result in the displacement of people from their communities or countries, but when conditions at home resume some form of stability for post-conflict governance, most of those having left the country remain disenfranchised or under-represented. Establishment of democratic electoral processes is a critical prerequisite for building peace and viable democratic structures in post-conflict societies, and it is therefore important to facilitate the participation of the diaspora in electoral processes organized in their native countries. Based on an earlier assessment by IOM of existing electoral processes for conflict-induced migrants, a web-based information resource was established, providing documentation and case studies on the issue. As a follow-up to the earlier initiative, IOM will identify groups of conflict-induced migrants from various countries and will help to create sustainable networks that will facilitate advocacy and provide services for their participation in elections in their home countries. This project also aims to raise awareness and further the promotion and acceptance of the political rights of conflict-induced migrants.

Budgeted Resources: USD 137 600

I.3.10 Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Receptor Communities in Colombia

226. The objective of this project is to assist internally displaced persons and receptor communities in selected areas of Colombia by improving their living conditions through an integrated and community-led approach. It is foreseen to implement interconnected areas of intervention comprising health, education, community stabilization, income generation, and transitional housing. A registration system will also be developed to strengthen humanitarian and emergency assistance. Local entities are being identified to implement these activities and thus to

sustain initiatives upon completion of the project. The proposed activities are designed to unify and restore the social fabric of these communities by encouraging them to be constructive agents in their efforts for peace. Another dimension of the project is the registration of IDPs in order to provide targeted support, particularly in the context of direct intervention in the rural sector to ensure food self-sufficiency.

Budgeted Resources: USD 3 110 300

I.3.11 Support Programme for Ex-combatant Children and Victims of Armed Conflict in Colombia

227. The objective of this initiative is to contribute towards ongoing national efforts in helping former child soldiers and victims of armed conflicts in Colombia to reintegrate into civilian life. In this connection, existing structures will be expanded and a network of decentralized units established to respond effectively to the needs of the victims and children from the time of discharge and throughout their struggle to rebuild normal lives. The current procedures aiming to clarify the legal status of the caseload will be strengthened and appropriate medical treatment will be made available to them. Sustainable and durable reintegration solutions will be sought through targeted financial and technical assistance by facilitating increased coordination between key institutional players. Reference centres have been created to respond effectively to the needs of ex-combatant children and victims of armed conflict and monitor the progress of their transition into civilian life.

Budgeted Resources: USD 978 200

I.3.12 Programme for Strengthening Peace in Colombia

228. This undertaking seeks to sponsor governmental and non-governmental initiatives which specifically address and facilitate the peace process in Colombia. As an integral part of efforts to resuscitate civil society and promote peace in the country, financial and technical assistance is provided to NGOs under this programme to develop and implement channels of dialogue. This programme helps to sponsor governmental and non-governmental initiatives which directly address and facilitate the peace process in Colombia. It is implemented by IOM in close cooperation with the United States Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) in a number of complementary areas, such as public information, civic education, conflict resolution and the encouragement of increased dialogue between the warring factions. In addition to direct assistance provided to participating NGOs, further activities are foreseen to strengthen the capacity of local partners to ensure that the project has a lasting impact on the local communities.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 248 800

I.3.13 Strengthening the Capacity of the Educational System in Selected Communities in Costa Rica

229. In an attempt to provide quality education, IOM will help consolidate new methodologies aimed at upgrading the capacity of the educational system in selected communities in Costa Rica that have a large number of Nicaraguans, most of whom were victims of hurricane Mitch. Through an integrated set of activities, including the construction and rehabilitation of schools, development of educational materials, teacher and school administrator training and adult educational programmes, the migrants will be given the opportunity to continue or improve their education. IOM will provide assistance in planning and coordinating the implementation of activities contributing to the project's objective of assisting disadvantaged schools and establishing systems that service adult migrants.

Budgeted Resources: USD 96 000

I.3.14 Transition to Civilian Life of Demobilized Military Personnel in Guatemala

230. This project is being executed by IOM within the framework of a cooperation agreement signed with the National Defence Ministry of Guatemala. In recognition of IOM's experience in helping demobilized soldiers to reintegrate into civilian life, the Organization was invited by the host government to implement a plan through which demobilized soldiers will be provided information and advice based on personal circumstances and needs to facilitate their transition process. Training will also be provided to equip them for civilian jobs and, depending on their personal profile, assistance will be provided to match them against available job opportunities.

Budgeted Resources: USD 160 600

I.3.15 Haiti Transition Initiative

231. Haiti is currently confronted with many significant challenges which threaten the socio-economic stability of the country. The aim of this initiative is to support the processes for political recovery, economic stabilization and social development by empowering citizens and the government. IOM will therefore partner with relevant Haitian authorities in support of their efforts to identify and respond appropriately to the needs and priorities of local communities. The project will offer a balanced number of interventions to improve government capacity at both the national and regional levels in response to identified needs. It is expected under the initiative to create short-term employment opportunities and to include national NGOs and local organizations in the direct implementation of projects in an effort to engage civil society in the recovery and development of political and social processes.

Budgeted Resources: USD 7 699 700

I.3.16 Resettlement of Displaced Families in Haiti

232. The flash floods that devastated some regions in Haiti in 2004, destroyed many houses and public infrastructure. To assist the victims of this disaster, IOM will provide material and technical assistance to resettle many of the most vulnerable families displaced by the floods. Assistance will be provided through the construction of new houses in areas that have been declared safe by the local disaster prevention committee from future floodings, and potable water will be made available to these families in their new locations. It is also foreseen to construct a building for use as an emergency communal shelter in the event of future disasters.

Budgeted Resources: USD 36 500

I.3.17 Reconstruction Through Quick Impact Projects in Afghanistan

233. With the establishment of democratic processes in Afghanistan, this ongoing project will continue to provide assistance towards community improvements in Afghanistan. In support of the Government's national rebuilding efforts, IOM will support quick-impact infrastructure initiatives designed to bring positive changes in the lives of Afghans in collaboration with local authorities. Planned activities, which seek to enhance stability and sustenance, will include projects such as water systems, road construction, refurbishment of government buildings, and construction of court-houses, post offices and market centres. The capacity of local community facilities and infrastructures will be rebuilt to adequately support local populations and receive returnees. This undertaking is expected to create linkages and build confidence between communities and government authorities as part of efforts to achieve stability and economic development.

Budgeted Resources: USD 28 378 600

I.3.18 Community Stabilization Initiative and Alternative Livelihoods Project in Afghanistan

234. Rural areas often lack vital basic services and functioning infrastructure, and income-generating opportunities are scarce. This has proved to be the root cause for the swift spread of poppy cultivation in Afghanistan. In cooperation with government officials on the national level, community leaders and local government counterparts, this initiative will attempt to attract farmers away from poppy cultivation, provide incentives towards different economic options and create rural environments where desperate farmers no longer need to depend on opium for their survival. Using existing partnerships, IOM will begin implementing cash-for-work projects which will provide income to local communities as well as help improve public infrastructures. Where necessary, food and non-food items in specific districts will be distributed. This is expected to mitigate any outward migration flows from the communities.

Budgeted Resources: USD 437 800

I.3.19 Demobilization and Reintegration of Former Combatants in Afghanistan

235. The objective of this project is to help consolidate security in Afghanistan through the demobilization and reintegration of former combatants in support of ongoing recovery and reconstruction efforts. In this connection, IOM will provide vocational and on-the-job training to prepare the beneficiaries for civilian jobs and facilitate their reintegration. To make this a sustainable endeavour, information will be provided on job opportunities and job placements will be offered to candidates with profiles matching available openings in both public and private establishments. Creation of sustainable income-generating microprojects through credit institutions for business start-ups and agricultural ventures will be an integral part of the project. Assistance will also be provided to conflict-affected communities in order to identify and resolve the reintegration problems they face at the community level. Based on information gathered by outreach teams on problems encountered in project implementation, the reintegration database will be updated to facilitate future project delivery. Additionally, special projects are developed to cater for the needs of child soldiers and the handicapped as they face additional challenges in their reintegration.

Budgeted Resources: USD 649 300

I.3.20 Sustainable Reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Afghanistan

236. Building on previous activities and experience in Afghanistan, this project will continue to assist internally displaced persons who wish to return to their communities of origin. In order to ensure sustainable returns and to prevent possible displacement, support will be provided in addressing their immediate needs and basic infrastructure will be developed in the localities. Returnees will therefore be provided with shelter and agriculture kits, and several water projects will be implemented to make potable water accessible to communities as well as to facilitate irrigation of land, particularly in areas that have been notably affected by drought. In order to stabilize the returnees, income-generating projects such as livestock breeding, tree and vegetable nurseries will be undertaken.

Budgeted Resources: USD 139 700

I.3.21 Management and Processing of Australia-bound Migrants in an Irregular Situation

237. At the request of the Government of Australia, IOM administers the off-shore processing centres in Nauru and Papua New Guinea for migrants in an irregular situation. In coordination with the relevant agencies of the Australian Government and host governments who are responsible for the security of the facilities, IOM provides specific services in the management of

the centres. Responsibilities cover arranging for the provision of food and water, power, sanitation, medical and healthcare and other identified special needs for the duration of the stay of the migrants at these centres.

238. Migrants who volunteer to return home are assisted by IOM in processing their travel documents, and travel arrangements made on their behalf to their country of origin. A reintegration assistance in cash is also provided. The estimated cost of the medical component associated with this activity is included in the total budget reflected under this heading.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 18 881 300**

I.3.22 Post-Tsunami Recovery Assistance in Indonesia and Sri Lanka

239. As the result of one of the worst disasters in recent times, many lives were lost and properties wiped out in coastal areas affected by the Tsunami. IOM redeployed resources already present in the region in the immediate aftermath of the disaster to provide assistance to the victims. Although IOM continues to organize the transportation of emergency relief items, treatment of victims and prevention of epidemics, activities now focus on recovery assistance.

240. In order to further contribute to the immediate and medium-term humanitarian and reconstruction efforts following the Tsunami disaster that has left many people displaced from their homes, IOM, in collaboration with various partners, is constructing shelters fitted with improved water and sanitation systems in order to achieve a minimum level of sanitary standards for the victims. Furthermore, beneficiaries will be trained in the installation and maintenance of these systems to ensure that they function efficiently. Where there is an established need for community support infrastructure, some of the shelter units will serve as health clinics, schools and civil servant quarters benefiting the target population. Working in collaboration with the Indonesian and Sri Lankan authorities, UN agencies and NGOs, capacity-building activities will be implemented and direct assistance provided to vulnerable displaced women and children.

241. In order to address issues faced by local populations in a comprehensive manner, IOM will undertake a rapid assessment to determine appropriate livelihood recovery assistance modules to be launched for displaced persons, particularly to women heads of family, and livelihood recovery assistance will be provided to vulnerable persons to augment their economic capacities. Reliable information from services' databases and a needs analysis report on internally displaced persons will be shared with relevant government departments, humanitarian and development agencies.

242. IOM's activities at this stage are geared towards the overall rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Tsunami-affected region with a long-term objective of supporting sustainable development and the rebuilding of communities.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 16 254 600**

II. MIGRATION HEALTH

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
II.1	Migration Health Assessment	14 345 100	9 443 000	23 788 100
II.2	Migration Health Assistance and Advice	1 464 100	2 172 500	3 636 600
II.3	Post-emergency Migration Health Assistance	656 500	1 810 300	2 466 800
	*Total	16 465 700	13 425 800	29 891 500

** Health issues affect all migrants and cut across all areas of IOM's work. This chapter only reflects the purely IOM migrant health activities. Migrant health activities which are integrated into other IOM services appear in other chapters of this document.*

Introduction

243. The Migration Health Department (MHD) addresses the needs of individual migrants as well as the public health needs of hosting communities through policies and practices corresponding to the emerging challenges facing mobile populations today. Consequently, the activities of the Department benefit a wide range of migrant populations, hosting communities as well as states and partner agencies.

244. IOM pursues migration health activities in over 40 countries worldwide, compared with a dozen five years ago, and yearly expenditures on migration health activities have doubled over the past five years. Activities are carried out in partnership with internal departments, international agencies, universities, governments and key partners.

245. MHD responds to the needs of any type of migrant population and throughout all phases of the migration process, including post-emergency situations, through preventive health interventions, diagnostic services, medical treatment, medical evacuations, mental health and psycho-social assistance, health promotion, health education, environmental hygiene and control, local capacity building and rehabilitation of health infrastructures. Such services, implemented by IOM staff or partners, are supervised and undergo quality control by IOM health professionals strategically located in all areas of the world.

246. Health issues can affect all migrants and cut across all areas of IOM's work. MHD seeks to ensure that the health of migrants is appropriately addressed throughout all IOM activities. As a consequence, health components are increasingly integrated into all relevant activities of the Organization.

247. The following sub-headings are used to classify projects and programmes under Migration Health:

- **Migration Health Assessment:** At the request of migrant-receiving states, health assessments are provided to persons accepted for resettlement before their departure. The main rationale for this global activity is to reduce and better manage the public health impact of population mobility on receiving countries, facilitate the integration of migrants through detection and cost-effective management of health conditions as well as to provide information on the medical condition of migrants. In addition to offering large scale pre-departure treatment for high prevalence conditions like malaria and intestinal parasites, treatment is also provided to migrants with tuberculosis and certain sexually transmissible infections. Furthermore, the migrants are immunized against preventable conditions and counselling services are offered pre- and post-HIV testing.

Migrants travelling under the auspices of the Organization's programmes are assessed to ensure they are fit for travel before departure and medical escorts are arranged for migrants who need assistance and care en route.

- **Migration Health Assistance and Advice:** Activities under this category cover health services to a wide range of mobile populations, such as migrants in an irregular situation, trafficked populations, demobilized soldiers, truckers and migrant workers. The services delivered are designed to respond to the specific health needs of these populations and their host communities, which often lack access to health services, and cover a wide range of domains such as reproductive health, mental health, immunization, and environmental hygiene and control. Furthermore, health promotion and education on migration health-related topics to both migrant populations and professionals involved in the management of migration health issues fall under this category. Finally, activities focus on advocacy and the study and publication of migration health-related data to provide evidence-based advice of relevance to governments and agencies which need to formulate policies on migration-related health matters.
- **Post-emergency Migration Health Assistance:** The main focus of this activity is to help governments and populations during and in the aftermath of emergencies by managing health issues related to the mass movement of people, and arranging medical evacuation for individuals, mainly in the context of emergency situations. In addition, post-emergency programmes assist in the reconstruction of damaged health infrastructures. While initial assistance may include short-term solutions by providing the expertise needed to support basic health needs, the long-term goal is to rebuild the capacity of the country through training national personnel in order to achieve sustainable solutions in line with national health plans.

II.1 Migration Health Assessment

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
II.1	Migration Health Assessment	14 345 100	9 443 000	23 788 100

248. IOM performs a large number of health assessments in various locations across the world for migrants who apply for resettlement. This service constitutes part of the immigration application process required by the host countries. IOM anticipates to carry out health assessments for approximately 150,000 migrants in 2006. Most of the migrants are expected to depart from Asia, Africa, eastern and southeastern Europe and migrate mainly to the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

249. At the request of the Government of the United Kingdom, IOM is in the planning stages of implementing a pre-departure health assessment programme that will focus on tuberculosis detection and management, including quality assurance. In 2005 this activity is initially being implemented in four selected countries following which a further 15 countries will be included in 2006.

250. About half of the migrants are projected to be self-payers who will reimburse IOM for services provided. Service fees are established to ensure that all costs related to health assessments are fully covered and allow IOM to adequately satisfy the requests of governments as well as respond to the changing needs of migrants. A Migration Health Initiative Assistance account was established in 2001 to ensure the appropriate use and effective management of the service fees and to benefit the resettlement-related health assessment work of the Organization. This account is used to cover start-up costs for new migration health assessment-related activities and the costs for the technical staff involved in the global management of migration health assessment programmes, in particular the laboratory quality control and the development of a global electronic health

information system. Part of the cost of developing the system is covered under the Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MIMOSA) project.

251. IOM also provides travel health assistance is also provided for populations returning home and travelling during and in the aftermath of emergency situations. This assistance covers health assessments and/or pre-embarkation checks before departure, documentation of health conditions, verification of availability of adequate services upon arrival, provision of medical escorts and hand-over of passengers with medical conditions to local healthcare providers. Travel health assistance forms a vital part of other programme areas covered by the Organization, in particular “Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments” and “Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance”. The budget for the travel health assistance components are included as an integral part of those activities and are not shown separately under this chapter.

Budgeted Resources: USD 23 788 100

II.2 Migration Health Assistance and Advice

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
II.2.1	HIV/AIDS Prevention Among Mobile Populations in Ethiopia	24 300	28 000	52 300
II.2.2	Reduction of HIV/AIDS Among Mobile Populations in Senegal	4 300	14 000	18 300
II.2.3	Partnership on HIV/AIDS and Mobile Populations in Southern Africa (PHAMSA)	238 400	340 000	578 400
II.2.4	Activities to Strengthen HIV/AIDS Response in Zimbabwe	298 300	62 500	360 800
II.2.5	Response to Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV/AIDS Among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Colombia	199 400	665 000	864 400
II.2.6	Construction of Sanitary Infrastructure in Guatemala	23 700	613 500	637 200
II.2.7	Psycho-social Rehabilitation of Trafficked Persons in Cambodia	138 300	82 600	220 900
II.2.8	Migrant Health Assistance in Thailand	351 900	303 100	655 000
II.2.9	Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS Prevention Programme in Thailand	53 700	49 700	103 400
II.2.10	HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign in Albania	11 500	14 100	25 600
II.2.11	Research on Psycho-social and Cultural Integration of Migrants in Italy	57 600		57 600
II.2.12	Psycho-social Training Programme in Italy	62 700		62 700
	Total	1 464 100	2 172 500	3 636 600

II.2.1 HIV/AIDS Prevention Among Mobile Populations in Ethiopia

252. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has affected most countries in Africa, including Ethiopia. Identifying and targeting the most vulnerable populations along the countries' main trucking routes for voluntary counselling and HIV testing is, therefore, essential to control the spread of HIV/AIDS. The main objective of this ongoing activity is to increase awareness and ensure access to HIV education and counselling, HIV testing and management of sexually transmissible infections for mobile transport workers, female sex workers and the affected sedentary populations, while promoting capacity building and sustainability of countermeasures in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Another dimension of this initiative is to include demobilized soldiers and their wives and migrant labourers as part of the target group. In order to achieve this, already identified government health professionals in medical institutions will be provided with the necessary equipment and comprehensive training on HIV/AIDS prevention, and IOM will ensure the sustainability of services and benefits.

Budgeted Resources: USD 52 300

II.2.2 Reduction of HIV/AIDS Among Mobile Populations in Senegal

253. This project will support the action of the National Committee in charge of combating HIV/AIDS in Senegal and will reinforce its capacities in addressing the community response to the spread of HIV/AIDS. It aims to promote less risky sexual behaviour and to reduce the vulnerability to HIV/AIDS of road transporters, seasonal migrants, traders, cross-border and temporary migrants. It will also provide other services to these mobile populations, such as information, counselling and referral to national health structures for treatment.

Budgeted Resources: USD 18 300

II.2.3 Partnership on HIV/AIDS and Mobile Populations in Southern Africa (PHAMSA)

254. Most mobile populations in the southern African region live in an environment of social exclusion which can increase the incidence of and exposure to high-risk sexual behaviour. Most of the men who move to urban areas leave their wives in the villages, while some female migrants resort to the sex trade when confronted by difficult situations and the need to survive. Recognizing the vulnerability of mobile populations to HIV/AIDS, this initiative seeks to create a more effective and coherent response to their needs by coordinating the activities of relevant partners. To this end, policies relating to HIV/AIDS issues will need to be reinforced and the capacity of Southern African Development Community (SADC) governments, NGOs and the private sector strengthened to deal with the issue. As part of vigorous efforts to increase awareness of HIV/AIDS, an information campaign designed to sensitize the target groups will be embarked upon and key decision makers mobilized through advocacy programmes that increase the visibility of mobile populations in the SADC region.

Budgeted Resources: USD 578 400

II.2.4 Activities to Strengthen HIV/AIDS Response in Zimbabwe

255. Because of stark differences in economic development among the various states of the Southern African Development Community, as well as political instability, the region experiences large movements of people in search of a better life. However, because of their frequently irregular legal status in host countries, many mobile populations lack access to health and other social services. At the same time, HIV infection rates are high in many countries of the region. IOM is carrying out a number of projects to help potential migrants make informed choices about migration, as well as to increase their awareness about HIV/AIDS and the ways of protecting

themselves against gender-based violence. To complement this initiative, several international agencies in Zimbabwe will be sensitized to strengthen their capacity and improve coordination in addressing the epidemic. IOM will take the lead in mainstreaming mobility issues into HIV and AIDS programming, as well as the integration of health concerns into migration programmes.

Budgeted Resources: USD 360 800

II.2.5 Response to Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV/AIDS Among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Colombia

256. While the number of reported HIV/AIDS cases in Colombia is very low, there are indications of a high incidence of affected persons in the country, particularly among adolescents residing in receptor communities for internally displaced persons who are most at risk. In an effort to help address the problem, IOM will support initiatives to reduce the vulnerability of the target population to sexually transmissible infections and HIV/AIDS through improved healthcare services, the provision of reproductive health counselling, treatment of sexually transmissible infections and inclusion of sex education in the school curriculum. It is also foreseen to design and develop a training programme for health personnel, and to encourage youth leaders to establish grassroots networks to facilitate a targeted advertising campaign for the prevention of infections and HIV/AIDS.

Budgeted Resources: USD 864 400

II.2.6 Construction of Sanitary Infrastructure in Guatemala

257. This project involves the construction of a hospital to facilitate access to health services and, consequently, improve the living conditions of the local population and of temporary migrant workers in the border zones between Guatemala and Belize. Surveys on environmental characteristics, climate, health service requirements, volume of target population and recommendations of medical and paramedical staff currently working in that area were conducted to validate the construction of the hospital. The construction was started in 2005 and civil works are foreseen to conclude in 2006. Among others, the hospital will provide space for consultations, emergencies, intensive care and other medical services.

Budgeted Resources: USD 637 200

II.2.7 Psycho-social Rehabilitation of Trafficked Persons in Cambodia

258. Although trafficking activities have been growing in Cambodia for some years now, there is limited understanding of the psychological impact of the experience on the trafficked individuals. Furthermore, the stressful nature of work in the shelters for rescued victims, where staff are sometimes threatened, results in psycho-social problems for the staff as well. For some time now, a few NGOs and government services have provided short-term solutions which need to be reinforced through follow-up and clinical supervision. To help improve the situation, this activity will assist in building the psycho-social training capacity of NGOs and support partners to improve their services. It is also foreseen to facilitate access to psycho-social support and assist trafficked persons to avoid a recurring cycle of trafficking and exploitation, as well as to help restore their dignity.

Budgeted Resources: USD 220 900

II.2.8 Migrant Health Assistance in Thailand

259. The prevailing comparative economic and political stability in Thailand compared with some of the countries in the region, make it an attractive destination for persons migrating from neighbouring countries in search of better living standards. Although the government is working to make basic healthcare services more accessible to migrants, they still face increasing health risks. This results in high transmission rates of a number of communicable diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis, vaccine-preventable illness, HIV/AIDS, and high vulnerability to adverse reproductive health conditions. As a result, the government has requested the assistance of IOM in strengthening the response capacity of the Ministry of Health, NGOs and migrant communities in improving the access of migrants and their host communities to sustainable cost-effective primary healthcare, reproductive health and communicable disease control services in selected high-priority provinces.

260. In order to provide better primary and referral healthcare services, this initiative attempts to strengthen existing capacities, while ensuring a gradual transition to sustainable, cost-effective implementation. Factors impeding the provision of accessible basic healthcare services for migrants include a complex combination of security, socio-cultural and economic barriers. To overcome these, the project aims to identify and document innovative approaches to facilitate the expansion of the initiative within and beyond existing project sites.

Budgeted Resources: USD 655 000

II.2.9 Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS Prevention Programme in Thailand

261. Since November 2001, IOM has collaborated with the Royal Thai Police Immigration Bureau to control the spread of communicable diseases and to promote the well-being of migrants in detention. Drawing upon its diverse programmes, IOM will establish a framework for the sustainable delivery of health and social services within the immigration detention system. Strategies include fostering new operational linkages between government agencies and NGOs in Bangkok and upcountry, capacity building for police, enhanced multisectoral coordination, establishing a sustainable TB control protocol, and supporting the role of the Royal Thai Government in providing for the well-being of migrants in detention.

Budgeted Resources: USD 103 400

II.2.10 HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign in Albania

262. The objective of this project is to contribute towards the implementation of a national HIV/AIDS strategy for Albania. Using national television and sports stars, an awareness campaign on HIV/AIDS will be launched targeting young Albanian students returning home from overseas for holidays. To this end, information materials will be produced and distributed, a hotline established and radio advertisements elaborated to sensitize the target groups on all issues relating to HIV/AIDS.

Budgeted Resources: USD 25 600

II.2.11 Research on Psycho-social and Cultural Integration of Migrants in Italy

263. This research undertaking seeks to gain a better understanding of the plight of migrants in Italy in order to provide support tailored to their psycho-social and cultural needs. To explore this complex issue, research will be carried out to gather and analyse the views and perceptions on the migration cycle and on social and cultural integration issues of the main actors who represent the family, school, local community and its main institutions.

Budgeted Resources: USD 57 600

II.2.12 Psycho-social Training Programme in Italy

264. Recognizing that migration has a significant impact on the psycho-social well-being of individual migrants and their families, the aim of this project is to provide training to psycho-social professionals to equip them to deal with issues relating to migrants. A training programme will be developed in two broad areas dealing with “cultural diversity and change management” in multiethnic societies and “clinical training” for persons working in the field of mental health for migrants, displaced persons and victims of trafficking. Through this training programme it is envisaged to establish a network of professionals in the psycho-social field and to encourage the exchange of ideas and best practices with particular reference to the IOM psycho-social approach.

Budgeted Resources: USD 62 700

II.3 Post-emergency Migration Health Assistance

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
II.3.1	National Mental Health Programme in Cambodia	33 300	222 500	255 800
II.3.2	Community Health Revitalization Programme for Tsunami Victims, Indonesia	393 000	777 700	1 170 700
II.3.3	Eye Care Services to Persons Affected by the Tsunami in Sri Lanka	138 500	810 100	948 600
II.3.4	Psycho-social and Trauma Response (PTR) in Serbia and Montenegro	91 700		91 700
	Total	656 500	1 810 300	2 466 800

II.3.1 National Mental Health Programme in Cambodia

265. The objective of this undertaking is to help rebuild national health institutions to contribute to the psycho-social rehabilitation of Cambodians traumatized by the war, and to strengthen the capacity of communities to care for mentally ill persons and prevent further mental health problems. Under this initiative, the National Mental Health Programme will help to provide sustainable mental health training to psychiatrists and nurses and improved clinical services in the country. The Cambodian psychiatrists and psychiatric nurses trained through this programme will continue their work on educational programmes and clinical services, and supported by periodic consultations with external representatives. Implemented jointly with national health authorities, and in close collaboration with WHO and NGOs working in mental health in Cambodia, IOM will continue to coordinate and provide administrative and financial oversight and evaluate the programme as it progresses.

Budgeted Resources: USD 255 800

II.3.2 Community Health Revitalization Programme for Tsunami Victims, Indonesia

266. The devastating effects of the Tsunami have stretched the capacity of provincial and local governments to provide adequate health services for the surviving population as displaced and injured persons have placed additional burdens on health facilities. Some of the survivors are currently staying in emergency camps, but it is anticipated that many will eventually move to newly constructed transitional camps. At the request of Indonesia's Ministry of Health and in coordination with other international agencies, IOM will continue to provide emergency medical

and public health services in the camps, assist in building semi-permanent satellite health clinic facilities and help in the rehabilitation of damaged community health facilities.

267. At present, two Satellite Health Clinics (SHCs) have been completed in Lambaro and Darussalm areas, while nine out of the ten SHCs in Bireuen District have been completed and equipped with both medical and non-medical facilities in order to serve internally displaced persons and the host communities. Similarly, a community health revitalization project was undertaken for the construction of seven more SHCs in two west-coast districts of Aceh province, five sites in Aceh Barat and two sites in Nagan Raya.

268. IOM also intends to rehabilitate three primary healthcare centres in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. Under this initiative, specialized clinical services are provided in collaboration with health authorities, while the capacity of the centres is increased through training and the provision of equipment.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 170 700

II.3.3 Eye Care Services to Persons Affected by the Tsunami in Sri Lanka

269. Under this project, IOM will coordinate activities with the Sri Lankan College of Ophthalmologist and the Ministry of Health, as well as community volunteers, to provide eye care services to mobile populations and internally displaced persons who suffered from the Tsunami disaster in a number of locations throughout the country. To accomplish this, IOM will organize several teams, comprising community volunteers and optometrists/ophthalmologists who will plan week-long visits to selected areas in order to perform eye examinations on patients. Each team will function independently and will have the necessary tools and equipment at their disposal to effectively take care of the various cases.

Budgeted Resources: USD 948 600

II.3.4 Psycho-social and Trauma Response (PTR) in Serbia and Montenegro

270. This project is a comprehensive trauma response project, and is part of an IOM response to the difficult and transitional post-conflict situation in Serbia and Montenegro. The project aims to create a long-term capacity-building approach and to strengthen the national institutional response to the psychological impacts of trauma. The focus is on the training of local professionals to deal with psycho-social problems related to post-war trauma, forced migration and displacement, and on the creation of a nationwide multidisciplinary psycho-social network and two major centres, which will deal with the psycho-social problems of refugees, IDPs and the local host population, and their cultural integration. PTR is a community-based project with a strong emphasis on practical fieldwork, aiming at identifying the immediate needs of communities and individuals and helping to address them. The project is supported by the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, and the World Health Organization, and has been implemented in partnership with the Institute of Mental Health in Belgrade.

Budgeted Resources: USD 91 700

III. MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
III.1	Migration and Economic/Community Development	5 949 000	26 905 200	32 854 200
III.2	Capacity Building Through Qualified Human Resources and Experts	403 800	2 455 800	2 859 600
	Total	6 352 800	29 361 000	35 713 800

Introduction

271. Maximizing the positive relationship between migration and development has long been a strategic focus of IOM's work. In an era of unprecedented levels of human mobility, the need to develop a fuller understanding of the linkages between migration and development is particularly urgent, as is the need to act in practical ways to enhance the benefits migration can have for development, and to elaborate sustainable solutions for problematic migration situations. IOM approaches the linkages between migration and development from the perspective that international migration, if properly managed, can contribute to the growth and prosperity of countries of origin and of destination, as well as benefit migrants themselves. IOM, therefore, aims at harnessing the development potential of migration for the benefit of individual migrants and societies. Programme activities in this area include strengthening the capacity of governments and other stakeholders to effectively involve migrant populations in development processes in countries of origin, fostering economic and community development in areas of high emigration pressure, enhancing the development impact of remittances and facilitating the return and reintegration of qualified nationals.

272. The following sub-headings classify the projects and programmes under Migration and Development:

- **Migration and Economic/Community Development:** There are three types of activities under this sub-heading. The first type of activity aims at harnessing the positive potential migration can have for the development of countries of origin and destination. Initiatives focus on building the capacity of governments and other stakeholders in countries of origin to communicate with and engage their expatriate communities in initiatives related to home country development, and on contributing to the development of more development-oriented migration policies.

The second type of activity contributes to addressing root causes of economically motivated migration, by enhancing the ability of governments and other key actors to focus development actions more strategically on home country migration dynamics. Projects focus on expanding economic opportunities and improving social services and community infrastructure in specific geographic areas prone to economically-induced outward migration, or in need of development to absorb and sustain the return of migrants to that region.

The third type of activity relates to remittances – the funds migrants send home. Remittances being foremost private transfers, also offer enhanced and wider development possibilities for families, communities and countries. Activities in the remittance area aim to facilitate the development of policies and mechanisms that improve remittance services to migrants and enhance the development impact of remittances. In doing so, IOM's current focus is on data collection, policy dialogue and dissemination of good practices, and pilot project implementation.

- **Capacity Building Through Qualified Human Resources and Experts:** The return and socio-economic reinsertion of skilled and qualified nationals abroad can benefit the national development or rehabilitation and reconstruction processes of developing countries, countries with economy in transition, or recovering from conflict situations. Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals (RQN) and similar projects include recruitment, job placement, transport and limited employment support, and can help shape the economic and social environment in countries of origin in a manner conducive to further returns.

III.1 Migration and Economic/Community Development

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
III.1.1	Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)	401 900	630 800	1 032 700
III.1.2	Microenterprise Development Project in Guinea	35 800	38 900	74 700
III.1.3	Pilot Programme to Promote the Development of an Emigration Zone in Morocco	104 400	310 400	414 800
III.1.4	Technical Assistance for the Planning of Population Movements in the Province of Río Negro, Argentina	19 200	548 000	567 200
III.1.5	Technical Assistance for the Development of Rural Provinces in Argentina	20 200	600 200	620 400
III.1.6	Technical Assistance to the National Indigenous Development Council in Chile	72 900	893 500	966 400
III.1.7	Sustainable Development Programme in Colombia	70 000	666 500	736 500
III.1.8	Community Strengthening Initiatives in Ecuador	2 628 000	10 791 000	13 419 000
III.1.9	Project to Promote Development and Rehabilitation – National Fund for Peace (FONAPAZ), Guatemala	331 700		331 700
III.1.10	Development Programme with the Executive Co-ordination Secretary of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP), Guatemala	1 051 500		1 051 500
III.1.11	Infrastructure Development in the Port of Champerico, Guatemala	31 900	769 200	801 100
III.1.12	Technical Support to the Lima Municipality in the Execution of Infrastructure Rehabilitation Works in Migration-prone Areas in Peru	370 600	9 400 000	9 770 600
III.1.13	Strengthening the Management System of Lima's Town Hall, Peru	27 700	710 000	737 700
III.1.14	Decentralized Programme for Young Persons with Labour Problems in Uruguay	5 900	120 000	125 900
III.1.15	Community Assistance for Population Stabilization in Timor-Leste	563 800	553 200	1 117 000
III.1.16	Enhancing the Development Impact of Migrant Remittances in Tajikistan	75 900	164 000	239 900

III.1.17	Microenterprise Development in Armenia	110 700	625 500	736 200
III.1.18	Community Infrastructure Development for Agricultural Initiatives in Azerbaijan	26 900	84 000	110 900
Total		5 949 000	26 905 200	32 854 200

III.1.1 Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)

273. MIDA is a multisectoral programme, which aims at strengthening the institutional capacities of governments to manage and achieve their development goals through the transfer of relevant skills, financial and other resources of nationals in the African diaspora. MIDA is based on the notion of mobility of people and resources and offers a variety of approaches, including temporary, “virtual” and permanent returns. These approaches are tailored to the specific needs of the home country and to the legal status of their expatriates in their countries of residence. Within the MIDA programme, IOM seeks to build the capacity of governments and other stakeholders to identify priority skills and resource needs in the participating countries and match them with suitable skills and resources available in the diaspora, in order to fully engage them in the development process of the countries of origin. This includes fostering the voluntary and efficient use of migrant remittances for development in countries of origin, as well as offering assistance to migrants who are interested in establishing microenterprises in their countries of origin. A special focus is placed on promoting the participation of women in a gender-balanced economic and social environment. In addition, IOM helps to build synergies between governments, civil society, academic and research institutions, the private sector and donor agencies towards a sustainable and cooperative approach in implementing the MIDA programme. Funds are currently available for Ghana, Senegal and the Great Lakes region in 2006.

274. The budgeted resources shown here only reflect contributions from donors. Additional allocation from Discretionary Income for the general oversight of this initiative is shown under chapter VIII of this document.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 1 032 700**

III.1.2 Microenterprise Development Project in Guinea

275. The arrival in Guinea of a large number of people fleeing conflicts from various parts of West Africa over the last decade has had a significant impact on the economic and infrastructural systems in the country. This situation is aggravated by the lack of employment and opportunities for economic development. This initiative, therefore, attempts to stimulate economic activities in order to alleviate poverty among targeted rural communities in Guinea. In cooperation with local partnerships, the villagers will be assisted to establish sustainable income-generating ventures by providing them with microcredits and training to help them acquire the skills necessary to manage their businesses. Furthermore, it is envisaged to train the beneficiaries to eventually take over the management of the credit scheme. This is expected to contribute towards the economic empowerment of the communities and make staying at home a more viable option relative to irregular migration.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 74 700**

III.1.3 Pilot Programme to Promote the Development of an Emigration Zone in Morocco

276. This project is designed to support the local economic revitalization and growth through the creation of employment opportunities and the promotion of business incentives in areas prone to high migration propensities in Morocco. It is also anticipated that Moroccan nationals, particularly those residing abroad, will be encouraged to invest in microenterprises that have the potential to stimulate economic growth. Implementation of this project will be carried out both in Morocco and in the countries of residence of the nationals targeted, in order to ensure that the projects identified generate the desired socio-economic benefits for both. The primary objective of the establishment of microenterprises will be job creation, which, in turn, is expected to translate into higher income levels and improved living standards in the targeted regions. In addition, the necessary training and orientation courses will be provided before selected microenterprises are launched.

Budgeted Resources: USD 414 800

III.1.4 Technical Assistance for the Planning of Population Movements in the Province of Río Negro, Argentina

277. In response to the growing number of migrants in the Province of Río Negro, this project aims to help in the creation of associations of microproducers in order to enhance the economic development of rural households. Guidance will also be provided to facilitate access to appropriate technology and the supply of inputs needed for the development of sustainable microenterprises. It is hoped that by fostering the emergence of associations of small producers, thereby improving living standards, rural settlement will be promoted and migration to urban centres will not be such an attractive option over time.

Budgeted Resources: USD 567 200

III.1.5 Technical Assistance for the Development of Rural Provinces in Argentina

278. Building on IOM's past support to Argentina in the management of funds for different projects in the country, IOM has been requested by the government to provide technical assistance to the Secretary of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Under this arrangement, assistance will be provided to achieve the objectives of a rural development programme targeting rural provinces in northern parts of the country. Assistance will be provided in selecting experts who will work on initiatives that will bolster the economies of the target communities. IOM will provide general management for the implementation of the project and make travel arrangements on behalf of the experts.

Budgeted Resources: USD 620 400

III.1.6 Technical Assistance to the National Indigenous Development Council in Chile

279. IOM and the Government of Chile have developed a joint framework for cooperation activities in an attempt to reduce the factors that provoke internal and international migration of Chileans. In this connection, IOM and the National Indigenous Development Council have agreed on a series of joint efforts to promote harmonious and sustainable development based on a rational use of local resources. The purpose of these efforts is to discourage an exodus of economically active members of indigenous populations, and to maintain the culture of families, communities and indigenous groupings in Chile. This cooperation will include the promotion and implementation of activities for the purpose of encouraging local sustainable development that will contribute to improving the quality of life and cultural practices. Under this project, IOM will

supervise and monitor the administration and management of funds to promote information concerning indigenous rights, subsidize legal services and ensure the application of the public registry of indigenous lands.

Budgeted Resources: USD 966 400

III.1.7 Sustainable Development Programme in Colombia

280. Following the World Summit on Sustainable Development, some advanced countries committed themselves to help advance the role of the private sector in fostering sustainable economic growth in developing countries. In partnership with the Government of The Netherlands and other local partners, assistance will be provided to prevent forced migration and displacement caused by armed conflict in Colombia. In this connection, it is foreseen to improve the quality of life of the coffee-producing communities in the Narino region through the provision of better housing and infrastructural facilities. Coffee producers will be familiarized with new production methods, trained in product quality improvements and the use of ecologically friendly techniques to maximize their produce, as well as cost-reduction techniques. It is anticipated that an improvement in the standard of living through self-employment and a reliable source of income will alleviate migration pressure to urban areas of the country. In addition, it is foreseen to strengthen the education system and improve access to information technology systems for vulnerable children and youth of Narino's coffee growing families.

Budgeted Resources: USD 736 500

III.1.8 Community Strengthening Initiatives in Ecuador

281. The unmanaged border movements of displaced populations, especially in the three northern Ecuador provinces sharing a common border with Colombia, is one of the most destabilizing consequences of the civil conflict in Colombia, and one which has given cause for concern in Ecuador. In order to help address the situation, IOM will continue to support the efforts of the Government of Ecuador in responding to the needs and priorities of the communities, as well as to strengthen their capacity to respond to the challenge that these massive population inflows present. The programme aims to support the region through activities benefiting the local population and civil society. Emphasis will also be placed on developing community infrastructure, improving health facilities and services, and generally promoting economic development in the region. Special attention will be given to the displaced populations from Colombia living in settlements of these provinces.

Budgeted Resources: USD 13 419 000

III.1.9 Project to Promote Development and Rehabilitation – National Fund for Peace (FONAPAZ), Guatemala

282. After a long and successful cooperation with FONAPAZ, there has been a significant decline in the number of projects executed since 2004. This is due to the policies of current FONAPAZ authorities, where projects are executed directly with municipal authorities.

283. The total project execution fund for 2006 is estimated at USD 6,442,600, of which USD 6,110,900 will be managed as fiduciary funds to finance project activities, as shown in Annex I, page 1.

284. In line with past practice of presenting this project in budget documents, only the estimates for technical, administrative and financial assistance, as well as project supervision are included under this section. This represents either 4 per cent or 7 per cent of the total funding for each

individual programme, totalling USD 331,700. This amount is assigned as budgeted resources for the project activities listed below.

- **Integrated Development Programme for Communities (PRODIC)**

285. This programme promotes social investment in the rural areas of Guatemala, benefiting the population living in extreme poverty. The main components range from road infrastructure, construction of markets, sports facilities to the purchase of farms.

Budgeted Resources: USD 243 900

- **Border Development Programme (PRODESFRO)**

286. The programme aims to help fulfil the objective of the peace agreements, as well as those included in the bilateral agreements signed between the Governments of Guatemala and Mexico. IOM's participation in the past concentrated on the construction of roads in areas where significant numbers of refugees had returned and resettled from Mexico, and the building of a border port, the National Migration Office premises, the customs building and access roads. This project will enter its final phase in 2006 and the resources are foreseen for maintaining and repairing roads in the border zone between Guatemala and Mexico.

Budgeted Resources: USD 27 900

- **Teachers for Peace Programme**

287. This activity complements the efforts of the Ministry of Education to increase the provision of basic education to children living in communities of displaced persons. In order to improve the quality of the current education system, financial assistance and better curricula will be provided to community teachers and education promoters in selected areas without access to regular primary education programmes. This successful programme, reaching communities that were not covered by the ministry of education is entering its final phase and will be handed over to the ministry.

Budgeted Resources: USD 4 200

- **Health and Welfare Project (PROSABIE)**

288. This programme started in 2005 with the purpose of facilitating access to healthcare for the populations living in poverty and with very low health service coverage.

Budgeted Resources: USD 13 900

- **Administrative Project**

289. With the interest generated from funds entrusted by the Government of Guatemala through FONAPAZ, IOM offers administrative support to FONAPAZ to carry out the programmes under its jurisdiction.

Budgeted Resources: USD 41 800

III.1.10 Development Programme with the Executive Co-ordination Secretary of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP), Guatemala

290. For the last few years, IOM has been managing the financial resources of FONAPAZ through a fiduciary fund for several projects. Based on this experience, a new fiduciary fund mechanism has been extended to another government institution, the Executive Co-ordination Secretary of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP), which started in 2005 and will continue in 2006.

291. The purpose of this programme is to contribute to the implementation of the National Policy of Urban and Rural Development and Human Settlements of the Government of Guatemala in compliance with the Peace Accords. It will be an effective tool to benefit poor and internally displaced people in areas of high migratory pressure. Following the financing model of the FONAPAZ projects, IOM provides technical assistance and manages financial resources for different development projects on behalf of the government, as established by the Framework Agreement signed with the Executive Co-ordination Secretary of the Presidency (SCEP). The total fund foreseen for 2006 is estimated at USD 27,339,000, of which USD 26,287,500 will be administered in the form of a fiduciary fund to finance project activities.

292. The technical, administrative, financial and supervisory assistance component represents 4 per cent of the total funding for each individual project, which is USD 1,051,500. This amount is assigned as budgeted resources for the project activities listed below.

- Combating Poverty – These projects will help fight poverty in peripheral urban zones, with emphasis on drinking water supplies, drainage, and waste treatment. It will also include activities to improve the sanitary conditions of markets selling farm produce, the provision of electricity services, social equipment, and reforestation.
- Integral Community Development - Comprehensive development projects for rural communities will focus on the construction of roads, collection centres, municipal and cantonal markets, tourist centres and bridges, and on social infrastructure works, housing, latrines, small community sport fields and other sport facilities and works of social interest.
- Maintenance and Repair of Small Roads - Maintenance and repair of local rural roads through mobile working groups.
- Conservation of the Environment - Projects and programmes concerning environmental conservation, protection against forest fires, natural disasters, the safeguarding of the Maya biosphere and other activities agreed between IOM and the Executive Co-ordination Secretary of the Presidency (SCEP).
- Projects that will focus on housing developments in rural communities of internally displaced populations.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 1 051 500**

III.1.11 Infrastructure Development in the Port of Champerico, Guatemala

293. In the context of a cooperation agreement signed with the Empresa Portuaria Nacional de Champerico in Guatemala, IOM will provide administrative services and technical assistance in the construction of a dock and the repair of a quay to facilitate small-scale fishing. The objective is to generate sustainable employment at the local level in a geographic area where poverty and high food insecurity are increasingly generating high emigration rates. This project seeks to provide small-scale fishermen with sustainable employment by providing the necessary infrastructure to efficiently carry out their trade and thus help to ensure a regular income.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 801 100**

III.1.12 Technical Support to the Lima Municipality in the Execution of Infrastructure Rehabilitation Works in Migration-prone Areas in Peru

294. While Lima attracts displaced persons who hope to better their living standards, it is also a source of outward migration due to the poor living conditions of some of its residents. In support of government efforts to improve the living conditions of the displaced populations, this project aims to provide management oversight for the execution of three high priority infrastructure projects in the deprived part of Lima. IOM will also provide additional technical assistance to the municipality of Lima to respond to urgent infrastructure rehabilitation needs of a part of Lima that acts as a magnet for displaced communities from the rest of Peru. Within the framework of this project, assistance will also be provided to improve sanitary and environmental conditions, recreational and sporting facilities and other initiatives in an effort to improve the socio-economic standards of the poor.

Budgeted Resources: USD 9 770 600

III.1.13 Strengthening the Management System of Lima's Town Hall, Peru

295. The objective of this initiative is to provide technical assistance to the town council of Lima to modernize and strengthen its institutional capacity and carry out development projects in parts of Lima that suffer the effects of, and are a potential source of further disruptive migratory movements, involving mainly internally displaced persons. In this connection, IOM will assess current structures in collaboration with international and local experts, and make proposals for the rationalization and efficient utilization of resources, as well as support the development and management of IT and communications systems. Furthermore, it is foreseen to provide technical assistance and manage funds on behalf of the town hall administration for the execution of priority infrastructure projects.

Budgeted Resources: USD 737 700

III.1.14 Decentralized Programme for Young Persons with Labour Problems in Uruguay

296. In a bid to improve the current situation and the future of underprivileged children, this ongoing activity will facilitate the multidisciplinary training of youths from poor households, many of whom are denied an education for economic reasons. Acting as an executing agency on behalf of the government, IOM administers the programme's funds and helps to recruit professionals in the various skill areas required for the successful implementation of this activity.

Budgeted Resources: USD 125 900

III.1.15 Community Assistance for Population Stabilization in Timor-Leste

297. Under this ongoing activity, IOM provides assistance to achieve the national development plans of Timor-Leste to reduce poverty and promote equitable and sustainable socio-economic growth. The project aims to empower rural communities, NGOs and local governments to improve livelihoods in the districts to reduce rural migration pressure to urban centres, thereby minimizing the risk of social instability that could potentially arise from frustrated post-Independence expectations. In partnership with local government entities and other grassroots organizations, IOM will facilitate the development of community infrastructure, notably the public medical services. To recognize and empower women in rebuilding efforts, it is foreseen to actively engage them in the identification and implementation of the selected projects.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 117 000

III.1.16 Enhancing the Development Impact of Migrant Remittances in Tajikistan

298. Due to limited employment opportunities in Tajikistan, a number of its nationals travel abroad in search of jobs to support their families back home. At the intervention of the government, most of the commercial banks operating in the country charge very low transfer fees for the remittances sent by labour migrants. In order for these remittances to act as a sustainable engine of the country's economy, this joint IOM and UNDP project will help build the capacity of migrant households, local communities and civil society partners to capitalize and promote the investment of migrant remittances for the development of viable livelihoods through microcredit projects. IOM will also help to develop the financing mechanism for community initiatives as well as other infrastructure to facilitate the reintegration of returning labour migrants.

Budgeted Resources: USD 239 900

III.1.17 Microenterprise Development in Armenia

299. The objective of this project is to promote the development of local microenterprises to strengthen sustainable economic growth in Armenia. In this regard, IOM will train vulnerable migrants to start businesses, offer opportunities for loan facilities and advisory services, including a directory of support systems for project participants and entrepreneurs in similar businesses. A revolving loan fund serves as a source of financing through local banking institutions.

Budgeted Resources: USD 736 200

III.1.18 Community Infrastructure Development for Agricultural Initiatives in Azerbaijan

300. The collapse of the Soviet Union adversely affected the economic activities in the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic of Azerbaijan, causing high unemployment. One of the major problems is the lack of water for domestic as well as commercial use. In the past, communities had used traditional methods to construct underground water supply systems, but this was mostly discarded during the Soviet era. Working with the Water Users Association (WUA) during the first phase of this initiative, IOM provided technical assistance and mobilized communal labour to create alternative models for ecologically sound and sustainable water supply systems for agricultural purposes in order to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable families and mitigate migratory pressure. To foster ownership of the project, appropriate expertise and skills will be developed within local communities in coordination with WUA to ensure the sustainability of new water technologies.

Budgeted Resources: USD 110 900

III.2 Capacity Building Through Qualified Human Resources and Experts

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
III.2.1	Return of Qualified Nationals to Various Destinations	24 100	182 500	206 600
III.2.2	Return of Qualified Afghans (RQA)	272 200	2 225 300	2 497 500
III.2.3	Return of Qualified Iraqis (RQI)	107 500	48 000	155 500
	Total	403 800	2 455 800	2 859 600

III.2.1 Return of Qualified Nationals to Various Destinations

301. At the request of governments, donors and individuals, the Organization has, over the years, assisted in the voluntary return of qualified nationals to their countries of origin, where their qualifications and experience gained abroad are expected to contribute to national development efforts, in accordance with the needs expressed by governments.

Budgeted Resources: USD 206 600

III.2.2 Return of Qualified Afghans (RQA)

302. Among the many Afghans who fled the country as a result of years of war and instability, there are many professionals and highly skilled workers who might consider returning to assist with national reconstruction endeavours. This programme identifies high-level positions which cannot be filled locally, and matches candidates with available job opportunities in priority socio-economic sectors, and arranges their return and professional insertion for short or long-term options. The project involves training and skills upgrading to enable applicants to take up identified professional positions in the key sectors critical for the country's reconstruction and sustainable development. Part of the programme also specifically addresses the strengthening of the public administration through the placement of Afghan professionals residing in EU countries, with the support of the EU. Under the World Bank administrated Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), IOM assists the Afghan government in identifying highly qualified expatriate Afghans with significant reconstruction and development experience, who may contribute to strengthen the Government's effectiveness in overseeing urgent policy and institutional reforms.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 497 500

III.2.3 Return of Qualified Iraqis (RQI)

303. The programme aims to enhance the institutional capacity of the Iraqi ministries and other public institutions through short and long-term deployment of selected Iraqi expatriate experts. Qualified Iraqi nationals who are willing to accept these assignments to provide capacity building and technical assistance will be identified and matched against the specific professional profiles needed by the public institutions. Training will be provided to local Iraqi counterparts, and staff already working in those institutions will receive on-the-job training. One of the projects under this activity explores private sector development options. Another project, Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq (IRI), is jointly implemented with UNDP through the Amman Management Unit (AMU) and Baghdad Support Cell (BSC), in close collaboration with the Iraqi authorities. Implementation of these projects is subject to the security situation in the country.

Budgeted Resources: USD 155 500

IV. REGULATING MIGRATION

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
IV.1	Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	25 792 200	38 057 900	63 850 100
IV.2	Counter-trafficking	5 510 600	8 152 600	13 663 200
IV.3	Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building	4 534 300	12 945 600	17 479 900
	Total	35 837 100	59 156 100	94 993 200

Introduction

304. Though the prevailing view holds that, in the main, migration has been a positive force in both countries of origin and of destination, unregulated migration can involve social, financial and political costs for the individuals, society and governments alike. Comprehensive, transparent and coherent approaches to migration management, involving all countries along the migration continuum, can help address irregular migration, including migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings, minimize the negative impact of migration and preserve its integrity as a natural social process. Good governance in migration matters at national, regional and international levels is increasingly recognized as key to ensure orderly and humane population movements.

305. IOM assists governments in the development and implementation of migration policy, legislation and administrative mechanisms that enhance migration management, while also assisting migrants in ways that respond to their protection needs and that are gender and age sensitive and empowering.

306. IOM provides technical assistance and training to government migration managers to improve migration management operations systems. These may cover travel documents and their issuance systems, data systems related to migration, and border management technologies, including biometrics. As another element of a comprehensive approach to migration management, IOM also implements programmes to facilitate the voluntary return of unsuccessful asylum seekers, stranded persons and other migrants, and their reintegration in countries of origin, taking into account the needs and concerns of local communities. Furthermore, IOM takes a rights-based approach to implementing a wide range of activities in support of the victims of trafficking in persons, both through direct assistance and through NGOs and government agencies.

307. The following subheadings classify the projects and programmes under Regulating Migration:

- **Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments:** Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) is one of many migration management services IOM offers to migrants and governments. It aims at orderly, humane and cost-effective return and reintegration of migrants who are unable or unwilling to remain in host countries and wish to return voluntarily to their countries of origin. Pre-departure, transportation and post-arrival assistance is provided to unsuccessful asylum seekers, migrants in an irregular situation, migrants stranded in transit, stranded students and other persons in similar situations. IOM return programmes are either available to all migrants in an irregular situation, or tailored to the particular needs of specific groups, including vulnerable migrants. The assistance typically provides information, referral, arrangement of travel to the home location and limited support towards reinsertion. AVR assistance may also include profiling of target groups, information and counselling to potential returnees, medical assistance, reception and longer-term reintegration assistance in countries of origin in order to facilitate sustainable returns.

AVR programmes are particularly effective in situations where the voluntary return option is part of a multipronged approach to migration management. They are a key element, for example, in responding to irregular migration in transit countries combined with other measures, such as capacity-building support and offering humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants. Similarly, IOM provides technical and other support to governments for improved management of return, and facilitates return migration dialogue among home, transit and host countries.

- **Counter-trafficking:** Recognizing the need to prevent trafficking before it occurs, information campaigns are carried out in countries of origin to inform potential victims of the dangers of trafficking. IOM awareness-raising activities target schools, urban and rural community groups and families. The method tailored to each target group includes the utilization of a variety of communication activities using diverse media outlets. Mass media ensures that the information reaches large audiences quickly, while direct grassroots contacts provide the informal setting required for a more in-depth and frank discussion. Broader research on trafficking characteristics, routes, methods and victims' profiles is also carried out in countries affected with a view to developing appropriate counter-trafficking policies.

Technical cooperation involving the training of government officials, law enforcement officers and the judiciary increases the capacity of governments to effectively prosecute criminal organizations and grant better protection to victims of trafficking. IOM also develops partnerships with and builds the capacity of NGOs.

IOM offers in countries of origin and of destination immediate protection in reception centres in collaboration with its partners and provides, in accordance with local laws, voluntary and dignified return assistance to victims of trafficking. Such assistance includes flexible reintegration packages through counselling, educational as well as vocational training to assist in the establishment of income-generating activities in the countries of origin. Returnees are monitored with a view to improving services through further research initiatives, advocacy, information and evaluation. Healthcare facilities are part of the IOM rehabilitation centres, providing psychological support as well as general and specialized health services.

All the above activities are developed and implemented within a framework centred on the concern for the well-being of the victim.

- **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building:** By providing active partnership, information, know-how and resources, IOM technical cooperation projects aim to strengthen the capacity of governments and other relevant actors to meet their migration challenges in a comprehensive, cooperative and ultimately self-reliant manner. Through its Technical Cooperation on Migration (TCM) activities, IOM supports and assists in the development and implementation of projects and programmes focusing on strengthening the capacity of governments, NGOs and other actors, to enable them to more effectively manage migration.

Technical cooperation projects address core concerns of migration governance such as policy, legal and administrative frameworks and operational systems, such as border control and travel document issuance systems. These areas of action include advisory services and technical assistance and training activities to help strengthen the institutional capacity of national migration authorities to articulate and manage migration policy, legislation and administration, and foster collaborative migration management approaches between and among states. These activities commonly include, among others: (a) diagnostics on causes, characteristics and effects of migration; (b) assessment and, if necessary, revision and reformulation of migration policies, laws and administrative structures; (c) professional and technical training for government officials; (d) technical assistance in enhancing key administrative and operational systems; (e) support for the coordination and integration of migration policies within affected regions, and (f) the establishment or enhancement of multilateral dialogue and planning processes for

migration management. Focus areas may include: improving migration data and border management systems; improving the integrity of travel documents and their issuance systems; establishing or strengthening national or regional training programmes for migration officials; special programmes to ensure respect for the human rights of migrants, and improving services to vulnerable migrant groups. Increasing emphasis is placed on actions consistent with the Palermo Protocol on the smuggling of migrants. IOM also provides technical support and capacity building to non-governmental agencies with key roles in the migration sector, and promotes the sharing of knowledge and practical experience through the recruitment, transfer and short-term assignments of experts to work on a wide variety of migration issues.

IOM's technical cooperation activities continue to grow in response to emerging national and regional needs, and the TCM Service helps to establish strategic directions for the Organization in technical cooperation matters, develops and monitors internal standards for TCM project design and delivery, provides assistance to IOM Field Offices in assessing technical needs and establishing programme strategies and priorities, and supports project implementation.

IV.1 Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
IV.1.1	General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Support to Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance	21 915 500	33 202 200	55 117 700
IV.1.2	Return and Reintegration of Unaccompanied Minors to the Democratic Republic of the Congo	39 200	80 600	119 800
IV.1.3	Assisted Voluntary Return to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea and Sierra Leone	142 200	187 500	329 700
IV.1.4	Regional Support to Facilitate Assisted Voluntary Returns to Iraq	879 400	700 000	1 579 400
IV.1.5	Return of Vulnerable Migrants to Guatemala	2 200	48 100	50 300
IV.1.6	Assisted Voluntary Return from Mexico	230 900	955 800	1 186 700
IV.1.7	Reception and Reintegration Assistance to Returning Afghans	587 700	366 000	953 700
IV.1.8	Care and Voluntary Return of Migrants in an Irregular Situation, Indonesia	1 381 400	1 078 000	2 459 400
IV.1.9	Sustainable Return and Reintegration of Sri Lankan Refugees	223 000	946 900	1 169 900
IV.1.10	Development of Methodology and Exchange of Best Practices on Return Counselling in the Enlarged EU	147 400	126 200	273 600
IV.1.11	Assisted Voluntary Return of Irregular Migrants Stranded in the Balkans	20 900	68 200	89 100

IV.1.12	Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants to Georgia	58 000	194 300	252 300
IV.1.13	Information Centre on Return and Resettlement in Greece	34 000		34 000
IV.1.14	Assisted Voluntary Return of Unaccompanied Minors in Ireland	117 300	93 100	210 400
IV.1.15	Employment Assistance Services for Returnees from Switzerland to Bosnia and Herzegovina	13 100	11 000	24 100
Total		25 792 200	38 057 900	63 850 100

IV.1.1 General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Support to Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance

308. To facilitate the voluntary and dignified return of unsuccessful asylum seekers, migrants in irregular situations or other migrants to their countries of origin, the Organization will continue to implement general Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) programmes within the framework of existing agreements concluded with a number of host countries. The assistance provided covers a wide range of services from pre-departure to travel and post-arrival arrangements. These may include providing prospective applicants with relevant information on available return assistance and counselling services in cooperation with concerned authorities and NGO partners. Return assistance is also provided through obtaining travel documents, as well as making travel and corresponding transit arrangements on their behalf. Assistance can also include provision of reinsertion allowances or reintegration grants, as well as further support towards socio-economic reintegration in order to facilitate sustainable return, depending on the personal circumstances of the returnees and in agreement with the host countries. Many IOM Offices also provide support and advice on return migration management in general, and voluntary return assistance in particular, to concerned government agencies and other partners.

309. Based on information currently available, it is foreseen that these programmes will support over 25,000 returnees in 2006 from a number of countries, including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Budgeted Resources: USD 55 117 700

IV.1.2 Return and Reintegration of Unaccompanied Minors to the Democratic Republic of the Congo

310. IOM will continue to assist in the voluntary return and reintegration of unaccompanied minors returning from The Netherlands to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It will provide reception and reintegration assistance in cooperation with the government and NGO partners, based on the mechanism established during an earlier phase in supporting family tracing and family reunification, as well as adequate care for returning minors.

Budgeted Resources: USD 119 800

IV.1.3 Assisted Voluntary Return to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea and Sierra Leone

311. In close cooperation with the Swiss government as well as the governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea and Sierra Leone, IOM will facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of nationals of these countries currently residing in Switzerland under the Swiss Asylum Law. A reception and reintegration support mechanism will be set up in all receiving countries in order to assist the voluntary return and reintegration of the returnees. It will continue to provide pre-departure assistance and medical care, when needed, and will take care of all the necessary travel arrangements. Furthermore, the project will support the social and professional reintegration of the returnees through funding of viable revenue-generating projects.

Budgeted Resources: USD 329 700

IV.1.4 Regional Support to Facilitate Assisted Voluntary Returns to Iraq

312. Due to the prevailing security concerns in Iraq, large-scale returns are currently not being undertaken. However, IOM continues to assist small numbers of Iraqis who wish to return home for special and urgent reasons relating to family, medical or other humanitarian concerns. In this connection, IOM has developed a regional framework to facilitate voluntary return assistance, in close cooperation with Iraqi authorities and relevant officials in the neighbouring countries of transit, as well as with the United Nations and other agencies. A Regional Operation Centre (ROC) will continue to support and ensure appropriate procedural and operational mechanisms, adapting to changing situations in Iraq. ROC also assists Iraqis stranded outside the region who cannot rely on the established return assistance of host countries. Assistance is also provided to third-country nationals stranded in Iraq. In 2006, ROC will continue to support the efforts of the Iraqi authorities in strengthening their capacity to manage return migration to and from Iraq, and facilitate reintegration assistance to returnees, where possible.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 579 400

IV.1.5 Return of Vulnerable Migrants to Guatemala

313. Due to the internal armed conflict and the poverty afflicting Guatemala, many of its nationals leave the country in search of better opportunities abroad, mostly to the United States. As irregular migrants, some encounter great difficulties along the way, and are exposed to severe conditions and abuses. IOM will help the concerned governments and civil society in arranging for the voluntary return of vulnerable Guatemalans, in facilitating their reinsertion into communities of origin, as well as in establishing a fund to continue to support such return assistance in the long run.

Budgeted Resources: USD 50 300

IV.1.6 Assisted Voluntary Return from Mexico

314. Mexico is a country of origin, destination and transit for large numbers of irregular migrants. In particular, many migrants, often assisted by smuggling groups, attempt to reach the United States from Mexico. In response, this programme, established in 2005, will continue to assist in the humane and orderly return of migrants in irregular situations as well as unsuccessful asylum seekers in Mexico to their countries of origin. This undertaking will include the provision of return information and counselling to potential applicants for return assistance, help in obtaining travel documents and return travel arrangements, including transit and arrival assistance for returnees.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 186 700

IV.1.7 Reception and Reintegration Assistance to Returning Afghans

315. With the establishment of a democratic government in Afghanistan and the improvement in the security situation, many Afghans who went abroad during the Taliban regime now want to return to assist in reconstruction efforts currently under way. Working in close collaboration with the Afghan authorities, the United Nations Mission in Afghanistan, UNHCR, national and international NGOs, IOM has established a mechanism to facilitate these returns and provide reception and tailored reintegration assistance to the returnees through a comprehensive approach to facilitate sustainable return as a complement to pre-departure and travel assistance currently being provided under existing AVR programmes in Europe and elsewhere. A wide range of services to support the return of Afghans in a coordinated manner are also provided, including information on conditions in their home communities, assistance with immigration, customs and cargo processing, and onward transportation upon arrival from Kabul to their final destination. Post-arrival counselling services and other socio-economic reinsertion support, such as vocational training and advisory services, are also provided and temporary shelter is available to those who require accommodation upon arrival. These interventions are expected to contribute to the sustainability of the return process and, consequently, the reduction of present and future push factors towards further irregular migration.

Budgeted Resources: USD 953 700

IV.1.8 Care and Voluntary Return of Migrants in an Irregular Situation, Indonesia

316. IOM continues to support the Government of Indonesia in providing pre-departure assistance, including health assessments, voluntary return and other transportation assistance to migrants in an irregular situation stranded in Indonesia. Working in collaboration with the Indonesian authorities, UNHCR and immigration authorities in countries of origin, this initiative strengthens regional cooperation and also provides technical support to Indonesia's migration management systems. The activity also promotes adherence to international principles and standards concerning migrants in an irregular situation.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 459 400

IV.1.9 Sustainable Return and Reintegration of Sri Lankan Refugees

317. Building on activities undertaken by IOM in Sri Lanka, this project will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees returning from India and to reintegrate returning refugees into Sri Lankan society. The overall objective is to foster conditions that facilitate better living standards and harmony within the host communities. Starting with initial reception, registration and onward transportation to final destinations, this project will continue to assist returnees to construct decent accommodation and to develop their livelihoods. Activities will include technical and vocational training, market surveys and development of small-scale enterprises as well as assessments of health assistance. Furthermore, the project will implement community projects and facilitate constructive dialogues and peace-building activities to support the communities of return and facilitate the sustainability of returns.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 169 900

IV.1.10 Development of Methodology and Exchange of Best Practices on Return Counselling in the Enlarged EU

318. IOM will continue to implement this European-wide project, supported by the European Refugee Fund (ERF), Community Action. The project's aim is to contribute to the joint efforts in the enlarged EU to facilitate the sustainable return of asylum seekers through an integrated approach

to voluntary return assistance, with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups of asylum seekers, such as unaccompanied minors. To complement efforts and initiatives at the national level, the project will facilitate a well structured exchange of best practices in return, and the development of methodologies in return counselling tested through applied research on return cases. The outcome of the project will include a practitioner's manual on voluntary return counselling and services. A website will be established to allow the exchange of practices as a valuable input for future ERF national programmes and other efforts by Member States. Particular focus will be placed on the development and harmonization of practices and methodologies between the old and new EU Member States participating in this project. The project is implemented in close cooperation with relevant national authorities and partners working with asylum seekers, to reinforce the capacities in AVR counselling and practices in participating EU Member States and other European countries.

Budgeted Resources: USD 273 600

IV.1.11 Assisted Voluntary Return of Irregular Migrants Stranded in the Balkans

319. Building on the return framework established in previous years, the projects will facilitate the voluntary return of stranded migrants in the Balkans to their respective countries of origin by providing counselling, pre-departure travel arrangements, medical screening and return travel assistance. As part of a comprehensive framework of assistance on managing irregular migration in the region, the project will continue to strengthen the capacity of the countries in the region to manage voluntary return assistance. The project in Serbia and Montenegro is planned to continue in 2006 while seeking further assistance for other countries.

Budgeted Resources: USD 89 100

IV.1.12 Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants to Georgia

320. As part of ongoing efforts to facilitate the sustainable return of unsuccessful asylum seekers and irregular migrants returning to Georgia from the Czech Republic, IOM will assist with their travel arrangements and, to the extent possible, ensure a smooth return and reintegration process. Information is provided on the return and reintegration services available in the Czech Republic. In Georgia, an information campaign will continue to inform potential migrants on available regular migration channels and the risks of irregular migration. Reintegration assistance in Georgia will include counselling and referrals on employment opportunities. The project will also contribute to strengthening the capacity of the state administration in supporting economic reintegration. Vocational training is made available also to the local communities in order to reduce future irregular migration potential.

Budgeted Resources: USD 252 300

IV.1.13 Information Centre on Return and Resettlement in Greece

321. At the request of the Greek Government, IOM has helped establish an Information Centre to provide information to Greek nationals living abroad. The main objective of this Centre is to facilitate the return and resettlement of Greek nationals who wish to return permanently to Greece after a prolonged period of absence. Information provided covers social services, customs requirements and job opportunities.

Budgeted Resources: USD 34 000

IV.1.14 Assisted Voluntary Return of Unaccompanied Minors in Ireland

322. While voluntary return assistance is available to unaccompanied minors within the framework of a general return programme, the specific needs of this target group require focused attention in close coordination with the Irish Government and specialized institutions. Within the framework of a multi-agency approach, this initiative provides voluntary return and reintegration assistance to unaccompanied minors who wish to return to their country of origin. Assistance provided will be tailored to serve the specific needs and best interests of the child, in consultation with the appointed guardians in the host country and families in the countries of origin. This can include formal education and local support to the family and the regular monitoring of the child's reintegration process.

Budgeted Resources: USD 210 400

IV.1.15 Employment Assistance Services for Returnees from Switzerland to Bosnia and Herzegovina

323. The project, started in 2005, will continue to promote self-employment of nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina returning from Switzerland, as well as to some of those residing in the communities of return. This is to avoid large disparities between the economic lives of the returnees and the local population and to facilitate their acceptance in the communities. The project will provide targeted vocational training, on-the-job and business training, trade-related toolkits and support to secure credits for the establishment of small businesses. Returnees who receive microenterprise development assistance will be encouraged to hire local residents. Support will also be provided for the implementation of development projects in the communities of the returnees, and IOM will identify governmental and private sector community development projects to link them with employment assistance initiatives, where feasible.

Budgeted Resources: USD 24 100

IV.2 Counter-trafficking

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
IV.2.1	Counter-trafficking Initiatives and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in the United Republic of Tanzania	61 900	163 800	225 700
IV.2.2	Protection and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Lebanon	29 900	330 000	359 900
IV.2.3	Information and Referral Mechanism for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors in Central America and Mexico	47 700	27 300	75 000
IV.2.4	Capacity Building on Counter-trafficking in Argentina	10 500	50 000	60 500
IV.2.5	Prevention and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Colombia	165 800	282 000	447 800
IV.2.6	Shelter for Victims of Trafficking in El Salvador	33 700	198 000	231 700

IV.2.7	Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Mexico	137 400	364 000	501 400
IV.2.8	Pilot Research Project on Trafficking in Persons Among ASEAN Countries	15 200	23 300	38 500
IV.2.9	Information Campaign for the Prevention of Trafficking in Women in Cambodia	597 600	542 600	1 140 200
IV.2.10	Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Agencies to Support Victims of Trafficking in Cambodia	192 100	112 000	304 100
IV.2.11	Economic Rehabilitation of Survivors of Trafficking in India	21 400	35 000	56 400
IV.2.12	Return and Reintegration Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Indonesia	237 900	402 500	640 400
IV.2.13	Enhancing the Capacity of Communities to Combat Child Trafficking Through Education in Indonesia	175 200	196 500	371 700
IV.2.14	Return and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficking Victims in Japan	45 200	307 200	352 400
IV.2.15	Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Kyrgyzstan	77 800	224 000	301 800
IV.2.16	Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children Between Selected Countries in the Mekong Region	4 500	108 500	113 000
IV.2.17	Counter-trafficking Project in Viet Nam	23 600	6 000	29 600
IV.2.18	Applied Research on Trafficking in Persons in Central Europe	30 800	40 700	71 500
IV.2.19	Multidisciplinary Training to Fight Trafficking in Human Beings in the European Union	55 600	89 200	144 800
IV.2.20	Comprehensive Training for Law Enforcement Authorities Responsible for Trafficking in Children/Minors in Europe	12 700	56 200	68 900
IV.2.21	Counter-trafficking Initiatives and Assistance for the Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children in the Balkans and Eastern Europe	567 700	917 200	1 484 900
IV.2.22	Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in the Western Balkans Through Capacity Building and Educational Activities	296 500	167 100	463 600
IV.2.23	Counter-trafficking Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Activities for Officials in the Baltic States	85 500	83 100	168 600
IV.2.24	Development of Reliable Law Enforcement in Southeastern Europe	389 100	172 800	561 900
IV.2.25	Reintegration Assistance to Victims of Trafficking from Albania	137 400	130 900	268 300
IV.2.26	Combating Trafficking in Women in Bulgaria	61 600	174 000	235 600

IV.2.27	Information Dissemination to Counter Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Georgia	98 700	47 200	145 900
IV.2.28	Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Agencies for the Prosecution of Traffickers and Smugglers in Georgia	123 000	80 800	203 800
IV.2.29	Initiative for the Benefit of Victims of Trafficking in Greece	192 100	45 000	237 100
IV.2.30	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking from Italy	187 400	372 200	559 600
IV.2.31	Counter-trafficking Training Programme for Religious Personnel in Italy	95 100	52 400	147 500
IV.2.32	Capacity Building in Counter-trafficking Activities in the Kosovo Province of Serbia and Montenegro and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	450 200	978 000	1 428 200
IV.2.33	Reintegration of Women Victims of Trafficking in Latvia	23 900	18 900	42 800
IV.2.34	Combating Trafficking in Women in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine	754 300	1 256 100	2 010 400
IV.2.35	Capacity Building to Provide Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Turkey	71 600	98 100	169 700
Total		5 510 600	8 152 600	13 663 200

IV.2.1 Counter-trafficking Initiatives and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in the United Republic of Tanzania

324. This project aims to assist the Government of Tanzania and concerned stakeholders in their efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons. To achieve this objective, research will be carried out to collect and disseminate timely and reliable baseline information on trafficking patterns in the country. Technical support will also be provided to develop the capacity of government agencies and civil society to help in the fight against trafficking of persons through appropriate training, prevention activities to raise the awareness of affected communities and appropriate measures to assist the government in prosecuting traffickers. It is also foreseen to provide assistance to the victims of trafficking, including voluntary return options, where feasible, as well as appropriate reintegration assistance.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 225 700**

IV.2.2 Protection and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Lebanon

325. Many trafficking victims in Lebanon are female migrant workers from Asia and Africa who come voluntarily and legally to the country through employment agencies, expecting to work as domestic help. Many are illiterate and do not speak the local language, and have left behind conditions of poverty and families depending on them for remittances. Female migrant workers in this situation are extremely vulnerable to being enslaved, beaten and, in some cases, sexually abused. This project aims to provide protection and social assistance to female migrant workers whose rights and human dignity have been severely violated, as well as to women who have fallen into prostitution through pressures, possible abuse and coercion. Women will be given access to a safe house to enable them to escape from their situation and consider future options and receive

medical care, basic needs assistance, trauma counselling and legal aid. In addition, they will have the option of returning to their country of origin, or to a safe work situation in Lebanon. Furthermore, authorities and public officials in the country who deal directly with trafficked women will receive support in establishing and implementing improved practices when working with victims of trafficking.

Budgeted Resources: USD 359 900

IV.2.3 Information and Referral Mechanism for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors in Central America and Mexico

326. Migration of non-accompanied children from and within Central America and Mexico on their route north, particularly to the United States and Canada, has become one of the major challenges for the affected governments and organizations dealing with migration or children's issues. Migrant children, especially those who are trafficked, are exposed to exploitation and to the violation of their most fundamental human rights. To contribute to the protection of unaccompanied minors, this project aims to establish a sustainable information and referral mechanism. It will also provide for voluntary return of unaccompanied migrant and other vulnerable children to their home countries.

Budgeted Resources: USD 75 000

IV.2.4 Capacity Building on Counter-trafficking in Argentina

327. The main objective of the project is to reduce human trafficking, especially of women and children, by means of a comprehensive programme of training and capacity building, and the promotion of networking among key stakeholders. This endeavour builds on the capacity of government and non-government representatives to identify victims of trafficking and to assist and protect them. In addition, it seeks to stimulate cooperation through information sharing and encouraging the development of counter-trafficking policies and laws.

Budgeted Resources: USD 60 500

IV.2.5 Prevention and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Colombia

328. Due to the armed conflict and the resulting economic hardship, Colombia has experienced an increase in trafficking activities. As a follow-up to previous initiatives in Colombia, IOM will continue to provide assistance to strengthen institutional structures to fight against trafficking, as well as the capacity of government authorities to respond to problems faced by victims of trafficking. This undertaking will also use information campaigns to raise the awareness of the target population of the dangers of trafficking. Furthermore, IOM will assist in fieldwork research to foster a better understanding of the situation and help update current trafficking prevention policies.

Budgeted Resources: USD 447 800

IV.2.6 Shelter for Victims of Trafficking in El Salvador

329. Many Central American countries lack the capacity to provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking. Important activities in the field have been carried out, particularly by civilian organizations to provide direct assistance to smuggled and undocumented migrants in general. However, given the particular needs of women and children and the devastating consequences of trafficking, particularly when sexual exploitation is involved, special support systems are required

to help victims to overcome their traumatic experiences. Through this activity, IOM will contribute to protect, and provide assistance to, victims of trafficking and smuggled women and children who are highly vulnerable to trafficking, by providing shelters and basic needs, counselling services, legal advice and return assistance. It will build local capacity to operate and manage shelter facilities for trafficked persons. By mobilizing and strengthening existing national capacities, the shelter is expected to be integrated into existing local structures with the aim of establishing a counter-trafficking assistance network for the Central American region.

Budgeted Resources: USD 231 700

IV.2.7 Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Mexico

330. The influx of irregular migrants from other Central American countries into Mexico has created opportunities for human trafficking networks, with the victims being mainly women and children. Despite the government's determination to promote the respect of migrant rights and combat trafficking activities, the long and porous borders and lack of adequate resources are hampering these efforts, as trafficking networks lure women and children with false promises of better jobs. The objective of the project is, therefore, to bring together major stakeholders at both national and local levels to build a network of service providers who will assist victims by arranging shelters and protection, as well as medical and psycho-social healthcare, as needed. They will receive transport assistance to return to their respective countries of origin, and support in their efforts to reintegrate into their home communities.

Budgeted Resources: USD 501 400

IV.2.8 Pilot Research Project on Trafficking in Persons Among ASEAN Countries

331. Evidence suggests that southeast Asia has become a source, transit and receiving area for trafficking in persons. Many governments in the region are aware of the magnitude of the problem and have publicly committed themselves to stop trafficking. Contextual differences and varied and uneven applications of trafficking definitions make the collection of accurate statistics on trafficking one of the major challenges in their effort to combat the problem. This absence of a clear definition and lack of legal clarity can lead to inconsistent practice in the collection of trafficking data and statistics, which, in turn, affects the ability of countries to categorize victims and successfully prosecute identified traffickers according to existing trafficking laws. To address this problem, the project will help to analyse available data collection systems on trafficking in persons in four selected member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), namely Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand. This analysis will be conducted with the objective of helping to establish an improved data collection system. A workshop is planned with the participation of all ASEAN member countries to exchange ideas and discuss the findings of the study.

Budgeted Resources: USD 38 500

IV.2.9 Information Campaign for the Prevention of Trafficking in Women in Cambodia

332. Trafficking trends in Cambodia suggest that the number of persons, especially young women, falling victim to trafficking is increasing. To help address the problem, this project is designed to use information and counselling channels to strengthen mechanisms and strategies to prevent trafficking in persons. In a bid to improve the situation, this initiative will help to strengthen the human resource and programme capacity of the Ministry of Women's and Veterans Affairs (WMVA) to assist with the implementation of a multimedia information campaign at the provincial level. This campaign will be designed to raise awareness of trafficking and develop grassroots activities to foster community-based networks that will inform and disseminate

educational material to young women on orderly migration and the dangers of trafficking. A counter-trafficking database will also be developed to aid the gathering and analysis of data that could be used to develop an effective counter-trafficking policy.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 140 200

IV.2.10 Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Agencies to Support Victims of Trafficking in Cambodia

333. Despite the many activities being implemented to counter trafficking of human beings in Cambodia, law enforcement activities still need strengthening. To support the enforcement of human rights for trafficking victims, IOM will enhance the capacity of front-line law enforcement agents in Cambodia to identify and appropriately manage cases of trafficking. The project will provide necessary support to existing programmes and will seek to develop effective and practical legal solutions for counter-trafficking activities building on existing applicable laws. In addition, local officials will be trained to deal with the particularities of trafficking cases and on human rights and gender issues relating to trafficking and sexual exploitation.

Budgeted Resources: USD 304 100

IV.2.11 Economic Rehabilitation of Survivors of Trafficking in India

334. The objective of this project is to contribute to the successful and sustainable reintegration of victims of trafficking in India. IOM will help to facilitate the economic reinsertion of victims by providing guidance on the development of entrepreneurial initiatives. To facilitate this, a network of NGOs and private sector establishments will be used to extend grassroots support as well as to identify opportunities in the establishment of small business ventures. As an integral part of the project, a handbook will be produced which will provide key information to organizations dealing with victims of trafficking to increase their capacity to appropriately respond to the needs of victims.

Budgeted Resources: USD 56 400

IV.2.12 Return and Reintegration Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Indonesia

335. The overall objective of the project is to establish a systematic and sustainable programme for the rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficked persons in Indonesia. Under this activity, IOM will offer voluntary return assistance and reintegration to victims in their places of origin. The project will also seek to strengthen the ability of all partners involved, both governmental and NGOs, to assist the victims, and promote the necessary cooperation to successfully counter trafficking through legal, administrative, policy and advocacy measures. It is very important that this initiative be consistent with and supportive of Indonesia's national plan of action on the elimination of trafficking in women and children.

Budgeted Resources: USD 640 400

IV.2.13 Enhancing the Capacity of Communities to Combat Child Trafficking Through Education in Indonesia

336. While making progress to address child welfare concerns, Indonesia still requires further assistance to ensure that children are not vulnerable to trafficking. In addition to the increased prevalence of children being trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation, there is also evidence that many young girls are trafficked for domestic service. IOM, in partnership with Save the Children and the government of Indonesia, will work to strengthen local capacity to expand access

to quality basic education for children at risk of being trafficked or who have been trafficked. The activity will also seek to raise public awareness of the negative impact of trafficking through the dissemination of videos, flyers, brochures and anti-trafficking messages on packaged noodles in cooperation with large corporations. Finally, the project will build the government's capacity by involving it at all stages of the programme, particularly the Ministry of National Education which is expected to inform and shape education policy in ways that aim to decrease the incidence of child trafficking.

Budgeted Resources: USD 371 700

IV.2.14 Return and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficking Victims in Japan

337. Japan is a major destination country of migration in Asia, and is increasingly concerned over trafficking in persons. In support of the country's action plan to combat trafficking, IOM will provide return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking. Activities will include interviewing victims to confirm their eligibility for voluntary return assistance, evaluate their willingness to return home, make the necessary travel arrangements and ensure that reception assistance is provided once they arrive home. In addition, recommendations for the improvement of Japan's counter-trafficking measures based on lessons learned from the implementation of the project will be provided.

Budgeted Resources: USD 352 400

IV.2.15 Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Kyrgyzstan

338. As a follow-up to the first phase of counter-trafficking interventions through which awareness was raised on the issue among key government entities in Kyrgyzstan, this project will continue to seek to build on existing mechanisms to promote the protection of victims and the prosecution of traffickers. Along with the increasing understanding of the dangers and consequences of trafficking, assistance will be provided to the victims to return home. Data will be compiled on trafficking cases to better plan social welfare assistance and the information will also be shared with consular officials to facilitate assistance to victims. Under this project, the capacity of NGOs will be developed to complement efforts to assist victims. Finally, it is expected that this initiative will encourage regional cooperation on combating trafficking activities.

Budgeted Resources: USD 301 800

IV.2.16 Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children Between Selected Countries in the Mekong Region

339. This project seeks to establish a systematic and sustainable cross-border working arrangement to encourage and facilitate the return and reintegration of trafficked and other vulnerable migrant women and children in the Mekong region. To achieve this, it is envisaged to strengthen the ability of all partners involved, both governmental and NGOs, to provide assistance to the victims and promote cooperation in the region in order to successfully prevent trafficking through legal, administrative, policy and advocacy measures. Another dimension of this initiative is the provision of a range of rehabilitation services to children to help them to readjust and reintegrate into their home communities. Rehabilitation services, including counselling, skills training, basic medical care and literacy classes will be provided, depending on the individual needs of the children.

340. In order to promote appropriate and practical solutions to achieve these objectives, targeted research will be conducted to provide timely information on trafficking dynamics in the target countries and a mapping of the regional networks and routes which support this activity. The

project also seeks to promote understanding and cooperation on practical as well as other issues, through seminars and workshops at national and regional levels.

Budgeted Resources: USD 113 000

IV.2.17 Counter-trafficking Project in Viet Nam

341. The Vietnamese Government has made significant efforts to address trafficking problems through both prevention and protection initiatives, but significant gaps still remain. This project will combine both reintegration and prevention activities to tackle the problem of trafficking in some of the provinces. Simultaneously, the project intends to increase the understanding and capacity of government agencies and other organizations of issues relating to various aspects of return and reintegration. The strategy adopted aims to improve services and facilities for persons at risk of being trafficked and for victims returning home. Considerable training on trafficking prevention, HIV prevention and public health, in addition to vocational training relevant to the growing tourism infrastructure in the provinces will be provided. In addition, the project will form networks to facilitate cooperation and support for the prevention of trafficking.

Budgeted Resources: USD 29 600

IV.2.18 Applied Research on Trafficking in Persons in Central Europe

342. This pilot project aims to organize and carry out research on the demand side of trafficking by diverting attention from the trafficked person and directing it towards the users of sexual services. This approach allows to penetrate the anonymity of those purchasing sex in the hope of inculcating greater responsibility and accountability in men for their behaviour. To this end, the research which covers Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia seeks to develop greater understanding of the dynamics of demand by both outlining the profile and motivations of users of forced sexual services, and increasing overall knowledge on the subject. In addition to facilitating the further development of educational and awareness-raising campaigns specifically aimed at users and potential users of (forced) sexual services, it is hoped that the research on demand dynamics will pave the way for sustainable rehabilitation programmes aimed at combating trafficking in persons by addressing the demand aspects of trafficking. This research is expected to generate culturally sensitive awareness about the demand side of trafficking to serve as background and justification for effective policy development aimed at combating trafficking in human beings in Central Europe and the EU. In order to achieve this, a three-day conference will be organized to disseminate the research results.

Budgeted Resources: USD 71 500

IV.2.19 Multidisciplinary Training to Fight Trafficking in Human Beings in the European Union

343. The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the fight against organized crime by promoting and strengthening the networking, cooperation, exchange and dissemination of practices in the EU, as well as in applicant and new neighbouring countries to combat human trafficking. Building on previous achievements, this activity aims at bringing forward the results and continuing the processes initiated in the framework of the earlier undertaking. It is intended to further the implementation of joint training courses for multidisciplinary practitioners by ensuring the smooth transfer of the project results to the national administrations, training of trainers and facilitating the application of the training programme and material by relevant national training institutions.

344. It will also help national institutions to implement the regional multidisciplinary training modules developed in the previous phase. The project will improve the professional skills of practitioners at all national counter-trafficking agency levels, including the judicial and police services, and international organizations and NGOs. It is expected to develop multidisciplinary strategies, methodologies, instruments and knowledge to support the collaboration among relevant authorities, and between the authorities and civil society representatives.

Budgeted Resources: USD 144 800

IV.2.20 Comprehensive Training for Law Enforcement Authorities Responsible for Trafficking in Children/Minors in Europe

345. Combating trafficking in children will be one of the priorities during Austria's Presidency of the EU Council. The Austrian Ministry of the Interior has delegated the implementation of follow-up activities to IOM. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement authorities dealing with child trafficking to handle child victims, as well as strengthen cooperation at the regional and international level to combat this crime. The main activities will consist of a rapid assessment, the elaboration of a Resource Book via working groups of experts, and an international training seminar. The Resource Book for law enforcement services on good practices in combating child trafficking will cover specific topics, such as interviewing techniques, investigation methods, cooperation between the law enforcement authorities and NGOs/social services, as well as age assessment/identification. The Resource Book will be distributed during the International Training Seminar, to be attended by representatives of law enforcement agencies of 37 countries - EU member and candidate countries and third countries.

Budgeted Resources: USD 68 900

IV.2.21 Counter-trafficking Initiatives and Assistance for the Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children in the Balkans and Eastern Europe

346. To demonstrate its commitment to fighting this trend, the participating governments in the Balkans and Eastern Europe have adopted national plans to combat trafficking. In most cases, laws have been enacted criminalizing trafficking, and basic protection measures have been established. Mass information campaigns aimed at raising public awareness of the problems related to trafficking have also been undertaken. Through this activity, IOM will help to establish an inter-agency mechanism for the exchange of information with a view to mitigating trafficking activities, and facilitating the effective allocation of available reintegration resources.

347. This ongoing project will facilitate the orderly, safe and dignified voluntary return and reintegration of trafficked persons, in particular women and children stranded in the Balkan and Eastern European countries. The Organization will continue to facilitate the collection of more detailed data on trafficking in the region using the recently established Counter-trafficking Module database. In cooperation with local government partners, NGOs and international agencies, assistance will be provided to trafficking victims in need of return and reintegration assistance in the form of pre-departure counselling, and return transportation to their home countries. IOM will also work with the border police in dealing with individual cases of trafficking. Assistance in the form of temporary accommodation in safe shelters will be provided in coordination with local partners to victims upon their arrival in their countries of origin. It is also foreseen to make available medical and social assistance services to facilitate the reintegration process. In addition, vocational training and/or job orientation courses will be provided, where necessary.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 484 900

IV.2.22 Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in the Western Balkans Through Capacity Building and Educational Activities

348. This project builds upon and complements IOM's past and present counter-trafficking efforts in the region of the Western Balkans, with the overall objective of preventing trafficking in human beings through capacity building and educational activities that raise awareness in schools. Activities will include the setting up of a regional network of educational institutions and staff; organizing capacity-building workshops for educational staff; compiling supplementary educational material for schools and, finally, disseminating information on best practices. This project will be implemented by IOM in coordination with the ministries of education and partner NGOs in the region.

Budgeted Resources: USD 463 600

IV.2.23 Counter-trafficking Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Activities for Officials in the Baltic States

349. This pilot project aims to prevent trafficking in human beings in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia through targeted capacity building and competence development for law enforcement and government officials, with a particular focus on improving the efficiency of the prosecution process in trafficking cases. A regional seminar, bringing together Baltic law enforcement officials and NGO representatives, will strengthen regional coordination and cooperation in combating trafficking. In addition, assistance will be given to around 20 trafficking victims from the Baltics to return home to their countries of origin. This project will act as a catalyst for further counter-trafficking projects in the region that will benefit from the improved cooperation and unified approach to counter-trafficking promoted by this project.

Budgeted Resources: USD 168 600

IV.2.24 Development of Reliable Law Enforcement in Southeastern Europe

350. Economic and organized crime in southeastern Europe is of serious concern to this region. Recognizing the urgent need to address the problem, this project seeks to strengthen the capacities of the "Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation" (CARDS) countries within the region to develop and implement regional strategies against serious forms of crime. Although questions of trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration have moved higher up on the agenda of countries of southeastern Europe, practical measures to create reliable law enforcement systems, harmonize legislation and investigative approaches and police cooperation remain insufficient to deal with these challenges. IOM will help strengthen the capacities of training institutions in the countries of the region to enable them to deliver training in all matters related to trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration, based on standards and benchmarks based on EU policies and practices. In addition, a training strategy based on a thorough analysis of needs and capacities will be elaborated and selected curricula along with training materials made available for future training.

Budgeted Resources: USD 561 900

IV.2.25 Reintegration Assistance to Victims of Trafficking from Albania

351. The sustainability of reintegration depends upon adequate reintegration mechanisms for former victims. Reintegration mechanisms are only viable over the long term if they are supported by the strong involvement of local actors with the necessary expertise and facilities. This project has, therefore, been designed to consolidate the reintegration services to victims of trafficking through NGOs in Albania. It aims to bridge the transitional phase in which reintegration services

and most reception services were fully delivered by IOM to a situation where reintegration services can be provided through local actors.

Budgeted Resources: USD 268 300

IV.2.26 Combating Trafficking in Women in Bulgaria

352. Trafficking activities have increased substantially towards the European Union and this development requires comprehensive and coherent action, not only by local authorities, but by the international community at large. To demonstrate the commitment to fight this trend, the respective governments have adopted national plans to serve as a clear indication of their intention to fight trafficking. For the most part, laws have been enacted to criminalize trafficking, and basic protection measures have been established. Planned activities will include mass information campaigns aimed at raising public awareness of the problems related to trafficking. It is foreseen to establish partnership networks to facilitate inter-agency cooperation at central, regional and local levels, and assistance to pool existing resources and incorporate all partnerships and resource persons into a coherent effort will be offered. IOM will help establish an inter-agency mechanism for the exchange of information to mitigate trafficking activities and facilitate the efficient allocation of available reintegration resources. IOM will also work with the border police in dealing with individual cases of trafficking. It is foreseen to establish appropriate mechanisms to facilitate the orderly, safe and dignified repatriation as well as sustainable reintegration of trafficked unaccompanied minors, as appropriate.

Budgeted Resources: USD 235 600

IV.2.27 Information Dissemination to Counter Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Georgia

353. This initiative is designed to raise public awareness in Georgia as part of a strategy to counter irregular migration and trafficking through information dissemination. Working in collaboration with national authorities, non-governmental organizations and other implementing partners, selected media which combine mass and informal outlets will be utilized in the dissemination of such information. It is expected that the perception of migration realities held by target audiences will be positively influenced through warnings about the risks and consequences of irregular migration, notably smuggling and trafficking. Information will also be given on self-protection and services available to provide assistance as well as guidance on regular migration alternatives, where these exist. In order to strengthen the country's institutional capacity to address such issues, workshops and seminars will be organized for government officials, which will also serve as an outreach for cooperation with relevant institutions both in and outside the country. In addition, a telephone hotline service will be extended to several regions and consultation centres will be opened for people to express their views on migration realities.

Budgeted Resources: USD 145 900

IV.2.28 Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Agencies for the Prosecution of Traffickers and Smugglers in Georgia

354. Since the collapse of the former Soviet Union, Georgia has experienced a continuous rise in the number of its nationals leaving the country to seek better opportunities abroad. However, due to the lack of information on legal migration channels for foreign employment, most of the migrants resort to the services of smuggling networks and criminal organizations, which provide fake travel documents and illegitimately secure passages to various destination countries. Many migrants are exploited upon arrival and often subjected to difficult living conditions. In line with the government's objective of combating irregular migration, law enforcement agencies will be trained to acquire relevant skills and provided with the appropriate tools necessary to investigate and

prosecute smugglers and traffickers. The victims will be referred to local authorities who will also receive training in accordance with international standards.

Budgeted Resources: USD 203 800

IV.2.29 Initiative for the Benefit of Victims of Trafficking in Greece

355. The objective of the project is to contribute to combating the discrimination suffered by victims of trafficking, mainly migrant women, and advocating for the respect of their fundamental rights, and to create appropriate conditions for their social integration. The project also seeks to modify attitudes and perceptions towards trafficked persons and foster a spirit of solidarity within society at large. To achieve this, targeted information to sensitize the public on matters concerning trafficking will be disseminated. In responding to the needs of the victims, efforts will also be made to enhance social and labour integration.

Budgeted Resources USD 237 100

IV.2.30 Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking from Italy

356. The Organization's action for the return and reintegration of victims of trafficking from Italy is fully integrated into the national assistance plan following a special agreement signed between IOM and the Italian government. Operating within the framework of this agreement, trafficked women and children will be referred by government institutions and NGOs dealing with trafficking issues to IOM for psycho-social assessment of their conditions and needs. Furthermore, return and reintegration assistance will be provided based on the merits of individual cases in close collaboration with implementing partners in Italy and countries of origin. It is also foreseen to provide reception assistance and installation grants upon arrival. Health assistance will be provided if necessary, and the victims will be closely monitored to ensure a smooth reintegration process.

Budgeted Resources: USD 559 600

IV.2.31 Counter-trafficking Training Programme for Religious Personnel in Italy

357. The project aims to develop a transnational network of religious women congregations already active or willing to become active in the field of social prevention of trafficking and assistance to victims, in particular women and children, through training activities that can consolidate a common understanding and methodologies of intervention. This activity will build on a pilot initiative, carried out in cooperation with national and international religious women congregations in Italy, Albania, Romania and Nigeria, and intends to promote the approach and training model elaborated and successfully tested during the pilot phase.

Budgeted Resources: USD 147 500

IV.2.32 Capacity Building in Counter-trafficking Activities in the Kosovo Province of Serbia and Montenegro and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

358. Every year, thousands of persons, mainly women, are trafficked and held in conditions amounting to slavery. IOM will aim to contribute to the building of a regional effort to combat trafficking in human beings in the Balkans and neighbouring countries. It will seek to build the institutional capacity of the target countries to combat trafficking through the strengthening of government and relevant authorities' counter-trafficking policy measures. Greater effort will be placed on improving the capacity of law enforcement entities to effectively contribute to the

prevention, detection and prosecution of cross-border crimes, such as trafficking and smuggling in human beings. In addition, the project will support the establishment of an assistance and advocacy NGO infrastructure.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 428 200

IV.2.33 Reintegration of Women Victims of Trafficking in Latvia

359. This project aims to provide opportunities for women who have been trafficked by reintegrating them into the Latvian labour market. It will also provide labour integration possibilities for women from economically disadvantaged groups in Latvia in order to prevent their becoming victims of trafficking. The project also includes a public information component in coordination with local partners in Latvia to raise awareness of the risks of trafficking.

Budgeted Resources: USD 42 800

IV.2.34 Combating Trafficking in Women in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine

360. The aim of this undertaking is to help to prevent and discourage trafficking as well as to strengthen the capacity of relevant officials and civil society groups in countries of origin, transit and destination. Drawing on the Organization's experience in counter-trafficking outreach initiatives, technical assistance will be provided to Belarus and Ukraine to address the problem and build the capacity of law enforcement and judicial authorities to enable them to effectively prosecute trafficking crimes. As part of an integrated strategy, public information campaigns will be launched with a view to preventing trafficking, as well as making protection and reintegration support available to victims. Training and awareness-raising activities will be provided to healthcare and social workers, police and relevant institutions in Moldova to assist them in identifying and protecting victims of gender-based violence, thereby contributing to the reduction in trafficking through early intervention strategies. In addition, support will be provided to the victims through a rehabilitation centre in coordination with NGOs, and a comprehensive referral mechanism to be developed with the NGOs to assist victims as well as ensure long-term rehabilitation and reintegration services. It is hoped that this initiative will discourage and prevent trafficking and help to strengthen the resolve and capacity of the governments to tackle this problem.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 010 400

IV.2.35 Capacity Building to Provide Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Turkey

361. The issue of trafficking is gaining prominence with the Government of Turkey as well as the general public. However, the resources required to cope with this issue and the flows of irregular migrants stranded in Turkey on their way westwards are inadequate. IOM is therefore assisting the Turkish authorities to set up a comprehensive protection mechanism for victims and enhance the country's capacity to combat trafficking activities. In this connection, training will be provided to law enforcement officers. Counter-trafficking materials will be disseminated, information campaigns carried out, and hotline and emergency numbers for victims of trafficking promoted. It is also foreseen to develop a nationwide network of NGOs working closely with local municipalities. Furthermore, a voluntary return scheme to the home country with a reintegration component will be made available in situations where no such assistance is available.

Budgeted Resources: USD 169 700

IV.3 Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
IV.3.1	Information Dissemination for the Prevention of Irregular Migration from Egypt	186 400	234 600	421 000
IV.3.2	Preparatory Actions on Transit and Irregular Migration in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	94 600	28 900	123 500
IV.3.3	Capacity Building to Improve Border Management in Nigeria	16 500	5 700	22 200
IV.3.4	Integrated Programme for the Enhancement of Migration Management in Tunisia	144 100	318 400	462 500
IV.3.5	Western Mediterranean Action Plan Implementation Project - Maghreb Countries	22 700	19 700	42 400
IV.3.6	Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme, Iraq	482 000	710 000	1 192 000
IV.3.7	Inter-American Course on International Migration	2 000	8 000	10 000
IV.3.8	Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America (CIMAL)	154 600	60 000	214 600
IV.3.9	Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America	36 500	173 500	210 000
IV.3.10	Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Central American Commission of Directors of Migration (OCAM)/Puebla Virtual Secretariat	238 300	347 900	586 200
IV.3.11	Management of the Migrant Operations Centre in the Caribbean	460 000	333 500	793 500
IV.3.12	Technical Assistance to the Secretariat of Tourism in Argentina	19 000	553 000	572 000
IV.3.13	Technical Assistance in Designing and Implementing a Migration Policy in Chile	23 700	106 000	129 700
IV.3.14	Travel Assistance and Training for the Colombian Judiciary in Costa Rica	20 900	150 000	170 900
IV.3.15	Technical Assistance in the Modernization of Passports in Ecuador and Honduras	219 400	1 649 200	1 868 600
IV.3.16	Technical Assistance for the Execution of Projects in Guatemala	11 800	113 000	124 800
IV.3.17	Multilateral Cooperation Programmes in Guatemala	4 300	40 000	44 300
IV.3.18	Advisory and Training Services for the Institutional Strengthening of the Public Ministry, Peru	98 500	2 265 000	2 363 500

IV.3.19	Management of Funds to Transfer Qualified Human Resources and Humanitarian Mobilization in Peru	4 800	165 000	169 800
IV.3.20	Strengthening Technical Capacity in Trinidad and Tobago to Enhance Migration Management and Regional Security	246 000	813 300	1 059 300
IV.3.21	Cooperation Agreement between IOM and the Ministry of Industries, Energy and Mining of Uruguay	3 900	65 000	68 900
IV.3.22	Capacity Building Through the Transfer and Exchange of Qualified Uruguayans	9 600	90 000	99 600
IV.3.23	Strategic Partnership to Enhance Migration Management Capacity in Central Asia	51 900	757 300	809 200
IV.3.24	Legal Assistance for Migrants in Kazakhstan and Central Asia	43 300	62 500	105 800
IV.3.25	Capacity Building for Migration Management in Afghanistan	140 600	299 400	440 000
IV.3.26	Enhanced Migration Management and Border Control Project for Cambodia	171 200	217 200	388 400
IV.3.27	Support to the Academy for Migration and Refugee Studies in Iran	16 800	17 000	33 800
IV.3.28	Technical Assistance for the Modernization of Passports in Kyrgyzstan	108 200	301 800	410 000
IV.3.29	Capacity Building to Enhance Migration Management and Assistance to Returning Labour Migrants in Sri Lanka	285 300	228 800	514 100
IV.3.30	Enhanced Migration Management for Timor-Leste	391 400	234 100	625 500
IV.3.31	Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative – Southeastern Europe	14 100	177 000	191 100
IV.3.32	Capacity Building to Combat Irregular Migration and Development of a Readmission Policy and its Implementation in Albania	255 600	254 400	510 000
IV.3.33	European Migration Network in Austria	194 100	122 800	316 900
IV.3.34	Capacity Building for Migration Management in Georgia	19 800	20 200	40 000
IV.3.35	Capacity Building for Migration Management in the Republic of Moldova	52 100	110 100	162 200
IV.3.36	Enhancing Migration Management and Combating Illegal Migration in Ukraine	290 300	1 893 300	2 183 600
Total		4 534 300	12 945 600	17 479 900

IV.3.1 Information Dissemination for the Prevention of Irregular Migration from Egypt

362. Egypt is considered a sending country with large numbers of migrants abroad, which makes it a target for smuggling rings. IOM aims at assisting the Government of Egypt in developing targeted information and communication through cooperation with media counterparts to reach potential target groups and influence their perception of migration realities. A mass information campaign with the participation of selected media, NGOs and youth groups will be developed to tackle the multiple aspects of irregular migration and to advise potential migrants of their legal options and of the risks of illegal migration. This campaign is expected to render potential migrants less vulnerable to smugglers and reduce irregular migration.

Budgeted Resources: USD 421 000

IV.3.2 Preparatory Actions on Transit and Irregular Migration in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

363. The increase in recent years of irregular and transit migration through the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya poses serious challenges to the government. There is an urgent need to establish supportive measures enhancing the capacities of national authorities to effectively address irregular migration, improve temporary reception services for stranded migrants, including health services. It is also envisaged to establish opportunities for assisted voluntary return and reintegration schemes, coupled with information dissemination in selected countries of origin on the risks of irregular migration. An operational structure will be set up to assess local priority needs for migration management, organize training sessions for national staff and improve interviews and registration mechanisms to gather information on migrants' profiles, their migratory patterns and conditions for return. Visits to selected sub-Saharan African countries by IOM experts for consultations with national and local authorities will be arranged to determine voluntary assisted return and reintegration procedures.

Budgeted Resources: USD 123 500

IV.3.3 Capacity Building to Improve Border Management in Nigeria

364. In close coordination with the Nigerian Immigration Services and in collaboration with the Swiss Government, this project aims to contribute to the enhancement of migration management and border control capacities, in order to reduce irregular migration. In this regard, training will be offered to several Nigerian immigration officers in document fraud control. These officers will also be expected to train their colleagues upon their return. Under this project, IOM will also assist in the delivery and effective use of workstations donated by Switzerland to facilitate document fraud detection. Finally, technical assistance on migration control of key border points will be provided, including recommendations on improving border management.

Budgeted Resources: USD 22 200

IV.3.4 Integrated Programme for the Enhancement of Migration Management in Tunisia

365. The increase in irregular and transit migration through Tunisia in recent years poses serious challenges to the government. Migrants from other African, Asian and Middle Eastern countries seeking better economic opportunities transit illegally through Tunisia, using it as a staging post for onward migration towards Europe. The dangerous sea journeys are often unsuccessful and the migrants require support in temporary shelters until solutions are found to send them back to their countries of origin. Against this background, IOM will provide technical assistance to the government to build the capacity of national institutions to combat irregular migration and trafficking in persons. A more rigorous information campaign on regular migration options will be embarked upon for the benefit of Tunisian labour migrants. In a bid to mitigate migration in poor communities, microcredit schemes will be established and training provided for

the development of cooperative enterprises to stimulate economic activities. It is also foreseen to involve the Tunisian expatriate community in local development efforts, and studies will be undertaken to explore new approaches in the use of remittances.

Budgeted Resources: USD 462 500

IV.3.5 Western Mediterranean Action Plan Implementation Project - Maghreb Countries

366. The Maghreb countries of the Western Mediterranean are an important constituent of a migration area shared directly with the southern European countries. In order to foster regional cooperation on migration and link the interests of the Maghreb countries with those of the European Union following consultations with the Italian government, this initiative aims to support the development and implementation of a Western Mediterranean Action Plan. It is expected that common agendas for action between IOM and Maghreb countries will be promoted to increase programme development capacity in key areas identified by the governments concerned.

Budgeted Resources: USD 42 400

IV.3.6 Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme, Iraq

367. Although the immediate humanitarian needs of internally displaced populations in Iraq are critical, there is also an urgent need to address institutional capacity-building requirements for longer-term and sustainable development actions. At the request of the Government of Iraq for assistance in establishing a national integrated migration management system in accordance with best international practices, this programme will focus on strengthening the capacity of the government to effectively manage migration processes, and facilitate dialogue and cooperation at national, regional and international levels between governmental and non-governmental partners. Project activities will include developing a strategy for migration management in Iraq, clarifying and streamlining interministerial roles and responsibilities in regards to migration, as well as enhancing institutional capacities through technical support and training, including support for the facilitation of Iraqi participation in regional migration policy dialogues.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 192 000

IV.3.7 Inter-American Course on International Migration

368. Within the framework of this ongoing activity, IOM and the Organization of American States (OAS) organize every year the Inter-American Course on International Migration with the National Directorate of Migration of Argentina. The Course will continue to cover important topics on migration policy, planning and administration. The course participants are mainly government officials from Latin America who see it as an opportunity to achieve homogeneous migration policies in the region.

369. The budgeted resources shown here are earmarked from the interest accrued on the Sasakawa Endowment Fund. Additional allocation from Discretionary Income is provided in recognition of the importance in advancing knowledge on migration issues in the region and is shown under chapter VIII of this document.

Budgeted Resources: USD 10 000

IV.3.8 Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America (CIMAL)

370. The main objective of the Centre is to provide information on international migration and related matters covering Latin America, the Caribbean and other geographical areas as a service to states and the general public. This information has been compiled over the years from reliable sources, such as academic institutions, migration specialists, projects and information units working on migration in the region. The information makes it possible to understand and monitor the characteristics and magnitude of migration movements within the region. CIMAL has published and updated a bibliographic registry of publications on migration, reverse transfer of technology, human resources and related matters in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Centre also plays an important role in the promotion and use of modern information dissemination tools and methodologies in order to achieve compatibility among regional systems, which will be strengthened.

371. The budgeted resources shown here only reflect contributions from donors. Additional allocation from Discretionary Income to complement the work of the Centre is shown under chapter VIII of this document.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 214 600**

IV.3.9 Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America

372. PLACMI will continue cooperating with governments in the region by providing its expertise in the various aspects of the migration field, aiming at migration management in the context of integrated actions and harmonized responses to the migration phenomenon.

373. As part of this ongoing support for the efforts of Latin American countries to manage migration issues, IOM will continue to make concrete contributions towards the sustainability of economic and human resources development in the region within the framework of PLACMI. Through integrated actions, IOM is committed to strengthen the institutional and human resources involved in the planning, formulation and implementation of international migration programmes and policies, through seminars and workshops and the appointment of experts in response to specific requests. Based on the experience gained over the years, PLACMI also supports the integration efforts of countries in the region through the provision of facilities for meetings and offers a platform for governments to exchange views and find common ground on migration issues.

374. The budgeted resources shown here only reflect contributions from donors. Additional allocation from Discretionary Income to enhance IOM's support to PLACMI is shown under chapter VIII of this document.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 210 000**

IV.3.10 Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Central American Commission of Directors of Migration (OCAM)/Puebla Virtual Secretariat

375. In support of efforts to achieve regional integration, IOM provides assistance in strengthening the function of OCAM/Puebla Process as a mechanism for consultation, coordination and cooperation to deal with migration issues. In this connection, programmatic guidance and administrative support will be provided to the Technical Secretariat of the Regional Conference on Migration, or Puebla Process, in addition to oversight of the Plan of Action. Documents will be prepared for the technical committee on specific issues and a status report will be produced regularly. IOM also has responsibility for managing the Virtual Secretariat, which is expected to have a positive impact on the dynamics of the Regional Conference on Migration and enhance the modernization of migration administrative systems in the region.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 586 200**

IV.3.11 Management of the Migrant Operations Centre in the Caribbean

376. The Migrant Operations Centre (MOC) was established by the United States Government to temporarily house migrants with protected status not wishing to return to their country of origin. The migrants will remain at the MOC until a third country offers them a resettlement opportunity. Under this activity, IOM will manage and coordinate the support, resettlement and migration management activities at the MOC. This includes educational, medical, employment and translation services that directly benefit the migrant population. IOM will also arrange interviews and counselling for would-be migrants during visits by government officials from countries of resettlement and facilitate liaison for both individual migrants and the MOC as a whole with the various US government agencies.

Budgeted Resources: USD 793 500

IV.3.12 Technical Assistance to the Secretariat of Tourism in Argentina

377. Although tourism has become a new growth sector in Argentina, there is no reliable information on the impact of this industry on Argentina's economy. In order to compile precise and updated data to develop and evaluate new policies, IOM will provide technical assistance to carry out two surveys. One component of the survey will be to measure the flow of non-resident travellers at the airports and their spending patterns while in Argentina, and the other will measure the relative occupancy rate regarding residents and non-residents. The results will facilitate the participation in a World Tourism Organization project aimed at measuring the effect of tourism on national economies. In addition, IOM will provide administrative and management support for the implementation of the project.

Budgeted Resources: USD 572 000

IV.3.13 Technical Assistance in Designing and Implementing a Migration Policy in Chile

378. This project, which relies on IOM's long-standing technical assistance experience in labour migration and migration in general, provides assistance, in cooperation with relevant government institutions, in the design and implementation of a migration policy in Chile, which will be backed by laws, rules of procedure and projects for their implementation. Furthermore, it is hoped that this project will concurrently help strengthen migration-related institutions in the country.

Budgeted Resources: USD 129 700

IV.3.14 Travel Assistance and Training for the Colombian Judiciary in Costa Rica

379. The long-standing armed conflict in Colombia has resulted in its biggest diaspora ever. The situation is more perilous for members of the judiciary who are involved in proceedings against paramilitaries, guerrillas and drug traffickers, who threaten the lives of some of the members of the judiciary and their families. In response to these threats, this project has been developed in close coordination with the governments concerned to resettle the judiciary personnel, who are under threat of assassination or kidnapping, in Costa Rica. IOM will provide travel arrangements and facilitate eventual resettlement of the beneficiaries and their families. An intensive training programme in human rights and administration of justice will be provided to the beneficiaries.

Budgeted Resources: USD 170 900

IV.3.15 Technical Assistance in the Modernization of Passports in Ecuador and Honduras

380. With the development of advanced technology to enhance the security of travel documents and the drive to bring them in line with international standards, IOM continues to provide technical assistance to the governments of Ecuador and Honduras for the modernization of their national passports to make them machine readable and, in the case of Ecuador, improve the integrity of the passports issuance process. The new passports will have integrated security features that reduce the risks of counterfeiting and the related problem of illegal migration, thereby improving international acceptance of the passport holders as legitimate migrants. A specialized company will develop the software required for the implementation of the new system and provide guidance for the purchase of the necessary equipment for the production of the document. Training will be provided to the staff producing the new passports once the system is fully operational. The new passports will initially be issued out of selected national sites, and will gradually be extended to consulates in countries known to host large diaspora populations.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 868 600

IV.3.16 Technical Assistance for the Execution of Projects in Guatemala

381. Under this ongoing project, IOM assists the Guatemalan Government to secure experts for placement in professional sectors experiencing shortages within the framework of a bilateral cooperation agreement between the governments of Guatemala and Spain. The experts provide support to strengthen municipal governments and the modernization of the state. Through this initiative, IOM will assist in the relocation of identified experts, as well as provide management and administrative support to ensure the successful implementation of this project.

Budgeted Resources: USD 124 800

IV.3.17 Multilateral Cooperation Programmes in Guatemala

382. The programmes for multilateral cooperation are designed to support the peace process in Guatemala and strengthen national efforts to achieve sustainable peace. Under this activity, IOM will support specific cooperation activities related to the institutional strengthening of the General Migration Directorate and the Vice Ministry of Foreign Affairs in charge of care programmes for Guatemalan migrants abroad.

Budgeted Resources: USD 44 300

IV.3.18 Advisory and Training Services for the Institutional Strengthening of the Public Ministry, Peru

383. Within the framework of an agreement signed with the Public Ministry of Peru, IOM will continue to provide financial and management expertise as well as technical support through its programmes for the Transfer of Qualified Human Resources to assist in reorganizing, strengthening and modernizing the Public Ministry of Peru. The main objectives of the agreement are to: (a) update the information systems as a tool for the modernization of networks at the national level; (b) re-engineer the institution through training methods; (c) formulate projects for research and institutional development, and (d) strengthen technical cooperation among developing countries with a view to extending institutional links with other national bodies in the region.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 363 500

IV.3.19 Management of Funds to Transfer Qualified Human Resources and Humanitarian Mobilization in Peru

384. This programme facilitates the orderly migration of foreign manpower needed by the Peruvian labour market by managing funds of public and private employers to generate financial resources to hire foreign personnel as a mechanism of transferring qualified human resources and to assist in humanitarian migration.

Budgeted Resources: USD 169 800

IV.3.20 Strengthening Technical Capacity in Trinidad and Tobago to Enhance Migration Management and Regional Security

385. The Caribbean is a region characterized by the movement of persons among Caribbean states, and by significant transit movements of regional migrants, primarily from south to north. Despite being one of the most prosperous countries in the region, Trinidad and Tobago faces considerable security risks, as it has developed into an active transit point for irregular migration to North America and Europe. Governments in the region, including Trinidad and Tobago, remain particularly concerned about the vulnerability of their borders to transnational organized criminal networks and see a critical need to restructure current migration management and border security systems. This project will significantly strengthen the ability of relevant government and law enforcement agencies in Trinidad and Tobago to deter irregular migration, and to substantially contribute to efforts to enhance regional security. IOM will prepare a detailed technical cooperation plan to address identified gaps in migration and border security in cooperation with the government. While this technical cooperation plan is being finalized, an on-site Technical Support Unit (TSU) will be established in Trinidad and Tobago to deliver comprehensive, hands-on technical expertise. This will enhance border security systems with broad information exchange capacity at national and regional levels, formulate comprehensive policy and legal frameworks, and strengthen the country's ability to meet the migration and security challenges in the country and the region.

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 059 300

IV.3.21 Cooperation Agreement between IOM and the Ministry of Industries, Energy and Mining of Uruguay

386. Under a Cooperation Agreement signed between IOM and the Ministry of Industries, Energy and Mining, a legal and operational framework has been established to carry out joint projects in Uruguay. The Ministry will provide funds, administered by IOM, for the design and implementation of technical cooperation projects to address specific requests by the Ministry. IOM's reduced air fares will be made available to experts required to travel within the region in connection with the activity.

Budgeted Resources: USD 68 900

IV.3.22 Capacity Building Through the Transfer and Exchange of Qualified Uruguayans

387. Through a cooperation agreement signed with the University of Uruguay, IOM will facilitate the placement of experts and scholars sponsored by the university. Using the Organization's reduced air-fare facility, travel arrangements will be made on behalf of the beneficiaries and travel documents will be properly processed to enhance smooth transition upon arrival.

Budgeted Resources: USD 99 600

IV.3.23 Strategic Partnership to Enhance Migration Management Capacity in Central Asia

388. Some Central Asian countries still risk civil conflict and internal strife following their independence after the collapse of the Soviet Union. To assist them in their security and development efforts, IOM, together with Danish agencies, and with the support of the Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other donors, seeks to address the causes of conflict in the region through fostering dialogue and cooperation among the countries concerned. A two-pronged strategy focusing on capacity building for state institutions and capacity building and awareness-raising for civil society organizations in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan will be implemented. Through the programme, IOM endeavours to assist government institutions to achieve consistency in the application of international migration norms and standards, as well as to strengthen civil society capacity to dialogue with governmental counterparts on issues of common concern. The current programme builds on the foundation laid down by IOM in the context of the Strategic Partnership to Enhance Migration Management Capacity in Central Asia.

Budgeted Resources: USD 809 200

IV.3.24 Legal Assistance for Migrants in Kazakhstan and Central Asia

389. This activity seeks to promote respect for migrants' rights and improve legal protection for migrants in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan through the provision of legal advice and assistance for needy migrants. Support will also be provided to strengthen the capacity of partner organizations to uphold migrants' rights and advise the respective governments on the legal problems faced by migrants. Furthermore, citizens will be informed of their rights and obligations, and efforts will also be directed towards raising awareness of the legal problems of migrants. In response to the realities of migration problems, return and related assistance will be provided to selected migrants who find themselves in difficult circumstances.

Budgeted Resources: USD 105 800

IV.3.25 Capacity Building for Migration Management in Afghanistan

390. Complementing previous IOM activities in Afghanistan, this project addresses the ever greater pressures faced by Afghanistan to develop its migration management capability, by implementing a migration capacity-building programme establishing a staff training and technical support structure as well as efforts to overhaul the country's passport system. This will entail the upgrading of technical, project development and management skills for support staff and medium to senior-level officials involved in existing migration management endeavours. It will be complemented by a comprehensive needs assessment of passport issuance procedures and the filling of existing gaps, and this is expected to lead to improved management, production and issuance of passports.

Budgeted Resources: USD 440 000

IV.3.26 Enhanced Migration Management and Border Control Project for Cambodia

391. In order to address large-scale migratory movements of its nationals in search of safety following decades of civil unrest and conflict, IOM will provide technical assistance in developing an effective migration management system at the request of the Government of Cambodia. This is aimed at strengthening political, social and economic institutions on which the development of the country is based. A comprehensive assessment of Cambodia's immigration laws and policies will therefore continue to provide assistance to improve operational procedures relating to migration, including staff training. In addition, assistance will be provided to upgrade migration administration structures to enable them to respond more effectively to the migration challenges

facing the country, and support its participation in international and regional fora on migration issues. Practical solutions will include increased cooperation between national agencies on issues relating to migration management and law enforcement, immigration, customs, airport and border controls. Assistance will also be offered to strengthen the country's institutional capacity to detect document fraud.

Budgeted Resources: USD 388 400

IV.3.27 Support to the Academy for Migration and Refugee Studies in Iran

392. Over the last few years, Iran has had to accommodate increasing numbers of refugees in the region, particularly refugee influxes from Afghanistan and Iraq. Iran also serves as a transit area for illegal migrants trying to reach Europe. Following consultations with the government, IOM will support the establishment of an Academy for Refugees and Migration Studies to strengthen efforts to address the problem in accordance with international norms. Through workshops and seminars, a database to make information accessible to all and a forum for discussion and exchange of ideas, the Academy will help to strengthen the capacity of government officials and counterpart agencies dealing with migration and refugee issues in the country.

Budgeted Resources: USD 33 800

IV.3.28 Technical Assistance for the Modernization of Passports in Kyrgyzstan

393. One of the major challenges in the aftermath of Kyrgyzstan's independence has been the control of its new international borders, and irregular migration flows, trafficking in human beings and drugs. To assist in overcoming these challenges, IOM will provide technical assistance to modernize the passport issuance process to ensure the integrity of national passports in line with international standards. In this connection, the information technology systems supporting passport issuance will be improved and training provided to strengthen the capacity of relevant government organs dealing with migration. The passports will have security features to improve international acceptance of the passport holders as legitimate migrants.

Budgeted Resources: USD 410 000

IV.3.29 Capacity Building to Enhance Migration Management and Assistance to Returning Labour Migrants in Sri Lanka

394. Sri Lanka faces a number of difficulties regarding its migration policies and procedures that need to be modernized to effectively counteract activities of smugglers, traffickers and other illegal activities. Building on IOM's experience, this initiative is designed to develop the capacities of relevant government institutions involved in addressing migration issues, and to expand the scope of data and intelligence gathering, enhance cooperation between the departments dealing with different aspects of migration, and improve existing technology and detection techniques. Further collaboration will be sought with the government to improve assistance offered to labour migrants to facilitate their reintegration upon return. Through this initiative it is expected to strengthen the economic impact of remittances sent home by labour migrants and to reduce their need to go abroad for employment. In addition, appropriate mechanisms will be established to assist Sri Lankan migrants stranded in transit to return home.

Budgeted Resources: USD 514 100

IV.3.30 Enhanced Migration Management for Timor-Leste

395. Pursuant to a request from the government, IOM carried out an evaluation of the country's migration management system to assess the needs and propose a plan of action to address them. Based on the findings of the assessment, this project will seek to enhance Timor-Leste's migration management capacity relative to international best practices. In consultation with government counterparts, a steering committee to improve communication among agencies responsible for migration management will be established and standard operating procedures, as well as relevant training with clear guidelines and procedures in migration management, developed. Further assistance will be provided to establish a multi-departmental immigration legislative review committee to monitor the effectiveness of legislation and prepare amendments to existing laws, if and as required.

Budgeted Resources: USD 625 500

IV.3.31 Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative – Southeastern Europe

396. Southeastern Europe is prone to disasters that overwhelm the capacity of any single country. Moreover, preparedness and prevention capabilities vary among the countries of the region, compounded by insufficient regional cooperation. As a result, the Stability Pact for Southeastern Europe launched the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative (DPPI) in an effort to contribute to the development of a cohesive regional disaster preparedness and prevention strategy. IOM participates in the DPPI Advisory Board, and provides technical and administrative support to the DPPI to: (a) strengthen good neighbourly relations and stability through the exchange of information in the field of disaster management; (b) enhance cooperation between DPPI partners in view of eventual EU membership and, (c) support and encourage countries in the region to develop, adopt and enforce disaster emergency legislation, environmental regulations and codes designed to prevent and mitigate disasters in line with international guidelines and common practices.

Budgeted Resources: USD 191 100

IV.3.32 Capacity Building to Combat Irregular Migration and Development of a Readmission Policy and its Implementation in Albania

397. During negotiations on a readmission agreement between the Government of Albania and the European Union, both delegations recognized a number of obstacles that could potentially obstruct the implementation of the agreement. The lack of human and physical capacity in Albania and of technical expertise to deal with the implications of readmission was a matter of serious concern. In a bid to support Albania's efforts to successfully implement the provisions of the readmission agreement, IOM will provide technical assistance through a range of interventions including capacity-building initiatives and research on the current state of the country's migration structures. The success of this undertaking will bolster the knowledge and expertise of Albania to deal with broader issues of migration. Support will also be provided to create a reception centre for repatriated third-country nationals and train the staff.

Budgeted Resources: USD 510 000

IV.3.33 European Migration Network in Austria

398. Following its nomination by the Austrian Government, IOM has become the national contact for the virtual European Migration Network in Austria to help build a systematic basis to monitor and analyse the multidimensional implications of migration and asylum, while aiming to identify root causes. Various dimensions covering the political, demographic, economic and social causes and impacts will be reviewed, and IOM is charged with gathering, regularly updating, analysing as well as responding to new information needs through appropriate research. This is expected to result in the development of a pilot computer-based information application to support

the coordination, analytical and research functions of the network at its initial phase, which could be expanded in the future once the network becomes fully operational.

Budgeted Resources: USD 316 900

IV.3.34 Capacity Building for Migration Management in Georgia

399. Recognizing that the gap between legislation and the capacity to implement it will be greatly diminished by helping to develop the appropriate legislative and administrative structures, IOM will continue to provide support to strengthen national capacities in Georgia. Under this project, IOM will continue to build on the accomplishments of past years in the establishment of a consolidated migration management approach tailored to national and regional needs and consistent with international standards. Planned activities will focus on improving border inspection facilities through computerized systems and training. In this connection, a Personal Identification and Registration System (PIRS) will be installed initially at three major international border points to facilitate processing and analysis in line with the new requirements of modern, internationally recognized, border management standards. An exercise will be undertaken within the Border Service to identify training needs which will help to define the objectives and plan the training sessions. In addition, it is envisaged to develop data analysis tools to facilitate the management and exchange of data with interlocutors in the country and beyond.

Budgeted Resources: USD 40 000

IV.3.35 Capacity Building for Migration Management in the Republic of Moldova

400. Due to its geographic location and difficult socio-economic conditions, trafficking and irregular migration have become a great concern for the Government of Moldova. While there is trafficking in women into forced prostitution in western Europe, and Moldovan nationals migrate in search of work, Moldova also acts as a transit hub for illegal migrants trying to reach Europe. In support of the government's efforts to enhance control over the illegal movement of migrants through the country, IOM will provide technical assistance for the creation of a modern migration system, which will also facilitate the flow of legal migration. To achieve this, a framework to deal with the issue will be developed, and training of relevant officials in migration management will build national capacities to tackle irregular migration. In addition, support will be extended to building the capacity and developing the infrastructure of the country's Migration Information Resource Centre to ensure that relevant and appropriate information is provided to potential migrants.

Budgeted Resources: USD 162 200

IV.3.36 Enhancing Migration Management and Combating Illegal Migration in Ukraine

401. Ukraine shares borders with some new EU Member Countries, and this makes it a favoured corridor for irregular migration and an attractive location for longer stays by some transiting irregular migrants. This poses major problems for Ukraine as some of its new EU neighbours have yet to establish effective border systems. The aim of this undertaking is therefore to enhance the response to irregular migration by improving the capacity of Ukrainian migration officials and to harmonize current working methods in accordance with international practice and techniques. It is envisaged to establish a cooperation network between Ukrainian law enforcement agencies and selected EU counterparts to facilitate information sharing on migration management and irregular migration trends, as well as improve the level of knowledge. This project is designed in collaboration with the government and relevant stakeholders to enhance control over the illegal movement of persons from and through Ukraine by strengthening the mechanisms for regular consultations at the operational level and through the creation of a modern migration management system.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 183 600

V. FACILITATING MIGRATION

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
V.1	Labour Migration	463 400	1 555 300	2 018 700
V.2	Migrant Processing and Assistance	4 991 500	16 010 500	21 002 000
V.3	Migrant Integration	327 600	72 800	400 400
	Total	5 782 500	17 638 600	23 421 100

Introduction

402. Mobility is an essential feature of today's world. Integrated world markets, the emergence of transnational networks and the rapid growth of communication technologies all contribute to the increasing movement of both high and low-skilled workers, students, trainees, families and tourists. The demographic and social structure in the industrialized world has created the need for workers and professionals from other countries. Although decreasing, resettlement of refugees also continues. Large-scale migration represents potentially difficult adjustments, but economies that desire to remain competitive cannot ignore the need for change. The limited consular representation abroad by some countries requires innovative solutions in the areas of document verification, migrant information, interviews, applicant testing, logistical support, and health assessments. Facilitating migration can be a win-win proposition.

403. Apart from providing policy and technical advice to governments on the regulation of migrant labour and other migratory movements, IOM carries out programmes to assist governments and migrants with recruitment, language training, pre-departure cultural orientation, pre-consular support services, arrival reception, and integration. These services, tailored to each programme, are provided seamlessly during all stages of the process from information and application, interview and approval, to post-approval and arrival. Integration strategies are an indispensable element in this context. After arrival in the host country, integration support can help ease the difficulty of adjustment to a new culture, while ensuring social harmony between new and old members of the community.

404. The following sub-headings classify the projects and programmes under Facilitating Migration:

- Labour Migration has moved to the top of the policy agenda of many countries of origin and destination. It is estimated that there are about 80 million migrant workers around the world. Three key determining factors will continue to fuel this kind of movement: the "pull" of changing demographics and labour market needs in many industrialized countries; the "push" of population, unemployment and crisis pressures in less-developed countries, and established intercountry networks based on family, culture and history. A large proportion of labour migration occurs in an irregular manner, with a clandestine industry ready to abet it. Increasingly, governments at both ends of the migration spectrum are developing regulatory mechanisms to manage labour mobility to their individual and mutual benefit, and that of the migrant. Governments and migrants are increasingly turning to IOM for expert support and facilitation of regulated labour migration and direct assistance to the migrants. The Labour Migration Service is the focal point for IOM project development and technical support in this rapidly growing and important area of migration management. IOM's purpose in labour migration is to facilitate the development of policies and programmes that can individually and mutually benefit the concerned governments, migrants and societies.

- **Migrant Processing and Assistance:** IOM provides assistance to facilitate migration under organized and regular migration regimes, and helps improve existing processes to make it easier, more efficient and reliable for both migrants and the governments concerned. These services, tailored to meet the specific needs of each programme, are provided at different stages of the process: information and application, interview and approval, and post-approval. Similar assistance is also provided to experts participating in international technical cooperation activities, to scholarship holders and students studying abroad and, in some cases, to their dependants. An important feature of migrant processing and assistance is the preparation of migrants and refugees in their move to a new country through pre-departure and cultural orientation. The better prepared they are, and the more realistic their expectations, the smoother and quicker they can settle into their new community. And the quicker they can settle in, the more cost-effective it is for the host government, for example in terms of social services.
- **Migrant Integration:** Strategies to aid the adjustment of migrants to their new environment in countries of destination can reinforce the positive effects of migration for origin and destination communities alike. Successful integration is a two-way social, economic, cultural and political adaptation process and can help mitigate potential community conflicts resulting from discrimination and xenophobia often born out of a lack of knowledge and understanding of different cultures. Migration Integration is IOM's point of reference for the dissemination of information on rights and obligations of migrants and refugees in home and host countries, the provision of advisory services and counselling related to services available to them, and the reinforcement of their skills are initiatives that empower and enhance their prospects of quicker and successful integration. Awareness raising activities targeting the host society are also used to highlight the contributions newcomers bring and, in turn, to improve their perception and acceptance thereby reducing the risks of discrimination and xenophobia.

V.1 Labour Migration

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
V.1.1	Labour Migration from Colombia to Spain	56 200	420 000	476 200
V.1.2	Assistance in Seasonal Labour Migration from Guatemala to Canada	46 800	779 100	825 900
V.1.3	Information Resource Centre for Labour Migrants from Tajikistan	57 900	82 500	140 400
V.1.4	Awareness Raising on Migrants Rights and Welfare in Thailand	24 600	63 400	88 000
V.1.5	Information Campaign to Target Qualified Workers in the Czech Republic	92 200	210 300	302 500
V.1.6	Actions to Support Social Integration and Employment Policies on Behalf of Migrant Workers in Italy	185 700		185 700
	Total	463 400	1 555 300	2 018 700

V.1.1 Labour Migration from Colombia to Spain

405. Within the framework of this programme, IOM provides facilitated passage for labour migrants selected to work in Spain. The selected labour migrants who have been issued with work authorization and visas will be offered IOM's discount tickets to travel. It is estimated that over 600 persons will be assisted in 2006. The labour migrants will also be provided with extra baggage allowance and exemption from exit taxes.

Budgeted Resources: USD 476 200

V.1.2 Assistance in Seasonal Labour Migration from Guatemala to Canada

406. At the request of the Guatemalan Government and in cooperation with the *Fondation des entreprises de recrutement de main-d'oeuvre agricole étrangère* (FERME) of the Canadian province of Quebec, IOM is implementing this pilot project which benefits migrants, employers, as well as the countries of origin and destination. Through established criteria, IOM assists in the selection, pre-departure and transfer of seasonal agricultural workers from Guatemala to Canada and monitors their eventual return. Besides being an efficient mechanism for the recruitment, protection and return of the workers, the project provides an alternative to irregular migration and generates economic benefits to all parties concerned.

Budgeted Resources: USD 825 900

V.1.3 Information Resource Centre for Labour Migrants from Tajikistan

407. There has been an increase over the last few years in the number of Tajiks travelling abroad in search of a better standard of living. Unfortunately, smugglers and traffickers who pose as legitimate recruiters for jobs abroad have taken advantage of this situation. In order to protect the interest of labour and potential economic migrants, an Information Resource Centre has been created to raise awareness on migration issues. Trained resource persons will be available at the Centre to provide accurate information related to labour migration and on the legal, social and cultural realities associated with irregular migration. Activities of the Centre will be complemented by the introduction of curricula related to labour migration in schools, and cultural events linked to the subject will also be organized for the general public.

Budgeted Resources: USD 140 400

V.1.4 Awareness Raising on Migrants Rights and Welfare in Thailand

408. The objective of this two-year pilot project is to help raise awareness of issues relating to the rights and welfare of migrants among government officials, employers and host communities. The intention is to highlight these concerns in order to incorporate them into migration management discussions at both the community and national levels. To enhance existing knowledge and skills, workshops will be organized focusing primarily on sensitizing participants on the migration phenomenon in Thailand. An assessment will be made of their contribution to the Thai economy as well as their working conditions. Every effort will be made to ensure that the obligations, rights and benefits of labour migrants are respected in conformity with Thai and international standards and any gaps in existing national policies reviewed to ensure the well-being of labour migrants.

Budgeted Resources: USD 88 000

V.1.5 Information Campaign to Target Qualified Workers in the Czech Republic

409. In cooperation with the appropriate authorities in the Czech Republic, IOM will implement an information campaign aimed at attracting qualified foreigners and students enrolled in Czech universities as well as Czech professionals. The main purpose of the campaign is to explain the criteria and benefits of recruiting foreign workers and to support a positive perception towards immigrants in the Czech society. The campaign will primarily target potential employers of qualified foreign workers. The information channels to be used will include the production and distribution of information materials, active media relations, and the establishment of a website as well as discussions with representatives of professionals/trade unions and chambers of commerce.

Budgeted Resources: USD 302 500

V.1.6 Actions to Support Social Integration and Employment Policies on Behalf of Migrant Workers in Italy

410. Building on the experience gained through the implementation of a similar project on behalf of refugees from the Balkans, this project expands the main target group to include other nationalities of migrant workers in accordance with quotas established by the Italian government. Using nationally coordinated employment and recruitment services, IOM will collaborate with partner associations, central government, embassies and labour authorities of sending countries for the identification, selection and placement of successful candidates. Under this activity, vocational training and social counselling will be provided to migrants selected for employment in Italy over a specified period to facilitate their integration into Italian society.

Budgeted Resources: USD 185 700

V.2 Migrant Processing and Assistance

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
V.2.1	Pre-consular Support Services	1 225 900	8 629 100	9 855 000
V.2.2	Migrant Training	2 993 000	813 500	3 806 500
V.2.3	Travel Assistance to Individuals	682 500	4 562 300	5 244 800
V.2.4	TCDC Agreements with Countries and Organizations in Latin America	90 100	2 005 600	2 095 700
	Total	4 991 500	16 010 500	21 002 000

V.2.1 Pre-consular Support Services

411. Some countries of destination are either not or insufficiently represented in some parts of the world. They rely on reputable service providers, preferably with worldwide representations, to facilitate routine pre-consular work in locations where they do not have a presence. On top of this, the current emphasis on securing borders and ensuring the integrity of travel documents lengthens pre-consular and consular responses. IOM has been identified as a reliable partner by a number of governments and assists in their pre-consular tasks under this activity.

412. In order to facilitate the application of potential migrants, IOM provides pre-consular support services in collaboration with the consular and visa sections of the receiving countries. Assistance is provided in correctly filling in application forms and attaching appropriate

supporting documents in order to avoid delays in processing and possible rejections due to incorrect or incomplete applications. The resulting efficiency of the process reduces costs for the governments as well as the waiting time for migrants.

Budgeted Resources: *USD 9 855 000*

V.2.2 Migrant Training

413. Anyone moving to a country where culture, tradition and practices are different from one's own can be expected to undergo an adjustment period of variable duration and difficulty. Migrants and refugees may have unrealistic and inaccurate expectations of life in the new country. Such unrealistic expectations will not only cause stress to the newcomers upon their arrival, but can also cause pressure on the social service providers of the host community who work to help the newcomers to adjust. An important feature of IOM's programme delivery is the ability to prepare migrants and refugees before departure to facilitate their smooth settlement into new countries. For destinations where the need is established and funding is available, pre-departure or cultural orientation courses will continue to be offered. These courses reduce anxiety on the part of migrants and refugees by projecting a more realistic picture of what awaits them, equip them with skills to deal with the unfamiliar, and help them shape attitudes towards life in their new society. Under this activity, IOM also arranges literacy training for refugees whenever required, and language training for temporary migrants, especially labour migrants, as required either by the sending or receiving countries.

Budgeted Resources: *USD 3 806 500*

V.2.3 Travel Assistance to Individuals

414. Through its global network of offices, and agreements with several airline companies, IOM offers advantageous air fares, generous luggage allowances and effective international airport transit assistance not only to refugees but also to self-paying migrants. The service is extended to skilled migrants, labour migrants, family-class immigrants, students and trainees, scholarship holders and professionals. It is also open to persons in need of travel assistance and wishing to return to their countries of origin, including humanitarian cases sponsored by NGOs, the UN and governments. Individuals working for relief and developmental organizations are also eligible for this travel assistance.

Budgeted Resources: *USD 5 244 800*

V.2.4 TCDC Agreements with Countries and Organizations in Latin America

415. Operating within the framework of Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC), IOM will continue to provide reduced airfares and generous luggage allowance to experts participating in technical cooperation activities. This initiative, which is expected to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and expertise within the region, will be implemented through cooperation agreements signed between IOM and the governments of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Uruguay, as well as with certain regional organizations. The beneficiary governments and sponsors will cover the cost of carrying out these cooperative arrangements for approximately 2,300 persons in 2006.

Budgeted Resources: *USD 2 095 700*

V.3 Migrant Integration

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
V.3.1	Legal Support to Ethnic Returnees in Kyrgyzstan	11 900	20 100	32 000
V.3.2	Integration Through Information and Training of Public Officials and NGOs in Eastern Europe	31 500	34 700	66 200
V.3.3	Initiatives Against Discrimination in the Labour Market in Greece	30 500	3 000	33 500
V.3.4	Local Networks of Integration in Italy	253 700	15 000	268 700
	Total	327 600	72 800	400 400

V.3.1 Legal Support to Ethnic Returnees in Kyrgyzstan

416. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the economic and social networks of its former republics crumbled. Many ethnic groups sought to return to ancestral homes. A large number of ethnic Kyrgyz have returned to their native country over the last decade, but a majority of them have not yet obtained Kyrgyz citizenship and therefore do not enjoy the full rights and freedoms provided for in the presidential decree that guarantees equal rights and freedom to all citizens. Through this project, IOM will assist the government in elaborating the legislation and reform of the system for processing citizenship applications for ethnic returnees, and support intergovernmental dialogue in developing settlement plans. To sustain the integration process of returnees over the long term, NGOs and local authorities will be involved in assessing conditions for improving their social integration.

Budgeted Resources: USD 32 000

V.3.2 Integration Through Information and Training of Public Officials and NGOs in Eastern Europe

417. This project aims at empowering migrant communities by providing them with information on issues of particular relevance to their successful integration in the host countries participating in this initiative, namely the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia and Poland. This could include information on how to best access the labour market, available resources for vocational training, language skills improvement, cultural orientation, entitlements to education, health and child care and social assistance regimes. The information gathered will be adjusted to migrant needs, and cultural, political and social characteristics of the participating countries. At the same time, the project aims to familiarize public officials in the participating countries with the needs of migrants and the best ways to ensure effective integration. To this effect, workshops will be organized to review best practices in the provision of integration services in such areas as employment, education and community integration, and the interface between migrant populations and host communities.

Budgeted Resources: USD 66 200

V.3.3 Initiatives Against Discrimination in the Labour Market in Greece

418. This project, implemented within the framework of a European Community Initiative, aims at improving the employment potential of discriminated persons through a series of measures facilitating the integration of vulnerable groups, including migrants who experience discrimination

or inequalities in the labour market. Project activities focus on the establishment and upgrading of existing mechanisms which support the employment of socially vulnerable groups, such as migrants, repatriates, persons entering the labour market for the first time, long-term unemployed, women, persons with medical conditions. Four employment centres will be established to support the recruitment of the socially vulnerable groups by providing vocational and career orientation, job placement, referral to social service groups and the use of technology for the benefit of disabled people.

Budgeted Resources: *USD 33 500*

V.3.4 Local Networks of Integration in Italy

419. Building on similar previous initiatives, IOM has joined a partnership for the implementation of this project of the National Association of Italian Municipalities (ANCI), which is intended to promote the integration of asylum seekers and refugees in Italy. Other partners are the Italian Refugee Council, Caritas, CENSIS as well as other municipalities and NGOs and it is funded by the EQUAL Programme. IOM participates in the coordinating body of the overall project in Italy and will be specifically responsible for the Italian participation in the project's transnational component named "Aware-net, working for social inclusion in Europe". The transnational partnership - engaging other Equal partnerships of Germany, Slovenia and Ireland, aims at sharing and evaluating the comparative analysis of laws and measures regarding the integration and social inclusion of asylum seekers and refugees, in order to identify possible solutions to address perceived obstacles. Transnational meetings and exchange visits will be organized, and a handbook and video of language training models will also be produced.

Budgeted Resources: *USD 268 700*

VI. CLAIMS PROGRAMMES

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VI.1	Forced Labour Compensation Programme, Germany	3 720 500	29 435 400	33 155 900
VI.2	Holocaust Victim Assets Programme	1 390 800	4 186 900	5 577 700
VI.3	Humanitarian and Social Programmes	250 600	223 700	474 300
VI.4	Iraqi Property Claims Programme	441 600	116 300	557 900
	Total	5 803 500	33 962 300	39 765 800

420. The challenges of migration in the twenty-first century increasingly demand actions by IOM beyond its traditional services. Post-emergency and post-crisis situations, for example, are unpredictable and likely to occur in any part of the world, in particular as a consequence of ecological degradations and disasters. Similarly, as more and more governments are called upon to return and/or compensate persons dispersed worldwide who have suffered displacement, dispossession, persecution or other forms of personal harm under former regimes, IOM is being called upon to assist through its global network. As new migration-related scenarios evolve reflecting contemporary political realities, governments expect IOM to offer more tailored variations of its traditional services.

421. This chapter presents programmes and projects of such a specialized nature.

VI.1 Forced Labour Compensation Programme, Germany

422. IOM was designated in June 2000 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to be one of the seven partner organizations of the German Federal Foundation "Remembrance, Responsibility and Future" handling claims and paying compensation to former slave and forced labourers under the Nazi regime.

423. IOM is in charge of slave and forced labour and personal injury claims covering the so-called "rest of the world" category. This category comprises the non-Jewish victims living anywhere in the world except Poland, the Czech Republic and the countries of the former Soviet Union. Claimants residing in these countries are taken care of by other partner organizations. IOM is also charged with adjudicating certain property claims arising during the Nazi regime for all claimants affected, no matter where they currently reside.

424. The Organization's main responsibilities are to spread information and reach out to all potential claimants, to receive, process and review applications for compensation, to disburse compensation payments to successful applicants and to support the appeals processes for all categories of claims received under the German Programme. The filing deadline expired on 31 December 2001. IOM has assumed its tasks as partner organization and has a seat on the board of trustees (Kuratorium) of the Federal Foundation.

425. Over 40 IOM Missions were involved in the public information campaign, the distribution of claim forms and guidelines in 20 languages, as well as in providing assistance to claimants. A steering group of victims' associations provided assistance to IOM in this complex endeavour.

426. As of July 2005, IOM has resolved all 332,000 slave and forced labour claims received and has made full payments to more than 80,000 surviving victims of slave and forced labour under the Nazi regime. IOM has also paid all eligible claims for personal injury, including medical experiments. More than 1,300 surviving personal injury victims received compensation in two

instalments. IOM's Appeals Body for slave and forced labour and personal injury claims has received approximately 28,000 appeals, of which 61 per cent are by Italian Military Internees (IMI). The three-member Property Claims Commission, which received technical and legal support from IOM, decided all 35,000 property loss claims and all 8,500 requests for reconsideration received under this category. Thirteen thousand eligible victims and heirs, or 82 per cent of all beneficiaries have received compensation payments. Apart from the remaining payments, this process has been completed.

427. By the end of 2005, most eligible legal successors of claimants in the Forced Labour and the Personal Injury categories should have received their payments and the majority of the appeals in both Forced Labour and Personal Injury should have been decided. IOM was obliged to schedule continued activities for 2006 in order to complete payments to legal successors and to decide the last Forced Labour and Personal Injury appeals. This work is projected to be finalized during 2006. Closure and final reporting related to claims processing other than appeals are scheduled for completion by mid-2006. Due to an amendment to the German Foundation Act in 2004, IOM will be required to continue activities relating to payments until the last quarter of 2006.

Budgeted Resources: USD 33 155 900

VI.2 Holocaust Victim Assets Programme

428. In November 2000, IOM was designated as one of the organizations participating in the implementation of the Settlement Agreement reached in the Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation (Swiss Banks) before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York. The Court approved the Plan of Allocation and Distribution of Settlement Proceeds proposed by Special Master Judah Gribetz.

429. Pursuant to the Court's order, IOM is responsible for processing claims of: (1) persons who were persecuted or targeted for persecution because they were or were believed to be Roma, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexual, or physically or mentally handicapped, and who performed slave labour for German companies or for the Nazi regime (Slave Labour Class I); (2) persons who performed slave labour for certain Swiss companies or their affiliates, whether or not such persons were victims or targets of Nazi persecution (Slave Labour Class II), and (3) persons who were persecuted or targeted for persecution because they were or were believed to be Roma, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexual, or physically or mentally handicapped, and who (a) sought entry into Switzerland to avoid Nazi persecution and were denied entry into Switzerland, or were admitted into but subsequently expelled from Switzerland, or (b) after gaining entry, were detained, abused or otherwise mistreated as refugees in Switzerland, during the period 1 January 1933 to 9 May 1945 (Refugee Class).

430. Two other organizations participate in the implementation of the Settlement Agreement. The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, Inc. (Claims Conference) is responsible for Slave Labour Class I claims and Refugee Class claims submitted by Jewish claimants. The Claims Resolution Tribunal for Dormant Accounts in Switzerland (CRT) is responsible for processing claims of owners of deposited assets.

431. IOM has received almost 50,000 Holocaust Victim Assets Programme (HVAP) claims, of which more than one-third are on German Forced Labour Compensation Programme (GFLCP) claim forms. As of July 2005 it has approved more than 18,000 claimants, the majority of whom belong to the Slave Labour Class I category, which is by far the largest. Successful claimants under the HVAP programme can receive payment in addition to payment received under the GFLCP programme.

432. Given its relationship to the GFLCP programme, final appeals and issues related to legal successors are expected to conclude during the last quarter of 2006.

Budgeted Resources: USD 5 577 700

VI.3 Humanitarian and Social Programmes

433. IOM has been tasked under the German Foundation Act with administering social programmes for needy Sinti and Roma survivors. Under the Looted Assets Class of the Swiss Banks Settlement Agreement, IOM is mandated to provide assistance through humanitarian programmes for needy Roma, Jehovah's Witness, disabled and homosexual victims of Nazi persecution.

434. Depending on individual programme parameters, Humanitarian and Social Programmes (HSP) may include food, health and home care, legal and social assistance, clothing, winter assistance, hygienic supplies and emergency financial support. Selected service providers, primarily national and local NGOs working under IOM's supervision, provide assistance directly to needy, elderly Holocaust survivors and targets of Nazi persecution.

435. In 2006, IOM plans to implement projects benefiting Roma and disabled survivors in Macedonia (FYROM), Poland, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro and Slovakia.

436. From lessons learned by IOM through four years of project activity as well as the improved capacity of certain partners, HSP has been able to provide meaningful assistance to ageing survivors at increasingly reduced costs. While both material and non-material assistance will be offered, projects will focus, where possible, on more sustainable forms such as health, legal and social.

437. IOM continues to seek additional funding for HSP from current and potential new donors. New resources would permit the resumption of assistance to victims in other Central and Eastern European countries.

Budgeted Resources: USD 474 300

VI.4 Iraqi Property Claims Programme

438. Through a cooperative agreement with USAID/OTI, IOM will conduct fact-finding assessments in Iraq, establish offices to collect real property claims, design a claim form and informational materials, develop proposals for the policy and administrative parameters of the property claims programme and commence voluntary reconciliation of claims where possible. Due to the security situation in Iraq, IOM was unable to implement aspects of the cooperative agreement that required IOM's presence in the country. The Coalition Provisional Authority and the Iraqi Governing Council therefore created an Iraqi body, the Iraq Property Claims Commission (IPCC), to collect and resolve Iraqi real property claims and IOM was requested to continue to provide assistance and advice. That assistance includes: (a) providing legal advice on the laws governing the IPCC's operation; (b) contracting with companies on behalf of the IPCC for the purchase and installation of computer equipment; (c) creating a database to enable the IPCC to manage the claims received; (d) designing a website for the IPCC; (e) conducting IT training of IPCC staff members; (f) assisting the IPCC with the development and implementation of a public information strategy, and (g) working with the IPCC and UNHCR to develop a programme for out-of-country claims.

Budgeted Resources: USD 557 900

VII. GENERAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VII.1	Migration Policy and Research	120 200	132 100	252 300
VII.2	Stranded Migrant Facility		195 200	195 200
VII.3	Seconded Staff	2 309 800		2 309 800
VII.4	Migrant Management and Operational Services Application	497 300	115 000	612 300
VII.5	Staff and Services Covered by Miscellaneous Income	1 666 300	1 733 700	3 400 000
VII.6	Additional Overhead	2 000 000		2 000 000
	Total	6 593 600	2 176 000	8 769 600

Introduction

439. Some activities undertaken by the Organization are of a general nature and support a wide range of programmes cutting across specific areas of migration management. As a result, these activities cannot be directly linked and reported in any other programme chapter and are therefore captured under this section. The activities listed below are therefore considered as providing general programme support.

VII.1 Migration Policy and Research

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VII.1.1	Berne Initiative Follow-up	33 400	66 600	100 000
VII.1.2	Centralized Information Source (Website) on Regional Consultative Processes on Migration	19 700	5 300	25 000
VII.1.3	Central European Forum for Migration Research in Poland	67 100	5 200	72 300
VII.1.4	Allocation for Priority Projects in Africa and Asia		55 000	55 000
	Total	120 200	132 100	252 300

VII.1.1 Berne Initiative Follow-up

440. The Berne Initiative's follow-up process will primarily involve capacity building activities, with a focus on the Berne Initiative's International Agenda for Migration Management (IAMM) and certain complementary training tools, including IOM's Essentials of Migration Management (EMM) and IOM's Curriculum on International Migration Law. A workshop for West African countries on building capacity to manage migration is tentatively scheduled for November 2005 (with follow-up continuing into 2006); it is expected that this workshop will be held in cooperation with the Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA). Furthermore, to ensure that capacity building through the Berne Initiative is sustainable, IOM will be establishing a technical cooperation and capacity building function for Southern and Anglophone Africa, to be based in MRF Pretoria.

Budgeted Resources: USD 100 000

VII.1.2 Centralized Information Source (Website) on Regional Consultative Processes on Migration

441. IOM will create a website dedicated to Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs), with easily accessible, thorough, and up-to-date information on the major RCPs, within the IOM website. As the role of RCPs continues to grow as a key means by which states cooperate in the management of migration and as useful fora for stimulating national capacity building in migration management, readily accessible information about the activities and experiences of the RCPs is crucial. The site will serve to facilitate informal cross-fertilization among RCPs, principally through information exchange (e.g. relating to experiences, approaches, best practices, etc.) and as a valuable source of information for other governments, international organizations, NGOs, migration practitioners and academics. The website is expected to be complemented by a periodic news bulletin on RCPs, covering recent developments and presenting IOM's analysis of some of the information provided by the RCPs.

Budgeted Resources: USD 25 000

VII.1.3 Central European Forum for Migration Research in Poland

442. The Foundation for Population, Migration and Environment (BMU) jointly with the Institute of Geography and Spatial Organisation of the Polish Academy of Sciences, acting as donors, and IOM Warsaw, acting as executing agency, set up the Central European Migration Research Program (CEMRP), specialized in migration research and focus, in geographic terms, on Central and Eastern Europe. The project is designed to implement research on various aspects of migration and to foster international cooperation through dissemination of research results and training in specific methodologies relevant to migration research. The CEMRP undertakes research activities in Central and Eastern Europe.

Budgeted Resources: USD 72 300

VII.1.4 Allocation for Priority Projects in Africa and Asia

443. In line with the established guidelines on the use of interest accrued on the Sasakawa Endowment Fund, an allocation from the interest of the fund anticipated for 2006 has been earmarked for priority projects in Africa and Asia. The projects which are yet to be identified will focus on the promotion of migration for development activities, to further the understanding and analysis of migration as well as respond to emergency and humanitarian needs. Once projects are developed, these will be included in the Revision to the Programme and Budget for 2006.

Budgeted Resources: USD 55 000

VII.2 Stranded Migrant Facility

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VII.2	Stranded Migrant Facility		195 200	195 200

444. IOM is frequently requested at very short notice by governments and international agencies to provide humanitarian emergency assistance to migrants, particularly those who find themselves in difficult migratory circumstances for which funding is not readily available. A number of ad hoc funding options have been established in the past to address these humanitarian needs, but the

problem has reached a point where they can no longer be effectively addressed through separate ad hoc arrangements, which are often limited in coverage and applicability.

445. The increasing demand for such assistance is straining IOM's limited resources so that it sometimes finds itself without sufficient funding to positively respond to many requests. Although the responsibility to assist stranded migrants rests on the home country governments, they are often unable to do so and call on IOM for assistance. Given the potential regional and international implications, this new funding mechanism is proposed in order to provide global, timely and effective responses.

446. The objective of the Stranded Migrants Facility (SMF) which is proposed to replace the Humanitarian Emergency Operations Account (HEOA) is: (a) to provide a flexible and quick humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants in difficult circumstances for whom support is not readily available from existing programmes, and (b) to derive, from the information collected in providing such assistance, a clearer picture of changing trends in irregular migration in order to assist the international community in formulating counter-measures that can be included in future IOM programming.

447. The Facility was launched in 2005 to assist some of the most urgent caseloads and proposes further funding from Discretionary Income in 2006, as shown under paragraph VIII.13. In addition to an allocation from the interest on the Sasakawa Endowment Fund, the Administration proposes the consolidation of the balance under the dormant IOM Migrant Loan Fund (IMLF) with the SMF. IOM will take necessary actions to obtain external funding through fund raising efforts for the SMF.

448. The combined funding of the budgeted resources shown below and the Discretionary Income allocation for SMF totals USD 445,200.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 195 200**

VII.3 Seconded Staff

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VII.3.1	Associate Experts	1 615 600		1 615 600
VII.3.2	Special Assignments and Support	427 400		427 400
VII.3.3	IOM Staff Assigned to Other Organizations	266 800		266 800
	Total	2 309 800		2 309 800

VII.3.1 Associate Experts

449. The objective of the Associate Experts Programme is to strengthen the human resources of the Organization to enhance the execution of its programmes. Associate experts are assigned to IOM by governments for an initial period of one year, with the possibility of extension for up to three years, to assist with the Organization's activities both in the Field and at Headquarters. This initiative is beneficial to both the Organization and governments, as the associate experts are trained in various aspects of migration operations, which enhance their own career development while they make available their own expertise to IOM. In some cases, experts are absorbed into the mainstream of IOM's structures upon completion of their assignment.

450. There are currently 20 associate experts at various stages of their contracts working for the Organization on a broad range of projects at IOM Headquarters as well as in Field Offices in Addis Ababa, Baku, Brussels, Cairo, Dakar, Hanoi, Harare, Islamabad, Kampala, Kinshasa, Nairobi,

Phnom Penh, Pretoria, Pristina and San José. The governments of Belgium, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United States of America as well as the *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie* sponsor these experts, but negotiations for additional associate experts are ongoing with other governments. Governments generally support their own nationals for this programme, but some donors have started sponsoring nationals from developing countries.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 1 615 600**

VII.3.2 Special Assignments and Support

451. Besides staff and services covered from the Administrative and Operational Parts of the Budget, there are certain specific staff and other costs funded by governments to supplement IOM's overall structure. With the budgetary constraints on core resources, this type of support is critical for the Organization to respond and manage the complexities of migration and the increased demands from a growing membership. The staff and office structures covered through these special arrangements are listed below.

- **Programme Officer position at Headquarters, funded by Sweden**

452. The Swedish Government has provided funding to cover the cost of an Official post to help provide technical cooperation on migration, specifically in counter-trafficking.

- **Programme and Liaison Officer position in IOM Kabul, funded by Germany**

453. The German Government has provided funding for a Programme and Liaison Officer to support efforts in assisting refugees and returnees in Afghanistan.

- **Staff and Office costs of IOM Helsinki, funded by Finland**

454. The IOM Office in Helsinki receives support from the Government of Finland through special staff assigned to that Office and partial funding of office costs.

- **Office costs of the IOM Office in Brussels, funded by Belgium**

455. The IOM Office in Brussels receives support from the Government of Belgium to partially cover costs of the office structure.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 427 400**

VII.3.3 IOM Staff Assigned to Other Organizations

456. In order to share expertise with other international and regional bodies as well as to draw on the experience of its counterparts, IOM has seconded one staff member to the United Nations Development Programme, the cost of which is fully borne by that Organization. This collaborative mechanism offers the opportunity to complement each organization's work and avoids duplication.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 266 800**

VII.4 Migrant Management and Operational Services Application

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
V11.4	Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MIMOSA)	497 300	115 000	612 300

457. During 2005 MIMOSA was used to process USRP caseload from the sending missions, most of which are at various stages of having their data exported into the Central Data Repository (CDR).

458. CDR synchronization is based on batch updates which is now supported by a more reliable server and has reduced the number of failures in the synchronization cycles. MIMOSA data at the CDR are extractable using Business Object framework for statistical reporting and querying capability available over the web to authorized users.

459. The Receiving Mission Interface is in a pilot phase at IOM New York to introduce confirmation of arrival and to generate corresponding reports. An overall benefit of standardized data processing, sharing (e.g. more information included in the Advanced Booking Notification) and improved data quality (more accurate Promissory Notes) has been observed during 2005.

460. In FY 2006, a helpdesk unit will be created in Manila to provide support to all USRP missions. In addition to software support, the team will consolidate CDR and applications based on its data, such as the web-based Sending/Receiving Mission Interface, Transit Mission Interface and Central Booking Unit Interface.

461. To complete the cycle, the MIMOSA team will continue to work with World Refugee Admission Processing System (WRAPS) team to design the central MIMOSA/WRAPS interface and a schema to transfer data from central to mission level. Other activities, like a pilot interface with the Refugee travel loan collection, will be part of MIMOSA deliverables during 2006.

Budgeted Resources: USD 612 300

VII.5 Staff and Services Covered by Miscellaneous Income

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VII.5	Staff and Services Covered by Miscellaneous Income	1 666 300	1 733 700	3 400 000

462. Miscellaneous Income which comprises unearmarked and interest income is an integral part of Discretionary Income. It is allocated to support the Organization's Field structure, services as well as to fund the 1035 Facility which are described in more detail under Chapter VIII.

Budgeted Resources: USD 3 400 000

VII.6 Additional Overhead

Programme / Project		Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VII.6	Additional Overhead	2 000 000		2 000 000

463. The Administration reported in document MC/EX/665 - Revision to the Programme and Budget for 2005 - that there will be an additional project-related overhead anticipated in the amount of USD 2.98 million beyond the estimates originally included in the 2005 Programme and Budget. In recognizing that such an increase in overhead income was not sustainable over the long term, the Administration had taken a prudent approach not to allocate it for initiatives that would require longer-term support and indicated that the use of the additional overhead will be included in the context of the 2006 budget process.

464. However, the Director General has decided to authorize the use of USD 980,000 out of the estimated additional overhead in 2005 for three purposes: to supplement the 1035 Facility, to fund ongoing work on the new human resources management system (PRISM) and to launch the Stranded Migrants Facility. The remainder, which, at present, is estimated at approximately USD 2 million is carried forward to 2006 and added to the Discretionary Income estimates. The total application of DI is presented under chapter VIII.

465. The use of the allocation authorized by the Director General in 2005 has been reported in the Summary Update on the Programme and Budget for 2005, document MC/2175.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 2 000 000**

VIII. STAFF AND SERVICES COVERED BY DISCRETIONARY INCOME

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VIII.1	Headquarters	4 419 700		4 419 700
VIII.2	Field	9 215 300		9 215 300
VIII.3	Support for Developing Member States and Member States with Economy in Transition		1 400 000	1 400 000
VIII.4	Information Technology		80 000	80 000
VIII.5	Migration Health Specialists and Technical Experts	450 000		450 000
VIII.6	General Research Support		40 000	40 000
VIII.7	Publications		175 000	175 000
VIII.8	World Migration Report	25 000		25 000
VIII.9	Gender Issues Activities		80 000	80 000
VIII.10	Elections Support	60 000		60 000
VIII.11	Cooperation with the World Bank on Migration and Development	160 000		160 000
VIII.12	Private Sector Liaison	50 000		50 000
VIII.13	Stranded Migrant Facility		250 000	250 000
VIII.14	Staff Security		3 000 000	3 000 000
VIII.15	Inter-American Course on International Migration	6 100	23 900	30 000
VIII.16	Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America (CIMAL)	5 200	29 800	35 000
VIII.17	Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America		15 000	15 000
VIII.18	Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)		15 000	15 000
	Total	14 391 300	5 108 700	19 500 000

Introduction

466. This chapter of the Programme and Budget document has been restructured to present a comprehensive overview of the application and use of Discretionary Income. All staff and services as well as activities funded by Discretionary Income are listed under this section.

VIII.1 Headquarters

467. The Organization's core staff and services are mostly covered from the Administrative Part of the Budget. However, given the limitation under that part of the budget, certain variable core

structure and related office costs which support general project development, management and implementation, and global liaison functions which cannot be supported under the Administrative Part of the Budget, are funded from project-related overhead income which is part of Discretionary Income.

468. Details of staffing and related costs for Headquarters funded from allocation of Discretionary Income are provided in Annex III.

Budgeted Resources: *USD 4 419 700*

VIII.2 Field

469. In line with institutional practice, most of the staff and office costs in the Field Offices are directly attributed to the projects under which they are incurred. There are, however, certain staff positions, functions and related office costs in the Missions with Regional Functions, Special Liaison Missions and certain Country Offices which are not chargeable to specific projects due to the general support they provide for project development, management and implementation as well as global liaison functions. Discretionary Income is allocated to cover such functions in the Field.

470. Where necessary and deemed to be of significant importance, Discretionary Income allocated to Missions with regional Functions may be used to supplement and support project development initiatives and to be used as seed money for new initiatives.

471. Details of staffing and related costs for Field Office funded from an allocation of Discretionary Income are provided in Annex III.

Budgeted Resources: *USD 9 215 300*

VIII.3 Support for Developing Member States and Member States with Economy in Transition

472. This funding mechanism was established by the Council at its Eightieth Session in November 2000 through the adoption of Resolution No. 1035 (LXXX) which requested the Director General to allocate Discretionary Income for the development of migration projects in favour of developing Member States and Member States with Economy in Transition.

473. IOM will continue to follow the most recent version of the OECD Development Assistance Committee List of Aid Recipients, with the exclusion of those in the "More Advanced Countries and Territories" category. In addition, countries that would otherwise be eligible owing to their placement in the OECD list, will be excluded upon joining the European Union. Voluntary withdrawal from eligibility in deference to Member States in greater need remains open to any eligible country.

474. In the context of regional projects, non-IOM Member States continue to be included among the beneficiaries only where a majority of IOM Member States are benefiting from the project.

475. The criteria and guidelines for the utilization of the funds established are listed below:

- Fund seed/start-up costs and entire project costs for a maximum of USD 50,000 for national projects, and USD 100,000 for regional projects. Exceptional increases at the national project level can be considered up to USD 100,000, and for regional projects up to USD 200,000.

- Fund feasibility studies, where applicable.
- Fund high-priority requests for assistance from concerned Member States.
- Fund incentives for project development initiatives, especially for capacity-building projects in the various IOM areas of activity, including research and feasibility studies related to such activities.
- Fund conferences and similar events that may be useful in launching new regional processes.
- Fund national and/or regional project development initiatives.
- Provide bridging funds for projects with good prospects for future funding and projects that provide co-funding to major donor commitments.
- Not normally to fund movement or emergency activities, as there are other financial mechanisms of funding for such purposes.
- Not to fund conferences or similar meetings events that are continuations of ongoing dialogue processes.
- Not to fund projects mainly supporting IOM Staff and Office costs, including projects proposed for the specific purpose of opening an IOM Office.

476. Given the importance the Administration attaches to this financing facility and the interest expressed by Member States, the Administration proposes to allocate Discretionary Income in the amount of USD 1.4 million.

477. In order to appropriately support the growing administrative support required to manage this Facility, a dedicated administrative function is funded from the 1035 Facility.

478. An evaluation was still underway at the time of preparing this document to review the criteria guiding the allocation of funds and to determine the impact of this facility. The final report on the evaluation will be submitted to the Member States.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 1 400 000**

VIII.4 Information Technology

479. In recognizing the importance and need to continue to update existing technology, Discretionary Income is proposed to be utilized for investment in information technology projects. This allocation is in addition to and complements the funds allocated under the Administrative Part of the Budget. There are several projects planned in 2006 to enable the Organization to effectively and efficiently support the administrative and operational structures. The priority projects requiring funds in 2006 are:

- Implement comprehensive business continuity and recovery services to ensure availability of critical IT services in the event of a disaster.
- Replace the current Accounting system (Mosaic) with SAP Financials and allow better integration with the human resources management system.

480. With the Organization addressing complex operations the reliance on technology systems is becoming critical to IOM operations and administration processes. The current level of IT funding will not be sufficient to fully implement such a system and the Administration will explore all possible options for additional funding.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 80 000**

VIII.5 Migration Health Specialists and Technical Experts

481. IOM's operations generate vast amounts of data on the health of migrants. The Organization is therefore looked to by governments and partner agencies for evidence-based information on migrant health, especially following the growing international awareness of the complex relationship between migration and health. IOM support and technical expertise to allow data analyses for the prevention, advocacy, policy guidance and strategy setting in public health has, therefore, high priority.

482. Strategically based senior migration health managers are key to ensure further growth and support in programme development, and also function as focal points for regional coordination, standard setting and technical backstopping. In addition, such migration health managers respond to the needs of governments for migration health advice and assistance, especially in regions witnessing new challenges caused by expanded or changing migration flows and/or compromised access to health services. Direct contact between migration health specialists, donors and policy makers supports efforts to comprehensively address these challenges.

Budgeted Resources: USD 450 000

VIII.6 General Research Support

483. Given the importance of policy-relevant research to the Organization, the Administration has allocated Discretionary Income for the continuation and expansion of its research activities in 2006. Efforts will be concentrated on further developing a programme of applied research to support services in the development and implementation of projects, and facilitate the development of new areas of expertise. Proposed initiatives will continue to pursue several key themes of relevance to IOM's Services and the Migration Policy and Research Programme.

484. The Research Unit will continue to monitor migratory trends and supervise, review and generate migration research and studies, and be instrumental in formulating policy and action-oriented recommendations. The Unit will also contribute to IOM position papers and background documentation for seminars and regional consultative meetings. The Organization will continue to work with individual researchers, institutions and centres in order to respond in a flexible and timely manner to migration research needs.

485. In addition, MPRC serves as the secretariat to the Berne Initiative, which is a consultation mechanism that produced the International Agenda for Migration Management (IAMM), a non-binding reference system and policy framework on migration management at the international level, developed through a process of consultations among interested states, with the advice and support of relevant stakeholders. Berne Initiative follow-up activities, based primarily on the IAMM, will continue in 2006.

Budgeted Resources: USD 40 000

VIII.7 Publications

486. In order to focus on migration issues and IOM's commitment to identify sustainable global solutions, public information and publications will continue to give wide coverage to the Organization's activities. In this regard, IOM will continue to produce periodic publications and books, which have increased substantially in numbers, sales and readership in recent years.

- **News and Information on IOM Programmes**

487. IOM will continue to produce a number of periodic publications, such as Migration (formerly IOM News), Info Sheets, manuals and other information materials.

- **IOM's Academic Journal: International Migration**

488. In 2006, the production of IOM's quarterly journal is expected to remain under the editorship of Georgetown University, whose International Migration editorial team has had this responsibility since 2002. The journal contains articles focused on policy-oriented approaches that have proven to be of great interest to the reading public as evidenced by significant increases in the number of international subscriptions. At least one special issue will be published each year in addition to four regular issues.

- **Migration Research Series**

489. The Migration Research Series (MRS) was launched in 2001 to make research findings more accessible to policymakers and to bring the results of policy-relevant migration research more readily to the attention of a broader audience than would be possible through academic journals and books.

- **Books**

490. The Organization also produces a substantial number of publications (studies, monographs, books) through its Offices around the world and at Headquarters, either directly or through co-publishing arrangements with other organizations or commercial publishers. Cooperation with the United Nations on sales has produced very good results and IOM will continue to develop this partnership in 2006.

- **Marketing**

491. In 2006, it is intended to continue to expand the readership of IOM publications through the implementation of a variety of communication methods and channels targeting organizations concerned with the study of migration, as well as through: (i) intensifying and expanding existing methods of promotion by participating in international book fairs, the exchange of advertising agreements, and partnering with external organizations to promote IOM publications, and (ii) streamlining the sales and distribution processes.

Budgeted Resources: USD 175 000

VIII.8 World Migration Report

492. The World Migration Report 2007 will be the fourth in IOM's flagship series of biennial reports on international migration. Its immediate purpose is threefold: (1) update data on migration flows, stocks and trends since the last WMR (2005); (2) survey current migration developments in the major regions of the world, and (3) present policy findings and practical options around a topical theme. Expert contributions are drawn from a wide range of sources including IOM's policy and programme work, government migration policy and practice, academia and other international organizations, among others.

Budgeted Resources: USD 25 000

VIII.9 Gender Issues Activities

493. The Working Group on Gender Issues (WGGI) acts as a catalyst in monitoring progress in gender mainstreaming throughout the Organization. In this capacity, the WGGI makes every effort to promote positive awareness of gender sensitivity among staff, and to mainstream the Organization's gender policy into IOM programmes to address specific gender-related needs of migrants. To this end, a three-pronged programme of activities is planned to address project support, training and outreach events, and research and publications. The WGGI feels these combined activities should have as much impact as possible on a greater number of beneficiaries – migrants and staff. While much debate is taking place in different fora on gender and migration, there is still a dearth of knowledge on a number of issues, such as gender and remittances, the links between harmful traditional practices and migration and integration, indigenous peoples and migration, and the specific effects of internal (rural-urban migration) on migrant women. For these reasons, this year the projects supported by the WGGI will focus on bridging some of these gaps, as the resulting knowledge will subsequently facilitate project development. At the same time, gender sensitization events will be held throughout the year.

494. In view of the importance the Administration attaches to gender issues, it proposes to allocate Discretionary Income to pursue these objectives through selected project initiatives as listed below:

Project Support

- Study on the effects of internal (rural-urban) migration on women in Bangladesh.
- Impact of harmful traditional practices on migration and integration.

Outreach

- Workshop on Indigenous peoples.
- Training in gender mainstreaming.

Publications

- Remittances in Colombia from a gender perspective.
- Women in Crisis and Post-conflict Situations.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 80 000**

VIII.10 Elections Support

495. Although IOM supports the inclusion of all migrant communities into democratic electoral processes in their countries of origin, the Organization's involvement in election processes over the years has been in a post-emergency context. However, recognizing that external voting has become a standard in most developed and developing countries with a significant expatriate community abroad, IOM will support external voting operations on behalf of governments and electoral management bodies. Several countries have approached IOM for assistance in organizing external voting programmes for their nationals abroad, as it encourages expatriate groups to maintain links with their home communities and enables them to participate in the creation of an environment to which they may eventually return to. IOM will provide support to governments as part of efforts to extend access of migrant communities to democratic electoral processes in their countries or territories of origin. Appropriate institutional procedures for the planning and organizing of external voting procedures will be established in close collaboration with governments.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 60 000**

VIII.11 Cooperation with the World Bank on Migration and Development

496. As part of efforts to bring IOM and the World Bank (WB) closer in developing migration and development activities, the two institutions will strengthen collaboration on specific research initiatives, project development and inter-agency coordination. While the bank has undertaken extensive research over the years on the impact of migrant remittances on mitigating hardship and serving as a financial resource in developing countries, IOM, on the other hand, has harnessed the potential of diasporas as development agents for their countries of origin. Efforts will be made to develop policies to maximize mutual benefits and enhance global knowledge on the relationship between migration and development.

497. Given the importance the Administration attaches to this collaboration, a contribution from Discretionary Income has been made towards this initiative.

Budgeted Resources: USD 160 000

VIII.12 Private Sector Liaison

498. Though IOM has enjoyed excellent relations with governments, individual migrants, NGOs and other partners, one important actor and stakeholder has not been sufficiently involved in the international dialogue on migration. The private sector has an important influence on policy and economic development, and is becoming increasingly aware of the importance of corporate social responsibility as migration opens up new business opportunities, but also poses new challenges. The Director General has decided to pursue closer cooperation with the private sector by gathering an interactive community of business leaders interested in global mobility, economic development, social stability and corporate responsibility in a Business Advisory Board (BAB), representing different geographic and thematic areas. The plan is for the members of the BAB to meet once a year to exchange information and advice on global issues relevant to migration and business, and to explore how to promote a closer partnership between IOM and the private sector. For the rest of the year, the Board will form a network to follow up on issues identified and discussed at the annual meeting and address other topics and developments as they arise. The allocation from Discretionary Income will cover the costs of this outreach and partnership development effort.

Budgeted Resources: USD 50 000

VIII.13 Stranded Migrant Facility

499. This new initiative is described in paragraph VII.2 where funding from other sources are shown. This paragraph only reflects the additional allocation from Discretionary Income to assist stranded migrants.

500. The combined funding of the budgeted resources shown below and the additional allocation from the interest accrued on the Sasakawa Endowment Fund, as well as the balance under the dormant IOM Migrant Loan Fund (IMLF), totals USD 445,200.

Budgeted Resources: USD 250 000

VIII.14 Staff Security

501. As a result of increased exposure to threats and related staff safety and security concerns, international organizations have redoubled efforts related to staff and asset security management. Recognizing the potential threat to the lives of IOM staff in security-alert zones, IOM participates in the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) mechanism.

502. Mindful of the increasing safety concerns, the Council at its Eighty-eighth session adopted Resolution No. 1111 (LXXXVIII) of December 2004, which authorized the use of the income from the 2.5 per cent overhead to cover the Organization's fees for participation in the UNDSS, staff security structures as well as coverage of Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) compliance requirements in IOM offices. The procedures established have proven effective in identifying mission safety and security requirements from a technical perspective and are instrumental in providing reasonable safety, security practices and standards. Assessment and inspection of security needs is ongoing in all IOM offices, and training is provided to staff on security matters. The actual use of funds generated by the 2.5 per cent overhead will continue to be reported separately in the annual financial report.

Budgeted Resources: USD 3 000 000

VIII.15 Inter-American Course on International Migration

503. This activity is described under IV.3.7 of this document where funds earmarked from the interest on the Sasakawa Endowment Fund are shown. This only reflects the additional allocation from Discretionary Income in recognition of the importance of advancing knowledge on migration issues in the region.

Budgeted Resources: USD 30 000

VIII.16 Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America (CIMAL)

504. This activity is described under IV.3.8 of this document where full donor contributions are shown. This only reflects the additional allocation from Discretionary Income to complement the work of the Centre.

Budgeted Resources: USD 35 000

VIII.17 Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America

505. This activity is described under IV.3.9 of this document where full donor contributions are shown. This only reflects the additional allocation from Discretionary Income to enhance IOM's structures in support of PLACMI.

Budgeted Resources: USD 15 000

VIII.18 Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)

506. This activity is described under III.1.1 of this document where full donor contributions are shown. This only reflects the additional allocation from Discretionary Income for the general oversight of this initiative.

Budgeted Resources: USD 15 000

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

OVERALL SUMMARY

	*Africa and the Middle East	**Americas	Asia and Oceania	Europe	Global Support/ Services	Total
I. Movement, Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management	46 681 600	23 833 300	97 499 300	28 258 500	788 300	197 061 000
II. Migration Health	7 288 000	1 501 600	12 064 300	8 817 600	220 000	29 891 500
III. Migration and Development	1 677 700	29 334 600	3 854 400	847 100		35 713 800
IV. Regulating Migration	4 878 100	11 039 100	11 453 600	67 622 400		94 993 200
V. Facilitating Migration	1 498 100	7 163 000	11 642 200	3 117 800		23 421 100
VI. Claims Programmes	557 900			39 207 900		39 765 800
VII. General Programme Support				371 100	8 398 500	8 769 600
Grand Total	62 581 400	72 871 600	136 513 800	148 242 400	9 406 800	429 616 000

* The total budget under Africa and the Middle East includes approximately USD 9.9 million for activities implemented in the Middle East region. Locations included under the Middle East are Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic.

** The total budget under Americas includes approximately USD 8.5 million for activities implemented in North America.

PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS BY REGION

Africa and the Middle East

Movement, Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	35 342 500
	I.2.1	General Repatriation Assistance	882 600
	I.2.2	Transport and Logistics Assistance to Angolan Nationals Returning from Zambia	731 900
	I.3.1	Conflict Management Initiative in Angola	406 000
	I.3.2	Research and Capacity Building in Conflict Management in Ethiopia	416 200
	I.3.3	Facilitating Sustainable Return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Sudan	2 574 300
	I.3.4	Assistance to Victims of Urban Displacements in Zimbabwe	250 000
	I.3.5	Emergency Assistance to Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe	1 199 000
	I.3.6	Support Programme for the Ministry of Displacement and Migration in Iraq	2 494 700
	I.3.7	Security Awareness Induction Training (SAIT) in Iraq	12 400
	I.3.8	Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Iraq	2 372 000
Subtotal			46 681 600
Migration Health	II.1	Migration Health Assessment	6 278 200
	II.2.1	HIV/AIDS Prevention Among Mobile Populations in Ethiopia	52 300
	II.2.2	Reduction of HIV/AIDS Among Mobile Populations in Senegal	18 300
	II.2.3	Partnership on HIV/AIDS and Mobile Populations in Southern Africa (PHAMSA)	578 400
	II.2.4	Activities to Strengthen HIV/AIDS Response in Zimbabwe	360 800
Subtotal			7 288 000
Migration and Development	III.1.1	Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)	1 032 700
	III.1.2	Microenterprise Development Project in Guinea	74 700
	III.1.3	Pilot Programme to Promote the Development of an Emigration Zone in Morocco	414 800
	III.2.3	Return of Qualified Iraqis (RQI)	155 500
Subtotal			1 677 700

Africa and the Middle East (cont'd)

Regulating Migration	IV.1.2	Return and Reintegration of Unaccompanied Minors to the Democratic Republic of the Congo	119 800
	IV.1.3	Assisted Voluntary Return to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea and Sierra Leone	329 700
	IV.1.4	Regional Support to Facilitate Assisted Voluntary Returns to Iraq	1 579 400
	IV.2.1	Counter-trafficking Initiatives and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in the United Republic of Tanzania	225 700
	IV.2.2	Protection and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Lebanon	359 900
	IV.3.1	Information Dissemination for the Prevention of Irregular Migration from Egypt	421 000
	IV.3.2	Preparatory Actions on Transit and Irregular Migration in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	123 500
	IV.3.3	Capacity Building to Improve Border Management in Nigeria	22 200
	IV.3.4	Integrated Programme for the Enhancement of Migration Management in Tunisia	462 500
	IV.3.5	Western Mediterranean Action Plan Implementation Project - Maghreb Countries	42 400
	IV.3.6	Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme, Iraq	1 192 000
		Subtotal	4 878 100
Facilitating Migration	V.2.1	Pre-consular Support Services	87 400
	V.2.2	Migrant Training	1 386 000
	V.2.3	Travel Assistance to Individuals	24 700
		Subtotal	1 498 100
Claims Programmes	VI.4	Iraqi Property Claims Programme	557 900
	Total		62 581 400

Americas

Movement, Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	8 975 000
	I.2.1	General Repatriation Assistance	390 600
	I.3.9	Strengthening of Political Rights and the Enfranchisement of Conflict-induced Migrants	137 600
	I.3.10	Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Receptor Communities in Colombia	3 110 300
	I.3.11	Support Programme for Ex-combatant Children and Victims of Armed Conflict in Colombia	978 200
	I.3.12	Programme for Strengthening Peace in Colombia	2 248 800
	I.3.13	Strengthening the Capacity of the Educational System in Selected Communities in Costa Rica	96 000
	I.3.14	Transition to Civilian Life of Demobilized Military Personnel in Guatemala	160 600
	I.3.15	Haiti Transition Initiative	7 699 700
	I.3.16	Resettlement of Displaced Families in Haiti	36 500
Subtotal			23 833 300
Migration Health	II.2.5	Response to Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV / AIDS Among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Colombia	864 400
	II.2.6	Construction of Sanitary Infrastructure in Guatemala	637 200
Subtotal			1 501 600
Migration and Development	III.1.4	Technical Assistance for the Planning of Population Movements in the Province of Rio Negro, Argentina	567 200
	III.1.5	Technical Assistance for the Development of Rural Provinces in Argentina	620 400
	III.1.6	Technical Assistance to the National Indigenous Development Council in Chile	966 400
	III.1.7	Sustainable Development Programme in Colombia	736 500
	III.1.8	Community Strengthening Initiatives in Ecuador	13 419 000
	III.1.9	Project to Promote Development and Rehabilitation – National Fund for Peace (FONAPAZ), Guatemala	331 700
	III.1.10	Development Programme with the Executive Co-ordination Secretary of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP), Guatemala	1 051 500
	III.1.11	Infrastructure Development in the Port of Champerico, Guatemala	801 100

Americas (cont'd)

Migration and Development (cont'd)	III.1.12	Technical Support to the Lima Municipality in the Execution of Infrastructure Rehabilitation Works in Migration-prone Areas in Peru	9 770 600
	III.1.13	Strengthening the Management System of Lima's Town Hall, Peru	737 700
	III.1.14	Decentralized Programme for Young Persons with Labour Problems in Uruguay	125 900
	III.2.1	Return of Qualified Nationals to Various Destinations	206 600
Subtotal			29 334 600
Regulating Migration	IV.1.5	Return of Vulnerable Migrants to Guatemala	50 300
	IV.1.6	Assisted Voluntary Return from Mexico	1 186 700
	IV.2.3	Information and Referral Mechanism for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors in Central America and Mexico	75 000
	IV.2.4	Capacity Building on Counter-trafficking in Argentina	60 500
	IV.2.5	Prevention and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Colombia	447 800
	IV.2.6	Shelter for Victims of Trafficking in El Salvador	231 700
	IV.2.7	Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Mexico	501 400
	IV.3.7	Inter-American Course on International Migration	10 000
	IV.3.8	Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America (CIMAL)	214 600
	IV.3.9	Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America	210 000
	IV.3.10	Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Central American Commission of Directors of Migration (OCAM)/Puebla Virtual Secretariat	586 200
	IV.3.11	Management of the Migrant Operations Centre in the Caribbean	793 500
	IV.3.12	Technical Assistance to the Secretariat of Tourism in Argentina	572 000
	IV.3.13	Technical Assistance in Designing and Implementing a Migration Policy in Chile	129 700
	IV.3.14	Travel Assistance and Training for the Colombian Judiciary in Costa Rica	170 900
	IV.3.15	Technical Assistance in the Modernization of Passports in Ecuador and Honduras	1 868 600
	IV.3.16	Technical Assistance for the Execution of Projects in Guatemala	124 800

Americas (cont'd)

Regulating Migration (cont'd)	IV.3.17	Multilateral Cooperation Programmes in Guatemala	44 300
	IV.3.18	Advisory and Training Services for the Institutional Strengthening of the Public Ministry, Peru	2 363 500
	IV.3.19	Management of Funds to Transfer Qualified Human Resources and Humanitarian Mobilization in Peru	169 800
	IV.3.20	Strengthening Technical Capacity in Trinidad and Tobago to Enhance Migration Management and Regional Security	1 059 300
	IV.3.21	Cooperation Agreement between IOM and the Ministry of Industries, Energy and Mining of Uruguay	68 900
	IV.3.22	Capacity Building Through the Transfer and Exchange of Qualified Uruguayans	99 600
		Subtotal	11 039 100
Facilitating Migration	V.1.1	Labour Migration from Colombia to Spain	476 200
	V.1.2	Assistance in Seasonal Labour Migration from Guatemala to Canada	825 900
	V.2.1	Pre-consular Support Services	1 669 700
	V.2.3	Travel Assistance to Individuals	2 095 500
	V.2.4	TCDC Agreements with Countries and Organizations in Latin America	2 095 700
		Subtotal	7 163 000
	Total		72 871 600

Asia and Oceania

Movement, Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	32 758 000
	I.3.17	Reconstruction Through Quick Impact Projects in Afghanistan	28 378 600
	I.3.18	Community Stabilization Initiative and Alternative Livelihoods Project in Afghanistan	437 800
	I.3.19	Demobilization and Reintegration of Former Combatants in Afghanistan	649 300
	I.3.20	Sustainable Reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Afghanistan	139 700
	I.3.21	Management and Processing of Australia-bound Migrants in an Irregular Situation	18 881 300
	I.3.22	Post-Tsunami Recovery Assistance in Indonesia and Sri Lanka	16 254 600
		Subtotal	97 499 300
Migration Health	II.1	Migration Health Assessment	8 709 900
	II.2.7	Psycho-social Rehabilitation of Trafficked Persons in Cambodia	220 900
	II.2.8	Migrant Health Assistance in Thailand	655 000
	II.2.9	Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS Prevention Programme in Thailand	103 400
	II.3.1	National Mental Health Programme in Cambodia	255 800
	II.3.2	Community Health Revitalization Programme for Tsunami Victims, Indonesia	1 170 700
	II.3.3	Eye Care Services to Persons Affected by the Tsunami in Sri Lanka	948 600
		Subtotal	12 064 300
Migration and Development	III.1.15	Community Assistance for Population Stabilization in Timor-Leste	1 117 000
	III.1.16	Enhancing the Development Impact of Migrant Remittances in Tajikistan	239 900
	III.2.2	Return of Qualified Afghans (RQA)	2 497 500
		Subtotal	3 854 400
Regulating Migration	IV.1.1	General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Support to Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance	195 700
	IV.1.7	Reception and Reintegration Assistance to Returning Afghans	953 700

Asia and Oceania (cont'd)

Regulating Migration (cont'd)	IV.1.8	Care and Voluntary Return of Migrants in an Irregular Situation, Indonesia	2 459 400
	IV.1.9	Sustainable Return and Reintegration of Sri Lankan Refugees	1 169 900
	IV.2.8	Pilot Research Project on Trafficking in Persons Among ASEAN Countries	38 500
	IV.2.9	Information Campaign for the Prevention of Trafficking in Women in Cambodia	1 140 200
	IV.2.10	Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Agencies to Support Victims of Trafficking in Cambodia	304 100
	IV.2.11	Economic Rehabilitation of Survivors of Trafficking in India	56 400
	IV.2.12	Return and Reintegration Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Indonesia	640 400
	IV.2.13	Enhancing the Capacity of Communities to Combat Child Trafficking Through Education in Indonesia	371 700
	IV.2.14	Return and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficking Victims in Japan	352 400
	IV.2.15	Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Kyrgyzstan	301 800
	IV.2.16	Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children Between Selected Countries in the Mekong Region	113 000
	IV.2.17	Counter-trafficking Project in Viet Nam	29 600
	IV.3.23	Strategic Partnership to Enhance Migration Management Capacity in Central Asia	809 200
	IV.3.24	Legal Assistance for Migrants in Kazakhstan and Central Asia	105 800
	IV.3.25	Capacity Building for Migration Management in Afghanistan	440 000
	IV.3.26	Enhanced Migration Management and Border Control Project for Cambodia	388 400
	IV.3.27	Support to the Academy for Migration and Refugee Studies in Iran	33 800
	IV.3.28	Technical Assistance for the Modernization of Passports in Kyrgyzstan	410 000
	IV.3.29	Capacity Building to Enhance Migration Management and Assistance to Returning Labour Migrants in Sri Lanka	514 100
	IV.3.30	Enhanced Migration Management for Timor-Leste	625 500
Subtotal			11 453 600

Asia and Oceania (cont'd)

Facilitating Migration	V.1.3	Information Resource Centre for Labour Migrants from Tajikistan	140 400
	V.1.4	Awareness Raising on Migrants Rights and Welfare in Thailand	88 000
	V.2.1	Pre-consular Support Services	7 573 000
	V.2.2	Migrant Training	1 187 300
	V.2.3	Travel Assistance to Individuals	2 621 500
	V.3.1	Legal Support to Ethnic Returnees in Kyrgyzstan	32 000
Subtotal			11 642 200
Total			136 513 800

Europe

Movement, Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	28 168 900
	I.2.1	General Repatriation Assistance	89 600
		Subtotal	28 258 500
Migration Health	II.1	Migration Health Assessment	8 580 000
	II.2.10	HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign in Albania	25 600
	II.2.11	Research on Psycho-social and Cultural Integration of Migrants in Italy	57 600
	II.2.12	Psycho-social Training Programme in Italy	62 700
	II.3.4	Psycho-social and Trauma Response (PTR) in Serbia and Montenegro	91 700
		Subtotal	8 817 600
Migration and Development	III.1.17	Microenterprise Development in Armenia	736 200
	III.1.18	Community Infrastructure Development for Agricultural Initiatives in Azerbaijan	110 900
		Subtotal	847 100
Regulating Migration	IV.1.1	General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Support to Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance	54 922 000
	IV.1.10	Development of Methodology and Exchange of Best Practices on Return Counselling in the Enlarged EU	273 600
	IV.1.11	Assisted Voluntary Return of Irregular Migrants Stranded in the Balkans	89 100
	IV.1.12	Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants to Georgia	252 300
	IV.1.13	Information Centre on Return and Resettlement in Greece	34 000
	IV.1.14	Assisted Voluntary Return of Unaccompanied Minors in Ireland	210 400
	IV.1.15	Employment Assistance Services for Returnees from Switzerland to Bosnia and Herzegovina	24 100
	IV.2.18	Applied Research on Trafficking in Persons in Central Europe	71 500
	IV.2.19	Multidisciplinary Training to Fight Trafficking in Human Beings in the European Union	144 800
	IV.2.20	Comprehensive Training for Law Enforcement Authorities Responsible for Trafficking in Children/Minors in Europe	68 900

Europe (cont'd)

Regulating Migration (cont'd)	IV.2.21	Counter-trafficking Initiatives and Assistance for the Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children in the Balkans and Eastern Europe	1 484 900
	IV.2.22	Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in the Western Balkans Through Capacity Building and Educational Activities	463 600
	IV.2.23	Counter-trafficking Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Activities for Officials in the Baltic States	168 600
	IV.2.24	Development of Reliable Law Enforcement in Southeastern Europe	561 900
	IV.2.25	Reintegration Assistance to Victims of Trafficking from Albania	268 300
	IV.2.26	Combating Trafficking in Women in Bulgaria	235 600
	IV.2.27	Information Dissemination to Counter Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Georgia	145 900
	IV.2.28	Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Agencies for the Prosecution of Traffickers and Smugglers in Georgia	203 800
	IV.2.29	Initiative for the Benefit of Victims of Trafficking in Greece	237 100
	IV.2.30	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking from Italy	559 600
	IV.2.31	Counter-trafficking Training Programme for Religious Personnel in Italy	147 500
	IV.2.32	Capacity Building in Counter-trafficking Activities in the Kosovo Province of Serbia and Montenegro and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1 428 200
	IV.2.33	Reintegration of Women Victims of Trafficking in Latvia	42 800
	IV.2.34	Combating Trafficking in Women in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine	2 010 400
	IV.2.35	Capacity Building to Provide Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Turkey	169 700
	IV.3.31	Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative – Southeastern Europe	191 100
	IV.3.32	Capacity Building to Combat Irregular Migration and Development of a Readmission Policy and its Implementation in Albania	510 000
	IV.3.33	European Migration Network in Austria	316 900
	IV.3.34	Capacity Building for Migration Management in Georgia	40 000
	IV.3.35	Capacity Building for Migration Management in the Republic of Moldova	162 200

Europe (cont'd)

Regulating Migration (cont'd)	IV.3.36	Enhancing Migration Management and Combating Illegal Migration in Ukraine	2 183 600
		Subtotal	67 622 400
Facilitating Migration	V.1.5	Information Campaign to Target Qualified Workers in the Czech Republic	302 500
	V.1.6	Actions to Support Social Integration and Employment Policies on Behalf of Migrant Workers in Italy	185 700
	V.2.1	Pre-consular Support Services	524 900
	V.2.2	Migrant Training	1 233 200
	V.2.3	Travel Assistance to Individuals	503 100
	V.3.2	Integration Through Information and Training of Public Officials and NGOs in Eastern Europe	66 200
	V.3.3	Initiatives Against Discrimination in the Labour Market in Greece	33 500
	V.3.4	Local Networks of Integration in Italy	268 700
		Subtotal	3 117 800
Claims Programmes	VI.1	Forced Labour Compensation Programme, Germany	33 155 900
	VI.2	Holocaust Victim Assets Programme	5 577 700
	VI.3	Humanitarian and Social Programmes	474 300
		Subtotal	39 207 900
General Programme Support	VII.1.3	Central European Forum for Migration Research in Poland	72 300
	VII.3.2	Special Assignments and Support	298 800
		Subtotal	371 100
	Total		148 242 400

Global Support/Services

Movement, Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	788 300
Migration Health	II.1	Migration Health Assessment	220 000
General Programme Support	VII.1.1	Berne Initiative Follow-up	100 000
	VII.1.2	Centralized Information Source (Website) on Regional Consultative Processes on Migration	25 000
	VII.1.4	Allocation for Priority Projects in Africa and Asia	55 000
	VII.2	Stranded Migrant Facility	195 200
	VII.3.1	Associate Experts	1 615 600
	VII.3.2	Special Assignments and Support	128 600
	VII.3.3	IOM Staff Assigned to Other Organizations	266 800
	VII.4	Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MIMOSA)	612 300
	VII.5	Staff and Services Covered by Miscellaneous Income	3 400 000
	VII.6	Additional Overhead	2 000 000
		Subtotal	8 398 500
	Total		9 406 800
	Grand Total		429 616 000

POST-EMERGENCY MIGRATION PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS BY REGION

Africa and the Middle East

Movement, Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management	I.3.1	Conflict Management Initiative in Angola	406 000
	I.3.2	Research and Capacity Building in Conflict Management in Ethiopia	416 200
	I.3.3	Facilitating Sustainable Return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Sudan	2 574 300
	I.3.4	Assistance to Victims of Urban Displacements in Zimbabwe	250 000
	I.3.5	Emergency Assistance to Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe	1 199 000
	I.3.6	Support Programme for the Ministry of Displacement and Migration in Iraq	2 494 700
	I.3.7	Security Awareness Induction Training (SAIT) in Iraq	12 400
	I.3.8	Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Iraq	2 372 000
Total			9 724 600

Americas

Movement, Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management	I.3.9	Strengthening of Political Rights and the Enfranchisement of Conflict-induced Migrants	137 600
	I.3.10	Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Receptor Communities in Colombia	3 110 300
	I.3.11	Support Programme for Ex-combatant Children and Victims of Armed Conflict in Colombia	978 200
	I.3.12	Programme for Strengthening Peace in Colombia	2 248 800
	I.3.13	Strengthening the Capacity of the Educational System in Selected Communities in Costa Rica	96 000
	I.3.14	Transition to Civilian Life of Demobilized Military Personnel in Guatemala	160 600
	I.3.15	Haiti Transition Initiative	7 699 700
	I.3.16	Resettlement of Displaced Families in Haiti	36 500
Total			14 467 700

Asia and Oceania

Movement, Emergency and Post-conflict Migration Management	I.3.17	Reconstruction Through Quick Impact Projects in Afghanistan	28 378 600
	I.3.18	Community Stabilization Initiative and Alternative Livelihoods Project in Afghanistan	437 800
	I.3.19	Demobilization and Reintegration of Former Combatants in Afghanistan	649 300
	I.3.20	Sustainable Reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Afghanistan	139 700
	I.3.21	Management and Processing of Australia-bound Migrants in an Irregular Situation	18 881 300
	I.3.22	Post-Tsunami Recovery Assistance in Indonesia and Sri Lanka	16 254 600
Subtotal			64 741 300
Migration Health	II.3.1	National Mental Health Programme in Cambodia	255 800
	II.3.2	Community Health Revitalization Programme for Tsunami Victims, Indonesia	1 170 700
	II.3.3	Eye Care Services to Persons Affected by the Tsunami in Sri Lanka	948 600
Subtotal			2 375 100
Total			67 116 400

Europe

Migration Health	II.3.4	Psycho-social and Trauma Response (PTR) in Serbia and Montenegro	91 700
Grand Total			91 400 400

ANNEX I - FUNDS IN SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

MIGRANT LOAN FUND

The Migrant Loan Fund, established pursuant to Resolution No. 210 (XII) of 12 May 1960, permits the financing, in part or in whole, of the cost of transport of migrants and related services by giving interest-free loans to national migrants who require financial assistance to migrate. The fund has a balance of approximately USD 180,000. As the fund has been dormant for a number of years, the Administration proposes the transfer of the remaining balance of approximately USD 180,000 to partially finance the establishment of the Stranded Migrant Facility (SMF). Information on the SMF is provided under VII.2.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACCOUNT

In accordance with IOM General Bulletin No. 1054, the Emergency Preparedness Account (EPA) was established on 30 August 1993 for use in emergency situations where there is a clear need for immediate assessment and for other operational expenditure, prior to the actual receipt of external funding. Any authorized use of the EPA is considered as a loan against the specific operation that it initially supports, and all funds disbursed from the EPA are to be fully reimbursed as soon as possible once the operation obtains donor support. The balance of the Emergency Preparedness Account is currently USD 434,200.

REFUGEE LOAN FUND

The Refugee Loan Fund, established pursuant to Resolution No. 210 (XII) of 12 May 1960, permits the financing, in part or in whole, of the cost of transport of refugees and related services by giving interest-free loans to those who require financial assistance to migrate to resettlement countries. Repayment of such loans is secured by promissory notes signed by the refugee or his/her sponsor. Formerly, there were two separate loan funds. At its Sixty-first Session on 28 November 1990, the Council approved the merger, effective 1 January 1991, of the Refugee Loan Fund and the Loan Fund for Refugees outside Europe.

It is estimated that 60,000 refugees will be seeking assistance under the Refugee Loan Fund in 2006, and that approximately USD 100,000,000 will be expended from the Fund in order to finance these movements.

The following table estimates the resources available and required for 2006, as well as the anticipated balance at year-end.

	<u>2006</u> <u>Estimates</u> USD
<u>Resources</u>	
Brought forward from 2005	5 000 000
Contributions from the United States Government	81 000 000
Repayments of promissory notes by refugees	18 000 000
Income from self-payers	1 000 000
Interest income	200 000
Interest returned to the United States Treasury	(200 000)
	<hr/>
<u>Total resources</u>	105 000 000
	<hr/>
<u>Estimated requirements</u>	100 000 000
	<hr/>
Estimated balance carried forward at end of year	5 000 000
	<hr/> <hr/>

SASAKAWA ENDOWMENT FUND

The Sasakawa Endowment Fund was established in 1990 for the purpose of promoting the expansion of the transfer of human resources programmes and other migration for development activities.

Under the endowment agreement with the Foundation, the capital of the fund must remain intact and only the interest income generated from the fund may be used to finance activities.

2006
Estimates
USD

Capital Account

Balance at the beginning of the year	2 000 000
Balance from income account (see below)	<u>0</u>
<u>Total fund at the end of the year</u>	<u>2 000 000</u>

Income Account

Balance at the beginning of the year	0
Interest income earned during the year	80 000
Allocation of interest income to projects*	<u>(80 000)</u>
<u>Balance at the end of the year</u>	<u>0</u>

* Allocation for priority projects in Asia	USD 35 000
* Allocation for priority projects in Africa	USD 20 000
* Inter-American Course on International Migration	USD 10 000
* Stranded Migrant Facility	USD 15 000

GOVERNMENT OF GUATEMALA – FONAPAZ FIDUCIARY FUND

Under the umbrella of the Government of Guatemala, IOM is the implementing partner of FONAPAZ (The National Fund for Peace) and the Executive Co-ordination Secretary of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP). Financing of both programmes is in the form of a Fiduciary Fund and the purpose of the Funds is for IOM to administer the projects in cooperation with the Government of Guatemala.

As in previous years, the Programme with FONAPAZ is designed to improve the living conditions of the population of Guatemala, particularly in the zones of return, reinsertion and adjoining areas. The FONAPAZ funds are from the Government, financed with national budget resources.

The programme with the Executive Co-ordination Secretary of the Presidency (SCEP) aims at executing projects to fight poverty in urban peripheral areas, comprehensive development projects in rural communities, projects for the maintenance and repair of small roads and rural local roads, and environment conservation projects.

The total funds assigned to IOM by the Government of Guatemala in 2006 are estimated to be approximately USD 33,781,600 (from FONAPAZ - USD 6,442,600 and from SCEP - USD 27,339,000) and are divided between operations and administrative support.

The administrative support funds are transferred directly to IOM to cover costs relating to project monitoring as well as to finance experts who provide technical and administrative support to FONAPAZ and SCEP programmes. The amounts in IOM's Programme and Budget for 2006 reflect only the support funds totalling USD 1,383,200 (from FONAPAZ – USD 331,700 and from SCEP – USD 1,051,500). Further description of these programmes is included under III.1.9 and III.1.10 of this document.

The funds for the operational part of both programmes are held in the form of a Fiduciary Fund, estimated at USD 32,398,400. The terms and regulations of the fund are stipulated in agreements with FONAPAZ and SCEP. The following table outlines the resources of the Fiduciary Funds to be administered by IOM in 2006 and their application to the various programmes.

	<u>2006</u> <u>Estimates</u> USD
<u>FONAPAZ</u>	
Integrated Development Programmes for Communities (PRODIC)	4 492 800
Border Development Programme (PRODESFRO)	513 600
Teachers for Peace Programme	77 200
Health and Welfare Project (PROSABIE)	256 800
Administrative Project	770 500

Total Fiduciary Fund	6 110 900
	=====

2006
Estimates
USD

SCEP

Combating Poverty	2 628 750
Integrated Community Development	16 429 700
Maintenance and Repair of Small Roads	3 285 900
Conservation of the Environment	2 628 750
Other Projects	1 314 400
	<hr/>
Total SCEP Fund	26 287 500
	<hr/> <hr/>

TOTAL FIDUCIARY FUNDS

32 398 400

RAPID RESPONSE TRANSPORTATION FUND

A Guidance Note was concluded on 31 May 2000 between the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), on cooperation in the field of transportation.

In pursuance of the above agreement to carry out the transportation activities in a timely and effective manner, it is proposed to establish a fund from voluntary contributions for its movement operations, particularly during emergencies. The operational fund will endeavour to maintain a balance of USD 5 million. To replenish the fund, IOM will raise funds bilaterally and, to the extent possible, within the context of United Nations consolidated appeals. UNHCR will endeavour to ensure donor recognition of this requirement. The current balance as of August 2005 is USD 1,798,398.72.

This agreement between UNHCR and IOM builds on the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the two organizations on 15 May 1997. It lays out more specifically the responsibilities between the two organizations in the provision of transportation assistance. It further provides guidance on how specific agreements are to be reached and the appropriate mechanisms between the headquarters of the two organizations to be activated for this purpose. Both IOM and UNHCR are confident that this agreement will strengthen their response capability in dealing with situations which may involve massive movements of persons at risk.

ANNEX II - FOREIGN CURRENCY CONSIDERATIONS IN THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

Under IOM's Financial Regulations, the Administrative Part of the Budget is expressed in Swiss francs (CHF) while the Operational Part of the Budget is expressed in US dollars (USD). While much of the income and expenditure under both parts of the budget occur in the indicated currencies, some transactions involve other currencies under both parts, exposing the transactions to exchange rate fluctuations. For example, the value of local field staff salaries, often paid in the local currency, may fluctuate when expressed in Swiss francs (Administrative Part of the Budget) or US dollars (Operational Part of the Budget), depending on exchange rate fluctuations.

For the Programme and Budget, IOM's procedure is to use the exchange rates prevailing at the time the Budget is prepared to convert local national currencies into Swiss francs or US dollars. The budget process begins early in the year as estimates must be received from each IOM Office worldwide and be consolidated in time to meet production deadlines for the autumn session of the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance. The budget estimates for 2006 were prepared using July 2005 exchange rates. The exchange rates for some of the major currencies used by IOM were as follows:

Swiss franc/US dollar	1.28
Euro/US dollar	0.829
Canadian dollar/US dollar	1.23
Australian dollar/US dollar	1.31

During the period between the budget preparation cycle and final submission to the Council, exchange rates are reviewed to ensure that there are no major fluctuations which would impact the budget estimates. However, it should be noted that any effects that might be produced by such foreign exchange fluctuations are largely neutralized due to the fact that the predominant currency of income and expenditure is the same, i.e. Swiss francs in the Administrative Part of the Budget and United States dollars in the Operational Part of the Budget.

ANNEX III – OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET – STAFFING LEVELS/ STAFF AND OFFICE COSTS

Explanatory Note

Staffing and office costs for the Operational Part of the Budget include projected staffing levels as well as the office infrastructures required to carry out operational activities.

The staffing levels and related costs included under “Project Funds”, i.e. those attributable to specific operational projects, are based on a projection of current staff and office structures. In this regard, where activities and/or funding are foreseen for a partial year, the related cost of staffing is reduced accordingly. The staffing levels and office structures, in particular those funded by Specific Projects, are subject to the level of activity and funding, and therefore adjusted on an ongoing basis.

Staff positions, office structures and other costs funded from Discretionary Income are shown separately.

OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

			2005 Revised Estimates (MC/EX/665)							2006 Estimates										
			Discretionary Income			Project Funds			Total		Discretionary Income			Project Funds			Total			
			Staff Positions		Staff, Office and Other Costs	Staff Positions		Staff and Office Costs	Staff Positions		Total Costs	Staff Positions		Staff, Office and Other Costs	Staff Positions		Staff and Office Costs	Staff Positions		Total Costs
			Off	Emp		Off	Emp		Off	Emp		Off	Emp		Off	Emp		Off	Emp	
AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST																				
MRF - Cairo, Egypt	1	2	140 000	1	39	1 090 400	2	41	1 230 400	1	2	190 000	2	32	1 131 700	3	34	1 321 700		
Iraq (based in Jordan)				21	57	3 981 300	21	57	3 981 300				13	53	3 329 500	13	53	3 329 500		
Jordan			29 000	1	10	174 500	1	10	203 500			29 000	1	10	286 400	1	10	315 400		
Kuwait				1	2	238 700	1	2	238 700				1	2	174 300	1	2	174 300		
Saudi Arabia					1	30 000		1	30 000					1	30 000		1	30 000		
Syrian Arab Republic			35 000	1	9	225 500	1	9	260 500			50 000	1	8	185 500	1	8	235 500		
MRF - Dakar, Senegal	1	5	185 000		14	374 900	1	19	559 900	2	6	373 100		13	232 900	2	19	606 000		
Congo														1	55 000		1	55 000		
Côte d'Ivoire	1		113 000	5	42	1 313 800	6	42	1 426 800				1		154 800	1		154 800		
Gambia					2	31 300		2	31 300					4	31 700		4	31 700		
Ghana				8	45	1 809 200	8	45	1 809 200				8	51	2 202 400	8	51	2 202 400		
Guinea				2	34	827 900	2	34	827 900				4	32	859 900	4	32	859 900		
Guinea-Bissau				1	8	219 400	1	8	219 400					1	55 200		1	55 200		
Liberia				2	19	253 200	2	19	253 200				1		154 800	1		154 800		
Mali					3	40 000		3	40 000					1	42 000		1	42 000		
Sierra Leone				1	14	487 300	1	14	487 300				1	14	420 700	1	14	420 700		
MRF - Nairobi, Kenya	1	1	179 300	22	190	7 232 500	23	191	7 411 800	1	1	186 100	18	164	6 475 900	19	165	6 662 000		
Sudan			30 000	18	90	581 000	18	90	611 000			50 000	38	140	1 050 900	38	140	1 100 900		
United Republic of Tanzania					7	183 500		7	183 500					7	181 800		7	181 800		
Uganda				1	14	417 700	1	14	417 700				1	13	279 900	1	13	279 900		
MRF - Pretoria, South Africa	2	5	403 500	3	16	926 200	5	21	1 329 700	2	5	420 000	2	8	488 600	4	13	908 600		
Angola				9	65	1 502 700	9	65	1 502 700				5	52	1 386 000	5	52	1 386 000		
Democratic Republic of the Congo			30 000		6	61 200		6	91 200			30 000	1	8	161 200	1	8	191 200		
Mozambique														3	120 000		3	120 000		
Zambia				2	4	184 800	2	4	184 800				4	13	342 900	4	13	342 900		
Zimbabwe				10	30	1 558 000	10	30	1 558 000				5	25	1 123 400	5	25	1 123 400		
Out-of-Country Voting for Iraq ¹						19 206 000			19 206 000											
SLM - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	1	2	132 300	2	14	432 300	3	16	564 600	1	2	140 100	3	14	730 300	4	16	870 400		
Subtotal	7	15	1 277 100	111	735	43 383 300	118	750	44 660 400	7	16	1 468 300	110	670	21 687 700	117	686	23 156 000		
AMERICAS																				
MRF - Buenos Aires, Argentina	1	2	233 900		9	129 700	1	11	363 600		2	233 900		13	223 800		15	457 700		
Brazil			20 000						20 000			20 000						20 000		
Chile					5	187 300		5	187 300					3	174 900		3	174 900		
Paraguay			20 000						20 000			20 000						20 000		
Uruguay		1	34 000		1	31 000		2	65 000	1		34 000		1	25 500		2	59 500		
MRF - Lima, Peru		1	75 000	1	14	491 500	1	15	566 500	1		76 000	1	18	469 200	1	19	545 200		
Bolivia					3	14 500		3	14 500			15 000		3	14 500		4	29 500		
Colombia			15 000	17	170	5 727 000	17	170	5 742 000				9	57	2 299 800	9	57	2 299 800		
Ecuador				6	52	1 982 300	6	52	1 982 300				5	55	2 250 500	5	55	2 250 500		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)			15 000		2	47 300		2	62 300			20 000		2	36 500		2	56 500		
MRF - San José, Costa Rica		5	290 000	1	14	554 000	1	19	844 000		4	230 000	2	23	754 600	2	27	984 600		
El Salvador			10 000		2	35 100		2	45 100			10 000		3	23 300		3	33 300		
Guatemala ³			55 800	2	3	629 500	3	3	685 300	1		64 500	2	18	1 351 900	3	18	1 416 400		
Honduras	1				7	158 700		7	158 700		1	10 000	1	4	177 500	1	5	187 500		
Nicaragua			15 000		2	29 000		2	44 000			15 000		1	26 000		1	41 000		
Mexico			100 000	1	2	142 000	1	2	242 000			100 000	1	6	328 900	1	6	428 900		
MRF - Washington, D.C., United States	2	5	696 000	3	9	825 200	5	14	1 521 200	2	5	721 200	4	8	1 123 000	6	13	1 844 200		
Bahamas				1		150 000	1		150 000											
Canada					1	36 100		1	36 100					1	92 400		1	92 400		
Dominican Republic			135 000	1	4	118 900	2	4	253 900	1		202 400	1	4	281 800	2	4	484 200		
Jamaica	1			1		171 500	1		171 500				1	1	229 600	1	1	229 600		
United States Country Missions					38	2 758 000		38	2 758 000					45	3 235 900		45	3 235 900		
SLM - New York, United States		1	116 900	4	16	2 072 200	4	17	2 189 100		1	133 400	5	15	2 151 300	5	16	2 284 700		
Subtotal	5	15	1 831 600	38	354	16 290 800	43	369	18 122 400	4	16	1 905 400	32	281	15 270 900	36	297	17 176 300		
ASIA AND OCEANIA																				
MRF - Bangkok, Thailand ⁴	1	3	308 200	40	68	6 393 100	41	71	6 701 300	1	3	253 200	26	112	6 640 600	27	115	6 893 800		
Cambodia			20 000	12	42	1 677 400	12	42	1 697 400			20 000	10	53	1 275 200	10	53	1 295 200		
Indonesia			25 000	5	80	2 229 600	5	80	2 254 600			20 000	47	400	4 742 100	47	400	4 762 100		
Viet Nam				12	55	1 710 400	12	55	1 710 400				15	71	2 748 500	15	71	2 748 500		
MRF - Canberra, Australia		1	33 400	2	12	704 500	2	13	737 900		1	33 400	1	9	846 500	1	10	879 900		
Nauru				23	58	2 373 800	23	58	2 373 800				20	44	3 302 500	20	44	3 302 500		
Papua New Guinea													3		571 100	3		571 100		
MRF - Dhaka, Bangladesh		3	117 900		9	138 300		12	256 200		4	130 000		11	386 400		15	516 400		
Sri Lanka				1	34	548 200	1	34	548 200				16	197	571 900	16	197	571 900		
India			30 000		4	68 000		4	98 000			30 000		7	25 500		7	55 500		
Manila, Philippines - Administrative Centre	6	47	1 527 400	3	13	543 000	9	60	2 070 400	7	67	1 949 200	2	27	836 000	9	94	2 785 200		
Republic of Korea		1	46 500			28 800		1	75 300		1	47 200		1	33 700		2	80 900		
Timor-Leste				6	27	862 200	6	27	862 200				9	29	852 900	9	29	852 900		
China, including Hong Kong			130 000		4	74 300		4	204 300			130 000		3	61 500		3	191 500		
Special Administrative Region																				

OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

	2005 Revised Estimates (MC/EX/665)									2006 Estimates								
	Discretionary Income			Project Funds			Total			Discretionary Income			Project Funds			Total		
	Staff Positions		Staff, Office and Other Costs	Staff Positions		Staff and Office Costs	Staff Positions		Total Costs	Staff Positions		Staff, Office and Other Costs	Staff Positions		Staff and Office Costs	Staff Positions		Total Costs
	Off	Emp		Off	Emp		Off	Emp		Off	Emp		Off	Emp		Off	Emp	
ASIA AND OCEANIA (continued)																		
MRF - Islamabad, Pakistan	1	1	137 400	2	24	523 200	3	25	660 600	1	2	148 600	1	24	604 100	2	26	752 700
Afghanistan				63	441	7 600 000	63	441	7 600 000				24	122	5 742 200	24	122	5 742 200
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1		105 000	11		317 300	1	11	422 300	1		105 000		12	173 800	1	12	278 800
Kazakhstan				3	17	696 500	3	17	696 500				1	13	377 700	1	13	377 700
Kyrgyzstan				1	15	387 300	1	15	387 300					14	241 300	1	14	241 300
Tajikistan				1	32	469 900	1	32	469 900				1	29	262 800	1	29	262 800
Turkmenistan				1	6	212 500	1	6	212 500			11 000		4	68 300		4	79 300
SLM - Tokyo, Japan		1	115 000		1	80 700		2	195 700		1	234 200		3	120 000		4	354 200
Emergency Assistance to Tsunami Victims ²				77	375	13 000 000	77	375	13 000 000									
Subtotal	9	57	2 595 800	252	1 328	40 639 000	261	1 385	43 234 800	10	79	3 111 800	177	1 185	30 484 600	187	1 264	33 596 400
EUROPE																		
MRF - Budapest, Hungary	2	3	337 600		10	201 200	2	13	538 800	2	3	353 000		6	209 100	2	9	562 100
Bosnia and Herzegovina			1 000	2	7	452 700	2	7	452 700			88 200	1	7	192 900	1	7	281 100
Bulgaria			10 000		6	121 500		6	131 500			10 000		5	117 300		5	127 300
Croatia			30 000	1	9	415 400	1	9	445 400			100 600	1	2	158 600	1	2	259 200
Czech Republic			10 000		9	134 400		9	144 400			10 000		7	175 000		7	185 000
Poland			10 000		12	207 400		12	217 400			10 000		14	288 500		14	298 500
Romania			10 000	2	18	621 800	2	18	631 800			10 000	2	10	313 700	2	10	323 700
Serbia and Montenegro				2	41	1 085 400	2	41	1 085 400					12	212 300		12	212 300
Kosovo				10	90	2 340 000	10	90	2 340 000				7	34	1 632 300	7	34	1 632 300
Slovakia			10 000		5	52 600		5	62 600			10 000		9	153 300		9	163 300
Slovenia			10 000		4	65 200		4	75 200			10 000		4	91 900		4	101 900
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia					14	251 800		14	251 800				1	10	378 800	1	10	378 800
MRF - Brussels, Belgium	2	2	270 000	5	35	2 973 000	7	37	3 243 000	1	3	306 000	6	27	2 173 500	7	30	2 479 500
Ireland	1		74 200		8	690 300	1	8	764 500	1		76 500		8	516 100	1	8	592 600
Netherlands				1	65	4 696 300	1	65	4 696 300				1	56	5 063 600	1	56	5 063 600
Switzerland (Bern)				3	4	878 500	3	4	878 500				4	3	778 900	4	3	778 900
MRF - Helsinki, Finland	1	3	250 000		9	420 300	1	12	670 300	1	3	309 800	1	13	270 800	2	16	580 600
Armenia				1	15	381 500	1	15	381 500			20 200		13	139 100		13	159 300
Azerbaijan				1	7	318 600	1	7	318 600			20 000		8	136 900		8	156 900
Estonia			10 000		1	26 000		1	36 000				1		43 100	1		43 100
Georgia				1	16	460 200	1	16	460 200				1	13	274 600	1	13	274 600
Latvia			10 000		2	49 000		2	59 000					3	87 800		3	87 800
Lithuania			10 000		3	55 500		3	65 500					3	129 200		3	129 200
Norway			5 600	3	13	1 340 400	3	13	1 346 000				3	15	1 336 700	3	15	1 336 700
Ukraine	1		60 000	12	45	2 053 100	13	45	2 113 100	1		60 000	9	43	1 796 700	10	43	1 856 700
Belarus					11	253 900		11	253 900					16	459 200		16	459 200
Republic of Moldova				3	21	467 200	3	21	467 200				1	23	353 900	1	23	353 900
MRF - Rome, Italy	1	1	210 700		16	809 200	1	17	1 019 900	1	1	220 100	1	33	1 478 400	2	34	1 698 500
Albania				6	34	798 900	6	34	798 900				7	30	619 800	7	30	619 800
Greece					13	369 300		13	369 300	1		170 000						
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya														12	125 900		12	125 900
Morocco				1		179 400	1		179 400				1	1	84 500	1	1	84 500
Portugal	1	1	135 000		5	120 000	1	6	255 000	1	1	169 900	1	5	93 200	1	5	93 200
Spain			25 000		2	125 600		2	150 600			25 000		2	120 900		2	145 900
Tunisia				1	6	455 100	1	6	455 100				1	5	260 800	1	5	260 800
Turkey			55 000	1	10	548 100	1	10	603 100			66 500	2	14	433 000	2	14	499 500
Maghreb Countries			60 000						60 000			30 000						30 000
Russian Federation			40 000	8	219	10 118 700	8	219	10 158 700			60 000	9	156	9 977 700	9	156	10 037 700
Technical Cooperation Centre in Austria	1	2	270 500	1	3	208 500	2	5	479 000	1	1	296 700	1	5	379 000	2	6	675 700
SLM - Berlin, Germany		1	90 000	1	35	2 503 900	1	36	2 593 900		1	90 000		27	2 597 500		28	2 687 500
SLM - London, United Kingdom			5 000	1	41	3 196 300	1	41	3 201 300			7 000	1	50	5 454 500	1	50	5 461 500
SLM - Paris, France		1	61 800		2	109 900		3	171 700		1	67 000		1	103 200		2	170 200
SLM - Vienna, Austria		1	101 000	1	14	1 156 500	1	15	1 257 500		1	131 700	1	12	928 100	1	13	1 059 800
Subtotal	10	15	2 172 400	69	879	41 712 600	79	894	43 885 000	10	15	2 728 200	64	722	40 351 200	73	737	42 909 400

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	2005 Revised Estimates (MC/EX/665)								2006 Estimates							
	Discretionary Income			Project Funds			Total		Discretionary Income			Project Funds			Total	
	Staff Positions		Staff, Office and Other Costs	Staff Positions		Staff and Office Costs	Staff Positions		Total Costs	Staff Positions		Staff, Office and Other Costs	Staff Positions		Staff and Office Costs	Total Costs
	Off	Emp		Off	Emp		Off	Emp		Off	Emp		Off	Emp		
GENERAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT																
HEADQUARTERS																
Executive Office	2		428 600				2		428 600	2		422 300			2	422 300
Inspector General											50 000					50 000
Information Technology and Communications	1	1	404 800				1	1	404 800	1	1	433 900		1	1	433 900
International Migration Law and Legal Affairs	2	1	325 000				2	1	325 000	2	1	351 200		2	1	351 200
Migration Management Services			111 000						111 000	1		231 700		1		231 700
Counter-trafficking			20 000						20 000			20 000				20 000
Labour Migration			20 000						20 000			20 000				20 000
Technical Cooperation on Migration			20 000						20 000			20 000				20 000
Migration Policy, Research and Communications		1	115 000					1	115 000							
International Dialogue on Migration	1		198 000				1		198 000	1		283 700		1		283 700
Media and Public Information	1		120 000				1		120 000	1	1	244 700		1	1	244 700
Research and Publications		1	334 500					1	334 500			240 000				240 000
Strategic Policy and Planning	1		130 000				1		130 000	1		130 000		1		130 000
External Relations			25 000						25 000			25 000				25 000
Donor Relations			41 000						41 000			46 300				46 300
Regional Advisers	1		126 000				1		126 000	1		145 700		1		145 700
Resources Management			55 000						55 000			55 000				55 000
Accounting		1	114 000					1	114 000		1	127 000			1	127 000
Budget		1	89 000					1	89 000		1	104 500			1	104 500
Common Services		2	437 700					2	437 700		2	489 000			2	489 000
Human Resources Management		1	60 000					1	60 000		1	73 400			1	73 400
Occupational Health		2	209 300					2	209 300		2	294 600			2	294 600
Staff Development and Learning		1	112 100					1	112 100							
Treasury and Cash Management	1		134 000				1		134 000	1		147 100		1		147 100
Operations Support												60 000				60 000
Elections Support												330 000				330 000
Emergency and Post-conflict	2		270 000				2		270 000	2		330 000		2		330 000
Movement Management		2	224 500					2	224 500		2	232 000			2	232 000
Migration Health	1		209 000				1		209 000	1		222 600		1		222 600
Subtotal	13	14	4 333 500				13	14	4 333 500	14	12	4 799 700			14	4 799 700
GLOBAL ACTIVITIES																
Associate Experts				16		1 291 100	16		1 291 100				20		1 442 700	1 442 700
Migration Health Specialists and Technical Experts	2		260 000				2		260 000	3		450 000		3		450 000
Special Assignments and Support			160 000	1		584 900	1		744 900	1		160 000	3		619 800	779 800
PROJECTS																
Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America (CIMAL)			35 000						35 000			35 000				35 000
Forced Labour Compensation and Holocaust Victim Assets Programmes				49	97	17 400 300	49	97	17 400 300				31	46	5 291 000	5 291 000
Gender Issues Activities			60 000						60 000			80 000				80 000
Stranded Migrants Facility			20 000						20 000			250 000				250 000
Inter-American Course on International Migration			30 000						30 000			30 000				30 000
Loan Funds Administration			1 600	1	5	846 600	1	5	848 200			1 600	1	5	921 800	923 400
MIDA General			15 000						15 000			15 000				15 000
Private Sector Liaison												50 000				50 000
Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America												15 000				15 000
Support for Developing Member States and Member States with Economy in Transition - 1035 Facility			1 400 000			35 000			1 435 000			1 400 000				1 400 000
Coverage of UNDSS fees			3 000 000						3 000 000			3 000 000				3 000 000
Additional Overhead			2 978 000						2 978 000							
Subtotal	2		7 959 600	67	102	20 157 900	69	102	28 117 500	4		5 486 600	55	51	8 275 300	13 761 900
TOTAL	46	116	20 170 000	537	3 398	162 183 600	583	3 514	182 353 600	49	138	19 500 000	438	2 909	116 069 700	135 399 700

¹ During a period of two months in 2005, there were 8,120 staff employed for implementation of the Out-of-Country Voting for Iraq.

² Emergency Assistance to Tsunami Victims - reflected under respective locations for 2006.

³ Includes a position transferred from Information Technology and Communications, Headquarters.

⁴ Includes a position transferred from Media and Public Information, Headquarters.

Note: Officials are staff members in the "Professional" category; Employees are staff members in the "General Services" category (locally recruited).

OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

	2005											2006										
	Officials								Employees	Total		Officials								Employees	Total	
	D2	D1	V	IV	III	II	I	UG				D2	D1	V	IV	III	II	I	UG			
AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST																						
MRF - Cairo, Egypt					2				2	41	43					2			1	3	34	37
Iraq (based in Jordan)			1	3	14	3			21	57	78			1	2	7	3			13	53	66
Jordan									1	10	11				1					1	10	11
Kuwait					1				1	2	3					1				1	2	3
Saudi Arabia										1	1					1					1	1
Syrian Arabic Republic						1			1	9	10						1			1	8	9
MRF - Dakar, Senegal					1				1	19	20					2				2	19	21
Congo																					1	1
Côte d'Ivoire			1			2		3	6	42	48								1	1	4	1
Gambia										2	2										4	4
Ghana				2	2	3		1	8	45	53				2	2	4			8	51	59
Guinea					2				2	34	36					2	2			4	32	36
Guinea-Bissau			1						1	8	9										1	1
Liberia					1	1			2	19	21								1	1	1	1
Mali										3	3										1	1
Sierra Leone					1				1	14	15					1				1	14	15
MRF - Nairobi, Kenya			1	5	8	3	1	5	23	191	214			1	4	6	3	1	4	19	165	184
Sudan					2	1	1	14	18	90	108			2	1	7	15	13		38	140	178
United Republic of Tanzania										7	7										7	7
Uganda					1				1	14	15					1				1	13	14
MRF - Pretoria, South Africa				1	3			1	5	21	26				1	2			1	4	13	17
Angola				1	4	2		2	9	65	74				1		2		2	5	52	57
Democratic Republic of the Congo										6	6					1				1	8	9
Mozambique																1					3	3
Zambia					1	1			2	4	6				1		2		1	4	13	17
Zimbabwe					2	7		1	10	30	40				1	1	2		1	5	25	30
SLM - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia				1	1		1		3	16	19				2	1		1		4	16	20
Subtotal			4	13	47	24	3	27	118	750	868			4	16	36	34	15	12	117	686	803
AMERICAS																						
MRF - Buenos Aires, Argentina						1			1	11	12										15	15
Chile										5	5										3	3
Uruguay										2	2										2	2
MRF - Lima, Peru			1						1	15	16					1				1	19	20
Bolivia										3	3										4	4
Colombia			1	4	6	6			17	170	187		1		3	1	3		1	9	57	66
Ecuador					1	3	1	1	6	52	58				1		1	1	2	5	55	60
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)										2	2										2	2
MRF - San José, Costa Rica								1	1	19	20								2	2	27	29
El Salvador										2	2										3	3
Guatemala			1	1	1				3	3	6			1	1	1				3	18	21
Honduras										7	7						1			1	5	6
Nicaragua										2	2										1	1
Mexico			1						1	2	3			1						1	6	7
MRF - Washington, D.C., United States				2	1	2			5	14	19			1	1	3	1			6	13	19
Bahamas					1				1		1											
Canada										1	1										1	1
Dominican Republic			1			1			2	4	6				1		1			2	4	6
Jamaica				1					1		1				1					1	1	2
United States Country Missions										38	38										45	45
SLM - New York, United States			1		2			1	4	17	21			1	1	2			1	5	16	21
Subtotal			6	8	12	13	1	3	43	369	412		1	4	9	8	7	1	6	36	297	333
ASIA AND OCEANIA																						
MRF - Bangkok, Thailand			1	5	10	9	6	10	41	71	112				5	9	8	1	4	27	115	142
Cambodia			1	1	1	4	1	4	12	42	54			1		1	3		5	10	53	63
Indonesia			1		1	2	1		5	80	85			1	5	7	7	2	25	47	400	447
Viet Nam			1	2	1	1	4	3	12	55	67			1	2	2	1	4	5	15	71	86
MRF - Canberra, Australia			1			1			2	13	15						1			1	10	11
Nauru				2		4	3	14	23	58	81						5	4	11	20	44	64
Papua New Guinea															1		2			3		3
MRF - Dhaka, Bangladesh										12	12										15	15
Sri Lanka				1					1	34	35			1	1	4			10	16	197	213
India										4	4										7	7
Manila, Philippines - Administrative Centre				3	2	2		2	9	60	69				2	4	2		1	9	94	103
Republic of Korea										1	1										2	2
Timor-Leste					1	2		3	6	27	33					2	1	2	4	9	29	38
China, including Hong Kong																						
Special Administrative Region										4	4										3	3

OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

	2005											2006														
	Officials									Employees	Total	Officials									Employees	Total				
	D2	D1	V	IV	III	II	I	UG	Sub-total			D2	D1	V	IV	III	II	I	UG	Sub-total						
ASIA AND OCEANIA (continued)																										
MRF - Islamabad, Pakistan					1		2		3	25	28				1	1		2		26	28					
Afghanistan			1	2	10	12	1	37	63	441	504				1	4	14	4	1	24	122	146				
Iran (Islamic Republic of)				1					1	11	12				1					1	12	13				
Kazakhstan				1	2				3	17	20				1					1	13	14				
Kyrgyzstan				1					1	15	16				1					1	14	15				
Tajikistan				1					1	32	33				1					1	29	30				
Turkmenistan					1				1	6	7										4	4				
SLM - Tokyo, Japan										2	2										4	4				
Emergency Assistance to Tsunami Victims *			1	5	5	4	3	59	77	375	452										4	4				
Subtotal			7	25	35	41	20	133	261	1385	1646			5	20	34	45	17	66	187	1264	1451				
EUROPE																										
MRF - Budapest, Hungary					2				2	13	15				2					2	9	11				
Bosnia and Herzegovina			1		1				2	7	9				1					1	7	8				
Bulgaria										6	6										5	5				
Croatia				1					1	9	10				1					1	2	3				
Czech Republic										9	9										7	7				
Poland										12	12										14	14				
Romania				1	1				2	18	20				1	1				2	10	12				
Serbia and Montenegro			1		1				2	41	43										12	12				
Kosovo			1		4	1	1	3	10	90	100				1		4	1	1	7	34	41				
Slovakia										5	5										9	9				
Slovenia										4	4										4	4				
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia										14	14										10	11				
MRF - Brussels, Belgium			1		2	2		2	7	37	44				1	3	1		2	7	30	37				
Ireland					1				1	8	9									1	8	9				
Netherlands			1						1	65	66				1					1	56	57				
Switzerland (Bern)				1		1		1	3	4	7				1				1	4	3	7				
MRF - Helsinki, Finland					1				1	12	13					1	1			2	16	18				
Armenia				1					1	15	16										13	13				
Azerbaijan				1					1	7	8										8	8				
Estonia								1	1		1								1	1		1				
Georgia				1					1	16	17										13	14				
Latvia										2	2										3	3				
Lithuania										3	3										3	3				
Norway				1		1	1		3	13	16				1		1	1		3	15	18				
Ukraine			1	3	1	1		7	13	45	58				1	2	1	1		5	10	43	53			
Belarus										11	11										16	16				
Republic of Moldova					3				3	21	24									1	23	24				
MRF - Rome, Italy					1				1	17	18				1		1			2	34	36				
Albania				2	1	1	1	1	6	34	40				1	2		2	2	7	30	37				
Greece										13	13										12	12				
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															1					1	1	2				
Morocco					1				1		1					1				1	5	6				
Portugal					1				1	6	7					1				1	6	7				
Spain										2	2										2	2				
Tunisia				1					1	6	7					1				1	5	6				
Turkey				1					1	10	11					1		1		2	14	16				
Russian Federation			1	3	2			2	8	219	227				1	3	2	1		2	9	156	165			
Technical Cooperation Centre in Austria				1		1			2	5	7					1				2	6	8				
SLM - Berlin, Germany					1				1	36	37										28	28				
SLM - London, United Kingdom						1			1	41	42						1			1	50	51				
SLM - Paris, France										3	3										2	2				
SLM - Vienna, Austria					1				1	15	16					1				1	13	14				
Subtotal			7	18	25	9	3	17	79	894	973			6	16	21	10	6	14	73	737	810				

OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

	2005										2006									
	Officials								Employees	Total	Officials								Employees	Total
	D2	D1	V	IV	III	II	I	UG			D2	D1	V	IV	III	II	I	UG		
GENERAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT																				
HEADQUARTERS																				
Executive Office			2						2	2			2					2		2
Information Technology and Communications					1				1	2				1				1	1	2
International Migration Law and Legal Affairs						2			2	3				1	1			2	1	3
Migration Management Services														1				1		1
Migration Policy, Research and Communications									1	1										
International Dialogue on Migration			1						1	1			1					1		1
Media and Public Information					1				1	1				1				1	1	2
Research and Publications									1	1										
Strategic Policy and Planning					1				1	1				1				1		1
External Relations																				
Regional Advisers					1				1	1			1					1		1
Resources Management																				
Accounting									1	1									1	1
Budget									1	1									1	1
Common Services									2	2									2	2
Human Resources Management									1	1									1	1
Occupational Health									2	2									2	2
Staff Development and Learning									1	1										
Treasury and Cash Management					1				1	1				1				1		1
Operations Support																				
Emergency and Post-conflict					2				2	2					2			2		2
Movement Management									2	2									2	2
Migration Health				1					1	1			1					1		1
Subtotal			3	1	7	2			13	14			3	2	8	1		14	12	26
GLOBAL ACTIVITIES																				
Associate Experts						11	5		16	16						19	1	20		20
Migration Health Specialists and Technical Experts			1	1					2	2			2	1				3		3
Special Assignments and Support					1				1	1			1				2	4		4
PROJECTS																				
Forced Labour Compensation and Holocaust Victim		1	2	8	15	23			49	97		1	1	8	10	11		31	46	77
Assets Programmes									1	5				1				1	5	6
Loan Funds Administration																				
Subtotal		1	3	10	16	34	5		69	102		1	4	10	11	30	1	59	51	110
TOTAL		1	30	75	142	123	32	180	583	3514		2	26	73	118	127	40	100	486	3533

Note 1: In some cases the grade of the incumbent presented in this table differs from the grade of position.

Note 2: Officials are staff members in the "Professional" category; Employees are staff members in the "General Services" category (locally recruited).

* Emergency Assistance to Tsunami Victims - reflected under respective locations for 2006.

ANNEX IV - MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

			Countries / Regions of Destination														
Service	Programme/Project	Region of Origin	Total	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	Netherlands	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Other Countries in				
													Africa and the Middle East	Americas	Asia and Oceania	Europe	
<i>Movement, Emergency and Post-Conflict Migration Management</i>	Resettlement Assistance	Africa and the Middle East	33 590	19 350	4 360	5 290		600	500	660	490	890	80		350	1 020	
		Americas	9 280	7 500	1 590		80							20		90	
		Asia and Oceania	24 650	18 850	3 650	660	130	310	210	50	490				150	150	
		Europe	17 830	15 550	1 100	300		20	170	120	380	90				100	
		Global	1 010										40	280		690	
	Subtotal		86 360	61 250	10 700	6 250	810	830	1 040	660	1 760	210	300	500	2 050		
	Repatriation Assistance	Africa and the Middle East	6 170											6 170			
		Americas	250										220		30		
		Europe	110								50				50	10	
		Global	80										60	20			
		Subtotal		6 610							50	220	6 230	100	10		
	Emergency and Post-Emergency Operations Assistance	Africa and the Middle East	13 890											13 890			
		Asia and Oceania	30													30	
		Subtotal		13 920										13 890		30	
	Movement, Emergency and Post-Conflict Migration Management Total			106 890	61 250	10 700	6 250		810	830	1 040	710	1 980	20 330	400	540	2 050
	<i>Migration and Development</i>	Capacity-Building through Qualified Human Resources and Experts	Americas	490											490		
Asia and Oceania			20												20		
Migration and Development Total			510											490	20		
<i>Regulating Migration</i>	Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	Americas	2 000											200	1 400	200	200
		Asia and Oceania	6 280													6 280	
		Europe	30 830		840	60	70						5 490	4 220	5 600	14 550	
		Subtotal	39 110		840	60	70						5 690	5 620	12 080	14 750	
	Counter-trafficking	Americas	400												400		
		Asia and Oceania	80													80	
		Europe	410													10	400
		Subtotal	890												400	90	400
	Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-Building	Americas	120												120		
		Europe	30													30	
Subtotal			150											120	30		
Regulating Migration Total			40 150		840	60	70						5 690	6 140	12 200	15 150	
<i>Facilitating Migration</i>	Labour Migration	Americas	1 200		500											700	
		Subtotal	1 200		500											700	
	Migrant Processing and Assistance	Africa and the Middle East	1 410	120										10			1 280
		Americas	8 290	970	1 880	190	1 850								1 260		2 140
		Asia and Oceania	12 380	6 310	2 350	3 670											50
		Europe	220		210	10											
		Subtotal		22 300	7 400	4 440	3 870	1 850						10	1 260		3 470
	Facilitating Migration Total			23 500	7 400	4 940	3 870	1 850						10	1 260		4 170
GRAND TOTAL			171 050	68 650	16 480	10 180	1 920	810	830	1 040	710	1 980	26 030	8 290	12 760	21 370	