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NINETY-SIXTH SESSION

PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2009

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ACRONYMS

ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IT	Information Technology
MIDA	Migration for Development in Africa
MRF	Mission with Regional Functions
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PRISM	Processes and Resources Integrated Systems Management
SLM	Special Liaison Mission
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Office of the)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WHO	World Health Organization

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 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.

Introduction

1. The Programme and Budget for 2009 was prepared in the weeks leading up to the change in Director General on 1 October. The new Director General was consulted in broad terms on its content and directions. These are essentially unaltered, only minor adjustments having been made to Headquarters and Field structures to take account of changing circumstances and needs. As the new Director General becomes more familiar with IOM and its work, and is able to consult with stakeholders inside and outside the Organization, further adjustments or new directions may be proposed. The first opportunity for doing this will be the Revision to the Programme and Budget in the spring of 2009.
2. IOM's overall objectives as stated by the new Director General are to bolster the confidence and trust of the Member States and other stakeholders in IOM and its work, to listen to and heed their views, to strengthen partnerships with UN agencies, NGOs, foundations and think tanks, to avoid duplication of effort, to increase transparency both inside and outside the Organization, and to ensure top staff morale and the highest standards of professionalism.

Migration challenges

3. The migration landscape is evolving rapidly. New challenges are constantly emerging, and world demographic, economic, political and social trends all affect it. A country that one year has a preponderance of people leaving to seek new opportunities abroad can, in the space of a very short time, become one that attracts returnees and migrants in large numbers. The reverse can also happen, or one region of a country can be affected by economic, social or other circumstances, such as natural disasters, which have a direct impact on population movements. The focus in recent months has increasingly turned to environmental factors - both their current and potential impact on population mobility, and the effect of population mobility on the environment. All this makes for a world in which information and analysis is key to decision-making, and decision-making needs to keep up with a fast-moving set of circumstances.
4. As emphasized in the past, decision-making has to take account of a broad range of factors and issues to ensure a comprehensive, coherent and balanced approach. Policymakers have to strike a balance between the need to control borders and the need to facilitate movement across them for legitimate purposes of trade, labour, tourism, family reunification and education; between reducing irregular migration - and its most corrosive forms of smuggling and trafficking - and protecting individuals against human rights abuses; between meeting the labour market needs of a globalizing world economy while at the same time addressing the development needs of countries of origin.
5. Recognizing that the level of global mobility has increased and the population pyramid in developed countries changed, governments worldwide now generally acknowledge that migration, with its global impact and its relevance to political and socio-economic issues, is one of the foremost concerns and opportunities of our time.
6. There is increasing recognition that effective management of migration can only be achieved through regional and international dialogue and cooperation. In addition, in order to develop a shared approach able to maximize the constructive potential of migration and to reduce its disruptive effects, the perspectives and needs of countries at each point along the migration spectrum need to be understood.
7. Connections between migrants and their countries of origin need to be facilitated, improved and maintained to tap into the potential of migrants abroad to contribute human and financial capital to the development of their home communities.
8. The health implications of a mobile world need to be addressed so as to raise public health standards worldwide. Access to health services and the issue of mental health are crucial concerns for public health management. While avian influenza has not so far resulted in the predicted pandemic, the need for effective crisis management in health has not gone away.

9. As migration is increasingly seen as circular and not necessarily permanent, so the legislative, administrative and infrastructure arrangements also have to be adapted. There is a growing demand for services in support of migration for work, or “contract labour”. This means not only matching workers with opportunities, but also ensuring that all the elements required to make the “match” work for all concerned are there.

10. 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 them successfully requires a different way of looking at migrant and societal needs, in which mental health and behavioural well-being are key. A sense of alienation can cause anyone to feel they are out of step with, or disconnected from the surrounding society. Societies are changing fast, which requires people - both host communities and migrants - to make adjustments to their expectations and ways of living in order to feel comfortable with and functional in their communities.

11. Developments in technology also have a major impact on migration management. Technology is not just applicable to travel and identity documents, though this is a significant element in the maintenance of national security and the facilitation of legitimate travel. It has other important applications in the migration sphere, such as 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 matching potential migrants seeking opportunities with employers seeking workers.

12. Natural and man-made disasters mean a continuing demand for emergency and post-crisis assistance. Initial life-saving assistance must effectively support rather than undermine the existing coping mechanisms, and adapt to shifting needs - from emergency to rehabilitation and sustainable development.

13. The migration world is a complex and fast-moving one in which success depends on the capacity to address the challenges of today, to anticipate those of tomorrow, and to be prepared structurally.

IOM's response to migration challenges

14. IOM works with migrants, governments and other partners in the international community to address today's migration challenges. It is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society and is instrumental in helping to meet the operational challenges of migration, to advance understanding of migration issues, to encourage social and economic development through migration and to work towards effective respect for the human rights and well-being of migrants. These principles and objectives, shared by all Member States, form the overall framework for IOM's response to migration challenges.

15. IOM offers advisory services on migration issues to governments, agencies and organizations, helping them to develop and implement migration policy, legislation and management, preventing irregular migration, facilitating regular beneficial migration and providing assistance on various aspects of migrant processing and integration. It furnishes advice on technological applications for migration management and implements specific programmes.

16. IOM works to enhance global understanding of migration issues by increasing policymakers' access to information and analysis, promoting policy dialogue and sharing examples of effective practices, thereby strengthening government capacity to make and implement policy decisions. IOM also strives to inform the public at large on migration issues both through direct public outreach activities and by advising governments.

17. IOM provides expert and practical support to governments all along the migration spectrum, in an endeavour to establish or enhance the frameworks needed to promote and manage legal labour migration, including circular migration, while combating irregular migration and exploitation. This includes providing migrants with various forms of pre-departure to post-return assistance.

18. Through its counter-trafficking programmes, IOM aims to protect persons from becoming victims of trafficking, ensures that victims of trafficking receive appropriate assistance and protection, trains government officials in methods and legislation to counter trafficking, and advises law-enforcement agents on the proper treatment of victims.

19. In addition to its 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 stranded migrants is not just a humanitarian act; it also helps spread the word, credibly and with great impact on others back home, about the dangers of using smugglers and attempting the irregular migration route. IOM also assists migrants caught up in natural disasters or conflicts, for whom evacuation and return home is the safest option.

20. In response to health needs, IOM provides health assessments to migrants, support to governments and populations to help rebuild their health infrastructures in the aftermath of emergencies, and migration health data, analysis and advice to help formulate policies on health matters, including access to health care, mental health and other issues relating to people on the move.

21. Recognizing that national development and migratory flows are linked, IOM helps to locate and transfer or facilitate exchanges of skills and human resources to support the national development efforts of receiving communities through its migration-for-development, return-of-qualified-nationals, transfer-of-skills and remittance-management projects and through its programmes to reach out to and maintain contacts with migrants abroad.

22. IOM seeks to provide migrants with essential information which can affect their future well-being. This is done through information campaigns using a broad range of media and through 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 victims of the dangers of irregular migration and trafficking.

23. In order to promote cooperation across borders and regions, IOM helps establish and run regional consultative processes, seminars and other meetings, which can provide useful networks for collaboration and information-sharing on all aspects of migration.

24. To keep governments abreast of migration trends and to ensure the continuing relevance of IOM's programme responses, the Organization conducts and commissions research directly linked to and consequent on its operational services.

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

26. While some interpret "managing migration" as concerned with control and contrary to a rights-based approach, IOM considers that migration, when managed effectively, can enhance the protection of migrants. Migration management encompasses numerous governmental functions within a national system for the orderly and humane management of cross-border migration, particularly the entry and presence of foreigners within the borders of the State and the protection of refugees and others in need of protection. It refers to a planned approach to the development of policy, legislative and administrative responses to key migration issues.

27. IOM enjoys a wide range of partnerships with international organizations, civil society bodies and academia. It plays an active role in the Global Migration Group, which developed out of the Geneva Migration Group and consists of the heads of fourteen agencies: ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNITAR, UNODC, the UN Economic Commissions and the World Bank.

28. 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 also of migrant labour and, crucially, an important stakeholder in communities and societies. "Corporate social responsibility" is becoming a

watchword as companies find a confluence of interest 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.

Adjustments to the organizational structure

29. The last few years have witnessed an increased demand on the structures of the Organization as its activities in response to various migration needs requested by governments and other stakeholders have expanded. In keeping with the projectized nature of IOM's operations, the Administration makes every effort to optimize the utilization of resources by regularly reviewing the Organization's structures in order to respond effectively to changing migration patterns. With the economic and development dimensions of migration gaining greater prominence, it is imperative to tailor IOM's work to emerging issues by establishing appropriate structures. One concern is the disparity between the realities of migration and the resources for core functions available to address them. It is against this background that the Administration constantly seeks pragmatic options for establishing organizational structures best suited to address developments in the migration sphere.

At Headquarters

30. There are no changes proposed for Headquarters in 2009. The Administration will nonetheless continue regularly to assess the structures and functions of all departments and will make proposals for changes as necessary in the future. With most of the back office functions now transferred to the Administrative Centres in Manila and Panama, the remaining policy-related functions at Headquarters will be evaluated to ensure they are adequate to meet the growth and diversity experienced in the Organization.

In the Field

31. The Panama Administrative Centre is gradually developing into an administrative hub for Field Offices, particularly those in the western hemisphere. With the extension of the Medical Service Plan to all IOM staff worldwide, a health claims unit has been established in the Panama Administrative Centre to process claims of field employees based in Africa and the Americas.

32. The Manila and Panama Administrative Centres have proved to be successful in meeting the objectives to further enhance IOM's cost efficiency and responsiveness, to allow the Organization to sharpen its focus on strategic growth and to provide timely administrative support to all IOM Offices worldwide.

33. With most of Africa being in the same time zone as Headquarters, it was not considered appropriate to establish an administrative centre for the continent. However, in order to better address migration needs on the African continent, and to follow up a request from the African Group for stronger IOM structures in the region, the Administration has undertaken an assessment of three countries in Central Africa as possible locations for the establishment of an MRF. It recognizes that Central Africa is not adequately covered by the existing structures, considering that the number of countries in the region and the complexity of migration issues there, which require a more focused approach comprising targeted projects, assistance to governments and benefits for migrants. A recommendation on the location of the MRF for Central Africa, which will complement existing structures and give greater impetus to the development of migration projects in Africa, will be presented to Member States in due course.

34. In order to harness resources and build synergies, it is proposed to pool two existing positions for technical cooperation specialists in Africa at one location and to establish a capacity-building centre. The location and framework of the capacity-building/technical cooperation centre will be presented to Member States as soon as a proposal is finalized.

35. The functions of MRFs and SLMs are regularly reviewed in order to evaluate their relevance and effectiveness and to ensure resources are used efficiently. The Administration will be consulting with Member States about any future review of the MRFs and SLMs aimed at strengthening the flow of information between and support for Field Offices, and at fostering productive dialogue with governments, donors and other key partners and organizations.

Budget format

36. As part of continuing efforts to improve and bring coherence to the Programme and Budget, all projects have been linked to the relevant activities of the IOM Strategy Document adopted at the Ninety-third (Special) Session of the Council in June 2007. The numbers of the strategy activities are now indicated against all the programmes outlined in the document.

37. The IOM assessment scale for the Administrative Part of the Budget has been fully equated to the United Nations assessment scale through the application of an equation factor used to align IOM's smaller membership to the UN's larger membership.

38. At the request of certain delegations, proposals for the application of the overhead component of Discretionary Income are listed separately from miscellaneous income, which is comprised of unearmarked contributions and interest income. This is expected to facilitate decisions relating to the use of overhead income, which is guided by Council resolutions.

39. The Programme and Budget for 2009 is presented in two parts, in accordance with the Organization's Financial Regulations.

40. 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 details of the Administrative Part of the Budget are presented in the Object of Expenditure table (pages 51 and 52), which highlights the fixed and variable elements of statutory core costs.

41. In view of the fact that Discretionary Income is used to supplement core structures that cannot be fully covered under the Administrative Part of the Budget, the table on pages 43 and 44 presents combined resources from both the Administrative Part of the Budget and Discretionary Income covering core staff and office costs. The table has been expanded in this document to include miscellaneous income, thereby providing a comprehensive view of how the Administration proposes to utilize the Administrative Part of the Budget and Discretionary Income.

42. 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 when the document was being prepared. Any additional financial resources received for new and ongoing activities in the course of the financial year will be reported in subsequent revisions to this document.

43. Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management now includes a new subcategory for "Elections Support", which covers activities previously included in the Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance subcategory. This change is in line with the IOM administrative structure as presented on page 22. A new subcategory for "Remittances" has also been introduced under Migration and Development to appropriately capture remittance projects that were previously included in labour migration activities.

44. Specialized activities and general support functions are captured under the sections on Reparation Programmes and General Programme Support.

Budget levels

45. Taking into account the growth of the Organization, the changing pattern of migration and its impact on the services provided and cost and statutory increases, the Administration has prepared the Administrative Part of the Budget on the basis of zero real growth after applying zero nominal growth in 2008. Despite the serious constraints imposed by zero nominal growth, the Administration was able to

absorb cost and statutory increases of about CHF 1.3 million in 2008, principally due to the increase in Discretionary Income and to cost-saving measures.

46. The Administrative Part of the Budget proposed for 2009 amounts to CHF 39,377,000, representing an increase of approximately 3.5 per cent, or CHF 1,332,000. The details of the Administrative Part of the Budget, now based on zero real growth, are outlined in Part I of this document.

47. The proposed Operational Part of the Budget is based on anticipated funding and estimated at USD 631.5 million. This represents an increase of USD 102.4 million since the same time last year, when the original 2008 budget totalled USD 529.1 million, and includes estimated anticipated Discretionary Income of approximately USD 36.0 million, plus a carry forward of USD 1.0 million in additional Discretionary Income from 2008. The Operational Part of the Budget only reflects activities for which there is a reasonable assurance of funding, as the Organization does not engage in activities for which it has received no financial commitment or firm pledges. A description of activities and the corresponding financing details are included in the relevant sections of the Operational Part of the Budget.

48. A sizeable portion of Discretionary Income is allocated to certain priority projects, to fund projects in developing Member States and Member States with economy in transition (Council Resolutions No. 1035 of November 2000 and No. 1150 of June 2007), and to cover the fees for IOM's participation in the United Nations security system (UNDSS) and the cost of IOM's staff security structures. The projects financed by the 1035 Facility are not shown as separate activities, but are outlined in a separate report.

Conclusion

49. The Administration is committed to serving migrants, governments and the international community, to facilitating inter-State cooperation and to reinforcing management structures in order to address the growing number of multi-faceted migration challenges, the ultimate aim being to make migration a positive factor that is conducive to the social and economic development of societies.

SUMMARY TABLES

Part I – Administration

		2008 (MC/2227)	2009 Estimates
		CHF	CHF
	Administration	38 045 000	39 377 000

Part II - Operations

	Services / Support	2008 (MC/2227)	2009 Estimates
		USD	USD
I.	Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	249 250 500	316 406 700
II.	Migration Health	40 421 000	47 923 700
III.	Migration and Development	28 256 200	51 733 100
IV.	Regulating Migration	151 655 100	160 481 000
V.	Facilitating Migration	35 961 500	37 535 500
VI.	Migration Policy, Research and Communications	470 700	1 653 000
VII.	Reparation Programmes	11 484 200	4 009 600
VIII.	General Programme Support	11 569 500	11 740 900
TOTAL		529 068 700	631 483 500

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNANCE

50. The Organization was established in December 1951 and began its operations in early 1952 as the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Its Constitution was adopted on 19 October 1953 and came into force on 30 November 1954. Amendments were made to the Constitution, effective 14 November 1989, and the Organization was renamed the International Organization for Migration. The Organization possesses full juridical personality and has its Headquarters in Geneva. It currently has 125 Member States.

51. The Organization's organs are the Council, the Executive Committee and the Administration. The Council, on which each Member State has one representative and one vote, is the highest authority and determines IOM policies. The Executive Committee, at present comprising 35 Member States elected for a two-year period, examines and reviews the policies, operations and administration of the Organization. The Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance (SCPF), which is open to the entire membership, normally meets twice a year to examine and review policies, programmes and activities and to discuss budgetary and financial matters.

52. The Administration, which comprises the Director General, the Deputy Director General and such staff as the Council may determine, is responsible for administering and managing the Organization in accordance with the Constitution and the policies and decisions of the Council and the Executive Committee. The Director General, who is the Organization's highest executive official, and the Deputy Director General are independently elected by the Council for a period of five years.

Purposes and Functions

53. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. It acts to help meet the operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration, and work towards effective respect for the human rights and well-being of migrants.

54. In accordance with the Constitution, the purposes and functions of the Organization are:

- To make arrangements for the organized transfer of migrants, for whom existing facilities are inadequate or who would not otherwise be able to move without special assistance, to countries offering opportunities for orderly migration;
- To concern itself with the organized transfer of refugees, displaced persons and other individuals in need of international migration services, for whom arrangements may be made between the Organization and the States concerned, including those States undertaking to receive them;
- To provide, at the request of and in agreement with the States concerned, migration services such as recruitment, selection, processing, language training, cultural orientation activities, medical services, placement, activities facilitating reception and integration, advisory services on migration questions, and other assistance in accordance with the aims of the Organization;
- To provide similar services as requested by States, or in cooperation with other interested international organizations, for voluntary return migration, including voluntary repatriation;
- To provide a forum to States as well as international and other organizations for the exchange of views and experiences, and the promotion of cooperation and coordination of efforts on international migration issues, including studies on such issues in order to develop practical solutions.

IOM'S STRATEGIC FOCUS

55. The membership adopted the IOM strategy at the Ninety-third (Special) Session of the Council in June 2007. The strategy defines the Organization's strategic focus in the coming years and is reproduced below.

56. Since its adoption, the Administration has been working to ensure that the strategy is incorporated into the culture of all that IOM does. The strategy is used in briefings and in public information and fund-raising materials. Senior officials from Headquarters have been promoting and discussing it with Chiefs of Mission and their staff. They in turn have been discussing it with their host governments and other partners to enhance understanding of the purposes and work of the Organization and to develop ideas and projects in line with the priorities it sets out.

57. The primary goal of IOM is to facilitate the orderly and humane management of international migration. Building on its expertise and experience, and with respect for the mandates of and in coordination with other international organizations, IOM will continue to act as a leading global organization focusing on migration management. It will continue to address the migratory phenomenon from an integral and holistic perspective, including links to development, in order to maximize its benefits and minimize its negative effects. To achieve that goal, IOM will focus on the following activities, acting at the request of or in agreement with Member States:

1. *To provide secure, reliable, flexible and cost-effective services for persons who require international migration assistance.*
2. *To enhance the humane and orderly management of migration and the effective respect for the human rights of migrants in accordance with international law.*
3. *To offer expert advice, research, technical cooperation and operational assistance to States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, in order to build national capacities and facilitate international, regional and bilateral cooperation on migration matters.*
4. *To contribute to the economic and social development of States through research, dialogue, design and implementation of migration-related programmes aimed at maximizing migration's benefits.*
5. *To support States, migrants and communities in addressing the challenges of irregular migration, including through research and analysis into root causes, sharing information and spreading best practices, as well as facilitating development-focused solutions.*
6. *To be a primary reference point for migration information, research, best practices, data collection, compatibility and sharing.*
7. *To promote, facilitate and support regional and global debate and dialogue on migration, including through the International Dialogue on Migration, so as to advance understanding of the opportunities and challenges it presents, the identification and development of effective policies for addressing those challenges and to identify comprehensive approaches and measures for advancing international cooperation.*
8. *To assist States to facilitate the integration of migrants in their new environment and to engage diasporas, including as development partners.*
9. *To participate in coordinated humanitarian responses in the context of inter-agency arrangements in this field and to provide migration services in other emergency or post-crisis*

situations as appropriate and as relates to the needs of individuals, thereby contributing to their protection¹.

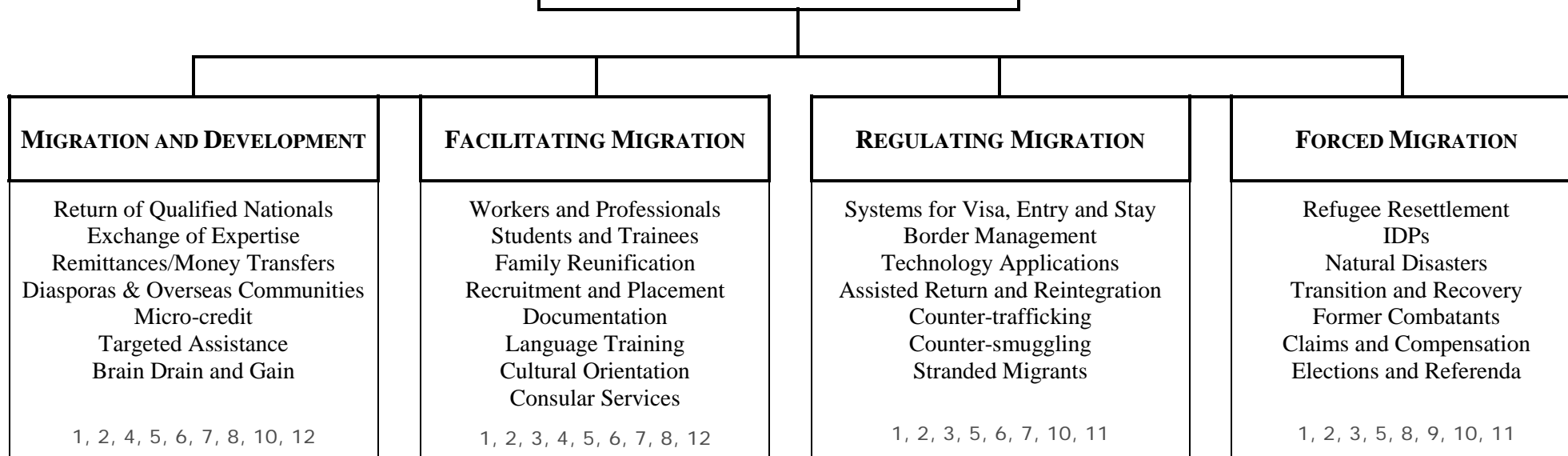
- 10.** *To undertake programmes which facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees, displaced persons, migrants and other individuals in need of international migration services, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations as appropriate, and taking into account the needs and concerns of local communities.*
- 11.** *To assist States in the development and delivery of programmes, studies and technical expertise on combating migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons, in particular women and children, in a manner consistent with international law.*
- 12.** *To support the efforts of States in the area of labour migration, in particular short-term movements, and other types of circular migration.*

58. In the Programme and Budget for 2009, the Administration has endeavoured to link IOM's projects with the strategy activities. It will continue to improve this presentation, drawing on lessons learned and on feedback from stakeholders.

59. In order to illustrate how the strategy's 12 activities and thus IOM's projects and programmes fit into the overall Managing Migration chart – the so-called four box chart – is included on page 11 indicating the relevant strategy numbers in each case.

¹ Although IOM has no legal protection mandate, the fact remains that its activities contribute to protecting human rights, having the effect, or consequence, of protecting persons involved in migration.

MANAGING MIGRATION



<i>Cross-cutting Activities</i>
<i>Technical Cooperation & Capacity-building</i> 1, 2, 3
<i>Human Rights and International Migration Law</i> 2, 9, 11
<i>Data and Research</i> 3, 5, 6
<i>Policy Debate and Guidance</i> 3, 5, 7
<i>Regional and International Cooperation</i> 4, 7
<i>Public Information and Education</i> 5, 6
<i>Migration Health</i> 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10
<i>Gender Dimension</i> 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
<i>Integration and Reintegration</i> 3, 6, 7, 8
<i>Environmental Degradation and Migration</i> 3, 5, 6, 7

Numbers refer to activities in the IOM Strategy document (shown on pages 9 and 10)

OBJECTIVES OF PROGRAMME AREAS

I. Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management

60. Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management activities are the responsibility of the Operations Support Department, which ensures that secure, reliable, flexible and cost-effective services are provided to migrants during emergency and post-crisis situations, and that the human rights and well-being of migrants are guaranteed in accordance with international law.

61. The following subheadings are used to classify projects and programmes under Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration.

62. Resettlement Assistance: In order to provide a secure, reliable, flexible and comprehensive processing scheme and cost-effective services, assistance for international migration focuses on the establishment and implementation of procedures that facilitate the orderly migration of people. The movement of people accounts for a significant portion of IOM's operational programmes, and the implementation of new procedures to address security and safety concerns in the airline industry has had a significant impact on IOM's transportation procedures.

63. IOM helps resettle people accepted under regular immigration programmes by processing the relevant documents, providing health assessments 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 resources budgeted for these activities are reflected under this subheading.

64. Developments in the airline industry, which include but are not limited to security, taxes and fuel surcharges, have had a severe impact on how air transport agreements are negotiated by IOM with the carriers. Where in previous years IOM was granted automatic concessions, it is now required to provide guarantees for payment in the event of no-shows and cancellations. Carriers are also less prepared to extend significant discounts on fares and reduced one-way seat blocks. These developments have prompted IOM to continue increasing the number of air carrier agreements, in order to extend the network of partners required to provide secure and reliable travel options for the benefit of migrants, while keeping a focus on cost efficiency and competitiveness.

65. Repatriation Assistance: IOM will continue to provide voluntary repatriation assistance to refugees, mainly in support of UNHCR repatriation activities. These returns are carried out in accordance with protection concerns and procedures, which take into account the specific status of returnees. As part of a comprehensive repatriation assistance package provided to ensure the safe and sustainable return of refugees to their countries of origin, transport arrangements made for the beneficiaries are sometimes supplemented with reintegration assistance.

66. To facilitate orderly management in respect of the human rights of migrants in accordance with international law, IOM's Operational Manual provides guidance on how to initiate and implement programme activities within the provisions of the respective agreements signed with governments and other suppliers. To strengthen its capacity to track and manage resettlement operations, IOM will continue progressively to implement the Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MiMOSA) and the Global Airlines Ticket Order Record (GATOR). The latter is a centralized database accessible through the Internet that facilitates prompt and accurate settlement of airline invoices, which in turn helps IOM to obtain better conditions. These tools will strengthen the Organization's capacity to manage operational activities and to provide better statistical information, and will generally improve migrant processing. Particular attention will be given to training and refresher courses, the aim being to maintain a comprehensive level of understanding and awareness across IOM's global network of Field Offices.

67. Emergencies and Post-crisis Migration Management: IOM's activities relating to Emergencies and Post-crisis Migration Management will focus on four phases of emergency intervention: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Programme activities cover emergency relief, return, reintegration, capacity-building and protection of the rights of affected populations. In particular, IOM engages in programmes that support the return and reintegration into civilian life of former combatants as an essential part of the transition from conflict to peace, while also helping to bolster government capacity. IOM's programmes in the post-emergency phase bridge the gap between relief and development by empowering communities to assist in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of affected areas as one means of preventing forced migration.

68. As part of its work in complex emergencies and its efforts to promote disaster preparedness and response, for example in connection with the avian and human influenza pandemic and civil-military cooperation, IOM continues to build trust and understanding with its partners by sharing information and conducting simulation exercises at national and regional level while developing effective response capabilities.

69. Through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), IOM supports "collaborative responses" conducted in close cooperation with the UN system and other organizations and with due respect for individual mandates and expertise. Its participation in the United Nations Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP), its lead role under the Cluster Approach in Camp Co-ordination and Camp Management in Natural Disasters, and the fact that it is a key partner in Emergency Shelter, Logistics, Health, Protection and Early Recovery ensure that its activities are well coordinated.

70. Elections Support: IOM provides assistance to governments and migrants with a view to promoting political rights and expanding the access of migrant communities (diaspora, refugees and IDPs) or potential migrants to democratic electoral processes in their countries or territories of origin. It also promotes national and local elections as a fundamental component of democracy, conflict prevention and community stabilization. IOM's activities relating to election support are not limited to election day but focus on different stages of the electoral cycle and are implemented in coordination with partners. This collaborative approach is intended to provide effective electoral assistance to governments requiring such support.

II. Migration Health

71. Migration Health addresses the needs of individual migrants as well as the public health needs of host communities by helping to strengthen national health systems with evidence-based policies and practices that constitute an appropriate response to the emerging challenges facing mobile populations today. The approach needs to be comprehensive, encompassing infectious disease control, emergency interventions, chronic diseases, mental health, understanding of cultural and health beliefs, human rights issues, migration health management concerns and many other factors that affect the health of migrants and the communities they reside in or pass through.

72. The activities of the Migration Health Department benefit a wide range of migrant populations and their host communities. All activities are carried out in partnership with international agencies, universities, governments, and key NGOs/civil society partners. The Department plays an active role within the IASC Health Cluster and contributes to the activities undertaken by various task forces (HIV/AIDS, Gender, Mental Health). It also facilitates the coordination of health-related projects implemented by IOM.

73. IOM now pursues migration health activities in approximately 60 countries worldwide, and annual expenditure in this area has almost tripled in the past five years. The Migration Health Department responds to the needs of any type of migrant population and at any point in the migration process. Health services are implemented by IOM staff together with partners, and are supervised and subject to quality audits by IOM health professionals strategically located in all areas of the world.

74. Health issues can affect all migrants and cut across all areas of IOM's work. The Migration Health Department seeks to ensure that the health of migrants is appropriately addressed in all IOM projects and programmes, which increasingly integrate health components.

75. The following subheadings are used to classify projects and programmes under Migration Health.

76. Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance: At the request of migrant-receiving States, health assessments are provided to persons before their departure. The main objective of this global activity is to reduce and better manage the public health impact of population mobility on receiving countries, to facilitate the integration of migrants by detecting and managing health conditions cost effectively and 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, IOM also provides diagnostic and treatment services to migrants with tuberculosis and certain STIs. Migrants are also immunized against vaccine-preventable diseases and offered counselling before and after HIV testing. Migrants travelling under one of the Organization's programmes are assessed for fitness to travel before departure and medical escorts are arranged for migrants who need assistance and care en route.

77. Health Promotion and Assistance to Migrants: Activities under this category cover health services provided to a wide range of mobile populations, such as migrants in irregular situations, victims of trafficking and migrant workers. They provide the opportunity for IOM to work in collaboration with national health authorities, civil society and other partners. The services delivered are designed to respond to the specific health needs of these populations, which often lack access to health services, and their host communities, and cover a wide range of domains such as prevention and health promotion, control and management of infectious diseases, chronic diseases, reproductive health, mental health, HIV and AIDS, avian and human influenza pandemic preparedness and environmental health. They also serve to strengthen national health systems by building local capacity to enhance services for mobile populations and addressing the migration of health workers. Finally, data on migration and health is used to promote migrant health issues and provide technical and policy advice to government agencies and civil society.

78. Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations: The main focus of this activity is to help governments and populations in emergency preparedness, during and in the aftermath of emergencies by managing health issues related to the mass movement of people and arranging medical evacuations for individuals who cannot be cared for locally because health facilities are overstretched or have been destroyed. In addition, emergency programmes to help reconstruct damaged health infrastructures give fresh impetus to community-based services. While initial assistance may include short-term solutions such as providing the expertise needed to support basic health needs, the long-term goal is to rebuild the country's capacity by training local personnel and thereby to achieve sustainable solutions in line with national health plans.

III. Migration and Development

79. Migration and development is a matter of crucial concern to the international community, as reflected in both the UN High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development and the Global Forum on Migration and Development. Capitalizing on the positive relationship between migration and economic and social development has long been a strategic focus of IOM's work on migration management. In an era of unprecedented levels of human mobility, there is a particularly urgent need to develop a fuller understanding of the linkages between migration and development, to take practical steps to enhance the benefits of migration for development, and to sketch 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 benefitting the migrants themselves.

80. Programmes and activities in this area include: strengthening the capacity of governments to maximize economic and social development by establishing more development-oriented migration policies; addressing the root causes of economically motivated migration, including the effects of environmental degradation, through community development and by enhancing the ability of governments to focus development actions more strategically; pursuing MIDA initiatives to mobilize the skills and financial resources of expatriate African communities for investment and development in

Africa, as much as possible in close collaboration with the host countries; supporting national development or rehabilitation and reconstruction processes in developing countries, countries whose economies are in transition or those which are recovering from conflict situations, through the return and socio-economic reintegration of skilled and qualified nationals from abroad; and facilitating the development of policies and mechanisms that improve money-transfer services for migrants and thereby enhance the development impact of remittances.

81. The following subheadings are used to classify projects and programmes under Migration and Development.

82. Migration and Economic/Community Development: There are two types of activity under this subheading. The first aims to harness the benefits of migration 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 their expatriate communities and engage them in initiatives related to home country socio-economic development, and on contributing to the establishment of more development-oriented migration policies. The second type of activity helps address the root causes of economically motivated migration, including the effects of environmental degradation, by enhancing the ability of governments and other key players 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 geographical areas that are prone to economic emigration or in need of development to absorb and sustain the return of migrants.

83. Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals: Based on its experience, IOM plans to continue supporting national development or rehabilitation and reconstruction processes in developing countries and in countries whose economies are in transition or that are recovering from conflict situations, through the return and socio-economic reintegration of skilled and qualified nationals from abroad on short, repeated or longer-term professional assignments. Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals (RQN) and similar projects include measures to identify gaps in human resource needs that cannot be met locally, to reach out to, recruit and place qualified candidates in sectors that are key to the country's development or reconstruction, and to provide transport and other assistance. IOM also assesses and researches potential programming support and provides technical advice for countries setting up an RQN mechanism within a broader national policy and/or international community plan for development, rehabilitation and reconstruction that comprises the transfer of the knowledge and skills acquired by qualified nationals abroad.

84. Remittances: Over the past decade, worldwide remittance flows have more than doubled, with migrants sending significant amounts to their families in developing countries. These private flows overshadow official development assistance and in many cases surpass foreign direct investment, making remittances one of the most tangible benefits of international migration for migrants' families, communities and countries of origin. Activities relating to remittances are continuously growing and aim to facilitate the development of policies and mechanisms that improve remittance services to migrants and enhance the development impact of remittances. In doing this, IOM's current focus is on data collection, policy dialogue, the dissemination of good practices and pilot project implementation.

IV. Regulating Migration

85. While in general migration is a positive force in countries of origin and of destination, unregulated migration can impose a social, financial and political burden on individuals, societies and governments alike. Comprehensive, transparent and coherent approaches to migration management, involving all countries along the migration continuum, can help address the negative aspects associated with irregular migration, including migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings, and preserve the integrity of migration as a natural social process. Good governance in migration matters at the national, regional and international levels is increasingly recognized as a key component of orderly and humane migration.

86. IOM helps governments develop and implement migration policy, legislation and institutional mechanisms that enhance migration management, while also providing specialized support to migrants

in accordance with their protection needs and with due regard for their gender, age-specific requirements and human dignity.

87. IOM provides technical assistance for government officials and trains them to assess, improve and upgrade their migration management operational systems as concerns, for example, travel documents, data systems, and border management technologies, including data capture and biometrics. It implements programmes to facilitate the voluntary return of unsuccessful asylum-seekers, stranded persons and other migrants, an important element of any comprehensive approach to migration management, and to ease their reintegration in their countries of origin with due regard for the needs and concerns of local communities. IOM takes a rights-based approach to implementing a wide range of activities in support of trafficked persons, providing technical assistance to governments and NGOs and direct assistance to victims of human trafficking in partnership with NGOs and government agencies.

88. The following subheadings are used to classify the projects and programmes under Regulating Migration.

89. Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments: IOM's objective is to provide enhanced support to facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of migrants to their countries of origin. Assisted voluntary return is one of the key migration management services IOM offers to migrants and governments. Where migrants are unable to stay in their host country, assisted voluntary return offers a more humane and cost-effective alternative to forced return. Pre-departure, transportation and post-arrival assistance are provided to unsuccessful asylum-seekers, migrants in irregular situations, stranded migrants, and other persons wishing to return home but unable to do so by their own means. Assisted voluntary return programmes are either available to all migrants requiring return assistance, or tailored to the particular needs of specific groups, including vulnerable migrants. A typical programme provides information, referral services, travel arrangements to the home location and limited reintegration support. Other forms of assistance include needs assessments of target groups in the host and origin country, return information and counselling to potential returnees, documentation and health assistance, reception on arrival and longer-term reintegration support for both the returnees and their communities in the countries of origin to ensure sustainable returns.

90. Assisted voluntary return programmes are particularly effective when they are part of a multi-pronged approach to migration management tailored to specific migration scenarios. When implemented quickly and in conjunction with effective asylum and border management in host countries, they can help preserve the integrity of regular migration systems; when large numbers of irregular migrants are stranded in transit countries, they can be combined with capacity-building measures for the countries of transit and reception and humanitarian assistance for stranded, often destitute, migrants in an overall strategy to address irregular migration into and through the country/region concerned. In such situations, IOM also offers its technical support to establish or enhance assisted voluntary return mechanisms that provide sustainable voluntary return support to stranded migrants. Similarly, it provides technical and other support to governments and others for improved return migration management, conducts research for that purpose, and facilitates the discussion of return migration between origin, transit and host countries.

91. Counter-trafficking: IOM's overall objectives are to prevent trafficking in persons and to protect the victims of the trade while offering options for their safe and sustainable return and reintegration. It works in both source and destination countries, in close cooperation with governments, the relevant UN agencies and NGOs, within a framework centred on concern for the victims' well-being.

92. IOM continues to conduct both quantitative and qualitative research on trafficking, focusing in particular on trafficking routes and trends, the causes and consequences of human trafficking both for the individual and for society at large, and the structure, motivations and *modus operandi* of organized criminal groups.

93. Information campaigns are implemented in both source and destination countries to educate the general public about trafficking in persons and equip vulnerable populations with the information they need to protect themselves from traffickers.

94. IOM concentrates on technical cooperation activities that build the capacity of both government and civil society institutions to address the challenges posed by human trafficking. These include training NGOs and government officials such as police officers, providing technical support for the development of counter-trafficking policies and procedures, and upgrading infrastructure.

95. Governments and NGOs continue to look to IOM to provide direct assistance to the victims of trafficking. This includes accommodation in safe places, medical and psychosocial support, skills development and vocational training, reintegration assistance, and options for a voluntary and dignified return to the country of origin or, in some cases, resettlement in a third country or stay in the destination country.

96. 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 players to address migration issues in a comprehensive, cooperative and ultimately self-reliant manner. IOM helps States develop and implement projects and programmes that focus on strengthening the capacity of government services, NGOs and other stakeholders to manage migration effectively and combat irregular migration in a manner consistent with international law.

97. The projects implemented address core migration governance concerns such as policy, legal and administrative frameworks, and provide support for the operational systems used, for instance, to control borders and issue travel documents. They offer advisory services, technical assistance and training activities to help strengthen the institutional capacity of the national migration authorities to articulate and manage migration policy, legislation and administration, and to foster collaborative migration management approaches among States. These activities routinely include: (a) diagnostics on the 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 to enhance 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 a multilateral dialogue and planning processes for migration management. Key areas may include: improving migration data and border management systems; improving the integrity of travel documents and the systems used to issue them; 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 for vulnerable migrant groups. Increasingly, the emphasis is on action consistent with the Protocol against 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 assignment of experts to work on a wide variety of migration issues.

V. Facilitating Migration

98. Mobility is an essential feature of today's world. Integrated global markets, the emergence of transnational networks and the rapid development of communication technologies have all contributed to stronger flows of skilled and unskilled workers, students, trainees, professionals and families. Demographic and social developments in industrialized economies have spawned a need for workers and professionals from other countries. Large-scale migration represents potentially difficult adjustments, but economies that want to remain competitive cannot ignore the need for change. The fact that some countries of destination have limited diplomatic and consular representation also requires innovative approaches to visa-related work.

99. In addition to providing policy and technical advice to governments, both of countries of origin and destination, on labour migration and other migratory movements, and to promoting regional dialogue, IOM offers governments, migrants and employers assistance in promotion and recruitment, language training, pre-departure and cultural orientation, pre-consular assistance, reception upon arrival and migrant integration. These are tailored to each programme's needs and provided at all stages of the process, from information and application, interview and approval, to post-arrival. Integration strategies are an indispensable element in this context, given that integration support can help migrants adjust to their new environment and foster social harmony between the newcomers and the host community.

Facilitating migration can be a win-win proposition for governments, employers, migrants and communities.

100. The following subheadings are used to classify the programmes and activities under Facilitating Migration.

101. Labour Migration: Labour migration features at the top of the policy agenda of many countries, be they of origin or destination. Given that there are more than 86 million migrant workers around the world, the stakes are enormous. Three decisive 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 in less-developed countries; and established transnational networks based on family, culture and historical relations between countries. A large proportion of labour migration is irregular, 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 governments and migrants are turning to IOM for expert support and to facilitate regulated labour migration and direct assistance for migrants. IOM aims to facilitate the development of policies and programmes that are in the interests of migrants and governments through policy advice and capacity-building, information dissemination and awareness-raising, recruitment facilitation and inter-State dialogue and cooperation. IOM’s labour migration approach promotes the protection of migrant workers and their families, fosters development, and opens legal avenues of labour migration as an alternative to irregular migration.

102. Migrant Processing and Integration: This area consists of four programmes, namely, pre-consular assistance, travel assistance for individuals and governments, migrant training, and migrant integration. The programmes are designed to facilitate migration under organized and regular migration regimes. The aim is to work on and improve existing processes to make them easier, more accessible, more efficient and reliable for both migrants and the governments concerned. Pre-consular activities include visa services, document verification, country-of-origin information, non-adjudication interviews, passport and document handling, logistical assistance, and biometric data collection. The range of travel assistance for self-paying migrants is basically the same as that provided to government-funded refugee programmes, i.e. advantageous airfare, generous luggage allowance and effective international airport transit assistance. An important feature and one of IOM’s traditional tasks is to prepare migrants and refugees for their new life in order to ease the settlement process. IOM provides pre-employment orientation, pre-departure/cultural orientation, language training and post-arrival integration assistance that engages both the migrants and the receiving community. Successful integration is a two-way process and depends on the willingness of the newcomers to adapt and of the host society to accept them. IOM promotes harmonious co-existence between the newcomers and host community by disseminating information on migrant rights and obligations, providing advisory and counselling services and running support programmes that enhance migrants’ skills and thus enable them to become productive members of their new community.

VI. Migration Policy, Research and Communications

103. Migration is increasingly a global issue. Boosted by the forces of globalization, uneven development and demographic change, migration is gaining in prominence on the political agendas of governments all over the world. There is growing awareness among governments and other stakeholders of the inter-linkages between migration and other policy matters, including economic and social development, trade, employment, the environment, security and human rights, and of the need to ensure that migration policy development takes account of and is integrated into policy planning in these related fields. As the leading intergovernmental organization working with migrants and governments to respond to contemporary migration challenges, IOM is uniquely positioned to build on over 50 years of grassroots experience and meet the growing needs of its membership and the international community at large by providing guidance on migration policy. The Migration Policy, Research and Communications Department serves as the focal point for IOM’s strategic policy coordination on international migration issues and for research and communication on international migration trends, policies and practices. It aims to support the growing needs of governments and other stakeholders to better understand the multidimensional aspects of contemporary migration, in

particular emerging migration policy issues. Many of the Department's activities cut across various areas of IOM's work, and they are reflected in other sections of this document under the relevant country or thematic activities.

104. The following subheadings are used to classify Migration Policy, Research and Communications projects and programmes.

105. Migration Policy Activities: Sound data and policy analysis are key to understanding migration, developing effective new policies and designing sustainable practical approaches. The Department provides public information and advice on migration trends, challenges and opportunities. Its activities are aimed at strengthening the capacity of governments and other relevant stakeholders to develop and implement effective national, regional and global migration management policies and strategies, including by improving the evidentiary base for migration policymaking and producing fresh analyses of contemporary migration dynamics. The Department also promotes multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on migration and related policy domains such as development, trade, the environment, health, security and human rights.

106. Migration Policy, Research and Communications facilitates IOM's International Dialogue on Migration (IDM). The purpose of the IDM, consistent with IOM's mandate, is to provide States, international organizations, NGOs and other stakeholders with a forum for the exchange of views and experiences on migration matters, the aim being to enhance understanding of migration and strengthen cooperative mechanisms for comprehensively and effectively addressing migration issues. The IDM is designed ultimately to boost government capacity to ensure the orderly management of migration, promote its positive aspects and reduce its potential negative effects. The main session of the IDM takes place annually at the IOM Council; in addition, two intersessional workshops are convened each year to broaden and deepen reflection on migration. The themes for the main session and the intersessional workshops are selected through regular consultation with the membership. The Department also organizes expert workshops to explore emerging migration policy issues, and supports and contributes on a regular basis to the policy-oriented activities of IOM Field Offices, governments and other organizations and entities.

107. Migration Research and Publications: IOM conducts research on current migration issues to enhance and improve programme delivery and policy guidance for the Member States and other relevant stakeholders. The Research Division helps IOM Field Offices manage research projects by endorsing project proposals, providing technical support and guidance, reviewing final reports for publication, building internal research capacity through staff training, offering information and library resources and working with external consultants on research into and studies of migration topics of current interest and concern.

108. Activities for 2009 will focus on the following key themes: (a) human rights of migrants; (b) migration and the environment; (c) migration and development; (d) promoting research on the impact of migration policies and programmes; (e) new methods of studying irregular migration; (f) promoting comparative research on forms of inter-State cooperation on migration; and (g) improving data collection and analysis, particularly in developing countries.

109. The Publications Unit will continue to produce a number of IOM's main publications, including the *World Migration Report*, IOM's flagship publication, the Migration Research Series and *International Migration*, a journal published five times a year. Priority will be given to publishing more reports in French and Spanish and increasing the readership of IOM publications through more intensive marketing activities.

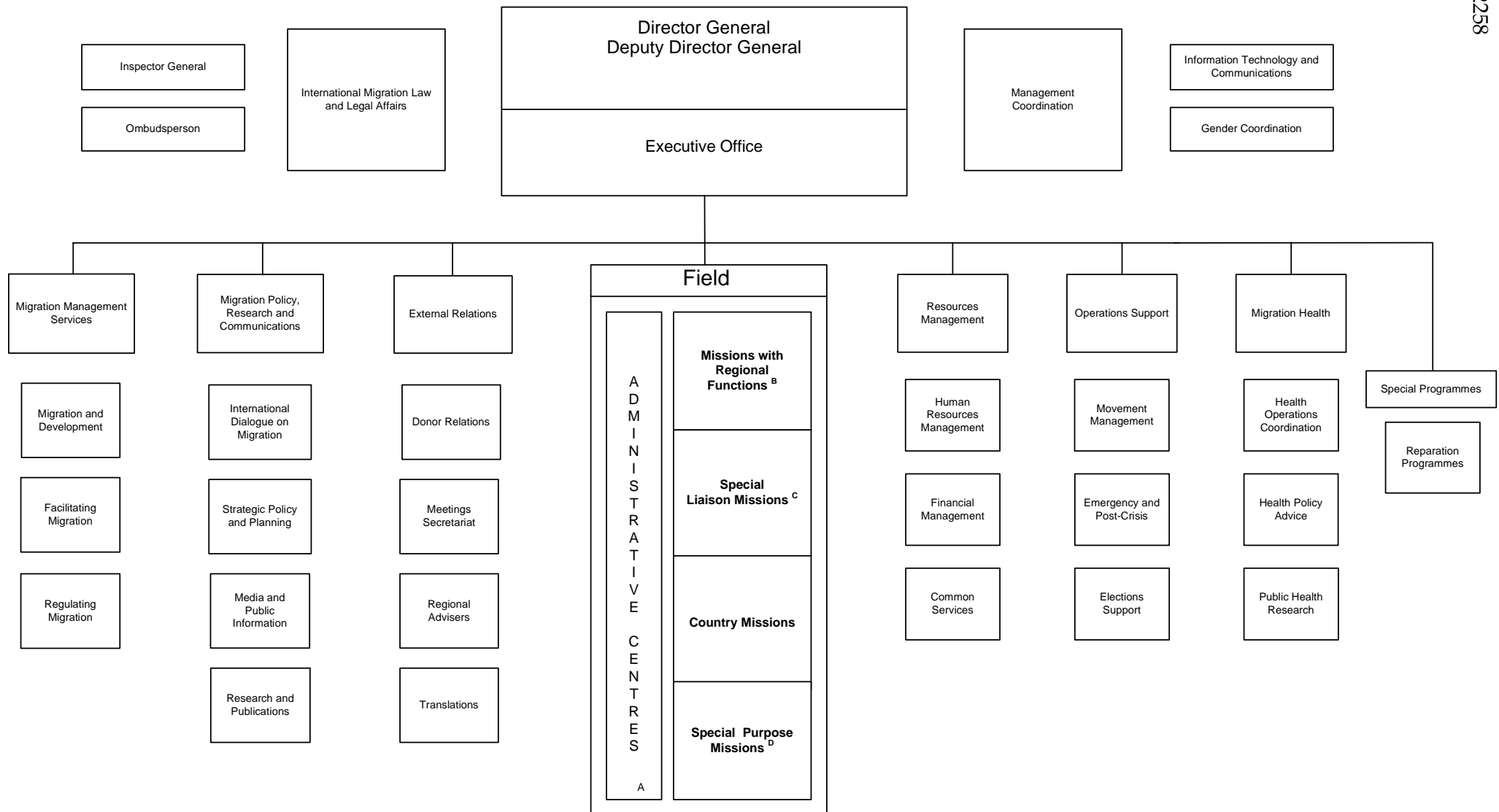
VII. Reparation Programmes

110. The challenges of migration in the 21st century increasingly require IOM to move beyond its traditional services. More and more governments are called upon, for example, to return and/or compensate persons dispersed worldwide who have suffered displacement, dispossession, persecution or other forms of personal harm as a result of a conflict or under authoritarian regimes, and they turn to IOM's global network for assistance. As such new migration-related scenarios evolve, reflecting

contemporary political realities, governments expect IOM to offer corresponding variations of its core services. Since 2000, IOM has provided expert advice, technical assistance and capacity-building services to national and transitional governments and to international players engaged in peace-building and rehabilitation efforts following a conflict or natural disaster. IOM's activities relating to Reparation Programmes mainly concern the design and implementation of programmes for the restitution of property rights, the provision of financial compensation or in-kind benefits to individual victims, and collective reparations for victim communities. The assistance provided also involves policy review and policy recommendations on national reparation strategies.

IOM's Organizational Structure for 2009

IOM ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURE 2009



A. Administrative Centres:

Manila and Panama City: Administrative support for Financial and Human Resources, Information Technology; Project Information; Staff Security; Website, Intranet and Digital Assets Management and other functions.

B. Missions with Regional Functions:

Asia (Bangkok, Canberra, Dhaka, Islamabad, Manila); Africa (Cairo, Dakar, Nairobi, Pretoria, Central Africa*); 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.

* Location to be decided.

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR 2009

111. The growing needs relating to migration call for innovative action. Governments and societies require foresight and effective measures to address the multifaceted and complex challenges of migration. Migration can only be managed effectively if it is addressed in a comprehensive manner, incorporating all vital components such as migration and development, facilitating migration, regulating migration and forced migration. The Administration recognizes that migration holds considerable potential for economic growth and social development, but the resources to manage and maximize the benefits of migration have not kept pace with the phenomenon's growing complexity and linkages with other issues.

112. IOM has over the years demonstrated its capacity to establish an appropriate and innovative organizational structure to support national, regional and international efforts to deal with diverse migration matters. That structure is resolutely service-oriented, enabling the Organization to be an effective partner in migration advocacy and diplomacy.

113. In pursuit of its goal to achieve efficiencies by establishing lean structures, the Administration will continue to focus on maintaining policy-setting and strategy-formulation functions at Headquarters and transferring administrative support functions to lower-cost locations, in particular to the Administrative Centres.

114. The Organization's growth and expansion into many new areas of the migration platform continue to overstretch its structure. The Administration will continue to contain costs by establishing organizational structures that make efficient use of limited resources and allow it to be responsive to the needs of its stakeholders.

Field

115. Apart from the Administrative Centres, the Organization's Field Offices fall into the four broad categories listed below:

- Missions with Regional Functions (MRF)
- Special Liaison Missions (SLM)
- Country Missions
- Special Purpose Missions

116. The Manila Administrative Centre and the Panama Administrative Centre are considered extensions of Headquarters and provide administrative support throughout the Organization.

117. Pursuant to a request from the African Group, the Administration proposes to establish a new MRF in Central Africa at a location yet to be determined. This will bring the total number of Field Offices designated as MRFs to 18. The MRFs 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 for effective sharing of limited core resources and expertise between Missions and within regions. The MRFs further ensure a consistent approach in important areas such as project development and the application of administrative and operational policies and procedures throughout the Organization, regardless of geographic decentralization. They also provide the structural flexibility for the rapid and temporary deployment of expert resources to undertake assessment missions when new projects are being planned, or to monitor and advise on the implementation of project activities in offices with limited resources.

118. Seven Field Offices have been designated as SLMs, in recognition of their important special liaison roles.

119. The functions of the MRFs and the SLMs, which are generally established only in IOM Member States, are regularly reviewed to ensure their strategic regional approach remains relevant and to update their responsibilities in line with evolving migration needs. In exceptional circumstances, funding from Discretionary Income is used to cover an SLM not located in a Member State but carrying out special liaison activities.

120. A brief description of the functions of the Field structure is given below.

Administrative Centres

- **Manila, Philippines** - Serves as an information technology and administrative support centre for the Organization's activities.
- **City of Knowledge, Panama City, Panama** - Provides information technology and administrative support to offices in the western hemisphere and some global support services.

Missions with Regional Functions

- **Bangkok, Thailand** - Supports IOM offices in south-east Asia, working closely with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and other regional multilateral bodies such as the Asian Development Bank and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations; provides technical and programme support for regional initiatives, including the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime.
- **Brussels, Belgium** - Coordinates IOM approaches to policies and activities in relation to the EU; coordinates, guides and advises the Organization and its Missions worldwide on EU policies, programming and funding; develops and maintains liaison and coordination with EU institutions, NATO and other multilateral bodies with headquarters in the region.
- **Budapest, Hungary** - Supports programme development and implementation and coordinates IOM activities in central and south-eastern Europe. Maintains liaison with Black Sea Economic Cooperation, the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union, the Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative and the Regional Cooperation Council.
- **Buenos Aires, Argentina** - Coordinates IOM activities in South America's southern cone and acts as the technical secretariat for the South American Migration Conference.
- **Central Africa (location yet to be decided)** - Coordinate IOM activities in Central Africa and maintain liaison and partnership with governments in the region.
- **Cairo, Egypt** - Coordinates IOM activities in the Middle East, maintains liaison and partnership with governments in the region and with international and regional organizations such as the League of Arab States and the Arab Labour Organization.
- **Canberra, Australia** - Coordinates IOM activities in Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and the Pacific Islands; liaises with the governments concerned on regional migration processes, such as the follow-up to the Bali Process and the Asian Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants, and with regional bodies such as the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat and the Pacific Immigration Directors Conference.
- **Dakar, Senegal** - Coordinates IOM activities in West Africa and liaises with ECOWAS and other regional bodies; promotes and supports regional dialogue processes such as the Migration Dialogue for West Africa.

- **Dhaka, Bangladesh** - Coordinates IOM activities in South Asia, supports IOM offices in the region; maintains liaison and partnership with governments, development partners and civil society in the region; supports regional consultative processes such as the Colombo Process; liaises with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and other regional and international organizations.
- **Helsinki, Finland** - Coordinates IOM activities in the Nordic and Baltic States and the European Neighbourhood countries, including the southern Caucasus, and supports IOM offices in the western Newly Independent States; supports migration management processes in the region and liaises with the Nordic Council of Ministers, the Council of the Baltic Sea States and other regional bodies; guides and advises the Organization and its Field Missions on Nordic and Baltic donor policies and funding priorities, and liaises with donor entities.
- **Islamabad, Pakistan** - Supports IOM offices in West Asia (Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran) and Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan); coordinates IOM activities in the region and helps develop and promote new programmes at the national, subregional and regional levels.
- **Lima, Peru** - Coordinates IOM activities in the Andean countries, liaises with multilateral bodies in the region, promotes regional initiatives and provides technical support to IOM Offices for the development of programmes and projects at national level.
- **Manila, Philippines** - Coordinates migration management activities in China, including the Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, the Philippines and Timor-Leste; supports SLM Japan and contributes to programme support in other countries in the region.
- **Nairobi, Kenya** - Supports programme development and implementation and coordinates IOM activities in East and Central Africa; provides technical support to governments to develop national migration frameworks and strengthen migration management systems; helps the East African Community (EAC) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) enhance regional cooperation and dialogue on migration; collaborates with the UN Country Team for Kenya and Somalia and contributes to joint inter-agency planning and programming; serves as a technical resource centre for migration health programming across Africa and the Middle East.
- **Pretoria, South Africa** - Coordinates IOM activities in the 14 Southern African Development Community Member States (except Tanzania), as well as in the Comoros and the Seychelles; develops and executes programmes and promotes and supports the subregion's migration consultation process, the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa; cooperates closely with the UN system, serving as a link between migration and development and the Secretariats of the Pan-African Parliament and the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development, and works with the Secretariats of the Southern Africa Development Community.
- **Rome, Italy** - Coordinates IOM activities in Albania, Cyprus, Greece, the Holy See, 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; develops and strengthens cooperation with international and regional institutions with headquarters in Rome and in the countries covered by the MRF as well as the Sovereign Military Order of Malta.
- **San José, Costa Rica** - Coordinates IOM activities in Central America and Mexico and works with the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) and other regional processes, such as the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Central American Secretariat for Economic

Integration (SIECA), the Central American Commission of Migration Directors (OCAM), the Central American Council of Women's Ministries and the Inter-Parliamentary Special Commission on Migration of the Forum of Presidents of Parliaments of Central America and the Caribbean.

- **Washington, D.C., United States** – Provides guidance, liaison and ongoing programme support for IOM approaches to the United States Government, with particular emphasis on coordination with USAID and the State Department; supports programme development and implementation of IOM activities in North America and the Caribbean, and oversees IOM Offices in the Caribbean; liaises with multilateral agencies based in Washington, including the Organization of American States, the Pan American Health Organization and various NGOs and other partners; assists Headquarters with liaison and representation regarding the Government of Canada.

Special Liaison Missions

121. The challenges posed by the broad impact of international migration have given greater significance to the network of SLMs in strengthening the Organization's relationships and fund-raising efforts. The SLMs provide regular liaison with governments, UN offices, other intergovernmental partners, relevant NGOs and private sector members on a broad range of issues related specifically to IOM's work in migration management.

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

Country Missions

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

Special Purpose Missions

124. A number of Special Purpose Missions are established for a limited duration to deal mainly with emergency operations or to function as Country Mission sub-offices.

Headquarters

Director General's Office

125. The 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 by formulating coherent policies and ensuring that programme development is consistent with strategic priorities.

126. The **Gender Coordination** function is responsible for the development and implementation of policies and programmes on gender issues, and for promoting gender awareness and sensitivity throughout the Organization. It acts to mainstream the Organization's gender policy throughout IOM activities and programmes, and supports the development of initiatives to address the specific gender-related needs of migrants.

127. The **Ombudsperson**, acting independently, impartially and confidentially, advises staff members on any grievances relating to the terms and conditions of employment and interpersonal relations. The Ombudsperson also advises the Director General and the Staff Association Committee about issues and trends affecting staff.

Management Coordination

128. The **Management Coordination** function is responsible for facilitating the development and strengthening of management capacity and for ensuring that structures can provide adequate responses to organizational challenges. It is also responsible for coordinating the Organization's complex activities, ensures accountability, follow-up and implementation of organizational policies and procedures, and facilitates cooperation between Headquarters units and Field Offices.

International Migration Law and Legal Affairs Department

129. The **International Migration Law** Department was established to streamline and strengthen IOM's growing involvement in international migration law. Its objective is to increase awareness and knowledge of migration law and to enhance understanding of the legal instruments that govern migration at the national, regional and international levels.

130. The Department has created an online migration law database of international conventions, regional and bilateral treaties, international and regional resolutions and declarations, and national migration legislation. The database is designed to serve as a research tool for government officials, international organizations, NGOs and civil society.

131. The Department conducts research on migration law and current migration issues, analysing and evaluating the various aspects of international, regional and national migration laws and the interplay between them. The outcomes of its research activities are published mainly in the International Migration Law series.

132. The Department provides training and capacity-building for government officials, civil society groups, international governmental organizations, NGOs and IOM staff on international migration law. It organizes national, regional and international seminars and offers courses on migration law issues such as the human rights of migrants, irregular migration, forced migration, the rights and obligations of States, and State security. Lastly, the Department provides advisory services, inter alia on national migration law and agreements, at the request of governments, and in particular on whether national legislation complies with international legal standards.

133. The **Legal Affairs Unit** is responsible for ensuring that the Organization's activities are carried out in accordance with the constitutional and other relevant provisions adopted by its governing bodies,

and that its relationships with governments, organizations, private institutions and individuals have a sound legal basis. It provides advice inter alia on constitutional issues, the privileges and immunities of the Organization and its staff, contractual issues and staffing matters.

134. The Unit is also the focal point on data protection issues and provides advice to Field Offices and Headquarters to ensure that personal data of IOM beneficiaries are collected, used, transferred and stored in accordance with the IOM data protection principles.

Office of the Inspector General

135. The **Office of the Inspector General** includes the functions of internal audit, evaluation and rapid assessment of projects for internal oversight purposes, and investigation of cases of alleged violations of IOM Regulations and Rules and suspected fraud.

136. 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 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 the lack thereof, in the achievement of intended results.

137. The Office aims to: (a) ensure managerial consistency and organizational effectiveness, proposing measures to improve managerial efficiency; (b) strengthen IOM's oversight capacity; (c) create synergies between the oversight functions pertaining to finance and administration, as well as between IOM's operational activities; (d) increase Headquarters' capacity to ensure implementation of recommendations emanating from internal audit, evaluation, rapid project assessment and investigation services; and (e) assess risk exposure and the risk management of activities by organizational units and heads of IOM Field Offices and other senior staff, as appropriate, and ensure that managers are equipped to evaluate and improve their own internal control and risk-management systems.

Information Technology and Communications

138. **Information Technology and Communications** is responsible for directing, planning and implementing a global information technology, information systems and communication strategy to help the Organization achieve its goals and objectives. It provides oversight and coordinates information technology initiatives in the Field and at Headquarters, ensuring consistency with the Organization's overall strategic objectives. It conceptualizes, implements and delivers information technology and telecommunication projects and establishes strategic relationships with key suppliers and external partners. It provides technology solutions to enable IOM staff and partners to access and perform business transactions that enhance the Organization's effectiveness in managing migration projects and programmes. Where necessary, it 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 the Organization's productivity and efficiency.

139. At Headquarters, administrative and operational functions 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 serve the Field and provide optimal responsiveness to the needs of stakeholders, as described below.

Migration Management Services

140. Operating within three broad areas of migration management, **Migration and Development**, **Facilitating Migration** and **Regulating Migration**, the **Department of Migration Management Services** comprises the Return Management and Counter-trafficking Division, the Labour and Facilitated Migration Division and the Technical Cooperation on Migration Division, which provides technical support on project development and implementation within the Organization. Migration and

Development includes activities to support and promote the development benefits of migration in countries of origin and destination and for migrants, and to reduce emigration pressures in countries of origin. Activities in the area of Facilitating Migration are intended to assist governments, migrants and employers during all stages of migration, temporary and permanent, under regular migration regimes. In the area of Regulating Migration, IOM helps governments build their migration management capacity through various measures, including the improvement of operational systems, technology, legal and policy frameworks, and intergovernmental dialogue.

141. The Department of Migration Management Services ensures that project planning and development are in line with the Organization's mandate and assessed needs, while developing strategies with Field Offices on new ways to support governments and migrants and complement the efforts of other international organizations to strengthen migration management practices. It also ensures coherence of purpose and strategy between the various activities, develops policies, operational standards, tools and models, and provides operational back-up and training to Field Offices, as necessary.

142. The Department is also responsible for reviewing new project proposals for relevance, effectiveness and efficiency, and endorsing projects for implementation. It provides guidance to the Field Offices in identifying opportunities for new activities in their respective fields of responsibility, and ensures appropriate synergies and cooperation within the Department, with other relevant departments at Headquarters and with external stakeholders, as necessary. It provides support and guidance to Field Offices in the implementation of their programmatic activities.

143. A more detailed description of the functions and main responsibilities of the Department's three divisions is provided below.

144. The **Labour and Facilitated Migration Division** carries out the following programmes and activities and ensures maximum synergy between them.

145. Labour Migration is the focal point for programme development and technical support on labour migration, including temporary foreign contractual labour and related issues. It provides policy and technical advice to governments and other partners on programmes concerning effective protection and support services for migrant workers, and works to enhance the development impact of labour migration. It promotes legal channels for labour mobility as an alternative to irregular migration. It also keeps the Organization abreast of labour migration trends, and establishes priorities and the necessary capacity in labour migration. It supports the secretariat functions for various regional consultative process on labour migration in/from Asia.

146. Migrant Processing and Integration is responsible for coordinating and developing initiatives to assist governments and migrants under organized and regular migration regimes. It aims to improve existing government programmes and processes and to render them more accessible, efficient, reliable and secure. It helps potential migrants deal with entry application formalities by providing adequate information on application requirements and document presentation and by furnishing travel assistance. It facilitates the (re)settlement and integration of refugees and migrants in destination countries by offering pre-departure, cultural orientation, language training and post-arrival integration support, the aim being to help newcomers adjust to their new environment while preserving social harmony between them and the host community.

147. Migration and Development works with relevant units at Headquarters and the Field Missions to develop a fuller understanding, within and outside IOM, of the linkages between migration and development. It aims to contribute substantially to the work of the international community to harness the development potential of migration for the benefit of the migrants, their families and communities as well as of the countries of origin and destination. It approaches this goal through different levels of international policy dialogue, policy-oriented research, and operational programmes that include fostering community development, facilitating the return and reintegration of qualified nationals, harnessing the development potential of nationals abroad, and enhancing the development impact of remittances.

148. The work of the **Return Management and Counter-trafficking Division** is defined by its operational, needs-based approach to respecting the rights and dignity of, inter alia, stranded migrants,

failed asylum-seekers, unaccompanied minors, and migrants who have been trafficked or who have otherwise experienced exploitation. Safe accommodation, medical assistance, psychosocial counselling, legal assistance, skills training, the option of an assisted voluntary return, and/or reintegration support are the most common needs to which the Division's projects respond. In implementing its assisted voluntary return programmes, the Division's primary objective is the sustainable reintegration of the beneficiary. In pursuit of this objective, the projects under the Division's purview offer pre-departure assistance, which may include services such as risk assessments and/or voluntary return counselling, outreach, and post-arrival social and economic support. While the Division's efforts to ensure sustainable reintegration prioritize the successful reintegration of the individual migrant into his or her home community, they also position the process of voluntary return in a wider social context by focusing on the needs of the communities into which the migrant is reintegrated.

149. In addition to working directly with migrants themselves, the Division also seeks to prevent the exploitation of migrants, particularly at points of transit and destination where they are often most vulnerable, and emphasizes the importance of raising public awareness of the abuse experienced by migrants and the dangers of xenophobia. In addition, it oversees projects that build the capacity of States and civil society institutions to respond appropriately to the needs of vulnerable migrants and to reports of abuse and exploitation. Finally, it oversees a number of research projects which aim to strengthen the knowledge base relating to its sphere of activities. This includes the Global Counter-trafficking Database, which currently consists of primary data on the approximately 13,000 trafficked persons assisted by IOM and its partners since 1999.

150. The **Technical Cooperation on Migration Division** supports and helps develop and implement projects and programmes aimed at strengthening the capacity of governments and other stakeholders to manage migration more effectively. It sets the strategic direction of technical cooperation activities, 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 capacity-building concerns regarding policy and operational migration management systems, including data systems, border management and travel documents, and extend into areas linking migration and development, particularly activities to address the root causes of economic migration. In strengthening capacities, the Division seeks to complement and enhance national, bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation efforts, and to expand dialogue, planning and practical cooperation among the governments concerned all along the migration continuum.

Migration Policy, Research and Communications

151. The **Migration Policy, Research and Communications Department** is in charge of IOM's International Dialogue on Migration and related forum activities, IOM's strategic policy analysis and coordination of international migration issues, and research, publications, information and communication on international migration trends, policies and practices. The Department manages and coordinates:

- IOM's principal international migration policy forum and dialogue activities;
- the development and dissemination to internal and external stakeholders of IOM migration policy strategies;
- the development, management and dissemination to internal and external stakeholders of IOM's research programmes and publications on a broad range of international migration matters;
- relations with the media;
- external and internal communications on migration issues and on IOM in synergy with the development and management of IOM's website and intranet.

152. As the principal intergovernmental organization in the field of migration, supported by an extensive field presence, IOM has been called upon by its growing membership in recent years to provide more leadership in the international migration debate and directly assist governments and other stakeholders as they seek to develop and implement comprehensive migration management policies

and structures. As a result, IOM has strengthened its policy, research and certain communication functions and activities to meet the growing needs of its enlarged membership and the international community at large (including governments, international organizations, the media and general public, the private sector, policy institutes/think tanks, civil society and academia).

153. The Department's policy and research functions aim to provide an international forum for dialogue and cooperation between States and non-State actors and participate in or contribute to State-led and other regional, interregional and global migration processes. The Department serves as a focal point, developing and coordinating IOM policy guidance and tools on migration-related issues for the benefit of Member States and other stakeholders; it conducts and supports research/data collection designed to guide and inform policy and practice in order to bring research outcomes into policy debate and formulation and to stimulate innovative operational approaches and activities. It also acts as a focal point within the Organization to improve internal policy and research coherence. The communication function aims to inform and educate on migration realities and on IOM activities and policies, and to position IOM as the migration agency.

154. Through migration policy dialogue at regional and international level, applied and policy-oriented research and analysis, and improved communications solutions, the Department aims to enhance IOM's capacity to assist governments and other stakeholders, where appropriate, in their efforts to monitor and manage migration flows and to implement sound migration policies, programmes, legislation and procedures.

155. **The International Dialogue on Migration (IDM)** is designed to enhance understanding of migration-related issues and to strengthen the cooperative mechanisms used by governments and other relevant stakeholders to address them comprehensively and effectively. The IDM is derived from IOM's Constitution, which states that one of the Organization's purposes and functions is "to provide a forum to States as well as international and other organizations for the exchange of views and experiences, and the promotion of cooperation and coordination of efforts on international migration issues". Through the IDM, governments and IOM, together with other relevant intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, civil society and the private sector, explore current migratory trends and related policy opportunities and challenges, with a particular emphasis on finding cooperative approaches and innovative practices to address them. The IDM is designed to enhance the capacity of governments to develop efficient, fair and mutually beneficial means of managing international migration by providing them with a forum in which to discuss and exchange effective practices and with the opportunity to address specific issues. In coordination with the relevant departments at Headquarters and with the Field Missions, the IDM works through the Council, intersessional workshops, regional dialogues and other international forums to identify and reinforce good practices in migration management, explore the multidisciplinary aspects of migration, foster linkages with related policy fields and build effective partnerships with governments, the UN and other migration stakeholders, with a view to improving policy coherence and cooperative approaches on migration issues at local, national, regional and international level.

156. **Strategic Policy and Planning** develops IOM policy strategies on migration-related issues in consultation and cooperation with the relevant departments and Field Offices, for the information of Member States. It prepares related position papers on key migration policy issues. It works with governments, partner organizations and institutions so as to make effective use of existing data and resources and avoid duplication of effort. It emphasizes the identification and sharing of effective practices on a wide range of migration policy areas, with a view to assisting policymakers and practitioners in their efforts to address migration constructively and effectively.

157. **Communications** is responsible for designing a uniform, coherent and efficient institutional communication policy and for overseeing its implementation. It provides guidelines and assistance on good communication practice and identifies and develops key 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.

158. **Media and Public Information** is the Organization's media focal point. In consultation with other units, it formulates and implements a strategy for the dissemination of information to the media and other internal and external stakeholders in order to promote awareness and understanding of IOM

policies and programmes. It helps develop and implement public information strategies to promote IOM's image and objectives, thus generating enhanced public understanding of migration issues in general.

159. **Website, Intranet and Digital Assets Management**, based in Manila, is responsible for meeting the Organization's electronic information and communication needs with respect to its websites, intranet and image library. In coordination with other sections and departments, it spearheads the development and management of efficient, effective and user-friendly websites, the intranet and the enterprise content management system, and helps departments and Field Missions make information available to internal and external stakeholders in a systematic, coherent and timely fashion.

160. **Research and Publications:** In cooperation with other units, the Research Unit collates and analyses statistical and other relevant data on migration and establishes a methodology for making such information widely available on a regular basis and in a reliable and comprehensible manner. It also contributes to IOM's efforts to provide policy guidance to governments and to inform and shape policy agendas.

161. The Research and Publications Division is responsible for conducting and managing research on current migration policy issues and for initiating new studies designed to enhance and improve IOM's programme delivery. The Research Unit helps IOM Field Offices manage research projects and programmes by evaluating and endorsing project proposals, providing technical support and guidance, and reviewing final reports for publication. It also supports efforts to enhance the research and data-management capacities of governments and other bodies, in order to contribute to sound policymaking.

162. The Publications Unit is responsible for the formulation of an overall publishing policy and the production of many of IOM's main publications. It provides services to Headquarters and the Field in the drafting, editing, design, layout, printing, distribution and sale of publications, oversees IOM's marketing activities, coordinates copyright authorizations with the Legal Department, and manages IOM's specialized library on international migration.

External Relations

163. The **External Relations Department** supports the Organization's relations with Member, observer and other States, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and other multilateral institutions. It is responsible for providing a framework for consistent cooperation with partner intergovernmental organizations, notably the UN. This includes guiding IOM's participation in formal coordination mechanisms, such as the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee. 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.

164. The **Donor Relations Division**, through its resource-mobilization and related activities, is the focal point within IOM for donor liaison, appeals 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 future IOM programmes. It uses a range of complementary approaches, including bilateral consultations with traditional and non-traditional donors and the private sector, field-based assessments and briefings for representatives of the international community, development of resource mobilization strategies and coordination of IOM inputs to multilateral funding mechanisms. The Division is also responsible for the production and publication of IOM's annual appeal document, *Migration Initiatives*.

165. The **Regional Advisers** liaise with the Permanent Missions in Geneva, government units in the States in their region of responsibility, and the 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 in their respective 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.

166. The **Meetings Secretariat** has overall responsibility for planning, organizing and following up on both formal governing body meetings and informal consultations. It provides guidelines and advice on the drafting of meeting documents, which it also edits, finalizes, prints and distributes. It is the focal point for information concerning meetings and documents.

167. The **Translations Unit** is responsible for the translation of the Organization's documents for internal and external use.

Resources Management

168. The **Department of Resources Management** is responsible for establishing and implementing the human and financial resources policies the Organization needs to carry out its activities efficiently. It establishes and implements policies to ensure sound financial and personnel management and planning and sees to the coordination of financial and human resources proposals and policies and their dissemination to internal and external stakeholders.

169. 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 making overall management decisions.

170. **Human Resources Management** develops and implements human resources policies to provide strategic support in linking programme and operational activities on the ground to staff recruitment, retention and professional development. This includes the recruitment, selection, strategic placement and mobility of staff, its deployment in emergencies and the management of programmes such as the Associate Experts Programme, internships, volunteers and secondments. Human Resources Management is responsible for establishing conditions of service, benefits and entitlements, job classifications and staff social security. It also ensures management oversight of the Staff Development and Learning Unit and the Occupational Health Unit.

171. The **Staff Development and Learning Unit** focuses on ensuring professional excellence, performance management and career planning and is responsible for the development and coordination of cost-effective learning activities for staff. Its activities go beyond training initiatives to encompass the strategic management of the Performance Development System and a targeted approach to career and staff development planning. The Unit also manages the Learning Centre, which provides tools and materials for the development of specific professional skills.

172. The **Occupational Health Unit** deals directly with the health of IOM staff worldwide. This includes determining fitness to work and to travel, responding to individual queries on staff health, dealing with occupational health issues such as disease prevention, stress management and HIV/AIDS prevention, providing advice in the event of epidemics and taking appropriate action. The Unit's tasks in emergency situations include evacuation of staff members in the event of illness or accident and medical clearance for staff deployment. It provides vaccinations and medical travel kits, where appropriate, and individual medical briefings before and after duty travel. It helps the Administration train staff in occupational health issues, establish internal policies for staff wellness and well-being worldwide (e.g., non-smoking work environment, alcohol-related issues) and acts as the medical liaison with the Organization's health insurers.

173. **Financial Management** administers the Organization's finances through the Accounting, Budget and Treasury Divisions.

174. The **Accounting Division** is responsible for establishing and implementing accounting policies, procedures and controls throughout the Organization and ensuring compliance with IOM financial and accounting regulations and standards. It reviews and implements International Public Sector Accounting Standards, analyses, monitors and reviews consolidated financial information, and prepares regular management financial information and the annual Financial Report. It assists, advises and informs Field Offices and project managers on financial matters.

175. The **Budget Division** is responsible for establishing guidelines and providing instructions for the Organization's budget preparation process. It prepares the official Programme and Budget and related documents in accordance with IOM's financial rules and regulations and decisions of the

governing bodies, and prepares the assessment scale used to compute Member States' contributions to the Administrative Part of the Budget. The Division establishes and monitors budget allocations and also provides guidance on budgetary issues.

176. The **Treasury Division** 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 payments to general creditors and staff. It is responsible for the investment management and accounting administration of IOM's Savings Scheme of 1 January 2007. On the same date, the Organization joined the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and the Treasurer was appointed to the position of Secretary of the Staff Pension Committee, which is responsible for all administrative matters concerning the Fund and acts as the principal liaison with the Fund's administration.

177. **Common Services** establishes the guidelines for the purchase and maintenance of office supplies and equipment for Headquarters and specific programmes. It is responsible for protecting IOM's inventory, for the general maintenance of the Headquarters building and for handling all security matters.

178. **The Staff Travel Coordination Unit** manages staff travel and ensures that travel arrangements are made in the most economical and efficient fashion.

Operations Support

179. The **Operations Support Department** is responsible for monitoring and coordinating the activities of the three units described below and assists the Director General in global operational decision-making. It ensures that secure, reliable, flexible and cost-effective services are provided to migrants and governments alike.

180. The **Emergency and Post-crisis Division** provides a comprehensive and flexible assistance approach for all categories of vulnerable populations affected by complex migration emergencies, whether as a result of conflict or non-conflict situations. It ensures that operations are implemented so as to make an effective contribution to upholding the individual human rights of migrants. It supports contingency planning by the Field Offices and helps them respond swiftly during the return and reintegration phases of emergency situations, the ultimate aim being to mitigate the factors that cause tension and displacement.

181. With due consideration for individual mandates and expertise, IOM supports a "collaborative response" that is inclusive of all key agencies, host governments, partners and other stakeholders. Accordingly, the Emergency and Post-crisis Division cooperates with the UN system and other organizations through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, its participation in the United Nations Consolidated Appeal Process, its lead role under the Cluster Approach in Camp Co-ordination and Camp Management in Natural Disasters, and as a key partner in Emergency Shelter, Logistics, Health, Protection and Early Recovery. The Division's activities within the context of civil-military cooperation also contribute to building trust and understanding, thus ensuring that responses are optimized and lives can be saved quickly and effectively during times of crisis or natural disaster.

182. The **Movement Management Division** is responsible for setting standards and policies, and for establishing support mechanisms for transportation activities. It oversees refugee and migrant transportation and provides operational back-up to Field Offices in situations that require central coordination or expertise not readily available locally. It also negotiates global agreements with airline companies, and helps Field Offices develop, maintain and improve operational capacity. It develops and maintains operational systems to monitor and track programme activities and compiles statistical data on movements. The Division develops all the operations management tools and related systems that provide guidance on project implementation in line with agreements and contracts signed with governments and other stakeholders, including the private sector. It works out solutions to logistical challenges and supports other IOM services concerned with transport and related logistics and plans, and carries out specific training activities for IOM Field Offices.

183. The **Elections Support Unit** provides assistance to governments and migrants and promotes political rights by expanding the access of migrant communities (diasporas, refugees and IDPs) to democratic electoral processes in their countries of origin, while promoting national and local elections as a fundamental component of democracy, conflict prevention and community stabilization. As external voting becomes more common in developed and developing countries that have significant numbers of nationals residing abroad, IOM has started to support external voting operations on behalf of governments and electoral management bodies. The Elections Support Unit establishes the institutional procedures for the planning and organization of out-of-country voting, and works closely with governments to meet their specific needs and provide the necessary guidance in the implementation process.

Migration Health

184. The **Migration Health Department** responds to the health needs of migrants throughout all phases of the migration process, and to the public health needs of host and home communities, by strengthening health systems and migration policies and practices. Health issues affect all migrants and cut across all areas of IOM's work. The Department's role is therefore to build awareness of migration health throughout the Organization and to ensure that the health of migrants is addressed in all its activities. It also plays a role in international, regional and national forums in raising awareness of the benefits of inclusive health policies and of the opportunities and challenges inherent in migration.

185. The Department deals with prevention and control of infectious, emerging and re-emerging diseases, with health activities in response to mass population movements caused by natural or man-made disasters or ecosystem change, with the management of chronic diseases, mental health and psychosocial health concerns, including culturally appropriate health services, with the human rights of migrants and mobile populations, and with many other issues that affect the health of migrants and the communities they live in or transit through. In addition, the Department works with partners and governments to address the impact on health systems when health workers migrate. It works closely with other IOM departments, the IOM Field Offices, the UN and other international organizations, governments, civil society and other partners, as appropriate.

186. The Department's functions are categorized below.

187. The **Health Operations Coordination** function provides guidance and technical support to IOM Offices to identify appropriate responses to demands concerning migration health, and provides technical back-up for the development of project activities. It liaises with key partners and governments and cooperates closely with other IOM departments and units to mainstream health matters throughout the Organization's activities. Migration health field staff develop, manage and oversee projects and deliver direct health assistance to migrant populations.

188. The **Health Policy 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 between policymakers, experts and partners, in order to bridge the gap between migration and health actors and promote the health of migrants by integrating migrant health concerns into public health policies globally.

189. 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 and qualitative research data on migrant health are analysed and disseminated for advocacy purposes and to shape policy development and strategies. In addition, the Department provides a monitoring and evaluation framework for the Organization's health activities as well as guidance and strategies for operational research.

Reparation Programmes

190. The Reparation Programmes unit provides expert advice and capacity-building services in the areas of property restitution and large-scale victim compensation to governments and international

partners engaged in peace-building and rehabilitation efforts following conflicts or natural disasters. These services include advice on national restitution and compensation policies, and technical assistance in the implementation of reparation programmes in areas such as public outreach, the design of processing and valuation methodologies and the development of computer support and payment systems.

191. On behalf of governments and other partners, IOM also fully implements reparation programmes that provide compensation and in-kind benefits to individual claimants or communities. The activities involve worldwide outreach and claimant assistance, the registration and resolution of large numbers of claims in various languages, extensive notification processes and the distribution of benefits or the payment of financial compensation to eligible claimants.

192. The Reparation Programmes staff includes legal experts in the areas of internal displacement, land and property rights and international human rights law, specialists in registration and process design and implementation, and IT experts for the development of complex databases and claims resolution systems.

Administrative Centres

193. The past few years have seen the steady transfer of functions to the **Manila Administrative Centre**, in fulfilment of the Administration's commitment to manage growth without excessively increasing the need for additional resources.

194. As the number of programmes and offices increases, IOM's core support functions - particularly in the key areas of information technology and administrative services - have come under mounting pressure, struggling to keep pace with the growth of the Organization within existing 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.

195. The focus is on labour and information technology-intensive functions, and those geared towards support for IOM's global network of Field Offices. The Project Information, Staff Security, Field Procurement and Website, Intranet and Digital Assets Management Units have been fully transferred to the Manila Administrative Centre, as have more and more functions within Accounting, Budget, Facilitated Migration, Human Resources, Information Technology, Migration Health, Movement Management, Publications and Treasury. The Centre's development and the delocalization of functions are ongoing processes used to manage the Organization's growth within the financial constraints of core funding. The units wholly present in Manila are described below.

196. The Central Support Unit being established in Manila will provide technical support to Field Offices on PRISM.

197. The Field Procurement Unit promotes best practices in procurement in line with the Field Procurement Manual, assists Field Missions with their procurement needs and provides advice on civil infrastructure-related initiatives.

198. A key pillar of IOM's integrated communication function, the Website, Intranet and Digital Assets Management Unit is responsible for meeting the Organization's electronic information and communication needs with respect to the website, intranet, document management system and image library.

199. The Manila Accounting Services receive monthly financial information from all Field Offices and advise them on accounting issues. They review donor reports, new projects, travel claims and other significant accounting-related transactions.

200. The Manila Budget Services update project budgets based on additional funds received and download budget data into the financial system every month.

201. Manila Human Resources Operations handles the personnel files of all officials and Headquarters employees, advises on personnel issues, supports staff development and learning functions, processes medical insurance claims, and facilitates the international recruitment process.

202. The Project Information Unit assists Headquarters departments and Field Missions by creating and updating project folders on the intranet for project proposals, donor agreements and reports, undertaking file searches according to specified needs and sending reminders to project managers as their donor reports become due.

203. The Staff Security Unit is responsible for developing staff security measures and providing related training. It provides advice on mission and operational security assessments, maintains relations with the UNDSS, and ensures that the Organization's security arrangements meet UNDSS requirements.

204. The recently established **Panama Administrative Centre** provides information technology and other administrative support to Field Offices in the western hemisphere.

205. The Network and Systems Unit provides technical support to all Field Offices in the western hemisphere. It offers appropriate back-up for IOM's information technology and other systems, enabling them to keep up with global administrative support structures. It also provides helpdesk support to Offices in the western hemisphere.

206. The Panama Accounting Services provide support to Offices located in the western hemisphere and other regions. This unit provides advice on accounting procedures and monitors compliance with internal controls. It also provides global support to missions using UNDP Service and Project Clearing Accounts, coordinating with UNDP at the central level. The Panama Accounting Services process and validate the accounting transactions of FONAPAZ projects in Guatemala. They provide financial support to projects funded through the payment management system by processing requests for payment and uploading the financial status and cash reports.

207. The Field Personnel Unit provides support and services related to the management of field personnel worldwide for all IOM general service staff. It is responsible for the management of the centralized PRISM database for employees, for monitoring compliance with human resources rules, for providing technical advice and support to Field Offices and for preparing reports as required.

208. Pursuant to the decision to extend the Medical Service Plan to all local staff in the Field, the newly established Health and Insurance Medical Unit and Health Claims Processing Unit will process and reimburse medical claims and undertake occupational health assessments for local staff in the western hemisphere and Africa.

209. The Office of the Inspector General has delocalized one position of Internal Auditor to Panama for internal control functions with global coverage.

FUNDING OF IOM'S CORE STRUCTURE

Background

210. The funding of IOM's core structure continues to be a matter of great concern to the Administration, a point which has been brought to the attention of Member States several times in the past. The core structure funded by the Administrative Part of the Budget comprises the functions needed to exercise basic management responsibilities, including policy formulation, financial and budgetary control, activity planning and development, and liaison with governments and multilateral partners.

211. The Organization has grown tremendously in the last few years, but the Administrative Part of the Budget has proven inadequate to support its core structure, mainly because of the application of the principles of zero nominal growth and zero real growth. As a result of the budget being predominantly held to zero nominal growth and the Administration having to absorb cost and statutory increases within the Administrative Part of the Budget, part of the increase in the Organization's core structure resulting from its evolution and growth has been consistently covered by Discretionary Income. Chart 1 below illustrates the pattern of funding under the Administrative Part of the Budget, Discretionary Income and the Operational Part of the Budget over a five-year period. Chart 2 shows that the Administrative Part of the Budget and Discretionary Income account for relatively small percentages of total funding, most of which comes from contributions earmarked for operations. The information provided does not cover 2008, as the budget estimates are based on the Summary Update on the Programme and Budget documents.

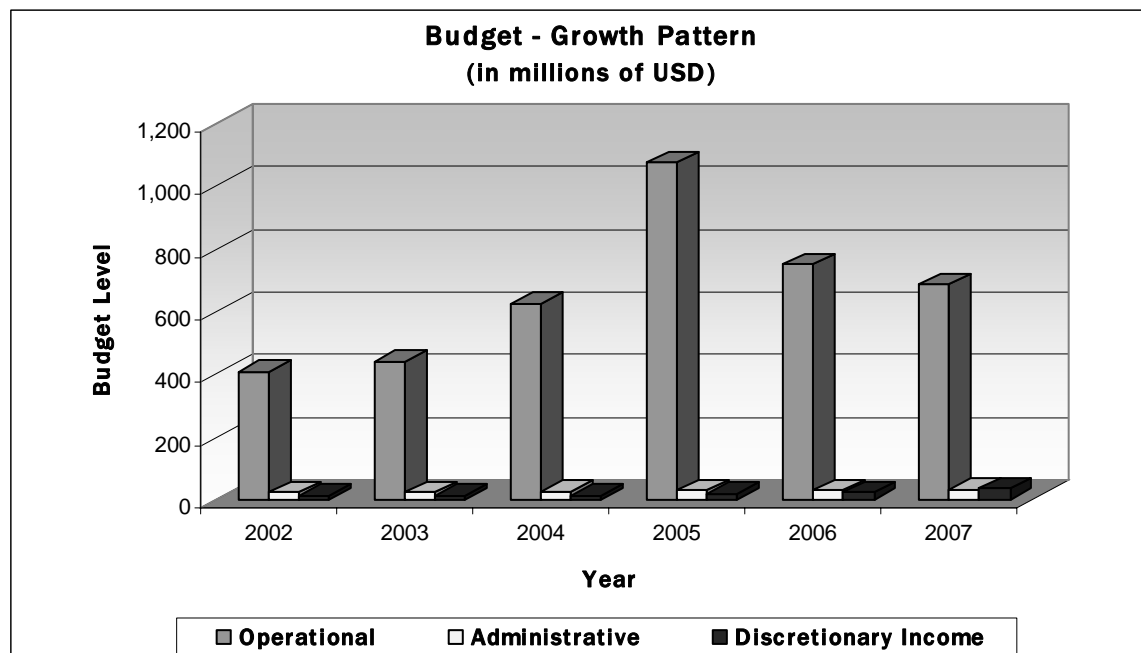
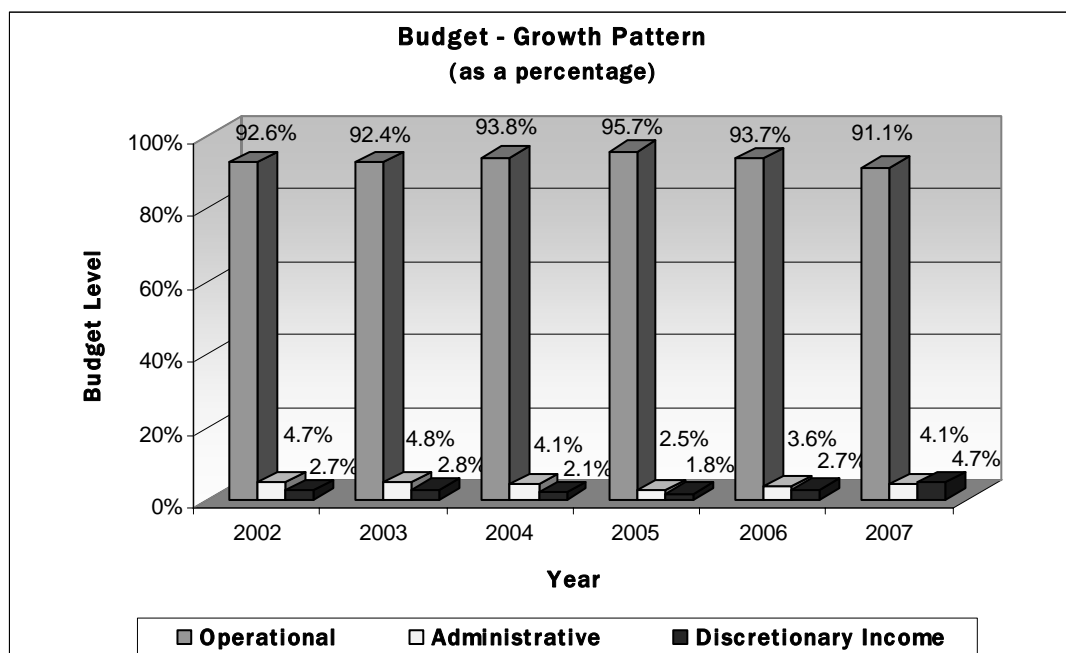


Chart 1

**Chart 2**

212. It is important to note the proportion of the Administrative Part of the Budget in relation to the overall budget, as it has only been possible to maintain the core structure with supplementary funding from Discretionary Income. The Administration has worked closely with Member States over the years to find solutions to maintain a reasonable core structure. As the migration phenomenon continues to expand both in scope and depth, so do the responses required of IOM. This has led to significant growth in all areas, heightening the need for additional resources to fund the core structure. The Member States have granted temporary relief from zero nominal growth on a few occasions, and Discretionary Income has been used to bridge the gap. The table below lists the increases in the Administrative Part of the Budget over the years.

Increases in the Administrative Part of the Budget

Year(s)	Administrative Part of the Budget	Increase in %
1997 to 2000	34 060 000	ZNG
2001	35 763 000	5.00%
2002	35 763 000	ZNG
2003	36 673 000	2.54%
2004	37 119 000	1.22%
2005 to 2006	37 119 000	ZNG
2007	38 045 000	2.49%
2008	38 045 000	ZNG
2009 (Proposed)	39 377 000	3.50%

Measures to address limited funding for the core structure

- **Systemic solution for the use of surplus in the Administrative Part of the Budget**

213. IOM has a global mandate, and its membership is regularly increasing. This has sometimes resulted in a budget surplus, as new members join when the budget has already been approved. Member States have debated how best to use the additional resources to meet the Organization's needs and have concluded that all or some of any budget surplus generated should be used to fund the core structure. Council Resolution No. 1077 of December 2002 therefore provides a systemic solution for the use of surpluses in the Administrative Part of the Budget, whereby any surplus equal to or less than one per cent of the budget can be made available to the Administration for non-recurrent expenditure.

- **Budget Planning Process**

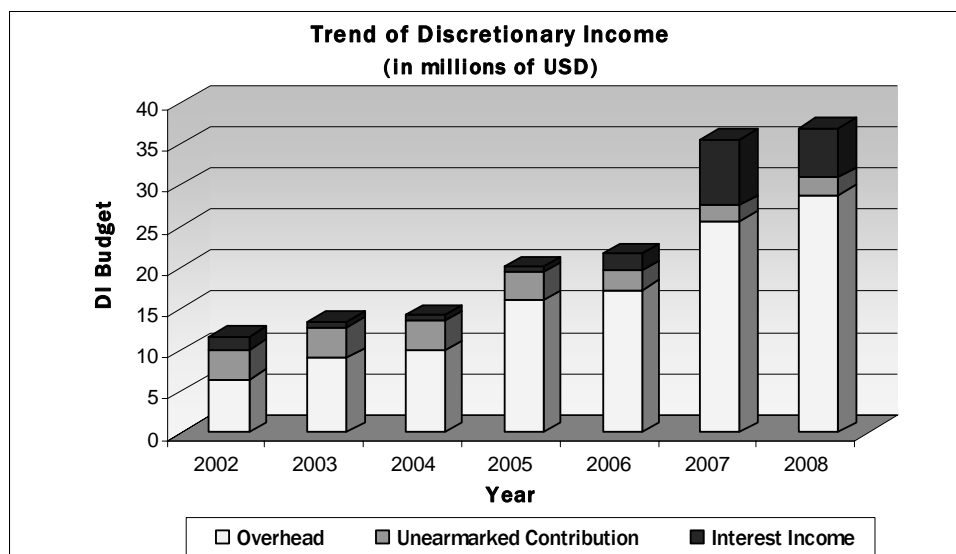
214. As part of the Administration's ongoing dialogue with Member States on a solution to the underfunding of the core structure, Council Resolution No. 1092 of November 2003 requested the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance to set up a working group on the Organization's budget planning process.

215. The working group focused on defining budgeting principles for the core structure. It conducted a thorough review of the definition of statutory core costs, and its decisions have formed the basis for subsequent budget proposals on the core structure. Although the budget preparation principles were developed and accepted by Member States, their application was not accepted in the budgets prepared for 2005 and 2006 and the Administration was compelled to absorb statutory cost increases of about CHF 1.3 million each year. There was a modest increase in the Administrative Part of the Budget in 2007, but the 2008 budget was again based on zero nominal growth. The proposed budget level for 2009 is based on zero real growth.

Discretionary Income

216. Although Discretionary Income² is used as a supplementary source of funding for the core structure, it is not reliable or predictable as it fluctuates from year to year depending on the level of activities carried out. Chart 3 below shows that Discretionary Income has increased as a result of the rising level of activities carried out by the Organization and the changes in the overhead rate that took place in 2006. Nevertheless, because of the limitations of zero nominal growth and the unpredictability of Discretionary Income, the Organization has undertaken cost-containment measures such as delocalization and decentralization over the course of the last decade to maintain a reasonable core structure to support its activities.

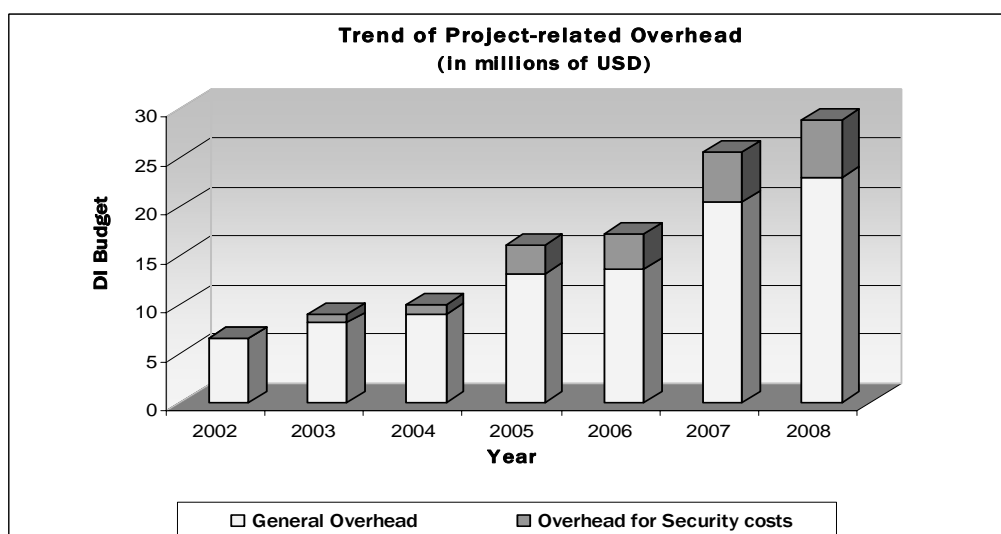
² Discretionary Income is composed of project-related overhead income, interest income and unearmarked contributions.

**Chart 3**

Application of the project-related overhead income component of Discretionary Income to the core structure

217. In response to concerns raised during the discussions on the budget planning process over the use of project-related overhead income to fund the Organization's core structure, the Administration first included a table combining the two sources of core funding in the Programme and Budget for 2005. The definition of core functions is explained in document MC/1855 of 10 October 1996, entitled "Attribution of staff positions between the Administrative and Operational Parts of the Budget" (see also Council Resolution No. 949 of November 1996, updated by Council Resolution No. 1110 of December 2004). Taking into account that the Organization's Financial Regulations stipulate that there be a clear distinction between the Administrative and Operational Parts of the Budget, the table only serves to provide an overview of how the entire core structure is funded.

218. Recognizing that overhead income forms an integral part of core resources, any future requests for increases in the Administrative Part of the Budget will be linked to this source of income in order to present a complete picture of available resources, and the Administration will demonstrate how the combined funding will be used to cover the core structure. It should be noted that it is only the miscellaneous income component of Discretionary Income that is used to cover costs that are not part of the core structure.

**Chart 4**

SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR THE CORE STRUCTURE

219. The tables on the following pages present an overview of the core structure funded by the Administrative Part of the Budget and by Discretionary Income for 2009. The same information for 2008 is provided on pages 45 and 46 for the purposes of comparison. Overhead income is used as a supplementary source of funding to cover variations in the core structure resulting from growth in the Organization's level of activity. As variations are experienced in the level of overhead income, the Organization's variable core structures will be adjusted accordingly. The table has been expanded to include miscellaneous income, which comprises of unearmarked contributions and interest income, to provide a comprehensive view of Discretionary Income.

220. In order to achieve consistency in funding basic structures in MRFs and the Administrative Centres from the core budget, and taking into consideration the proposed establishment of a new MRF for Central Africa, some positions have been moved from the Administrative Part of the Budget and are now funded by overhead income under the Operational Part of the Budget. The details of these shifts are listed in Part I of this document.

221. The core structure under both sources of funding is subject to cost and statutory increases of between 3 to 5 per cent every year; these increases have to be absorbed. The impact on the Administrative Part of the Budget is about CHF 1.3 million per year; it is approximately USD 1.0 million per year on structures covered from overhead income.

222. The funds allocated to essentially cover the core structure and other non-staff items in 2009 amount to approximately USD 71.8 million, an increase of USD 3.7 million, or 5.4 per cent, over 2008 (USD 68.1 million).

2009 CONSOLIDATED ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET AND DISCRETIONARY INCOME**Core Staff and Non-staff Items covered by the Administrative Part of the Budget
and Project-related Overhead Income (part of Discretionary Income (DI))**

and Project Related Overhead Income (part of Discretionary Income Item)										
PART 1: CORE STAFF	Administrative Budget		Discretionary Income		Total		Total		Grand Total (USD)	% of Total Budget
	Officials	Employees	Officials	Employees	Officials	Employees	Admin (CHF)	DI (USD)		
Headquarters										
Director General and Deputy Director General	2				2		803 000		710 600	
Executive Office	1	4	2		3	4	829 000	450 000	1 183 600	
Gender Coordination	1				1		157 000		138 900	
Management Coordination	1				1		303 000		268 100	
Information Technology and Communications	2	3	2	1	4	4	1 222 000	676 000	1 757 400	
International Migration Law and Legal Affairs	3	1	4		7	1	912 000	663 000	1 470 100	
Inspector General	4	1			4	1	1 167 000	65 000	1 097 700	
Migration Management Services	10	2	2		12	2	2 365 000	391 000	2 483 900	
Migration Policy, Research and Communications	6	3	5	1	11	4	2 043 000	857 000	2 665 000	
External Relations	11	8	2		13	8	3 583 000	346 000	3 516 800	
Resources Management	11	14	2	5	13	19	5 197 000	1 497 000	6 096 100	
Operations Support	3	5	3	1	6	6	1 605 000	666 000	2 086 400	
Migration Health	2	1	1		3	1	648 000	312 000	885 500	
Ombudsperson	1				1		201 000	10 000	187 900	
Staff Association Committee		1				1	126 000		111 500	
Total - Headquarters	58	43	23	8	81	51	21 161 000	5 933 000	24 659 500	34%
Field										
Manila Administrative Centre	3	12	11	81	14	93	863 000	3 714 400	4 478 100	
Panama Administrative Centre	2	1		17	2	18	416 000	667 800	1 035 900	
Missions with Regional Functions (MRFs)										
Bangkok, Thailand	2	1	2	4	4	5	521 000	627 000	1 088 100	
Brussels, Belgium	2	1	2	5	4	6	579 000	614 000	1 126 400	
Budapest, Hungary	2		1	4	3	4	395 000	385 600	735 200	
Buenos Aires, Argentina	2	1		5	2	6	503 000	300 000	745 100	
Cairo, Egypt	1	1	2	2	3	3	317 000	383 000	663 500	
Canberra, Australia	1			1	1	1	340 000	59 000	359 900	
Dakar, Senegal	1	1	2	5	3	6	302 000	494 000	761 300	
Dhaka, Bangladesh	1	1		5	1	6	228 000	176 000	377 800	
Helsinki, Finland	1	1	1	4	2	5	393 000	469 000	816 800	
Islamabad, Pakistan	1	1	2	2	3	3	296 000	366 000	627 900	
Lima, Peru	1	1		2	1	3	287 000	175 000	429 000	
Manila, Philippines	1	1	1	2	2	3	298 000	231 200	494 900	
Nairobi, Kenya	1	1	2	2	3	3	348 000	439 000	747 000	
Pretoria, South Africa	1	1	2	5	3	6	263 000	478 000	710 700	
Rome, Italy	2	1	1	1	3	2	669 000	278 000	870 000	
San José, Costa Rica	1	2		4	1	6	404 000	300 000	657 500	
Washington, D.C., United States	2	1	1	5	3	6	453 000	744 000	1 144 900	
Central Africa (location to be decided)	1	1	2	3	3	4	261 000	345 000	576 000	
Capacity Building Centre for Africa (location to be decided) ²			2	2	2	2		442 000	442 000	
Special Liaison Missions (SLMs)										
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia			1	2	1	2		265 000	265 000	
Berlin, Germany	1			2	1	2	307 000	170 000	441 700	
London, United Kingdom	1				1		264 000	7 000	240 600	
New York, United States	1			2	1	2	245 000	287 000	503 800	
Paris, France	1			1	1	1	240 000	100 000	312 400	
Tokyo, Japan	1			2	1	2	295 000	300 000	561 100	
Vienna, Austria	1			1	1	1	244 000	309 000	524 900	
Global Activities			5	3	5	3		1 072 000	1 072 000	
Total Field	35	30	40	174	75	204	9 731 000	14 198 000	22 809 500	32%
Total Headquarters and Field	93	73	63	182	156	255	30 892 000	20 131 000	47 469 000	66%
Other Staff Benefits:										
Travel on Appointment or Transfer							258 000		228 300	
Installation Grant							212 000		187 600	
Terminal Emoluments							700 000		619 500	
TOTAL CORE STAFF COSTS - PART 1							32 062 000	20 131 000	48 504 400	68%

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

Communications	991 000	877 000	
General Office	3 592 000	3 178 800	
Contractual Services	1 251 000	1 107 100	
Governing Body Sessions	435 000	385 000	
Duty Travel	1 046 000	925 700	
Staff Security		5 500 000	5 500 000
PRISM		1 950 000	1 950 000
Rotation		1 200 000	1 200 000
Other		50 000	50 000
TOTAL CORE NON-STAFF COSTS - PART 2	7 315 000	8 700 000	15 173 600
	(CHF)	(USD)	(USD)
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET AND PROJECT-RELATED OVERHEAD INCOME	39 377 000	28 831 000	63 678 000
			89%

Note 1: Administrative Budget converted at CHF 1.13 to USD 1.

Note 2: Includes Technical Cooperation Specialist.

2009 CONSOLIDATED ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET AND DISCRETIONARY INCOME**Core Staff and Non-staff Items covered by****Miscellaneous Income (part of Discretionary Income (DI))**

	Administrative Budget		Discretionary Income		Total		Total		Grand Total (USD) Admin ¹ and DI	% of Total Budget
	Officials	Employees	Officials	Employees	Officials	Employees	Admin (CHF)	DI (USD)		
Field										
Country Missions								2 954 000	2 954 000	
Global Activities								865 000	865 000	
Total Field								3 819 000	3 819 000	5%
1035 Facility										
1035 Facility - Line 1								1 400 000	1 400 000	
1035 Facility - Line 2								2 500 000	2 500 000	
Total 1035 Facility								3 900 000	3 900 000	5%
Projects										
Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America (CIMAL)								35 000	35 000	
Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America								60 000	60 000	
Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Puebla Process								20 000	20 000	
Support to Strengthen the Central American Commission of Directors of Migration (OCAM)								10 000	10 000	
Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants								50 000	50 000	
Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) - General								75 000	75 000	
Total Projects								250 000	250 000	
Unbudgeted Activities and Structures								200 000	200 000	
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS INCOME								8 169 000	8 169 000	11%
							(CHF)	(USD)	(USD)	
GRAND TOTAL							39 377 000	37 000 000	71 847 000	100%

2008 CONSOLIDATED ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET AND DISCRETIONARY INCOME**Core Staff and Non-staff Items covered by the Administrative Part of the Budget
and Project-related Overhead Income (part of Discretionary Income (DI))**

PART 1: CORE STAFF	Administrative Budget		Discretionary Income		Total		Total		Grand Total (USD) Admin ¹ and DI	% of Total Budget
	Officials	Employees	Officials	Employees	Officials	Employees	Admin (CHF)	DI (USD)		
Headquarters										
Director General and Deputy Director General	2				2		779 000		638 500	
Executive Office	1	4	2		3	4	776 000	491 000	1 127 100	
Gender Coordination	1				1		133 000		109 000	
Management Coordination	1				1		299 000		245 100	
Information Technology and Communications	2	3	2	1	4	4	1 174 000	638 000	1 600 300	
International Migration Law and Legal Affairs	3	1	3		6	1	873 000	459 000	1 174 600	
Inspector General	4	1	1		5	1	1 108 000	190 000	1 098 200	
Migration Management Services	10	2	2		12	2	2 308 000	361 000	2 252 800	
Migration Policy, Research and Communications	6	4	4		10	4	1 895 000	843 000	2 396 300	
External Relations	11	8	1		12	8	3 556 000	308 000	3 222 800	
Resources Management	11	14	1	5	12	19	5 063 000	1 231 000	5 381 000	
Operations Support	3	5	2	1	5	6	1 563 000	479 000	1 760 100	
Migration Health	2	1	1		3	1	666 000	266 000	811 900	
Ombudsperson							98 000		80 300	
Staff Association Committee		1				1	130 000		106 600	
Total - Headquarters	57	44	19	7	76	51	20 421 000	5 266 000	22 004 600	33%
Field										
Manila Administrative Centre	4	13	10	78	14	91	1 033 000	3 339 100	4 185 800	
Panama Administrative Centre	1		1	15	2	15	172 000	778 500	919 500	
Missions with Regional Functions (MRFs)										
Bangkok, Thailand	2	1	2	3	4	4	500 000	550 700	960 500	
Brussels, Belgium	2	1	2	5	4	6	592 000	541 000	1 026 200	
Budapest, Hungary	1	1	2	4	3	5	291 000	469 000	707 500	
Buenos Aires, Argentina	2	1		4	2	5	480 000	234 000	627 400	
Cairo, Egypt	2	1	1	2	3	3	456 000	236 000	609 800	
Canberra, Australia ²	1		1	1	2	1	394 000	274 700	597 700	
Dakar, Senegal ²	1	1	3	6	4	7	327 000	613 800	881 800	
Dhaka, Bangladesh	1	1	1	3	2	4	235 000	138 700	331 300	
Helsinki, Finland	1	1	1	4	2	5	354 000	394 700	684 900	
Islamabad, Pakistan	1	1	2	2	3	3	300 000	280 000	525 900	
Lima, Peru	1	1		1	1	2	284 000	89 000	321 800	
Manila, Philippines	1	1	1	1	2	2	318 000	205 800	466 500	
Nairobi, Kenya	1	1	2	1	3	2	289 000	337 800	574 700	
Pretoria, South Africa ²	1	1	3	6	4	7	297 000	615 000	858 400	
Rome, Italy	2	1	1	1	3	2	621 000	379 000	888 000	
San José, Costa Rica	1	2	1	4	2	6	414 000	368 100	707 400	
Washington, D.C., United States	2	1	1	5	3	6	491 000	716 700	1 119 200	
Special Liaison Missions (SLMs)										
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia			1	2	1	2		160 000	160 000	
Berlin, Germany	1			1	1	1	284 000	191 000	423 800	
London, United Kingdom	1				1		360 000	7 000	302 100	
New York, United States	1			1	1	1	262 000	265 600	480 400	
Paris, France	1			1	1	1	221 000	97 500	278 600	
Tokyo, Japan	1			1	1	1	278 000	272 000	499 900	
Vienna, Austria ²	1		1	2	2	2	233 000	433 300	624 300	
Global Activities			4		4			848 000	848 000	
Total Field	34	30	41	154	75	184	9 486 000	12 836 000	20 611 400	30%
Total Headquarters and Field	91	74	60	161	151	235	29 907 000	18 102 000	42 616 000	63%
Other Staff Benefits:										
Travel on Appointment or Transfer							245 000		200 800	
Installation Grant							195 000		159 800	
Terminal Emoluments							620 000		508 200	
TOTAL CORE STAFF COSTS - PART 1							30 967 000	18 102 000	43 484 800	64%

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

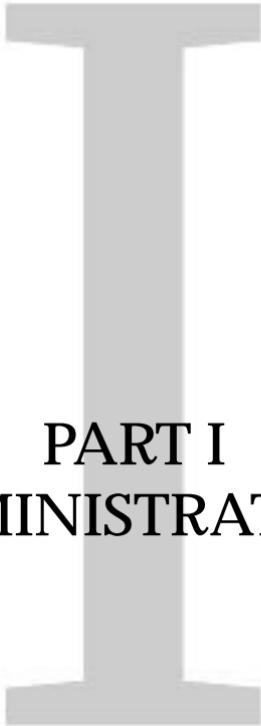
Communications	965 000	791 000	
General Office	3 483 000	2 854 900	
Contractual Services	1 164 000	954 100	
Governing Body Sessions	435 000	356 600	
Duty Travel	1 031 000	845 100	
Staff Security		5 856 000	5 856 000
PRISM		4 500 000	4 500 000
Other		350 000	350 000
TOTAL CORE NON-STAFF COSTS - PART 2	7 078 000	10 706 000	16 507 700
	(CHF)	(USD)	(USD)
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET AND PROJECT-RELATED OVERHEAD INCOME	38 045 000	28 808 000	59 992 500
			88%

Note 1: Administrative Budget converted at CHF 1.22 to USD 1.

Note 2: Includes Technical Cooperation Specialist.

2008 CONSOLIDATED ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET AND DISCRETIONARY INCOME**Core Staff and Non-staff Items covered by
Miscellaneous Income (part of Discretionary Income (DI))**

	Administrative Budget		Discretionary Income		Total		Total		Grand Total (USD) Admin ¹ and DI	% of Total Budget
	Officials	Employees	Officials	Employees	Officials	Employees	Admin (CHF)	DI (USD)		
Field										
Country Missions							3 018 400		3 018 400	
Global Activities							330 000		330 000	
Total Field							3 348 400		3 348 400	5%
1035 Facility										
1035 Facility - Line 1							1 400 000		1 400 000	
1035 Facility - Line 2							2 638 500		2 638 500	
Total 1035 Facility							4 038 500		4 038 500	6%
Projects										
Inter-American Course on International Migration							40 000		40 000	
Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America (CIMAL)							35 000		35 000	
Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America							15 000		15 000	
Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Puebla Process							20 000		20 000	
Support to Strengthen the Central American Commission of Directors of Migration (OCAM)							10 000		10 000	
Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants							50 000		50 000	
Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) - General							50 000		50 000	
Total Projects							220 000		220 000	
Unbudgeted Activities and Structures							495 100		495 100	
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS INCOME							8 102 000		8 102 000	12%
GRAND TOTAL							38 045 000	36 910 000	68 094 500	100%



**PART I
ADMINISTRATION**

PART I – ADMINISTRATION

(in Swiss francs)

223. The Administrative Part of the Budget is financed by contributions from Member States, which currently total 125.

Budget level

224. The last couple of years have seen significant changes in various aspects of the migration phenomenon, resulting in growth in all areas of IOM's work. This has generated unprecedented policy, administrative, legal, financial and operational challenges. The Organization is expected to continue to grow in terms of both membership and programmes, as more countries are likely to play a role in the management of migration at different levels. With migration being a major concern for many countries, the Organization is required to maintain properly functioning core structures, currently covered by a combination of the Administrative Part of the Budget and Discretionary Income.

225. In spite of the expansion and growth patterns, the Administrative Part of the Budget is restricted to zero nominal growth. This has compelled the Administration to absorb cost and statutory increases in 2008, and imposes serious constraints. While some Member States have indicated that their national policies require strict adherence to the policy of zero nominal growth as a matter of principle, others have recognized its stifling impact on the Organization's management and indicated their willingness to allow zero real growth in the Administrative Part of the Budget.

226. When they approved zero real growth for the Administrative Part of the Budget for 2007, the Member States indicated that zero nominal growth should apply in 2008. This presents significant management and administrative challenges, as the Organization is called on to provide a broad range of services in diverse locations across the globe. The establishment of appropriate structures is therefore a matter of priority.

227. The Administrative Part of the Budget for 2009 has been prepared on the basis of zero real growth to cover cost and statutory increases. It amounts to CHF 39,377,000, representing an increase of approximately 3.5 per cent, or CHF 1,332,000.

228. The details of the Administrative Part of the Budget are presented in the Object of Expenditure table on pages 51 and 52. The table reflects the fixed and variable elements of statutory core costs in line with the principles and definitions set out in document MC/EX/660 of 27 May 2004, "Background Information on Budget Planning and Related Matters".

229. During the Informal Consultations held on 26 September 2008, a number of delegations requested more information on the impact on the Organization's structures should the proposed budget not be approved. While no concrete proposals have been formulated because of the change in Director General, failure to approve the Administrative Part of the Budget would jeopardize the Organization's efficiency and effectiveness, as certain critical functions would have to be eliminated.

230. The options that the Administration could broadly consider would be to abolish official positions both at Headquarters and in the Field that provide direct guidance and support for policy, liaison with donors and governments, project development and implementation. It would, however, be difficult to guarantee the same quality of service and enforce accountability if these functions were downsized. In addition, some allocations for equipment renewal, building maintenance, external consultants hired for specific initiatives, translation and utilities would have to be reviewed.

Funding of the Core Structure

231. The allocation of funds in the Administrative Part of the Budget is consistent with the definition of core functions explained in document MC/1855 of 10 October 1996, "Attribution of staff

positions between the Administrative and Operational Parts of the Budget” (see also Council Resolution No. 949 of November 1996, updated by Council Resolution No. 1110 of December 2004).

232. The core structure funded under the Administrative Part of the Budget constitutes part of the fixed core structure needed to exercise basic management functions, including policy formulation, financial and budgetary controls, activity planning and development, and liaison with governments and multilateral partners.

233. As a result of the Administrative Part of the Budget being held to zero nominal growth and the Administration having to absorb cost and statutory increases 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. A consolidated list of core staff and office costs covered by the Administrative Part of the Budget and by project-related overhead income is shown on page 43.

234. The Administrative Part of the Budget for 2009 proposes an increase in the number of officials from 91 in 2008 to 93 and a decrease in the number of employees from 74 to 73. The changes are primarily due to the net effect of the reclassification of one employee position in Budapest and the establishment of the Ombudsperson function as a full-time post.

Adjustments at Headquarters and in the Field

235. The overall staffing levels for 2009 (compared to 2008) are: Headquarters: 58 officials and 43 employees (2008: 57 officials and 44 employees); Manila Administrative Centre: 3 officials and 12 employees (2008: 4 officials and 13 employees); Panama Administrative Centre: 2 officials and 1 employee (2008: 1 official); MRFs: 24 officials and 17 employees (2008: 23 officials and 17 employees); SLMs: 6 officials (2008: 6 officials).

236. The proposed adjustments in the Administrative Part of the Budget are listed below in the order in which they appear in the Object of Expenditure table.

Headquarters

- Move one official position from Research and Publications to Media and Public Information within the Migration Policy, Research and Communications Department.
- Transfer one employee position in the Research and Publications from the Administrative to the Operational Part of the Budget, to be funded by Discretionary Income, in order to cover one employee post in the proposed MRF for Central Africa.
- Convert one official position for the Ombudsperson function into a full-time post following the increase in number of staff and the corresponding needs.

Field

- Transfer one official position in the Manila Administrative Centre from the Administrative to the Operational Part of the Budget, to be funded by Discretionary Income, in order to cover the post of the Head of the Panama Administrative Centre under the Administrative Part of the Budget.
- Transfer one employee position in the Manila Administrative Centre from the Administrative to the Operational Part of the Budget, to be funded by Discretionary Income, in order to cover one employee post in the Panama Administrative Centre under the Administrative Part of the Budget.
- Transfer one official position in MRF Cairo from the Administrative to the Operational Part of the Budget, to be funded by Discretionary Income, in order to cover the post of the Regional Representative in the proposed MRF for Central Africa under the Administrative Part of the Budget.
- Convert one employee position to an official post in MRF Budapest following a reclassification of the position.

237. The net result of the above changes is an increase of two official posts and a reduction of one employee post under the Administrative Part of the Budget.

Other Staff Benefits

238. The post adjustment is calculated on the basis of changes in the cost of living and exchange rates, which are reviewed every month by the UN. This does not result in salary increases; rather it is intended to maintain the income and purchasing power in local currency at the same level for all officials at the same grade and step worldwide. The increase in this line item is offset by the impact of exchange rate fluctuations.

239. The changes in variable staff costs (mobility and hardship allowance, family allowance, language allowance, rental subsidy, education grant and home leave) reflect the actual entitlements of staff members, most of which are influenced by family composition.

General Office Costs

240. Due to the application of zero nominal growth over the years, some office and IT equipment that has become old and obsolete has not been replaced. In addition, the cost of the services provided by a number of contractors to maintain the IOM premises in Geneva has also increased. If the proposed increase of CHF 109,000 is not approved, there would be a further delay in replacing the equipment and cutbacks would have to be made on maintenance.

Communications Costs

241. The modest increase of CHF 26,000 would serve mainly to cover postage costs and e-mail connectivity extended to offices globally. The Administration would have to review the distribution of documents internally and to external stakeholders if the request is not approved.

Contractual Services Costs

242. The cost of the services provided by external auditors, short-term consultants whose expertise is not readily available in the Organization and other outside agents has increased, and the amount set aside for contractual services has therefore risen to CHF 87,000. The increase would also cover rises in the price of oil and consequently in travel costs.

Assessment Scale

243. The Administrative Part of the Budget is financed by contributions from Member States in accordance with the scale of assessment for 2009, which was adopted by the Executive Committee in June 2008 (MC/EX/689).

244. By Resolution No. 1159 of November 2007, the Council authorized the Executive Committee to adopt a scale of assessment for 2009 that was fully equated to that of the United Nations and updated with the addition of new Member States. Therefore, starting in 2009, the IOM assessment scale will be fully equated to the United Nations scale through the application of the equation factor³.

245. The 2009 assessment scale adopted by the Executive Committee has been updated with the admission of three new Member States: India, Mongolia and Somalia. The scale now exceeds 100 per cent by 0.4849 per cent.

³ The equation factor in IOM is used to equate the smaller IOM membership to the larger membership in the United Nations.

ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET

Object of Expenditure
(expressed in Swiss francs)

	2008 - MC/EX/688			2009 Estimates					
	Staff Positions		Total Amount	Staff Positions		Base Salary		Other Costs	Total Amount
	Off ¹	Emp ¹		Off ¹	Emp ¹	Officials	Employees		
A-1. STAFF - FIXED COSTS (statutory):									
Headquarters									
Director General and Deputy Director General	2		367 000	2		326 000			326 000
Executive Office	1	4	502 000	1	4	120 000	385 000		505 000
Gender Coordination	1		65 000	1		68 000			68 000
Management Coordination	1		144 000	1		133 000			133 000
Information Technology and Communications	2	3	671 000	2	3	249 000	419 000		668 000
International Migration Law and Legal Affairs	3	1	511 000	3	1	382 000	115 000		497 000
Inspector General	4	1	573 000	4	1	445 000	100 000		545 000
Migration Management Services	1		135 000	1		120 000			120 000
Assisted Voluntary Returns	2		162 000	2		128 000			128 000
Counter-trafficking	2		196 000	2		172 000			172 000
Facilitated Migration	2		164 000	2		159 000			159 000
Labour Migration	1		87 000	1		84 000			84 000
Technical Cooperation on Migration	2		163 000	2		165 000			165 000
Support staff shared between the above services		2	206 000		2		209 000		209 000
Migration Policy, Research and Communications	2	1	322 000	2	1	214 000	95 000		309 000
Media and Public Information	1		118 000	2		225 000			225 000
Research and Publications	3	3	554 000	2	2	194 000	246 000		440 000
External Relations	1	1	256 000	1	1	120 000	100 000		220 000
Donor Relations	3	1	329 000	3	1	229 000	90 000		319 000
Meetings Secretariat	1	3	368 000	1	3	78 000	271 000		349 000
Regional Advisers	4	1	510 000	4	1	390 000	110 000		500 000
Translations	2	2	404 000	2	2	212 000	183 000		395 000
Resources Management	1	1	243 000	1	1	120 000	119 000		239 000
Accounting	2	2	487 000	2	2	176 000	261 000		437 000
Budget	2	1	297 000	2	1	180 000	101 000		281 000
Common Services	1	4	594 000	1	4	79 000	527 000		606 000
Human Resources Management	2	4	733 000	2	4	219 000	486 000		705 000
Occupational Health	1		94 000	1		90 000			90 000
Staff Development and Learning	1		74 000	1		80 000			80 000
Treasury and Cash Management	1	1	207 000	1	1	118 000	115 000		233 000
Staff Travel		1	212 000		1		216 000		216 000
Operations Support	1	1	265 000	1	1	130 000	127 000		257 000
Emergency and Post-Conflict	1	1	219 000	1	1	110 000	105 000		215 000
Movement Management	1	3	454 000	1	3	105 000	346 000		451 000
Migration Health	2	1	337 000	2	1	216 000	105 000		321 000
Ombudsperson			46 000	1		88 000			88 000
Staff Association Committee		1	115 000		1		94 000		94 000
Total - Headquarters	57	44	11 184 000	58	43	5 924 000	4 925 000		10 849 000
Field									
Manila Administrative Centre	4	13	650 000	3	12	300 000	229 000		529 000
Panama Administrative Centre	1		87 000	2	1	179 000	26 000		205 000
Missions with Regional Functions (MRFs)									
Bangkok, Thailand	2	1	270 000	2	1	195 000	76 000		271 000
Brussels, Belgium	2	1	325 000	2	1	212 000	88 000		300 000
Budapest, Hungary	1	1	196 000	2		180 000			180 000
Buenos Aires, Argentina	2	1	241 000	2	1	202 000	44 000		246 000
Cairo, Egypt	2	1	237 000	1	1	106 000	55 000		161 000
Canberra, Australia	1		132 000	1		112 000			112 000
Dakar, Senegal	1	1	159 000	1	1	113 000	50 000		163 000
Dhaka, Bangladesh	1	1	137 000	1	1	103 000	31 000		134 000
Helsinki, Finland	1	1	230 000	1	1	113 000	124 000		237 000
Islamabad, Pakistan	1	1	135 000	1	1	108 000	35 000		143 000
Lima, Peru	1	1	177 000	1	1	120 000	62 000		182 000
Manila, Philippines	1	1	143 000	1	1	106 000	22 000		128 000
Nairobi, Kenya	1	1	150 000	1	1	113 000	36 000		149 000
Pretoria, South Africa	1	1	161 000	1	1	116 000	35 000		151 000
Rome, Italy	2	1	354 000	2	1	228 000	136 000		364 000
San José, Costa Rica	1	2	250 000	1	2	128 000	101 000		229 000
Washington, D.C., United States	2	1	349 000	2	1	160 000	149 000		309 000
Central Africa (location to be decided)				1	1	103 000	32 000		135 000
Subtotal - MRFs	23	17	3 646 000	24	17	2 518 000	1 076 000		3 594 000
Special Liaison Missions (SLMs)									
Berlin, Germany	1		135 000	1		128 000			128 000
London, United Kingdom	1		155 000	1		101 000			101 000
New York, United States	1		127 000	1		120 000			120 000
Paris, France	1		102 000	1		99 000			99 000
Tokyo, Japan	1		142 000	1		137 000			137 000
Vienna, Austria	1		120 000	1		112 000			112 000
Subtotal - SLMs	6		781 000	6		697 000			697 000
Total - Field	34	30	5 164 000	35	30	3 694 000	1 331 000		5 025 000
Total Headquarters and Field	91	74	16 348 000	93	73	9 618 000	6 256 000		15 874 000

continued on next page

ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET (cont'd)

Object of Expenditure
(expressed in Swiss francs)

	2008 - MC/EX/688			2009 Estimates					
	Staff Positions		Total Amount	Staff Positions		Base Salary		Other Costs	Total Amount
	Off ¹	Emp ¹		Off ¹	Emp ¹	Officials	Employees		
A-1: STAFF - FIXED COSTS (statutory) - Continued:									
Other Staff Benefits									
Post Adjustment			5 823 000			7 457 000			7 457 000
Health and Accident Insurances			1 209 000			864 000	190 000		1 054 000
Contribution to UNJSPF			3 896 000			2 955 000	924 000		3 879 000
Terminal Emoluments			620 000					700 000	700 000
A-1. - Subtotal - Staff Fixed Costs (statutory)	91	74	27 896 000	93	73	20 894 000	7 370 000	700 000	28 964 000
A-2: STAFF - VARIABLE COSTS (statutory):									
Mobility and Hardship Allowance			320 000			371 000			371 000
Family Allowance			576 000			300 000	319 000		619 000
Language Allowance			108 000				106 000		106 000
Rental Subsidy			163 000			235 000			235 000
Education Grant			1 272 000			1 188 000			1 188 000
Home Leave			192 000			109 000			109 000
Travel on Appointment or Transfer			245 000					258 000	258 000
Installation Grant			195 000					212 000	212 000
A-2. Subtotal - Staff Variable Costs (statutory)			3 071 000			2 203 000	425 000	470 000	3 098 000
Total - Staff Salaries and Benefits	91	74	30 967 000	93	73	23 097 000	7 795 000	1 170 000	32 062 000
B-1: NON-STAFF - FIXED COSTS (statutory):									
Amortization, Rental and Maintenance of Premises			1 268 000					1 307 000	1 307 000
B-2: NON-STAFF - VARIABLE COSTS:									
GENERAL OFFICE									
Purchase and Maintenance of Office Equipment and Furniture			308 000					325 000	325 000
Purchase and Maintenance of IT/EDP Equipment			1 557 000					1 600 000	1 600 000
Office Supplies, Printing and Other Services			350 000					360 000	360 000
Total - General Office			3 483 000					3 592 000	3 592 000
COMMUNICATIONS									
Electronic Mail			500 000					520 000	520 000
Telephone			245 000					245 000	245 000
Facsimile			50 000					50 000	50 000
Postage			170 000					176 000	176 000
Total - Communications			965 000					991 000	991 000
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES									
External Audit			80 000					90 000	90 000
Staff Training			625 000					656 000	656 000
Consultants			50 000					55 000	55 000
Insurance, Bank Charges, Security, etc.			409 000					450 000	450 000
Total - Contractual Services			1 164 000					1 251 000	1 251 000
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					1 046 000	1 046 000
B-2. Subtotal - Non-Staff - Variable Costs			5 810 000					6 008 000	6 008 000
GRAND TOTAL	91	74	38 045 000	93	73	23 097 000	7 795 000	8 485 000	39 377 000

Note 1: Officials are staff members in the "Professional" category; Employees are staff members in the "General Services" category (locally recruited).

**ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET
STAFFING**

	2008												2009											
	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	4	5			1							1	4	5
Gender Coordination						1				1		1					1					1		1
Management Coordination		1								1		1		1								1		1
Information Technology and Communications			1				1			2	3	5			1			1				2	3	5
International Migration Law and Legal Affairs		1			1	1				3	1	4		1			1	1				3	1	4
Inspector General			1	3						4	1	5			1	3						4	1	5
Migration Management Services			1							1		1			1							1		1
Assisted Voluntary Returns					1	1				2		2						2				2		2
Counter-trafficking				1		1				2		2				1		1				2		2
Facilitated Migration					1	1				2		2				1		1				2		2
Labour Migration					1					1		1					1					1		1
Technical Cooperation on Migration				1		1				2		2				1		1				2		2
Support Staff shared between the above Services											2	2											2	2
Migration Policy, Research and Communications			1	1						2	1	3			1	1						2	1	3
Media and Public Information				1						1		1				1	1					2		2
Research and Publications				1		1	1			3	3	6				1		1				2	2	4
External Relations			1							1	1	2			1							1	1	2
Donor Relations				1		1	1			3	1	4				1		1	1			3	1	4
Meetings Secretariat					1					1	3	4					1					1	3	4
Regional Advisers				2	2					4	1	5			1	1	2					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	2	4				1	1					2	2	4
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	4	6			1	1		1				2	4	6
Occupational Health					1					1		1					1					1		1
Staff Development and Learning						1				1		1					1					1		1
Treasury and Cash Management				1						1	1	2				1						1	1	2
Staff travel											1	1											1	1
Operations Support			1							1	1	2			1							1	1	2
Emergency and Post-Conflict				1						1	1	2				1						1	1	2
Movement Management				1						1	3	4				1						1	3	4
Migration Health			1	1						2	1	3			1	1						2	1	3
Ombudsperson																1						1		1
Staff Association Committee - Support Staff											1	1											1	1
Total - Headquarters	2	2	10	20	8	12	3			57	44	101	2	2	11	21	9	11	2			58	43	101
Field																								
Manila Administrative Centre			1		3					4	13	17			1		2					3	12	15
Panama Administrative Centre					1					1		1				1	1					2	1	3
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					2		2
Buenos Aires, Argentina			1			1				2	1	3			1			1				2	1	3
Cairo, Egypt				1		1				2	1	3				1						1	1	2
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
Manila, Philippines				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	3			1							1	2	3
Washington, D.C., United States				1	1					2	1	3				1	1					2	1	3
Central Africa (location to be decided)																1						1	1	2
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			14	10	7	3				34	30	64			15	11	7	2				35	30	65
Total Headquarters and Field	2	2	24	30	15	15	3			91	74	165	2	2	26	32	16	13	2			93	73	166

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

246. The Administrative Part of the Budget is financed by contributions from Member States in accordance with the scale of assessment for 2009, which was adopted by the Executive Committee in June 2008 (MC/EX/689).

SCALE OF ASSESSMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(expressed in Swiss francs)

	2008 Assessment Scale %	2008 Contributions	2009 Assessment Scale %	2009 Contributions
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MEMBER STATES				
Afghanistan	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Albania	0.026	9 892	0.0064	2 508
Algeria	0.092	35 001	0.0912	35 739
Angola	0.026	9 892	0.0032	1 254
Argentina	0.349	132 777	0.3486	136 606
Armenia	0.026	9 892	0.0021	823
Australia	1.918	729 703	1.9170	751 214
Austria	0.952	362 188	0.9515	372 864
Azerbaijan	0.026	9 892	0.0054	2 116
Bahamas	0.026	9 892	0.0172	6 740
Bangladesh	0.026	9 892	0.0107	4 193
Belarus	0.026	9 892	0.0215	8 425
Belgium	1.183	450 072	1.1821	463 229
Belize	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Benin	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Bolivia	0.026	9 892	0.0064	2 508
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.026	9 892	0.0064	2 508
Brazil	0.940	357 623	0.9397	368 240
Bulgaria	0.026	9 892	0.0215	8 425
Burkina Faso	0.026	9 892	0.0021	823
Burundi	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Cambodia	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Cameroon	0.026	9 892	0.0097	3 801
Canada	3.195	1 215 538	3.1935	1 251 436
Cape Verde	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Chile	0.173	65 818	0.1727	67 676
Colombia	0.113	42 991	0.1126	44 125
Congo	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Costa Rica	0.035	13 316	0.0343	13 441
Côte d'Ivoire	0.026	9 892	0.0097	3 801
Croatia	0.054	20 544	0.0536	21 004
Cyprus	0.048	18 262	0.0472	18 496
Czech Republic	0.302	114 896	0.3014	118 110
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.026	9 892	0.0032	1 254
Denmark	0.793	301 697	0.7927	310 635
Dominican Republic	0.026	9 892	0.0257	10 071
Ecuador	0.026	9 892	0.0225	8 817
Egypt	0.095	36 143	0.0944	36 993
El Salvador	0.026	9 892	0.0215	8 425
Estonia	0.026	9 892	0.0172	6 740
Finland	0.606	230 553	0.6050	237 081
France	6.761	2 572 220	6.7592	2 648 728
Gabon	0.026	9 892	0.0086	3 370
Gambia	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Georgia	0.026	9 892	0.0032	1 254
Germany	9.204	3 501 659	9.2007	3 605 478
Ghana	0.026	9 892	0.0043	1 685
Greece	0.640	243 488	0.6393	250 522
Guatemala	0.035	13 316	0.0343	13 441
Guinea	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Guinea-Bissau	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Haiti	0.026	9 892	0.0021	823
Honduras	0.026	9 892	0.0054	2 116
Hungary	0.262	99 678	0.2617	102 552
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.194	73 807	0.1931	75 670
Ireland	0.478	181 855	0.4774	187 079
Israel	0.450	171 203	0.4495	176 145
Italy	5.450	2 073 452	5.4483	2 135 024
Jamaica	0.026	9 892	0.0107	4 193
Japan	16.624	6 324 596	17.8328	6 988 137
Jordan	0.026	9 892	0.0129	5 055
Kazakhstan	0.032	12 174	0.0311	12 187
Kenya	0.026	9 892	0.0107	4 193
Kyrgyzstan	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431

continued on next page

FINANCING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET (cont'd)**SCALE OF ASSESSMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS**

(expressed in Swiss francs)

	2008 Assessment Scale %	2008 Contributions	2009 Assessment Scale %	2009 Contributions
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MEMBER STATES				
Latvia	0.026	9 892	0.0193	7 563
Liberia	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.067	25 490	0.0665	26 059
Lithuania	0.034	12 935	0.0333	13 049
Luxembourg	0.092	35 001	0.0912	35 739
Madagascar	0.026	9 892	0.0021	823
Mali	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Malta	0.026	9 892	0.0182	7 132
Mauritania	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Mauritius	0.026	9 892	0.0118	4 624
Mexico	2.422	921 450	2.4211	948 756
Moldova	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Montenegro	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Morocco	0.046	17 501	0.0451	17 673
Nepal	0.026	9 892	0.0032	1 254
Netherlands	2.010	764 705	2.0092	787 345
New Zealand	0.275	104 624	0.2746	107 607
Nicaragua	0.026	9 892	0.0021	823
Niger	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Nigeria	0.052	19 783	0.0515	20 181
Norway	0.840	319 578	0.8389	328 740
Pakistan	0.064	24 349	0.0633	24 805
Panama	0.026	9 892	0.0247	9 679
Paraguay	0.026	9 892	0.0054	2 116
Peru	0.084	31 958	0.0837	32 800
Philippines	0.084	31 958	0.0837	32 800
Poland	0.538	204 682	0.5374	210 591
Portugal	0.566	215 335	0.5653	221 524
Republic of Korea	2.173	826 718	2.3310	913 449
Romania	0.076	28 914	0.0751	29 429
Rwanda	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Senegal	0.026	9 892	0.0043	1 685
Serbia	0.026	9 892	0.0225	8 817
Sierra Leone	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Slovakia	0.068	25 871	0.0676	26 490
Slovenia	0.104	39 567	0.1030	40 363
South Africa	0.312	118 700	0.3111	121 911
Spain	3.185	1 211 733	3.1838	1 247 635
Sri Lanka	0.026	9 892	0.0172	6 740
Sudan	0.026	9 892	0.0107	4 193
Sweden	1.150	437 518	1.1489	450 219
Switzerland	1.305	496 487	1.3044	511 155
Tajikistan	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Thailand	0.200	76 090	0.1995	78 178
Togo	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Tunisia	0.034	12 935	0.0333	13 049
Turkey	0.409	155 604	0.4087	160 157
Uganda	0.026	9 892	0.0032	1 254
Ukraine	0.049	18 642	0.0483	18 927
United Kingdom	7.127	2 711 465	7.1250	2 792 073
United Republic of Tanzania	0.026	9 892	0.0064	2 508
United States of America	23.774	9 044 811	23.5997	9 248 012
Uruguay	0.029	11 033	0.0290	11 364
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.215	81 797	0.2145	84 056
Viet Nam	0.026	9 892	0.0257	10 071
Yemen	0.026	9 892	0.0075	2 939
Zambia	0.026	9 892	0.0011	431
Zimbabwe	0.026	9 892	0.0086	3 370
Subtotal	100.052	38 064 784	100.0000	39 186 982
India*	0.483	98 907	0.4827	189 156
Mongolia*	0.026	5 324	0.0011	431
Somalia*	0.026	5 324	0.0011	431
Total	100.587	38 174 339	100.4849	39 377 000

*Amounts shown for India, Mongolia and Somalia in 2008 are prorated to show contributions from 18 June 2008 only.

Note: The total number of Member States is 125.



PART II OPERATIONS

PART II – OPERATIONS

(in US dollars)

Introduction

247. The Operational Part of the Budget is based on the funding IOM expects to receive from donors, which is mostly earmarked for specific projects, and on the reimbursement of services provided for new and ongoing activities. IOM cannot shift earmarked funding from one project to another.

248. The budgeted resources for 2009 have been determined using current information on programmes which are expected to continue or commence in the budget year and that have a reasonable assurance of funding. This does not always reflect the total cost of implementing the projects, as only funding available for the current budget year is shown. The budget estimates for staff, office and operational costs relating to specific programmes are based on these projections.

249. In certain cases, not all the funds earmarked by donors for specific projects are utilized or committed in the budget year. The unused funds are carried over to the following year for continued project implementation. For 2009, funds carried over have been reflected as budgeted resources for specific activities/projects.

250. If only partial funding has been received for a project's implementation, the portion requiring additional funds is included in *Migration Initiatives* for fundraising. The budget levels for such projects will be increased in subsequent revisions to the Programme and Budget as additional funding is received.

251. Funding earmarked for specific programmes under the Operational Part of the Budget cannot be used for purposes other than those specified by the donor, and this limits IOM's ability to invest in new initiatives without firm pledges. Except for a limited amount of Discretionary Income, which offers some flexibility, the Organization does not have its own funds from which to make allocations to specific programmes and/or support its Field structures.

252. Discretionary Income is derived from three main sources: (a) unearmarked contributions, (b) interest income, and (c) project-related overhead income. The projected Discretionary Income for 2009 is USD 37.0 million and includes a carry-forward of USD 1.0 million from the anticipated Discretionary Income for 2008. Discretionary Income is applied mainly as supplementary funding for the Administrative Part of the Budget in support of the Organization's core structure and for limited project development initiatives.

253. The staff, services and activities funded by Discretionary Income are shown separately in this document.

254. A portion of Discretionary Income is set aside for IOM's participation in the UN security system, for staff security and to fund projects in developing Member States and Member States with economy in transition (Council Resolution No. 1035 of November 2000) under what is generally referred to as the 1035 Facility, which has two distinct funding lines. The projects financed by the 1035 Facility are not shown as separate activities in this document, but are outlined in a separate report on the Facility specifically.

255. The Operational Part of the Budget for 2009 amounts to an estimated USD 631.5 million.

256. Specific groupings, such as Reparation Programmes for providing compensation to eligible claimants, and General Programme Support encompass activities which do not clearly fit within the traditional programme classification. Should certain programmes warrant a separate classification in the future, the Administration may propose additional categories.

257. In order to provide a regional perspective on IOM's programmes, this document includes a table listing the Organization's activities by geographical region.

258. Tables outlining post-emergency activities by region are also included.
259. Details of funds in special accounts established for specific purposes are included in Annex I.
260. 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 the projections for staff and office structures, which depend on the level of activity and funding and are therefore adjusted on an ongoing basis.

PART II - OPERATIONS

SUMMARY TABLE

	Services / Support	USD
I.	Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	316 406 700
II.	Migration Health	47 923 700
III.	Migration and Development	51 733 100
IV.	Regulating Migration	160 481 000
V.	Facilitating Migration	37 535 500
VI.	Migration Policy, Research and Communications	1 653 000
VII.	Reparation Programmes	4 009 600
VIII.	General Programme Support	11 740 900
	TOTAL	631 483 500

General Finance and Budget Principles for Financial Management in IOM

261. The following key principles provide the policy framework for IOM's financial management, in particular with regard to project budgets under the Operational Part of the Budget.

262. **Projectization** is a methodology adopted by IOM to allocate costs to project activities based on the staff time worked on that activity (activity-based costing). Every activity in IOM is assigned a project code used to record all funding and expenditure relating to that activity. Every project is managed by a project manager, who is accountable for the efficient use of resources to achieve the project's objectives. This project management system relies heavily on the 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.

263. **Direct costs** are costs that are incurred for and can be attributed directly to specific project activities. Direct costs are included in project budgets and are charged to the project. These include project personnel, equipment, project premises, travel and any other input necessary to achieve the project's objectives.

264. **Indirect costs** are costs that are incurred by IOM for administrative support services which cannot be attributed to specific projects. The indirect costs cover mostly administrative services, general oversight functions at Headquarters and in the Field as well as staff security structures that allow the Organization to implement its activities across the globe efficiently and in a coherent manner.

265. **Project-related overhead:** In line with Council resolutions, project-related overhead is a percentage charged on all project-related direct costs and used to cover indirect costs as well as the Organization's fees for participation in the UN security mechanism (UNDSS). In preparing the Operational Part of the Budget for 2009, the Administration has applied an overhead rate of 5 per cent on total costs to all projects except resettlement and return programmes, where international transportation costs make up a significant portion of the total cost. For that category of project, it has applied the previous overhead rate of 12 per cent on staff and office costs.

266. The mechanism for monitoring the project-related overhead income is used by IOM to cover its participation in the UNDSS, to meet Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) compliance requirements and to pay for other staff security costs.

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

268. The total amount of project-related overhead income for 2009 is estimated at USD 27.8 million, plus a carry forward of USD 1.0 million additional Discretionary Income from 2008.

269. **Terminal emoluments:** This is the sum of entitlements due to a staff member upon separation from the Organization in line with the employment contract or Staff Regulations and Rules. For staff covered by the Administrative Part of the Budget, a budgetary method is used to pay separation entitlements to those who leave the Organization. The majority of staff are covered by the Operational Part of the Budget, however, and a reserve is maintained equal to the total estimated terminal emoluments. This is currently covered by charging 8 per cent on the staff costs of all projects. The percentage is regularly reviewed to determine its appropriateness. Terminal emoluments include: (a) severance pay or termination indemnity; (b) unused annual leave; (c) other entitlements such as repatriation grant and travel for officials; and d) after-service health insurance coverage for retired staff.

FINANCING OF THE OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET***Summary of Anticipated Voluntary Contributions by Source of Funds for 2009**

Contributions to the Operational Part of Budget include the following:

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

Miscellaneous Income includes Unearmarked Contributions from governments/donors and Interest Income.

	USD	USD
<u>Total Operational Part of the Budget</u>		<u>631 483 500</u>
<u>Earmarked Contributions:</u>		
<u>Reimbursement of transport and related costs</u>		
Reimbursement of transport and related costs by governments, international organizations and voluntary agencies	11 108 800	
Refugee Loan Fund (principally the United States Government)	<u>189 384 100</u>	
<u>Total reimbursements</u>	200 492 900	
<u>Anticipated Earmarked Contributions</u>		
from governments, intergovernmental agencies, migrants, sponsors, voluntary agencies and other	<u>422 821 600</u>	
<u>Total earmarked contributions</u>		623 314 500
<u>Miscellaneous Income</u>		
Unearmarked Contributions	2 169 000	
Interest Income	<u>6 000 000</u>	
<u>Total miscellaneous income</u>		8 169 000
<u>TOTAL ANTICIPATED RESOURCES</u>		<u>631 483 500</u>

* A breakdown of Financing of the Operational Part of the Budget is provided on page 65.

Anticipated Voluntary Contributions to the Operational Part of the Budget

270. The anticipated voluntary contributions from governments and multilateral donors for the implementation of projects under the Operational Part of the Budget for 2009 are shown on page 65. The contributions are divided between "reimbursable" transport-related services for resettlement programmes and support for "other" activities. In certain cases, not all the financial resources earmarked by donors in 2008 for specific initiatives were utilized or committed in the course of that year. The remaining funds are therefore carried over into 2009 for continued project implementation and are shown as budgeted resources in this document.

271. 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).

272. There has been a gradual decrease in unearmarked funding from donors over the last few years, as some prefer to earmark resources for initiatives addressing migration issues of specific interest to them. Given that the Organization has no financial resources of its own that can be used in a flexible manner to initiate new projects in response to migration issues of relevance to stakeholders, the Administration requests Member States to consider making unearmarked voluntary contributions to the Operational Part of the Budget. Such funds afford the Organization the possibility to adapt its strategies to constantly evolving migration patterns. It also serves as seed money to support IOM structures in critical areas where project funding is not fully developed, and to carry out necessary core functions.

273. As evidenced in recent years, migration has a far-reaching impact that affects all countries to varying degrees. A concerted global effort is required to address the associated issues. The growth in the dimension and complexity of migration requires a focused approach backed by appropriate resources that enable the Organization to support government efforts to find solutions. Bearing in mind the growing relevance of migration on the international agenda, the Administration once again appeals to donor governments for unearmarked funds, which are more urgently needed than ever. The Administration will continue to explore, with Member States, the possibilities for general financial contributions that will help IOM meet the growing challenges migration poses to all countries worldwide.

**ANTICIPATED VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET FOR 2009**

	Unearmarked	Earmarked		Total
	USD	Reimbursable*	Other	USD
MEMBER STATES		USD	USD	
Argentina	-	-	5 524 400	5 524 400
Australia	-	9 974 400	12 871 900	22 846 300
Austria	325 000	-	1 651 800	1 976 800
Belgium	844 000	-	5 112 900	5 956 900
Belize	-	-	5 000	5 000
Canada	-	-	16 387 500	16 387 500
Chile	-	51 100	492 500	543 600
Colombia	-	-	25 600	25 600
Costa Rica	-	-	5 000	5 000
Czech Republic	-	-	1 450 000	1 450 000
Denmark	-	-	3 000 200	3 000 200
Dominican Republic	-	-	5 000	5 000
Ecuador	-	-	4 163 600	4 163 600
El Salvador	-	-	54 000	54 000
Finland	-	-	2 087 600	2 087 600
France	-	-	124 400	124 400
Germany	-	-	5 716 300	5 716 300
Greece	-	-	588 000	588 000
Guatemala	-	-	8 439 900	8 439 900
Honduras	-	-	5 000	5 000
Hungary	-	103 600	-	103 600
Ireland	-	-	3 013 000	3 013 000
Italy	-	-	7 521 100	7 521 100
Japan	-	-	14 036 200	14 036 200
Luxembourg	-	-	124 700	124 700
Mexico	-	-	1 854 900	1 854 900
Netherlands	-	-	16 276 600	16 276 600
New Zealand	-	-	533 800	533 800
Nicaragua	-	-	5 000	5 000
Norway	-	-	6 805 200	6 805 200
Panama	-	-	5 000	5 000
Paraguay	-	-	30 000	30 000
Peru	-	-	43 383 500	43 383 500
Poland	-	-	2 210 700	2 210 700
Portugal	-	-	297 100	297 100
Romania	-	-	223 000	223 000
Slovakia	-	-	122 900	122 900
Spain	-	-	5 601 500	5 601 500
Sweden	-	29 400	6 058 300	6 087 700
Switzerland	-	-	5 298 000	5 298 000
United Kingdom	-	-	60 216 600	60 216 600
United States of America **	1 000 000	163 384 100	88 326 500	252 710 600
Uruguay	-	-	490 900	490 900
Total - Member States	2 169 000	173 542 600	330 145 100	505 856 700
OTHERS				
Kuwait	-	-	113 300	113 300
UN Organizations	-	950 300	10 957 200	11 907 500
European Commission	-	-	26 509 300	26 509 300
World Bank	-	-	119 400	119 400
Refugee Loan Repayments	-	26 000 000	-	26 000 000
Migrants, Sponsors, Voluntary Agencies and Others	-	-	52 314 300	52 314 300
Foundation "Remembrance, Responsibility and Future"	-	-	219 000	219 000
Private sector	-	-	2 384 000	2 384 000
Sasakawa Endowment Fund Interest	-	-	60 000	60 000
Interest Income	6 000 000	-	-	6 000 000
Grand Total	8 169 000	200 492 900	422 821 600	631 483 500
		623 314 500		

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

** Out of the unearmarked contribution of USD 1,000,000 from the United States of America, an amount of USD 600,000 is set aside for 1035 Facility.

SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF DISCRETIONARY INCOME

Summary Table (in USD)

Sources	2008 MC/EX/688	2009 Estimates	Variance
Project-related Overhead Income:			
General overhead	22 952 000	22 331 000	(621 000)
Overhead to cover staff security	5 856 000	5 500 000	(356 000)
Carry forward from 2008 additional overhead		1 000 000	1 000 000
Total project-related overhead income	28 808 000	28 831 000	23 000
Miscellaneous Income			
Unearmarked contributions	2 102 000	2 169 000	67 000
Interest income	6 000 000	6 000 000	
Total Miscellaneous Income	8 102 000	8 169 000	67 000
Total	36 910 000	37 000 000	90 000

Application*	2008	2009	Variance
Project-related Overhead Income:			
Staff and services at Headquarters	5 266 000	5 933 000	667 000
Staff and services for Missions with Regional Functions	6 444 000	7 305 800	861 800
Staff and services for Manila Administrative Centre	3 339 100	3 714 400	375 300
Staff and services for Panama Administrative Centre	778 500	667 800	(110 700)
Staff and services for Missions with Special Liaison Functions	1 426 400	1 438 000	11 600
Global Activity / Support	1 198 000	1 122 000	(76 000)
PRISM	4 500 000	1 950 000	(2 550 000)
Rotation		1 200 000	1 200 000
Staff security	5 856 000	5 500 000	(356 000)
Total project-related overhead income	28 808 000	28 831 000	23 000
Miscellaneous Income:			
Staff and services in Country Missions	3 018 400	2 954 000	(64 400)
1035 Facility – Line 1	1 400 000	1 400 000	
1035 Facility – Line 2	2 638 500	2 500 000	(138 500)
Global Activity / Support	550 000	1 115 000	565 000
Unbudgeted activities and structures	495 100	200 000	(295 100)
Total Miscellaneous Income	8 102 000	8 169 000	67 000
Total	36 910 000	37 000 000	90 000

* Details on the application of Discretionary Income are outlined in paragraphs 274 to 325 and pages 2 to 5 of Annex III.

Staff and Services Covered by Discretionary Income

Programme / Project		Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
Project-related Overhead Income:				
1.	Headquarters	5 933 000		5 933 000
2.	Field - Administrative Centres	4 382 200		4 382 200
3.	Field - MRFs/SLMs	9 185 800		9 185 800
4.	Information Technology	2 080 000		2 080 000
5.	Migration Health Specialists and Technical Experts	450 000		450 000
6.	Staff Training	100 000		100 000
7.	Rotation	1 200 000		1 200 000
8.	Staff Security	296 500	5 203 500	5 500 000
Subtotal		23 627 500	5 203 500	28 831 000
Miscellaneous Income:				
9.	Field - Country Missions and Other	3 204 000		3 204 000
10.	Publications		175 000	175 000
11.	World Migration Report	25 000		25 000
12.	Gender Issues Activities		120 000	120 000
13.	Reparation Programmes	100 000		100 000
14.	Cooperation with Multilateral Institutions and Global Forums	150 000		150 000
15.	Private Sector Liaison	25 000		25 000
16.	Course on International Migration Law		20 000	20 000
17.	Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants		50 000	50 000
18.	Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)		75 000	75 000
19.	Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America (CIMAL)	10 300	24 700	35 000
20.	Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America	37 200	22 800	60 000

21.	Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Puebla Process	20 000	20 000
22.	Support to Strengthen the Central American Commission of Directors of Migration (OCAM)	10 000	10 000
23.	Unbudgeted Activities and Structures	200 000	200 000
24.	Support for Developing Member States and Member States with Economy in Transition	3 900 000	3 900 000
Subtotal		3 551 500	4 617 500
Grand Total		27 179 000	37 000 000

Introduction

274. This section of the Programme and Budget document presents an overview of the application and use of Discretionary Income. The staff, services and activities funded by Discretionary Income are described below. For the first time, the core structure covered by Discretionary Income is segregated under the subheadings of project-related overhead income and miscellaneous income, to facilitate decision-making by Member States. The allocation of overhead income to cover core structures and services is guided by Council Resolutions No. 1110 of December 2004 and No. 1129 of December 2005.

Project-related Overhead Income

1. Headquarters

275. Project-related overhead income, which is part of Discretionary Income, is used to supplement the Administrative Part of the Budget, covering core staff and services working in general project development, management and implementation and in support of global liaison functions.

276. Details of the staff positions and related Headquarters costs funded out of Discretionary Income are provided in Annex III.

Budgeted Resources: USD 5 933 000

2. Field - Administrative Centres

277. The Manila and Panama Administrative Centres are considered extensions of Headquarters and provide administrative support throughout the Organization. Most of the functions in these two centres provide general administrative support and are therefore covered by Discretionary Income.

Budgeted Resources: USD 4 382 200

3. Field – MRFs/SLMs

278. In line with the Organization's "projectization" policy, most of the staff and office costs in the Field Offices are directly attributed to the projects under which they are incurred. Certain staff positions, functions and related office costs in the MRFs and SLMs cannot be charged to specific projects because

they provide general support for project development, management and implementation and for global liaison functions. In such circumstances, Discretionary Income is allocated to cover these functions in the Field.

279. Details of the staff positions and related Field Office costs funded out of Discretionary Income are provided in Annex III.

Budgeted Resources: USD 9 185 800

4. Information Technology

280. To continue updating and enhancing existing technology, Discretionary Income has been allocated for investment in information technology projects. There are several ongoing and planned projects that will enable the Organization to continue to provide effective and efficient support to administrative and operational structures. The priority projects requiring funds in 2009 are described below.

- PRISM Financials was presented to the Member States at the Informal Consultations on 21 June 2007 (document IC/2007/10). The presentation outlined the objectives and benefits of developing this new system, which has been introduced at the recommendation of the External Auditors and in recognition of IOM's administrative needs. The Administration highlighted that the Organization's current financial system (MOSAIC, PAS, etc.) is not efficient or robust enough for a large and complex organization like IOM. The new system, which is based on SAP software, will also be easier to integrate with PRISM Human Resources. PRISM went live in January 2008 and will continue to be deployed to Field Offices into 2009. The roll-out of PRISM Financials will be completed in March 2009, after which the "maintenance phase" will begin. During the first year of PRISM maintenance the system will be stabilized, procedures updated and the reporting capability of PRISM enhanced so as to maximize the benefits of an integrated system. The total cost of the project's development and implementation is estimated at USD 19.0 million. The allocation from 2009 Discretionary Income will cover the full cost of development and implementation, and all future costs will relate to training and maintenance.
- During 2009, the PRISM Human Resources landscape will be upgraded to be merged with PRISM Financials. In addition, PRISM Human Resources local staff payroll will be deployed to Field Offices during the second half of 2009 in order to continue enhancing existing human resource functionalities.
- MiMOSA (Migration Management and Operational Systems Application) requires further enhancement to support the automation and integration of facilitated migration services, counter-trafficking and return and reintegration activities.

281. The Organization continues to improve its business processes and views technology as a central element in addressing complex migration needs effectively.

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 080 000

5. Migration Health Specialists and Technical Experts

282. IOM's operations generate vast amounts of data on the health of migrants. Governments and partner agencies rely on the Organization for evidence-based information on migrant health, especially as international awareness grows of the complex relationship between migration and health. IOM support and technical expertise for data analyses for prevention, advocacy, policy guidance and strategy setting therefore have high priority.

283. To ensure further growth and support in programme development, senior migration health managers are strategically placed to function as focal points for regional coordination, standard setting and technical backstopping. The managers also respond to the needs of governments for migration health advice and assistance, especially in regions experiencing new challenges caused by expanded or changing migration flows and/or compromised access to health services. Direct contact between migration health specialists, donors and policymakers furthers the efforts made to address these challenges comprehensively.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 450 000**

6. Staff Training

284. Discretionary Income allocated to the Staff Development and Learning Unit will be used to reinforce the Unit's role in coordinating and facilitating knowledge management throughout the Organization. The Unit will continue to strengthen the Manila and Panama Administrative Centres as venues for core training programmes. In 2009, it will concentrate on developing new policies and tools to address the Organization's dynamic needs for talent management, succession planning, professional certification and PRISM integration within existing learning platforms and mechanisms.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 100 000**

7. Rotation

285. Rotation in IOM is meant to serve as a constructive element of human resources management. It aims to encourage professional growth and meet organizational requirements within the constraints of projectization and budgetary discipline. In seeking to implement rotation in 2008, the Administration compiled a list of all staff members eligible for rotation, including those who missed being rotated in previous years due to professional or personal circumstances or lack of resources. Currently, there are approximately 130 staff members eligible for rotation. The high number is mainly due to the backlog of cases, since the actual number of moves that can be financed within existing resources, in addition to moves under the normal vacancy notice system and transfers within grade, tends to be much lower. Discretionary Income has been allocated to jumpstart the process and to ensure in particular that no rotation for which a new post has been identified will be blocked owing to a lack of funds.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 1 200 000**

8. Staff Security

286. International organizations have reinforced their efforts related to staff and asset security management in response to the mounting threat to staff safety and security. IOM recognizes the potential threat to the lives of IOM staff in security-alert zones, and therefore participates in the UNDSS mechanism.

287. In view of the growing problem security posed for humanitarian workers, the Council adopted Resolutions No. 1111 of December 2004 and No. 1129 of December 2005, approving the use of a portion of project-related overhead income to cover the Organization's fees for participation in the UNDSS mechanism and the costs of staff security structures and of meeting Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) compliance requirements in IOM Field Offices. The procedures established have proven effective in identifying mission safety and security requirements from a technical perspective and are instrumental in providing reasonable security practices and standards. Security needs are assessed and security arrangements inspected on an ongoing basis in all IOM Field Offices, and training is provided to staff on security matters.

288. Given the scope of recent security-related incidents, UNDSS is expected to increase its core structure substantially; this might have an impact on IOM's share of the fees. Any changes will be

reported in the Revision to the Programme and Budget for 2009, and the actual use of the project-related overhead income earmarked for participation in UNDSS and other related costs will continue to be reported separately in the annual Financial Report.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 5 500 000**

Miscellaneous Income

9. Field – Country Missions and Other

289. In line with the Organization's "projectization" policy, most of the staff and office costs in the Field Offices are directly attributed to the projects under which they are incurred. In some cases, however, the Administration decides to support Country Missions whose project funds do not fully support office structures, particularly when it comes to liaison activities or establishing/maintaining a presence as an investment for potential project opportunities.

290. Details of the staff positions and related Field Office costs funded out of Discretionary Income are provided in Annex III.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 3 204 000**

10. Publications

291. IOM's publications programme has expanded enormously in recent years and continues to grow with the production and distribution of up-to-date and relevant materials. The current publications catalogue lists over 400 titles. In 2009, the Publications Unit aims to increase the readership and sales of IOM publications by investing more in marketing and promotional activities. It will: (a) continue to expand participation in international book fairs, increase exchange advertising agreements to promote IOM publications and extend the visibility and availability of IOM publications in other regions through partnerships with local and regional publishers; and (b) streamline the processes for sales and distribution by strengthening cooperation with previously established bookshops in selected Field Offices. It also intends to increase the number of publications made available in all three official IOM languages.

- **News and Information on IOM's programmes**

292. IOM will continue to be presented through a number of periodic publications such as *Migration* (formerly *IOM News*), info sheets, manuals and other information leaflets.

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

293. In 2009, IOM's quarterly journal will continue to be edited by Georgetown University, whose *International Migration* editorial team has held this responsibility since 2002. There has been a substantial increase in the number of articles submitted over the last 12 months, and the journal will be expanded to meet the demands of a wider readership in 2009.

- **Migration Research Series**

294. The Migration Research Series was launched in 2001 to make research findings more accessible to policymakers and to bring the results of policy-relevant migration research to the attention of a broader audience more readily than would be possible in academic journals and books. Thirty-four titles have been published in this series.

- **Publications**

295. 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 companies. Cooperation with the UN on sales has had very good results, and IOM will continue to develop this partnership in 2009.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 175 000**

11. World Migration Report

296. The *World Migration Report* is described in section VI.1.5, where funding from other sources are shown. This paragraph only reflects the allocation from Discretionary Income used to support the *Report's* publication.

297. The combined funding for the *World Migration Report* totals USD 150,000.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 25 000**

12. Gender Issues Activities

298. IOM is committed to promoting awareness of and sensitivity to gender issues throughout the Organization, and to mainstreaming its gender policy in programmes to address the specific gender-related needs of migrant women and men. To this end, the Working Group on Gender Issues acts as a catalyst in monitoring progress in gender mainstreaming throughout the Organization and has adopted a three-pronged programme of activities to address project support, training and outreach events, and research and publications. These combined activities should have the greatest possible impact on the largest number of beneficiaries, migrants and staff. The Administration attaches great importance to gender issues, and therefore proposes to allocate Discretionary Income to pursue these objectives through the selected project initiatives outlined below.

- **Project support**

299. The Working Group on Gender Issues will support initiatives whose objectives and outcomes can help improve gender mainstreaming throughout the Organization.

- **Training activities**

300. Within the framework of its training activities, the Working Group on Gender Issues will focus on organizing training workshops to increase knowledge of IOM's gender policy, basic gender concepts and gender mainstreaming, gender analysis and planning, gender in project development, and IOM's position on gender within the inter-agency/UN system.

- **Outreach activities**

301. The Working Group on Gender Issues will pursue its outreach activities, trying to raise awareness on a broad spectrum of gender and migration-related issues. This will include co-organization of and participation in workshops, conferences and training.

Budgeted resources: **USD 120 000**

13. Reparation Programmes

302. IOM provides legal and technical advice and implementation services in the areas of property conflicts, property restitution and large-scale reparation for victims. These services are provided to national and transitional governments and to international partners engaged in post-conflict peace-

building, reconciliation and recovery, or post-natural disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts. Through its compensation programmes, IOM has managed to position the Organization as an expert in this field and Discretionary Income has therefore been allocated to maintain this expertise.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 100 000**

14. Cooperation with Multilateral Institutions and Global Forums

303. In view of the mutual efforts being made to involve IOM and multilateral institutions in developing migration and development activities, and given the growing importance of the Global Forum on Migration process, IOM has been supporting these mechanisms by seconding selected migration experts. The funding set aside will allow IOM to continue working closely and strategically with major partners in the migration field.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 150 000**

15. Private Sector Liaison

304. Although IOM has enjoyed excellent relations with governments, individual migrants, NGOs and other partners, one important stakeholder has not yet been sufficiently involved in the International Dialogue on Migration. The private sector has a huge 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 continues to pursue closer cooperation with the private sector through the Business Advisory Board, an interactive community of business leaders interested in global mobility, economic development, social stability and corporate responsibility and representing different geographical and thematic areas. The members of the Board meet once a year to exchange information and advice on global issues relevant to migration and business, and to explore how to tighten the partnership between IOM and the private sector. For the rest of the year, the Board forms a network that follows up on the issues identified and discussed at the annual meeting and addresses 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 25 000**

16. Course on International Migration Law

305. In response to the interest expressed by governments, IOM organizes an annual course open to officials from various government ministries that formulate migration law and policy and are responsible for its implementation. The course provides a broad overview of international migration law while focusing on migration issues of specific interest. Dialogue and cooperation between government departments in the same country are also encouraged.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 20 000**

17. Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants

306. IOM is frequently 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. Although the responsibility to assist stranded migrants rests on the home country governments, they are often unable to act and call on IOM for assistance.

307. The Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants programme, which serves as a funding mechanism to provide global, timely and effective responses, seeks to: (a) provide flexible and quick humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants in difficult circumstances for whom support is not readily available from existing programmes, and (b) derive, from the information collected in providing such

assistance, a clearer picture of changing trends in irregular migration in order to help the international community formulate countermeasures that can be included in future IOM programming.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 50 000**

18. Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)

308. This activity is described in section III.1.1 of this document, where full donor contributions are shown. This paragraph only reflects the additional amount allocated from Discretionary Income for general oversight.

309. The combined funding for MIDA totals USD 2,325,700.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 75 000**

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

310. IOM will continue to provide information on international migration and related matters in 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 and projects and information units working on migration in the region, and allows the characteristics and magnitude of migration movements within the region to be understood and monitored. 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. It also plays a major role in the promotion and use of modern information dissemination tools and methodologies in order to make regional systems more compatible.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 35 000**

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

311. This activity is described in section IV.3.12 of this document, where full donor contributions are shown. This paragraph only reflects the additional amount allocated from Discretionary Income to enhance IOM's structures in support of PLACMI, a part of which is to be used to help the Organization of American States organize the annual Inter-American Course on International Migration with the National Directorate of Migration of Argentina. This course provides an opportunity to harmonize migration policies in the region and has contributed to improved migration management and administration.

312. The combined funding for PLACMI totals USD 480,000.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 60 000**

21. Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Puebla Process

313. This activity is described in section IV.3.13 of this document, where full donor contributions are shown. This paragraph only reflects the additional amount allocated from Discretionary Income to enhance IOM's structures in support of the Puebla Process.

314. The combined funding for the Puebla Process totals USD 302,700.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 20 000**

22. Support to Strengthen the Central American Commission of Directors of Migration (OCAM)

315. The general objective of the project is to strengthen the role of OCAM as a mechanism for consultation, coordination and cooperation on migration issues within the framework of the regional integration process. The project is based on the development of cooperation activities through the OCAM electronic communications network and the modernization of migration administrative systems. An allocation from Discretionary Income is provided in recognition of the importance of this mechanism in achieving regional integration.

Budgeted Resources: USD 10 000

23. Unbudgeted Activities and Structures

316. The significant growth in the Organization's activities, with their inherent risks, and changing migration priorities require good management and prudent decisions in implementing projects around the world. The Administration has, to the extent possible, established internal control procedures and policies to limit the risks associated with the complexity of IOM's operations. However, unforeseen developments with a potentially significant financial impact sometimes require the allocation of additional financial resources to certain organizational structures and activities in order not to jeopardize the Organization's service delivery. Additional funds may be needed to address the following issues: (a) emerging needs: developments which cannot be realistically anticipated in advance require funding as they evolve to ensure projects are fully implemented; (b) co-funding: certain donors finance only a proportion of total project costs, and IOM undertakes to implement the projects in the expectation that it will be able to raise the outstanding amounts (only the miscellaneous income component of Discretionary Income is used should the Administration prove unsuccessful in seeking co-funding); (c) bridging funds are sometimes required to fill a gap during the transition from emergency operations to normal migration activities, when it might prove expensive to downsize structures, only to rebuild them again.

317. Taking into account IOM's "projectized" financial structure and in the absence of other sources of income, unbudgeted expenditures, due to unforeseen events are covered at the end of the year by additional Discretionary Income, if available, after all efforts for covering shortfalls have been exhausted.

Budgeted Resources: USD 200 000

24. Support for Developing Member States and Member States with Economy in Transition

318. This funding mechanism was established by Council Resolution No. 1035 of November 2000, which requested the Director General to allocate Discretionary Income for migration projects in favour of developing Member States and Member States with economy in transition. It has become known as the 1035 Facility.

319. In response to a request from the Member States, the Council increased funding (Line 2) for the 1035 Facility in Resolution No. 1150 of June 2007. The expanded Facility became operational on 1 January 2008 and the newly established Line 2 is broadly similar in its operation to Line 1, with the exception that Member States subject to Article 4 of the IOM Constitution will not be eligible to benefit from funding under Line 2.

320. The 1035 Facility provides a flexible means of responding rapidly and efficiently to the priorities of eligible Member States. Detailed criteria and guidelines for the expanded 1035 Facility provide practical guidance on the operation and management of the two funding lines and can be found on the 1035 Facility page of the IOM website in all official languages.

321. In summary, the 1035 Facility operates within the parameters set out below:

322. IOM uses the most recent version of the World Bank list of low-income to upper-middle-income economies as the primary eligibility guideline. Countries that would otherwise be eligible due to their position on the World Bank list are excluded when they join the EU.

- Priority is given to capacity-building projects in the various IOM areas of activity, including research and feasibility studies related to such activities.
- Regional approaches are given special consideration.
- Bridging funds for projects with good prospects for future funding and projects that provide co-funding to major donor commitments will continue to be considered.
- Certain areas of IOM activity are excluded from consideration for support under the 1035 Facility. These include:
 - A. Movements: activities that are overseen by IOM's Movement Management Division, including IOM's traditional activities in support of refugee and migrant resettlement programmes;
 - B. Emergency: activities that are overseen by IOM's Emergency and Post-crisis Division;
 - C. Major conferences and similar events that are continuations of ongoing dialogues and similar activities already well established, although other conferences and similar events that may be useful in launching new regional processes, opening new geographical coverage or increasing programme planning and implementation between IOM and Member States are not excluded;
 - D. Projects mainly supporting IOM staff and office costs, including projects proposed for the specific purpose of opening an IOM office, are excluded, although IOM staff and office costs can be included in the budget for project implementation following the usual IOM projectization approach;
 - E. Assisted Voluntary Return, unless the project has a significant government capacity-building component alongside the return component.
- In the context of regional projects, countries which are not members of IOM continue to be included among the beneficiaries only where a majority of IOM Member States are benefitting from the project.
- Non-Member States cannot directly apply for support through the Facility.

323. The following maximum funding levels apply:

- Line 1: USD 50,000 for national projects and USD 100,000 for regional projects. Exceptional increases for national and regional projects will continue to be considered for funding up to USD 100,000 and USD 200,000, respectively;
- Line 2: USD 200,000 for national projects and USD 300,000 for regional projects. Funding requests beyond these limits will not be considered.

324. Distinct tracking and accounting has been introduced for the two funding lines.

325. In order to ensure it is properly administered, a dedicated administrative function is also funded from the 1035 Facility.

Budgeted Resources: USD 3 900 000

Services / Support

I. MOVEMENT, EMERGENCY AND POST-CRISIS MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
I.1	Resettlement Assistance	59 762 500	131 925 100	191 687 600
I.2	Repatriation Assistance	88 200	409 500	497 700
I.3	Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance	42 514 800	79 638 800	122 153 600
I.4	Elections Support	1 115 800	952 000	2 067 800
	Total	103 481 300	212 925 400	316 406 700

326. The total budget for Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management is approximately USD 316.4 million. The projects in each subcategory are described below. Each project description is followed by the project's objective(s) and link(s) to the activities set out in IOM's strategy as outlined on pages 9 and 10.

I.1 Resettlement Assistance

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
I.1	Resettlement Assistance	59 762 500	131 925 100	191 687 600

327. As part of its ongoing activities to facilitate orderly migration around the globe - an area of activity that accounts for much of its operational programmes - IOM will continue to provide resettlement assistance in the form of movement services. These include international travel assistance from the country of departure, through transit points to the final destination. Pursuant to cooperation agreements with host countries and in close collaboration with UNHCR and other international agencies, governmental organizations, NGOs and private sponsors, the movements are organized through the Organization's worldwide network of Field Offices. The countries of departure, transit and resettlement work closely with IOM to ensure the smooth delivery of services. IOM also seeks to strengthen other transport-related services offered to migrants accepted for third-country resettlement.

328. In line with ongoing efforts to enhance delivery capabilities, IOM negotiates reduced ticket prices and preferential conditions with most major airlines. These agreements are constantly reviewed and new ones negotiated in the highly competitive airline industry. They are complemented by direct access to airline systems and serve to make travel arrangements using special IOM fares; the resulting savings are passed on to the migrants.

329. For better administration of the programme and to facilitate processing by the receiving Field Offices, travel arrangements are organized for groups of migrants on chartered and scheduled commercial flights. The costs relating to people accepted for resettlement are covered by the governments concerned on a fully reimbursable basis, and the migrants' health is assessed either by IOM or by 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 health assessments to establish fitness for travel are funded under this subcategory.

330. Apart from the traditional services provided for resettlement assistance, IOM performs out-processing services in Egypt, the Russian Federation, Viet Nam and, most recently, Nepal relating to applications for resettlement in the United States.

331. The IOM Office in Orange County, California, which is responsible for loan collections from people who have received transportation loans to immigrate to the United States, is also funded under this heading.

Objective(s): To help resettle approximately 112,400 people in various destinations in North America, northern and western Europe, Australia, New Zealand and Latin America under IOM's resettlement programmes in 2009.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 191 687 600

I.2 Repatriation Assistance

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
I.2.1	General Repatriation Assistance	88 200	409 500	497 700
	Total	88 200	409 500	497 700

I.2.1 General Repatriation Assistance

332. IOM has for many years organized the voluntary repatriation of refugees in coordination with UNHCR following protection procedures relevant to their particular status. This activity is fully financed by the sponsors who request the services of IOM.

333. IOM expects to help with 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.

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

335. In addition, IOM anticipates that it will occasionally help repatriate African nationals in Africa within the framework of the UNHCR/IOM general agreement.

Objective(s): To provide approximately 400 people with assistance for voluntary repatriation to their countries of origin in 2009.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2, 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 497 700

I.3 Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
I.3.1	Rehabilitation of Socio-economic Infrastructures in Angola	344 400	672 000	1 016 400
I.3.2	Facilitating the Sustainable Return of IDPs in Sudan	5 120 100	2 902 900	8 023 000

I.3.3	Verification and Monitoring of IDP Movements in Darfur, Sudan	1 650 700	17 000	1 667 700
I.3.4	Enhancing National Capacity for Conflict Mapping, Analysis and Transformation in Sudan	2 910 800		2 910 800
I.3.5	Emergency Assistance for Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe	745 000	1 052 100	1 797 100
I.3.6	Security Awareness Induction Training (SAIT) in Iraq	163 600	100 000	263 600
I.3.7	Assistance for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Iraq	1 561 900	4 911 300	6 473 200
I.3.8	Assistance for the Conflict-affected Population in Lebanon	38 300	19 500	57 800
I.3.9	Assistance for IDPs and Host Communities in Colombia	7 651 700	12 552 300	20 204 000
I.3.10	Reintegration of Former Combatants and Community Development in Colombia	4 338 900	9 473 500	13 812 400
I.3.11	Infrastructure Development and Health Services on the Borders of Ecuador	1 783 100	2 986 300	4 769 400
I.3.12	Haiti Transition Initiative	3 247 000	8 487 600	11 734 600
I.3.13	Afghan Civilian Assistance Programme Afghanistan	1 117 500	1 320 000	2 437 500
I.3.14	Construction of Health and Education Facilities in Afghanistan	3 951 100	15 800 000	19 751 100
I.3.15	Socio-economic Reintegration of Returning Afghans	1 439 800	2 640 300	4 080 100
I.3.16	Technical Support for Afghanistan on Provincial Governance	307 500	3 000 000	3 307 500
I.3.17	Peace-building and Reintegration Assistance in Conflict-affected Communities in Aceh, Indonesia	1 287 100	2 156 700	3 443 800
I.3.18	Post-tsunami Recovery Assistance in Indonesia	1 468 600	2 175 200	3 643 800
I.3.19	Transition Initiative for Federally Administered Tribal Areas in Pakistan	477 700	1 127 300	1 605 000
I.3.20	Recovery Assistance and Livelihood Support for Tsunami and Conflict-affected Areas in Sri Lanka	1 820 900	4 831 100	6 652 000

I.3.21	Relief and Assistance to IDPs and Sri Lankan Refugees Returning from India	290 600	427 200	717 800
I.3.22	Support for Community Confidence-Building in Timor-Leste	246 700	366 700	613 400
I.3.23	Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) Trust Fund Programme	40 300	118 600	158 900
I.3.24	Assistance for Redundant Military Personnel in Serbia	372 200	2 468 900	2 841 100
I.3.25	Provision of Sustainable Solutions for Displaced Persons in Serbia	139 300	32 300	171 600
Total		42 514 800	79 638 800	122 153 600

I.3.1 Rehabilitation of Socio-economic Infrastructures in Angola

336. The Hanga mission was built during the colonial period in Huambo province, central Angola, with the participation of local communities. It used to provide services such as basic health care, primary education and accommodation for vulnerable children, before its infrastructure was damaged and destroyed during the armed conflict. Activities under this project will focus on re-establishing those services by rehabilitating some of the main infrastructures. A dormitory and kindergarten will be renovated for children from vulnerable families and mothers learning to care for their infants. Children will have the possibility to attend primary school and thus integrate into the public education system. The health centre will provide basic health care services to most of the communities.

337. The project will also provide assistance for returned refugees, IDPs, former combatants and host community members, the overarching aim being to stem the flow of rural migrants to urban centres. It will seek to improve food security and standards of nutrition by reducing poverty in areas with pre-identified problems. It will provide agricultural aid, cattle and training in food storage, water storage and irrigation. The communities, national NGOs and local government are expected to work together to improve the conditions of life, thereby building confidence between them.

Objective(s): To contribute to sustainable socio-economic community revitalization with a view to reducing poverty, meeting the basic needs of the population and upgrading overall living conditions in Huambo province.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 016 400

I.3.2 Facilitating the Sustainable Return of IDPs in Sudan

338. The longstanding armed conflict in Sudan resulted in many deaths and population displacements. After the Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed in 2005, IOM started to provide return and reintegration assistance to IDPs and refugees, in particular to vulnerable persons wishing to return to their communities of origin in central and southern Sudan. IOM provides emergency transport assistance in coordination with UN agencies and NGOs and offers special services for vulnerable and stranded IDPs. It will also provide medical screening, referral treatment and medical escort for vulnerable or at-risk returnees. To facilitate travel arrangements over long distances, way-stations have been established in several southern provinces to provide clean water, emergency food provisions, health assistance and temporary shelter to returning IDPs and refugees. Plans have been made to screen and register vulnerable returnees in order to obtain reliable information on the return process.

and to monitor major return routes more closely. To support reintegration, the project will provide food assistance and packages of non-food item to returnees. It will also help improve community-based prioritization of the infrastructure, service and livelihood needs of returnees and residents in areas on which returnees have a heavy impact. It will implement projects for quick and medium-term improvements to basic service capacities and essential infrastructure at the community level, and for improved access to water and education facilities.

Objective(s): To facilitate voluntary returns to central and southern Sudan and foster sustainable returns through community-based initiatives.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 8, 10

Budgeted Resources: **USD 8 023 000**

I.3.3 Verification and Monitoring of IDP Movements in Darfur, Sudan

339. The massive humanitarian effort in Darfur has played a crucial role in meeting the urgent needs of IDPs. It will be equally crucial to plan the recovery needs of returning populations in a timely and predictable manner as soon as a peace agreement is signed and the security situation improves. The preparations will comprise mapping potential areas for return and assessing conditions in them to ensure a coordinated and effective response by the international community. In collaboration with others, IOM will develop a database to monitor security and risks and to enhance support systems for all partners so that they can provide more appropriate responses and assistance to the IDPs. The registration database will be used to provide protection and develop return and reintegration planning tools.

Objective(s): To foster a voluntary, safe and dignified return process and to prevent any forced movement of IDPs in North and South Darfur by verifying and monitoring returns and surveying areas of return for appropriateness.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 9

Budgeted Resources: **USD 1 667 700**

I.3.4 Enhancing National Capacity for Conflict Mapping, Analysis and Transformation in Sudan

340. Sudan presents a vast range of conflict and crisis-related challenges. While parts of the country, particularly Darfur, continue to require humanitarian operations, others require preparation for early recovery. A team of analysts will apply existing security threat-mapping methodology and the experience of other key international partners in socio-economic risk mapping and risk analysis in Darfur and other southern regions. Working closely with UNDP and other key counterparts, it will support the efforts of community, regional and State authorities to identify challenges and plan strategic action. The project will serve as a key facilitator for effective coordination by clearly identifying gaps and overlaps between selected activities. By periodically updating its mapping, the team will also provide a dynamic tool for impact assessment.

Objective(s): To enhance national capacities for conflict analysis, prevention and recovery through threat and risk mapping and analysis under the guidance of the Sudan Conflict Management Advisory Group.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 6

Budgeted Resources: **USD 2 910 800**

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

341. As the socio-economic situation in Zimbabwe has deteriorated, the country has experienced a severe drop in agricultural production, forcing farm workers and their families, most of whom are now deprived of all means of livelihood, to move. Recognizing that mobile and vulnerable populations require emergency food and essential non-food items to survive, IOM seeks, through its ongoing activities, to work with a network of implementing partners comprising UN agencies and NGOs to establish a supply distribution system. Vulnerable groups will be identified and mapped to ensure they receive a targeted response to their needs. Information sessions will be held on the prevention and spread of HIV/AIDS, and medical care provided to those already affected.

Objective(s): To provide urgent humanitarian assistance (shelter and food) to address health issues among displaced former farm workers and IDPs.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 9

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 797 100

I.3.6 Security Awareness Induction Training (SAIT) in Iraq

342. Every day, events in Iraq bring home the need to provide security training for international staff working in the country. The training, which is offered by IOM under the auspices of the UN security mechanism, aims to give international staff the security skills they need to undertake humanitarian operations efficiently and minimize operational risks in the difficult security situation in Iraq. All international staff from the UN and other organizations must take the course before they are authorized to enter Iraq.

Objective(s): To help promote a clear understanding of current threats, the security measures in place and the counter-measures to deal with the prevailing threats in Iraq.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 9

Budgeted Resources: USD 263 600

I.3.7 Assistance for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Iraq

343. In coordination with the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Coordination in Iraq (UNOHC), this project will monitor and assess IDP needs, distribute emergency supplies, including immediate shelter material, and launch community assistance activities. It will continue to assess and monitor the needs of IDPs and returnees in order to provide lasting solutions in the form of community assistance projects that include training and income-generating ventures for IDPs, returnees and host communities. It will also help restore essential services such as drinking water, sanitation, health and education. In collaboration with partners and stakeholders, workshops on IDP strategy will be organized for the Iraqi Ministry of Displacement and Migration and NGO partners to periodically review the strategy, identify gaps, translate needs-assessment matrices into projects and define the roles and responsibilities of all those involved for the benefit of the IDP communities concerned. Arrangements will also be made for those with serious medical conditions who cannot be treated locally to be sent abroad.

Objective(s): To address the immediate, life-threatening humanitarian needs of displaced families in central and southern Iraq and to find lasting remedies for the IDPs' plight.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 9, 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 6 473 200

I.3.8 Assistance for the Conflict-affected Population in Lebanon

344. This ongoing project aims to support relief and rehabilitation efforts in conflict-affected areas of southern Lebanon through well-coordinated needs assessments and quick-impact responses. It will meet needs relating to psychosocial counseling, livelihoods, non-food relief items, water/sanitation and health among the most vulnerable conflict-affected Lebanese and refugee populations. It will also support ongoing and planned IOM research initiatives, including a comprehensive migration strategy designed to provide the Government of Lebanon, NGOs and civil society organizations with a set of options for effectively addressing post-crisis migration challenges.

Objective(s): To help affected populations, civil society and the Government address post-crisis migration challenges in Lebanon, while maintaining operational preparedness should there be a renewed need to evacuate migrant workers.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 57 800

I.3.9 Assistance for IDPs and Host Communities in Colombia

345. As part of ongoing efforts to address Colombia's longstanding IDP crisis, IOM will provide IDPs and other identified vulnerable groups - particularly children, adolescents and families - with a comprehensive range of technical and material support in the areas of education, health, shelter, infrastructure, emergency assistance and income generation, to enable them to move towards stability and longer-term self-sufficiency. It will also engage in institutional capacity-building so as to address the continuing needs of the target populations. The living conditions of IDPs and host communities in selected border areas of Colombia will be improved through an integrated, community-led approach. A registration system will also be developed to strengthen humanitarian and emergency assistance. Local entities are being identified to implement these activities and to ensure the initiatives are sustained beyond the end of the project.

Objective(s): To unify and restore the social fabric of IDP communities by encouraging them to be constructive agents in their efforts for peace and to register the IDPs in order to provide targeted support.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 9

Budgeted Resources: USD 20 204 000

I.3.10 Reintegration of Former Combatants and Community Development in Colombia

346. As part of ongoing efforts to help former child soldiers and victims of armed conflicts in Colombia to reintegrate into civilian life, this project will aim at strengthening national and local institutions responsible for the social and economic reintegration of demobilized persons. It will seek to improve the economic conditions of vulnerable people in the reintegration process by engaging them in income-generating activities such as agricultural and industrial development projects. An integrated model of psychosocial support will also be provided to facilitate their transition into civilian life. Cross-cutting activities will focus on communities and municipalities that receive the greatest numbers of former combatants, emphasizing a flexible, culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive approach to the situation as it develops in a number of locations. Private sector involvement will be promoted as much as possible, as will synergies with other programmes. Additionally, local peace observatories and citizen oversight will be encouraged.

Objective(s): To improve the economic conditions of former combatants and facilitate their reintegration into civil life, and to improve the economic conditions of the host communities.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 9

Budgeted Resources: USD 13 812 400

I.3.11 Infrastructure Development and Health Services on the Borders of Ecuador

347. The northern and southern border areas of Ecuador have been particularly affected by serious social exclusion, instability and illegal activities such as smuggling and trafficking in persons. Moreover, the northern provinces have suffered from historic neglect, poverty, lack of economic opportunity and proximity to the intractable Colombian conflict (the region is especially vulnerable to the spillover effects of that conflict). This project will focus on municipal and local government support to address the country's development challenges. Under a comprehensive community strengthening approach, work in different areas will continue to be closely linked to developing and improving the inhabitants' living conditions, including health education. Through strategic alliances with national and international partners, IOM will help develop local government and decentralization support activities, using approaches such as citizen participation and local democratic governance. These activities are expected to help address critical political stability issues and consolidate democratic practices, including citizen participation and citizen oversight of local government activities to foster stronger local governance.

Objectives: To foster democratic processes at all levels of local government by applying an integrated community development approach, providing social and productive infrastructure, and strengthening local governments and community participation.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 5

Budgeted Resources: USD 4 769 400

I.3.12 Haiti Transition Initiative

348. Haiti's longstanding political instability has had an adverse effect on the economy, the government and development in general. In response to the daunting challenges threatening the country's socio-economic stability, this initiative seeks to support the processes for political recovery, economic stabilization and social development by empowering citizens and the government. IOM will partner relevant Haitian authorities in support of their efforts to identify and respond appropriately to the needs and priorities of local communities. The project will maintain a number of activities to improve government capacity at both the national and regional levels in response to identified needs. It plans to create short-term employment opportunities and to involve national NGOs and local organizations in the direct implementation of projects. Another component will focus on the rehabilitation of local infrastructure, particularly infrastructure that provides a safe and adequate recreational space for community social activity, the aim being to mitigate community violence.

Objective(s): To engage civil society in the recovery and development of political and social processes and to assist in the rehabilitation of local infrastructures in selected areas of Haiti.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 9

Budgeted Resources: USD 11 734 600

I.3.13 Afghan Civilian Assistance Programme– Afghanistan

349. With the increase in anti-government activity throughout Afghanistan since 2006, coalition forces, NATO and the Afghan National Army have intensified their operations against insurgents and the Taliban, and this has affected a significant number of Afghan families and communities. Under the this ongoing project, IOM will continue to help provide support for Afghan civilian families and communities that have suffered losses. Responding to the needs of these families and communities will contribute to the overall stabilization of Afghanistan and thus address potential causes of disorderly migration. It will liaise with key stakeholders to ensure that networks are established to implement the programme. Information gathering and dissemination regarding the programme and claims from Afghan civilians will play a significant role in the implementation of this project.

Objective(s): To back efforts to provide assistance for Afghan families and communities that have suffered losses as a result of military operations against insurgents and the Taliban, thereby contributing to overall stabilization efforts in Afghanistan and pre-emptively addressing potential causes of renewed disorderly migration.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 4

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 437 500

I.3.14 Construction of Health and Education Facilities in Afghanistan

350. Afghanistan's health system is fragile and its teacher training colleges are outdated. As the government re-establishes and slowly strengthens social services, it finds itself facing a multitude of technical, managerial and operational problems. Nation-building efforts to reduce displacement and migration of Afghans cannot be successful unless adequate attention is paid to health and education. This project aims to increase access to health and education by constructing hospitals and health training facilities and by improving teacher performance and skills development. Under this project, several hospitals will be constructed and made operational throughout the country, and one hospital in Kabul will be refurbished. The project will also make available training facilities for health professionals, and venues for medical conferences and seminars. Furthermore, three new midwifery training centres and ten new provincial teacher resource colleges will be built and equipped. It is hoped that this project will facilitate access by Afghan citizens, especially women and children, to quality basic health services, especially in rural and underserved areas, and increase the quality and number of teachers for educational facilities.

Objective(s): To strengthen the Government of Afghanistan's ability to provide health service to its citizens and to train competent teachers with the underlying objective of reducing displacement and migration of Afghans.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 4, 5

Budgeted Resources: USD 19 751 100

I.3.15 Socio-economic Reintegration of Returning Afghans

351. Rebuilding efforts are having a visible impact in Afghanistan, but major challenges remain that seriously undermine popular support for the Afghan Government. The general security is unstable and extremely volatile in specific provinces, with hundreds of thousands of skilled and unskilled refugees and labour migrants expected to return from Pakistan and Iran. The returnees generally want to go back to their places of origin, but they often find their land or homes occupied by others, and are faced with a weak Afghan economy that has led to the impoverishment of much of the Afghan population. Under this programme, IOM will provide returning Afghans with transport assistance, non-food items, temporary shelter (for the most vulnerable) and personalized and community-based economic reintegration through livelihood assistance that includes counselling and referral services, vocational training and agricultural and non-agricultural implements. Furthermore, IOM will seek to support and further strengthen community-based socio-economic reintegration efforts by implementing community identified projects. It will aim to integrate people and livelihoods into communities receiving large numbers of returnees, and will help mobilize talents and resources in order to promote post-crisis reconstruction and reconciliation efforts.

Objective(s): To promote population stabilization in Afghanistan through individual assistance and community-based socio-economic reintegration activities.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 4 080 100

I.3.16 Technical Support for Afghanistan on Provincial Governance

352. Afghanistan's historical lack of central control over the provinces has resulted in weak decentralized institutions, and progress to reform provincial administrations has been slow. While cities are burdened by too many structural layers with limited capacity and conflicting responsibilities, the countryside remains largely free of any functioning government, especially at the district level. To address growing concern over the lack of progress in provincial administration, NATO has introduced the concept of Provincial Reconstruction Teams that are made up of lightly armed units of men, comprise a military component under NATO command and a civilian component, and are led by the contributing States, many of them EU Member States. This is expected to discourage potential emigration and reduce internal displacement as political stability is achieved and migrants spontaneously return to their home provinces. IOM will continue to be responsible for administering the funds and the contracts of the Provisional Reconstruction Teams.

Objective(s): To enhance governance at the sub-national level, with emphasis on encouraging political participation and developing appropriate structures.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 5

Budgeted Resources: USD 3 307 500

I.3.17 Peace-building and Reintegration Assistance in Conflict-affected Communities in Aceh, Indonesia

353. In cooperation with local partners, this ongoing project will seek to stabilize the peace in Aceh, focusing on economic revitalization in communities with high youth unemployment rates in conflict-affected areas. With a view to rehabilitating community services and basic infrastructure, IOM will identify and select villages in need of assistance for the implementation of quick-impact projects that have visible and tangible results. It will provide mechanisms for the reintegration of IDPs, Free Aceh Movement former combatants and amnestied prisoners, offering a range of employment options, training and income-generating services intended to increase sustainable livelihoods. Micro and small- and medium-sized enterprises will be created and expanded, counselling services provided, vocational and skills training offered and the capacity of public institutions enhanced. The project will also provide assistance to existing businesses, to support economic growth and employment opportunities, particularly targeting unemployed youths. All activities will have a strong information and media component, in order to close the gaps in knowledge about economic opportunities in Aceh and developments in the peace process.

Objective(s): To enhance the reintegration of IDPs, former combatants and amnestied prisoners and to contribute to the consolidation of peace, security and stability in Aceh, by promoting economic revitalization in conflict-affected communities.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 9

Budgeted Resources: USD 3 443 800

I.3.18 Post-tsunami Recovery Assistance in Indonesia

354. IOM assistance for the victims of the tsunami that devastated coastal areas of Indonesia now focuses on recovery assistance. An urgent concern expressed by many housing beneficiaries is the lack of access to adequate and clean water supplies. IOM proposes to adopt a comprehensive approach, working together with communities and households to identify and respond to this expressed need. This project will target IOM housing beneficiary households and the communities utilizing the IOM-constructed public buildings, developing appropriate, in terms of quality and quantity, and sustainable water and drainage solutions. In addition, it will build durable housing, seek to improve the quality of the septic systems of IOM-constructed houses, enhance sanitation solutions to conform to Indonesian standards, and reduce potential environmental impacts. A range of capacity-building initiatives will be

undertaken to promote the sustainability of these activities and raise awareness about wider public health issues.

Objective(s): To support community revitalization and to contribute to the Government of Indonesia's efforts to promote socio-economic recovery and reconstruction in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam province by building durable housing, providing adequate water supply, sanitation and drainage infrastructure, while focusing on hygiene and creating village water and sanitation committees to maintain and support the infrastructure.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 3 643 800

I.3.19 Transition Initiative for Federally Administered Tribal Areas in Pakistan

355. The Federally Administered Tribal Areas form a belt along the disputed international border between Pakistan and Afghanistan, making cross-border movement to Afghanistan difficult to control. The key challenges to development and causes of dissatisfaction in the Areas include poor access to public services, socio-cultural barriers, limited economic opportunities, depleted natural resources and uncertainty about their future political status. In order to foster stability, this ongoing project aims to build confidence and trust between communities and local, provincial and national government entities. This will be achieved through planned, systematic and ongoing engagement on multiple levels involving numerous government stakeholders in a consultative process with the communities. Coordination between stakeholders will facilitate joint identification, prioritization, implementation and monitoring of quick-impact projects at the community level. Visible small-scale infrastructure and other projects in support of the Government's Sustainable Development Plan will be implemented through a small-grants mechanism. Creating enduring positive linkages between government entities and the citizens of the Tribal Areas is of paramount importance for the immediate future stability of Pakistan.

Objective(s): To enhance confidence and trust between communities in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and the Government of Pakistan through a transparent consultative process in order to reduce inter-tribal and tribal-government tensions, foster economic activity and enhance prospects for peace and stability across the Tribal Areas.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 605 000

I.3.20 Recovery Assistance and Livelihood Support for Tsunami and Conflict-affected Areas in Sri Lanka

356. The difficult economic situation prevailing in some districts in Sri Lanka is due primarily to the extensive damage and economic stagnation brought about by many years of conflict and compounded by the tsunami. The result is high unemployment, a crumbling infrastructure, low agricultural productivity and weak civil society institutions and support systems. In view of this situation, there is an urgent need for long-term investment to bolster economic recovery. IOM will continue to provide support for the rehabilitation and construction of critical social infrastructure and help develop local economies through the establishment of small-scale enterprises. To enhance this process, efforts will be made to advance technological development and vocational training will be provided to develop the skills of the beneficiaries. Development being linked to well-established institutional structures, IOM will help strengthen the capacities of communities and local government.

357. IOM, in collaboration with various partners, is constructing shelters fitted with improved water and sanitation systems to ensure minimum sanitary standards for the victims of the tsunami. The beneficiaries will continue to be trained in the installation and maintenance of these systems to ensure that they continue to 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.

Objective(s): To lay the foundation for long-term sustainable solutions that address economic, social, institutional and environmental problems and thereby foster development and rebuild communities.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 4, 5, 9

Budgeted Resources: USD 6 652 000

I.3.21 Relief and Assistance to IDPs and Sri Lankan Refugees Returning from India

358. Building on activities undertaken in the past, IOM will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs and Sri Lankan refugees returning from India, including shelter assistance and livelihood development support. This project will seek to address the immediate and longer-term essential needs of recent conflict-affected IDPs and Sri Lankan refugees returning from India, and to support the communities hosting these populations. It will provide immediate relief and support to the vulnerable groups affected by the ongoing civil conflict in ways that maintain their dignity and consider the diversity of their needs. The main beneficiary requirements addressed will be shelter, living conditions, non-food relief, water and sanitation. Early economic recovery, psychosocial support, community strengthening and capacity-building activities will also be carried out.

Objectives: To help returnees resettle in Sri Lanka by providing shelter, non-food relief items, water and sanitation facilities as well as the means to improve living conditions.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 9

Budgeted Resources: USD 717 800

I.3.22 Support for Community Confidence-Building in Timor-Leste

359. Although considerable government and international support has been provided in Timor-Leste, many IDPs remain in camps. Others have found host families in the districts, increasing the pressure on already poor and insecure rural communities. Urgent humanitarian action is needed to address the IDPs' food, protection, emergency shelter, health and water and sanitation requirements. In a coordinated response with the Government and other international organizations, IOM will increase its existing transportation capacity in the country to support humanitarian work. It will also provide assistance for the management of warehouse facilities, the planning of relief distributions, and the collection and analysis of distribution data to facilitate a targeted and effective humanitarian response. Migration and counter-trafficking surveys will be undertaken in the communities most affected by the crisis, and return and reintegration assistance will be provided to IDPs in the country. The project's underlying aim is to build confidence among community members and strengthen the Government's institutional framework in terms of disaster risk management.

Objective(s): To assist and facilitate the safe and sustainable return and reintegration of IDPs in Timor-Leste and to provide support for community-stabilization and confidence-building activities as part of the Government's strategy for return and reintegration, and to strengthen the national institutional disaster management framework.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 9

Budgeted Resources: USD 613 400

I.3.23 Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) Trust Fund Programme

360. Building on the mutual trust and cooperation developed over years of engagement with the Kosovo Protection Corps in multiple projects, IOM will continue to promote and assist with the sustainable reintegration of selected members leaving the Corps. In order to maintain the positive

momentum of the Trust Fund Programme and augment the success of its community initiatives to date, this project will concentrate on public educational facilities, which are in dire need of improvement at all levels within Kosovo⁴. In coordination with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, this project will include initiatives to construct/reconstruct schools for various communities that currently lack safe and adequate educational facilities. In addition, several of these initiatives will benefit ethnically mixed communities, thereby continuing the Trust Fund Programme's practice of engaging the Kosovo Protection Corps in support of the return and reintegration process.

Objectives: To help engage the Kosovo Protection Corps in projects that contribute to the reconstruction of Kosovo and assist mixed ethnicity, ethnic minority and minority returns communities wherever feasible, while providing members of the Kosovo Protection Corps with on-the-job training in technical and construction-related skills.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 8

Budgeted Resources: USD 158 900

I.3.24 Assistance for Redundant Military Personnel in Serbia

361. Serbia recognizes that modernized armed forces are critical to long-term peace, stability and prosperity in the Balkans, and has committed itself to a process of comprehensive military reform and the development of leaner but modernized armed forces. As part of the effort to downsize the military and reintegrate its former personnel into civilian life, and in recognition of IOM's experience in this area, the Government has requested help to implement its redundancy plan. Under this ongoing activity, consideration will be given to alternative livelihoods that take account of the former soldiers' individual needs and expectations, with a sustainable reintegration structure being set up to help redundant military personnel and their families become productive members of their communities. To this end, counselling and referral services and small business training will be offered as an incentive to dissuade vulnerable groups from engaging in activities that threaten the security of the country.

Objective(s): To assist in the reintegration of former military personnel and to help achieve the ultimate objective of facilitating social and economic development.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 4

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 841 100

I.3.25 Provision of Sustainable Solutions for Displaced Persons in Serbia

362. In response to the refugee crisis in the early 1990s, the Government of Serbia provided assistance by accommodating refugees in collective centres. The situation was exacerbated, however, with the arrival of IDPs from the Kosovo which greatly increased the demand on already overstretched limited structures. In 2002 the Government of Serbia developed a national strategy for resolving the problems of refugees and IDPs, which is an integral part of its State policy and reform orientation. To assist in these efforts, IOM will seek to further develop the organizational structures and internal capacity of Serbian institutions to respond to all the management challenges related to coordinating assistance programmes for refugees and IDPs in a sustainable manner. The project will reinforce the internal training capacity of the institutions, enhancing the training units established during the initial phase of the activity and the linkages between central and local government. It will also aim to refine the communication and advocacy strategies already developed. Those strategies are essential to enhancing transparency and enabling beneficiary institutions to advocate effectively for refugees and IDPs.

Objective(s): To support the policies and strategies drawn up by the Serbian Government to respond to the needs of IDPs and refugees in an effective and sustainable manner.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 171 600

⁴ Kosovo declared its independence from Serbia on 17 February 2008. Its status remains disputed.

I.4 Elections Support

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
I.4.1	Support for EU Election Observation Missions	844 300	628 100	1 472 400
I.4.2	Support for the Independent Election Commission in Afghanistan	271 500	323 900	595 400
	Total	1 115 800	952 000	2 067 800

I.4.1 Support for EU Election Observation Missions

363. At the invitation of national authorities, the EU deploys Election Observer Missions to presidential, parliamentary and/or provincial elections, in recognition of the fact that free and fair election processes are critical for their success and legitimacy. IOM believes that the support it provides to EU Election Observation Missions in third countries helps enhance democratization and thus stabilize communities, preventing further forced migration. To that end, it organizes the deployment of the Observers, establishes offices, provides the necessary transport and helps recruit local staff.

364. As most such elections are organized in difficult circumstances, careful planning and good communication systems are essential to maintain close contact between security teams and the Observers. IOM also ensures observer vehicles display visible markings that allow them to move unhindered. Observer Missions are currently planned for or have recently taken place in Cambodia, Ecuador, Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste.

Objective(s): To facilitate the work of EU Election Observer Missions by providing the necessary administrative and logistical assistance.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 9

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 472 400

I.4.2 Support for the Independent Election Commission in Afghanistan

365. In the broader context of IOM's migration management activities and in response to a request from the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Independent Election Commission (IEC), IOM will provide assistance for the Afghan voter registration update process. In collaboration with other partners, it will help the IEC build its headquarters staff structure and will work closely with the designated officials to identify their needs in order to lend effective capacity-building support to IEC voter registration staff and provincial officers. In particular, IOM will focus on developing and enhancing a database on human resources and a payroll system for IEC voter registration staff, train IEC staff and provide technical assistance and support for the development of standard operating procedures for the payment of staff salaries.

Objective(s): To contribute to Afghan Government efforts to conduct fair elections and uphold democracy by providing support for the voter registration exercise.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 9, 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 595 400

II. MIGRATION HEALTH

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
II.1	Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance	26 535 800	14 343 700	40 879 500
II.2	Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants	3 069 300	3 614 300	6 683 600
II.3	Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations	194 400	166 200	360 600
	Total*	29 799 500	18 124 200	47 923 700

* Health issues affect all migrants and cut across all areas of IOM's work. This section reflects only purely migration health programmes and projects. Migrant health activities which are integrated into other IOM services appear in other parts of this document.

366. The total budget for Migration Health is approximately USD 47.9 million. The projects in each subcategory are described below. Each project description is followed by the project's objective(s) and link(s) to the activities set out in IOM's strategy as outlined on pages 9 and 10.

II.1 Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
II.1	Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance	26 535 800	14 343 700	40 879 500

367. Operating within the framework of the immigration application process of host countries, IOM provides services to migrants applying for resettlement. Most of the migrants assisted by IOM are expected to depart from (in descending order) Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, and to migrate to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

368. At the request of some resettlement countries, health assessments of refugees from Africa and Asia will be expanded to include additional pre-departure testing and treatment of infectious diseases and immunization.

369. The proportion of self-payers (non-refugee caseload) has increased with the addition of the UK Tuberculosis Detection Programme. Self-payers 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 meet government requests and respond to the changing needs of migrants. Global project codes have been established for self-payer health assessment programmes to ensure service fees are appropriately applied and effectively managed. Some of the fees collected cover start-up costs for new migration health assessment-related activities and the costs of the technical staff involved in the global management of health assessment programmes, in particular laboratory quality control and the development of a global electronic health information system. Part of the cost of developing the health information system is covered by the Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MIMOSA) project.

370. IOM also provides travel health assistance for refugees, individuals returning home and populations traveling during and in the aftermath of emergency situations. Such travel health assistance

forms an important part of some of the Organization's other programme areas, in particular Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments and Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance. The budget for the travel health assistance components has been incorporated into the relevant projects and programmes and is not shown separately in this section.

Objective(s): To improve the health of migrants, reduce and manage the public health impact of population mobility on receiving countries and facilitate the integration of migrants by detecting health conditions and managing them cost effectively.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 40 879 500

II.2 Health Promotion and Assistance for Migrants

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
II.2.1	Programme Mapping, Data Synthesis and Recommendations for Policy and Research on HIV/AIDS in the Horn of Africa	5 300	12 900	18 200
II.2.2	Partnership on HIV/AIDS and Mobility in Southern Africa	883 800	1 493 600	2 377 400
II.2.3	Action to Reduce HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Border Communities in West Africa	222 400	147 200	369 600
II.2.4	Social Mobilization of Migrant Poultry Workers, Traders and Transporters in Nigeria	48 200	30 000	78 200
II.2.5	HIV and AIDS Services for Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe	451 400	200 500	651 900
II.2.6	Integrated Strategy against Gender-based Violence in Colombia	147 000	431 800	578 800
II.2.7	Improving Health Services for Highly Mobile Populations in Costa Rica	34 400	85 000	119 400
II.2.8	Capacity-building for Law-enforcement Agencies on Health in Bangladesh	30 600	12 000	42 600
II.2.9	Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment and Nutritional Support for Vulnerable Migrants in Myanmar	682 300	578 000	1 260 300
II.2.10	Analysis of Social Determinants of Health and Health Inequalities to Assist Migrants and Communities in the European Union	124 500	178 600	303 100
II.2.11	Increasing Public Health Safety Along the New Eastern European Border	322 900	121 900	444 800

II.2.12	Social Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Former Drug Users in Georgia	55 900	51 200	107 100
II.2.13	Intervention for a Modular Strategy for AIDS in Italy	22 000	8 700	30 700
II.2.14	A Rights-Based Approach to Empowering Migrant Women Affected by Violence in Viet Nam	6 900	32 500	39 400
II.2.15	Improving the Health of Migrants in Two Priority Provinces of Thailand	31 700	230 400	262 100
Total		3 069 300	3 614 300	6 683 600

II.2.1 Programme Mapping, Data Synthesis and Recommendations for Policy and Research on HIV/AIDS in the Horn of Africa

371. This study provides the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and its Member States with information that will be used to draw up an agenda for further research, policy development, and strategy-building for regional holistic programming on HIV and pastoralism in the Horn of Africa. It compiles information in response to the following three questions: (1) What do we currently know about HIV and pastoralists? (2) What is the current state of the response, and where are the main gaps? and (3) What are some initial policy and research recommendations? A report on the study's findings will be produced and presented in a regional conference.

Objective(s): To help IGAD and its Member States develop improved and holistic regional responses to the challenge of HIV/AIDS and pastoralism in the Horn of Africa.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 6, 9

Budgeted Resources: USD 18 200

II.2.2 Partnership on HIV/AIDS and Mobility in Southern Africa

372. Building on the previous work of this project, IOM will continue to work with stakeholders in the region from civil society, academia and governments to develop programmes and policies that address the needs of migrant and mobile workers. Within sub-Saharan Africa, the countries of southern Africa are the worst affected by the HIV epidemic, and one of the main drivers of the AIDS epidemic is considered to be population mobility and migration. The project will focus on: (a) advocacy for policy development; (b) research; (c) technical cooperation and regional coordination; and (d) capacity-building. It will target labour migrants in the construction, transport, commercial agriculture, fisheries and mining sectors and informal cross-border traders, and consider the context and environment in which they live and work. It will also target those with whom such migrants interact and study situations that foster HIV vulnerability. IOM will facilitate informal and formal networking between PHAMSA partner organizations and will serve as the focal point for information-gathering and dissemination. Furthermore, the lessons learnt by implementing activities in particular countries will be shared and replicated throughout the southern African region and will continue to inform policies and strategies that deal with issues of HIV, AIDS and migration.

Objective(s): To help reduce HIV prevalence and the impact of AIDS among migrant and mobile workers and their families in selected sectors in the southern African region.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 6

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 377 400

II.2.3 Action to Reduce HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Border Communities in West Africa

373. The youth of Senegal, Mali, Mauritania and Guinea continue to present serious health problems, specifically HIV and STIs, primarily as a result of casual and unprotected sex. The situation is worse among the young people living in border communities between the four countries, where mobility is high. This project continues to aim to heighten young people's awareness of and change their attitudes towards HIV and STIs, and to promote responsible behaviour.

Objective(s): To lessen the vulnerability of young people to HIV and STIs and to improve their knowledge of reproductive and sexual health.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 5

Budgeted Resources: USD 369 600

II.2.4 Social Mobilization of Migrant Poultry Workers, Traders and Transporters in Nigeria

374. Avian influenza is spread not only by migratory birds but also by uncontrolled trade in poultry and the movement of people. This project aims to change the behaviour of targeted migrant poultry workers, traders and transporters by providing information on avian influenza and pandemic preparedness.

Objective(s): To implement avian influenza and pandemic preparedness among poultry workers, traders and transporters at the state level in Nigeria.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 3, 6, 8

Budgeted Resources: USD 78 200

II.2.5 HIV and AIDS Services for Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe

375. Mobile populations need access to a complete spectrum of HIV services, from prevention options such as early diagnosis and treatment of STIs, affordable condoms and information on assessing, reducing and eliminating the risk of infection, to care and support services, including counselling, testing and access to antiretroviral therapy. Many settlements of mobile and vulnerable populations require a policy-focused, coordinated response within national HIV/AIDS programmes. In order to improve health outcomes among mobile and vulnerable populations in Zimbabwe, IOM and other UN partners will continue to take appropriate integrated HIV action in coordination with national programmes. IOM will ensure vulnerable groups, including sex workers, the displaced and returning migrants, have equitable access to antiretroviral therapies. Other services, such as HIV prevention for mobile populations, will be consolidated and strengthened through increased collaboration with UNFPA and implementing partners, in order to mainstream HIV prevention services into the humanitarian response for mobile populations. In addition, the project intends to undertake an information campaign to educate potential migrants about the advantages of and processes for migrating legally, and how to protect themselves from risks to their health and well-being. Apart from generating electronic media reports (television, radio and online), the campaign will produce an extensive range of fresh and innovative education materials on health issues, particularly those relating to HIV and AIDS.

Objective(s): To increase access to community-based HIV and AIDS activities for mobile and vulnerable populations in Zimbabwe, to strengthen capacities and partnerships on HIV and AIDS, and to raise awareness about the dangers and realities of irregular migration with a specific focus on the exploitation and abuse of undocumented migrants in host countries and the risks relating to HIV.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 5, 6

Budgeted Resources: USD 651 900

II.2.6 Integrated Strategy against Gender-based Violence in Colombia

376. The Colombian Government has identified gender-based violence as one of the main impediments to the country's national development. Gender-based violence is not only a human rights violation, it is also recognized as a public health problem with high social, economic and individual costs. As such, the Colombian Government has placed special emphasis on the elimination of such violence as part of its efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. This programme will work with UN agencies to prevent and eliminate gender-based violence against women, paying special attention to the health needs of the victims.

Objective(s): To strengthen Colombia's internal capacity and mechanisms in order to prevent, detect, register and monitor gender-based violence, assist victims of gender-based violence and develop a legal framework and policies on gender-based violence that are in line with international instruments.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 9

Budgeted Resources: USD 578 800

II.2.7 Improving Health Services for Highly Mobile Populations in Costa Rica

377. Indigenous migrant workers from Panama and their families travel hundreds of miles every year over several months to harvest coffee at different altitudes in Costa Rica. They have limited access to drinking water, cooking areas or sanitation facilities. The health authorities in Costa Rica are struggling to provide basic medical services for the thousands that migrate each year from Panama. Child malnutrition, diarrheal disease, resistant tuberculosis, neonatal tetanus and malaria are prevalent in these communities and immunization rates are extremely low. Thanks to a unique form of cooperation with the Costa Rican public health authorities, coffee producers and the Ngäbe-Buglé indigenous people, IOM will facilitate the development of a healthy farm ("Finca Sana") programme on coffee plantations in southern Costa Rica. The aim is to help improve the health and human development of the migrant working population. By enrolling in the programme, farms will benefit from general and occupational health education for workers and community health needs assessments. Health workers will be trained in topics such as emergency first aid and will become part of a communication network linking farms to regional health centres. Lastly, an evacuation system will provide transport for health emergencies in all participating farms.

Objective(s): To help improve the health and human development of indigenous migrant workers who travel to Costa Rica from Panama for the seasonal coffee harvest, through public/private partnerships and a decentralized community-based approach that focuses on occupational health, child health, maternal health and response to medical emergencies.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 3, 5

Budgeted Resources: USD 119 400

II.2.8 Capacity-building for Law-enforcement Agencies on Health in Bangladesh

378. Law-enforcement personnel represent a link to the many vulnerable groups they encounter in the course of their work. This ongoing project will develop a generic training manual and conduct a train-the-trainers programme on drug use and HIV prevention for the Bangladesh police force. It will continue to strengthen the capacity of prison personnel to implement an HIV education and pre-release programme, particularly for drug addicts. It will also facilitate contacts between the local police and key community leaders on drug abuse issues, and disseminate the results and lessons learned to policymakers and other relevant stakeholders.

Objective(s): To help reduce drug dependency and prevent the spread of HIV by strengthening treatment referral systems and disseminating HIV awareness and prevention messages throughout the community.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 6

Budgeted Resources: USD 42 600

II.2.9 Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment and Nutritional Support for Vulnerable Migrants in Myanmar

379. Migration increases the vulnerability of individual migrants and can affect national health systems. The community-based, participatory approach is a good way to prevent communicable diseases, which often require behavioural change. To address the health needs of migrant communities in Myanmar, this ongoing project will seek to reduce morbidity and mortality related to malaria and tuberculosis by facilitating access to free malaria and tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment directly or through community-based organizations. It will also build the capacity of local health structures and communities to deliver services and reduce health vulnerabilities. Efforts will also focus on preventing HIV infections by building the resilience of selected source communities and improving access to free testing, care and support for infected patients and their families.

Objective(s): To prevent HIV, malaria and tuberculosis, to facilitate access to free diagnosis and treatment in migrant communities, and to improve the quality of life and health status of patients.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 9

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 260 300

II.2.10 Analysis of Social Determinants of Health and Health Inequalities to Assist Migrants and Communities in the European Union

380. Building upon recent European initiatives addressing migration health, the momentum provided in 2007 by the Portuguese EU Presidency, the Bratislava Declaration of the Council of Europe and the WHO EURO Poverty and Health Consultation, this project aims to consolidate results and promote multi-stakeholder engagement in the dialogue on health inequalities linked to migration. In collaboration with partner governments, universities and international agencies, it will focus on key health concerns affecting migrants and mobile populations across Europe and will identify good practices for migrants' health care. Through a series of expert workshops and an EU-level multi-sectoral consultation, the project will also further the migration health policy agenda and foster synergies between ongoing EU projects.

Objective(s): To foster multi-stakeholder engagement in the dialogue on health inequalities linked to migration and enable EU Member States to exchange expertise and experience on priority issues.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 6, 7

Budgeted Resources: USD 303 100

II.2.11 Increasing Public Health Safety Along the New Eastern European Border

381. The enlargement of the Schengen area has brought new migration challenges to the Member States on the eastern EU border and highlighted the gap in migration and health policies in Europe. Health systems and border services need to be prepared to address public health concerns, health needs and migrant rights, as well as to ensure the occupational health of staff. In association with the University of Pécs and in collaboration with government and European partners, this project will aim to minimize public health risks, build staff capacity and facilitate appropriate health care for migrants as a

fundamental human right. Beginning with an assessment of the current public health conditions in Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, the project will further develop a migrant health database template, minimum public health standards for border management, a training curriculum for health professionals and border officials, and a pilot regional training programme for comprehensive and adaptable public health and border management services.

Objective(s): To minimize public health risks in EU Member States, build capacity of health and border management staff, and facilitate appropriate health care for migrants as a fundamental human right.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 3, 5

Budgeted Resources: USD 444 800

II.2.12 Social Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Former Drug Users in Georgia

382. Drug abuse and the related health, social and economic consequences are critical problems in Georgia today. High unemployment coupled with unprotected frontiers has widened access to drugs and resulted in increased drug abuse. Although Georgia has witnessed economic development and lower crime rates in recent years, the illicit sale and abuse of drugs continues to rise. The situation is worsened by the geographic location of Georgia on one of the main routes for the illegal transit of drugs from Asia to Europe. The aim of this ongoing project is to contribute to efforts to mitigate the drug problem in Georgia, particularly among returning migrants with problems related to substance abuse, by initially building institutional capacity and enhancing the exchange of knowledge. The focus will be on the establishment of two outpatient counselling centres for social rehabilitation and reintegration, in a new concept of rehabilitation for former drug users that could result in a change of paradigm.

Objective(s): To help mitigate the drug problem in Georgia by organizing training courses and workshops that provide up-to-date information to social workers and medical personnel engaged in the field of drug addiction and by enhancing the level of social work in the rehabilitation process.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 107 100

II.2.13 Intervention for a Modular Strategy for AIDS in Italy

383. Increases in the flow of migrants towards the Mediterranean region in general and Italy in particular highlight the importance of an appropriate response to migration-related health issues in the country. A first year of research on selected nationalities living in Italy revealed that foreigners know little or nothing about HIV and AIDS issues. In response, this project intends to improve knowledge about HIV and AIDS and the related risks among the foreign population in Italy. Prevention activities will target foreigners directly, and initiatives will be carried out by immigrant associations together with AIDS associations. A comparative study of HIV prevention activities will be carried out, highlighting the HIV and AIDS strategies implemented in countries of origin. In addition, migrant and AIDS associations will be trained and encouraged to meet with scientific experts in order to exchange knowledge and apply it to the project's prevention initiatives.

Objective(s): To enhance awareness of HIV and AIDS and of the risk of transmission among migrants in Italy in order to control the spread of HIV infection in the migrant population in Italy.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 6, 8, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 30 700

II.2.14 A Rights-Based Approach to Empowering Migrant Women Affected by Violence in Viet Nam

384. Internal migrants, who are believed to be particularly vulnerable to violence and many of whom are women, account for a significant per cent of Viet Nam's urban population. This ongoing project is working to promote the rights of women, specifically as concerns violence against women, by helping local NGOs set up self-help groups for migrant women affected by violence. These groups will discuss the needs and priorities of migrant women affected by violence and convey them to the Government, mass organizations, the media and communities. The project's target groups include migrant women in Hanoi, including factory workers, rubbish collectors, students and possibly domestic housekeepers. Ultimately, all Vietnamese women, but especially those affected by violence, will benefit from improved policy and implementation.

Objective(s): To contribute to national efforts to reduce violence against women, and to improve the protection and support provided to migrant women who have experienced violence.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 8

Budgeted Resources: USD 39 400

II.2.15 Improving the Health of Migrants in Two Priority Provinces of Thailand

385. Access to migrant-friendly health services is hindered by a complex combination of security, socio-cultural-linguistic and economic factors. In response, this project will aim to build the capacity of Thailand's Ministry of Public Health by developing and implementing innovative strategies, and by documenting and sharing the knowledge gained so as to expand the project's activities within the provinces where it is currently being implemented and to replicate or modify them for implementation in other provinces/countries with high numbers of migrants.

Objective(s): To support government efforts to improve the health conditions and well-being of vulnerable migrants in Samutsakorn and Ranong provinces in Thailand, by providing comprehensive, participatory, sustainable and cost-effective basic health services.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 6

Budgeted Resources: USD 262 100

II.3 Migration Health Assistance for Crisis-affected Populations

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
II.3.1	Improving Child, Maternal and Community Health in Indonesia	121 000	107 300	228 300
II.3.2	Enhancing Primary Health-Care Service Delivery in Cyclone-affected Areas in Myanmar	73 400	58 900	132 300
	Total	194 400	166 200	360 600

II.3.1 Improving Child, Maternal and Community Health in Indonesia

386. This ongoing project will introduce and consolidate training systems for the management of childbirth emergencies in an effort to improve neonatal health care and maternal survival. It will also seek to increase the capacity, knowledge and understanding of staff in satellite health clinics regarding

mother and child care, and community, mental and environmental health, in order to improve the quality of health services available to tsunami-affected displaced populations living in temporary shelters.

Objective(s): To contribute to the efforts of the Indonesian Government to improve maternal, child and community health services in tsunami-affected western districts of Aceh.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 9

Budgeted Resources: USD 228 300

II.3.2 Enhancing Primary Health-Care Service Delivery in Cyclone-affected Areas in Myanmar

387. The destruction of health facilities and loss of health personnel caused by Cyclone Nargis has left many survivors without access to basic health care services in the Ayeyarwady Delta region in Myanmar. Rural health centres need to be repaired or rebuilt; there is also an enormous need for essential drugs and basic medical equipment, disease surveillance, strong referral systems, and health, sanitation and hygiene education and promotion. In addition, the survivors' medical and psychosocial needs have to be identified and addressed. IOM will continue to respond to the needs of the affected communities by mobilizing medical clinics in villages in Bogale, Mawlamyinegyun and Pyapon townships. It will procure and distribute medicines and equipment, and provide shelter kits to those who lost their homes during the cyclone.

Objective(s): To improve the delivery of primary health-care services in prioritized areas in Myanmar by building on existing IOM health response activities to support existing local health services.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 9

Budgeted Resources: USD 132 300

III. MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
III.1	Migration and Economic/Community Development	4 311 400	45 682 500	49 993 900
III.2	Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals	727 900	656 800	1 384 700
III.3	Remittances	131 500	223 000	354 500
	Total	5 170 800	46 562 300	51 733 100

388. The total budget for Migration and Development is approximately USD 51.7 million. The projects in each subcategory are described below. Each project description is followed by the project's objective(s) and link(s) to the activities set out in IOM's strategy as outlined on pages 9 and 10.

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)	1 231 300	1 019 400	2 250 700
III.1.2	Programme to Promote Development in an Emigration Zone of the Maghreb Region	72 400	17 000	89 400
III.1.3	Development of Social Programmes for Minors in Morocco	392 000	1 411 000	1 803 000
III.1.4	Migration and Development Strategies in Zimbabwe	212 100	280 800	492 900
III.1.5	Technical Assistance for the Planning of Population Movements in the Province of Río Negro, Argentina	59 500	588 000	647 500
III.1.6	Administrative and Technical Assistance for the Government of Argentina	114 100	3 250 000	3 364 100
III.1.7	Development Project for Costa Rica and Nicaragua	247 400	193 200	440 600
III.1.8	Project to Promote Development and Rehabilitation – National Fund for Peace (FONAPAZ), Guatemala	562 100	43 200	605 300
III.1.9	Development Programme with the Executive Coordination Secretariat of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP), Guatemala	121 900	39 600	161 500
III.1.10	Infrastructure Development in the Port of Champerico, Guatemala	282 400	6 756 800	7 039 200

III.1.11	Technical Support for Lima Municipality for Infrastructure Works in Peru	568 400	30 000 000	30 568 400
III.1.12	Strengthening the Management System of Lima's Town Hall, Peru	20 500	570 000	590 500
III.1.13	Decentralized Programme for Young Persons with Labour Problems in Uruguay	9 900	200 000	209 900
III.1.14	Micro-enterprise Development in Armenia	32 700	782 900	815 600
III.1.15	Community-based Microcredit Revolving Fund for Mine Survivors in Azerbaijan	29 200	15 000	44 200
III.1.16	Economic Development and Income Generation in Nakhichevan Rural Communities in Azerbaijan	355 500	515 600	871 100
	Total	4 311 400	45 682 500	49 993 900

III.1.1 Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)

389. MIDA is a demand-driven institutional capacity-building programme to facilitate the transfer of vital skills and resources from the African diaspora to their countries of origin. It operates by harnessing the benefits of mobility of people and resources and offers a variety of approaches, including temporary, "virtual" and permanent returns. This also 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 micro-enterprises in their countries of origin. There is a special focus on promoting the participation of women in a gender-balanced economic and social environment. Operational projects covering various strategic areas and priority sectors have been initiated within the MIDA framework and at the request of governments. Through national and regional technical workshops, African countries are being assisted to formulate national migration policies and in particular to integrate migration into their national development strategies. In Ghana, the MIDA project targets Ghanaian health professionals currently residing in Europe to build human resource capacity in the national health sector by providing training to health workers from Ghana. A new MIDA component targeting women from sub-Saharan Africa, particularly the West African region, focuses on outreach campaigns to promote the direct hiring of African women in Italy in their communities and social network in the countries of origin. MIDA Cape Verde aims at developing mobility partnerships and MIDA Great Lakes, targeting Burundi, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, helps to build synergies between governments, civil society, academic and research institutions, the private sector and donor agencies for a sustainable and cooperative approach to migration and development.

390. The budgeted resources shown here only reflect contributions from donors. An additional allocation from Discretionary Income for general programme oversight is shown in paragraph 308. The combined funding for MIDA totals USD 2,325,700.

Objective(s): To strengthen the institutional capacities of governments to manage and achieve their development goals through the transfer of relevant skills and financial and other resources from nationals in the African diaspora.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 4, 7, 8

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 250 700

III.1.2 Programme to Promote Development in an Emigration Zone of the Maghreb Region

391. Under this ongoing project, nationals of the Maghreb region, particularly those resident abroad, are encouraged to invest in micro-enterprises that have the potential to stimulate economic growth. The project is implemented both in the countries of origin and host countries of the nationals targeted, in order to ensure that the micro-enterprises identified have the desired socio-economic impact. The project's primary aim is job creation, which in turn has the potential to raise incomes and improve living standards in the region concerned. In addition, training and orientation courses will be provided before the micro-enterprises are launched.

Objective(s): To support local economic revitalization and growth by creating employment opportunities and promoting business incentives in the Maghreb region, where pressure to migrate is high.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 4

Budgeted Resources: USD 89 400

III.1.3 Development of Social Programmes for Minors in Morocco

392. Because of the poor infrastructure and lack of viable socio-economic alternatives in certain parts of Morocco, there is a strong likelihood that minors living there will migrate to Europe, particularly to Italy and Spain, in search of better opportunities. This ongoing project will back the efforts of the Moroccan Government to strengthen its public protection system for vulnerable minors and prevent the irregular migration of minors by creating a favourable socio-economic environment. It seeks to build the capacity of social institutions and will help fill the present gaps to ensure that minors and their families are provided with the services they need, while creating a platform for dialogue between minors, local services and the market. The assumption is that if minors are provided with easy access to education, psychosocial support, job training and professional opportunities, they are less likely to find themselves in the vulnerable position of becoming irregular migrants.

Objective(s): To help the Government of Morocco develop social programmes that meet the needs of minors in impoverished communities in order to lessen the chances that they will become irregular migrants.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 803 000

III.1.4 Migration and Development Strategies in Zimbabwe

393. The poor economic situation in Zimbabwe has led to multiple and complex migration flows characterized by high levels of brain drain, cross-border mobility and irregular migration. Over the past five years a growing number of professionals have left the country in search of better economic opportunities, notably in the fields of medicine, education, engineering, surveying, architecture, audiology, veterinary medicine and forensic science. Zimbabwe lacks a cohesive institutional and legal framework that deals with migration and development issues, and the legislation regulating migration is scattered in various decrees, acts and regulatory instruments. This project, which is to be implemented in two phases, will first help set up a migration and development institutional framework and develop a migration profile for Zimbabwe, including research on selected indicators. Phase II will test migration management strategies whereby Zimbabwean health professionals return to the country for short periods to counter the negative effect of the loss of trained and experienced health professionals on the delivery of health services. The establishment of a migration and development institutional framework will enhance the Government's capacity to manage and integrate migration in national planning, thereby minimizing the adverse impact of migration while at the same time allowing the country to reap the benefits of a well planned and coherent migration strategy. The project also seeks to help improve the

quality of teaching at the College of Health Sciences, and therefore the quality of the College's medical graduates.

Objective(s): To contribute to the management of migration and enhance the development impact of migration in Zimbabwe.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 492 900

III.1.5 Technical Assistance for the Planning of Population Movements in the Province of Río Negro, Argentina

394. Given the growing number of migrants in the Province of Río Negro, this ongoing project will continue to foster the creation of associations for microprojects. Guidance will be provided to facilitate access to appropriate technology and to the supply of inputs needed for the development of sustainable micro-enterprises. The emergence of associations of small producers is expected to improve living standards and promote rural settlement.

Objective(s): To create associations of microprojects with the aim of enhancing the economic development of rural households, in order to make it less attractive to migrate to urban centres.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 647 500

III.1.6 Administrative and Technical Assistance for the Government of Argentina

395. In line with one of the conditions promoted by multilateral development banks, Argentina embarked on a process of major economic reform characterized by several structural changes. This reform process comprised a gradual reduction of the State's role in order to streamline institutional structures and thereby facilitate economic growth and independence. In recognition of IOM's longstanding involvement in a number of migration and development initiatives, the Government requested it to administer and supervise its various programmes. In this connection, IOM will continue to provide support by establishing a technical unit responsible for providing administrative and financial services for the funds under special management.

396. IOM overhead is not applicable to the Government of Argentina's bilateral contributions to the funds under special management. Funds under special management are utilized to cover expenses related in general terms to contracts and mobilization of technical cooperation experts, air tickets with IOM reduced fares or transportation by other means, handling of services contracts and equipment procurement. IOM's responsibility towards these programmes is limited to administrative cooperation to help fulfil the project objectives. The national or provincial programmes are implemented by various ministries of which IOM is not a part and over which it has no authority.

397. It is anticipated that the Government of Argentina will contribute an estimated USD 3,364,100 in 2009, of which USD 3,250,000 will be funds under special management.

Objective(s): To provide technical support to government programmes with external funding in order to enhance accountability.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 3 364 100

III.1.7 Development Project for Costa Rica and Nicaragua

398. Through this ongoing project, IOM provides technical and administrative support to national development efforts between Costa Rica and Nicaragua within the overall development assistance framework mapped out by Spanish International Cooperation. The support provided includes technical assistance to augment the development contribution of migrants, and initiatives supporting national efforts to regularize migration flows between the two countries and promote the social integration of migrants.

Objective(s): To support ongoing efforts by Costa Rica and Nicaragua to successfully manage migration flows between the two countries in order to enhance their development contribution.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 3, 4, 8, 12

Budgeted Resources: USD 440 600

III.1.8 Project to Promote Development and Rehabilitation – National Fund for Peace (FONAPAZ), Guatemala

399. In a lawsuit filed by a construction company against IOM and FONAPAZ, the judge ordered the bank accounts containing the funds for the PRODESFRO programme to be frozen; the programme activities were consequently suspended in 2008. Once this situation is resolved, the total implementation fund for 2009 will be approximately USD 15,737,000, of which USD 15,131,700 will be managed as fiduciary funds to finance project activities, as shown in Annex I, pages 4 and 5.

400. The estimates for technical, administrative and financial assistance and project supervision, representing either 4 or 7 per cent of the total funding for each individual programme, total USD 605,300. This amount is assigned as budgeted resources for the project activities listed below, pending the decision of the court.

- **Border Development Programme (PRODESFRO)**

401. This programme is designed to help fulfill the objectives of the peace agreements and those of the bilateral agreements signed between the Governments of Guatemala and Mexico. IOM's participation in the past concerned the construction of roads in areas where significant numbers of refugees had returned and resettled from Mexico. The road construction work will continue in 2009.

Budgeted Resources: USD 574,300

- **Administrative Project**

402. IOM uses the interest accrued on funds contributed by the Government of Guatemala through FONAPAZ to provide administrative support to FONAPAZ for programmes under its jurisdiction.

Budgeted Resources: USD 31,000

Objective(s): To administer projects designed to improve living conditions in cooperation with the Government of Guatemala.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 4

III.1.9 Development Programme with the Executive Coordination Secretariat of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP), Guatemala

403. IOM has been managing the financial resources of FONAPAZ through a fiduciary fund for several projects over the last fifteen years. Based on this experience, a new fiduciary fund mechanism

was established in 2005 for the Executive Coordination Secretariat of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP). At the outset it comprised nearly 20 urban and rural integral development projects. For 2009 three project categories are foreseen: (1) Fighting forest fires (SIPECIF); (2) Maintenance programme for small rural roads linking internally displaced populations (Convoys); and (3) Other productive infrastructure works in areas of poverty.

404. As for the FONAPAZ projects, IOM manages the financial resources, which are held in a fiduciary fund for different development projects on behalf of the Government of Guatemala. The fund will have an estimated USD 4,200,000 in 2009, of which USD 4,038,500 will be administered in the form of a fiduciary fund directly related to project activities.

405. The technical, administrative, financial and supervisory assistance component represents 4 per cent of the total funding for each individual project, amounting to USD 161,500. This amount is allocated as budgeted resources for the project activities.

Objective(s): To implement poverty-reduction projects in outlying urban areas and development projects in rural areas, in cooperation with the Government of Guatemala.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 4

Budgeted Resources: USD 161 500

III.1.10 Infrastructure Development in the Port of Champerico, Guatemala

406. IOM will provide administrative services and technical assistance for the construction of a fishing port within the framework of a cooperation agreement signed with the *Empresa Portuaria Nacional de Champerico* in Guatemala. The objective is to create sustainable jobs at the local level in an area where poverty and high food insecurity are increasingly generating high emigration rates.

Objective(s): To provide small and semi-industrial fishermen with sustainable employment and a regular income by providing the infrastructure they need to work efficiently.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 4

Budgeted Resources: USD 7 039 200

III.1.11 Technical Support for Lima Municipality for Infrastructure Works in Peru

407. While Lima attracts displaced persons who hope to better their living standards, it is also a source of outward migration brought about by the poor living conditions in certain parts of the country. In support of government efforts, 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 help the municipality of Lima respond to urgent infrastructure rehabilitation needs in an area 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 enhance sanitary and environmental conditions, improve recreational and sporting facilities and launch other initiatives in an effort to raise the socio-economic standards of the poor.

Objective(s): To improve the living conditions of displaced populations through infrastructure rehabilitation work in areas prone to migration.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 30 568 400

III.1.12 Strengthening the Management System of Lima's Town Hall, Peru

408. In collaboration with international and local experts, IOM will assess current structures in Peru, make proposals for the rational and efficient use of resources and provide support for the development and management of IT and communications systems. The aim is to carry out development projects in parts of Lima that suffer from the effects and are a potential source of further disruptive migratory movements, including by IDPs. IOM will also provide technical assistance and manage funds on behalf of the municipality for the execution of priority infrastructure projects.

Objective(s): To provide technical assistance enabling Lima's town council to modernize infrastructure and strengthen its institutional capacity.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 590 500

III.1.13 Decentralized Programme for Young Persons with Labour Problems in Uruguay

409. As part of ongoing efforts, this project will facilitate the multidisciplinary training of youths from poor households, many of whom are denied access to education for economic reasons. Acting as an executing agency on behalf of the Government of Uruguay, IOM will continue to administer programme funds and to help recruit professionals in the various skill areas required for the project's successful implementation.

Objective(s): To improve the current and future situation of underprivileged children in Uruguay.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 209 900

III.1.14 Micro-enterprise Development in Armenia

410. This initiative will continue to promote the development of local micro-enterprises in order to bolster sustainable economic growth in Armenia. To that end, IOM will train vulnerable migrants to start businesses and 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 will serve as a source of financing through local banking institutions.

Objective(s): To promote the development of local micro-enterprises and thereby bolster sustainable economic growth in Armenia via a revolving loan fund.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 8, 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 815 600

III.1.15 Community-based Microcredit Revolving Fund for Mine Survivors in Azerbaijan

411. Although the problem of landmines in Azerbaijan resulted largely from the conflict with Armenia between 1988 and 1994, abandoned Soviet-era munitions dumps and unexploded ordnance also pose a significant threat. This dangerous situation has affected hundreds of communities in Azerbaijan and continues to threaten the safety and livelihoods of a large number of people. Mine victims need assistance in the form of medical care, rehabilitation, psychological support, social and economic reintegration and disability policy and practice. This ongoing project will give mine-blast survivors the possibility to obtain small loans, enabling them to start or expand small businesses. Non-financial services such as business development, business skills training and counselling will also be provided. The project's ultimate aim is to ensure the financial independence of mine survivors and to

boost their self-esteem through self-employment. The Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action will participate in the project by selecting priority areas for implementation and eventually transferring the database and knowledge to its staff.

Objective(s): To enable mine-blast survivors and their families in Azerbaijan to reintegrate by providing business development services and small loans.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 5

Budgeted Resources: **USD 44 200**

III.1.16 Economic Development and Income Generation in Nakhichevan Rural Communities in Azerbaijan

412. One of the major causes of unemployment in the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic, Azerbaijan, is the lack of water for domestic and commercial use. In the past, communities had used traditional methods to construct underground water supply systems, but these were mostly abandoned during the Soviet era following the introduction and widespread use of electric and fuel-pumped wells. The water systems had been a primary source of drinking and irrigation water for centuries and consisted of a network of collateral wells interconnected through underground tunnels that collected underground water in areas with slopes. Working with the Water Users Association during earlier phases of this project, IOM provided technical assistance and mobilized communal labour to rehabilitate systems in order to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable families and mitigate migratory pressure. Building on the success of that undertaking, IOM will continue to: (a) increase community access to water for consumption and agriculture, by renovating about 100 systems in rural areas of Nakhichevan; (b) enhance the capacity of selected local entrepreneurs to engage in and expand rehabilitation, maintenance and downstream water management activities; (c) promote optimized use of water; and (d) support the scale-up of renovation work on water systems in other areas, through awareness-raising, information-sharing and technical assistance targeting relevant government agencies and civil society organizations at the regional and national levels. This is expected to create alternative livelihood opportunities for impoverished communities and consequently to help prevent undesired economic migration.

Objective(s): To support employment and income generation in rural areas of Nakhichevan by enhancing community access to water through the rehabilitation of underground water systems and downstream water management, and by supporting livelihoods and business development services dependent on a reliable water supply.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 5

Budgeted Resources: **USD 871 100**

III.2 Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
III.2.1	Strengthening the Health Sectors in Northern Somalia through the Engagement of Somali Diaspora Health Professionals from Finland	75 400	195 900	271 300
III.2.2	Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals to Sudan	585 600	414 400	1 000 000
III.2.3	Return of Qualified Afghans	66 900	46 500	113 400
	Total	727 900	656 800	1 384 700

III.2.1 Strengthening the Health Sectors in Northern Somalia through the Engagement of Somali Diaspora Health Professionals from Finland

413. This project will support northern Somalia's health sector development by strengthening the human resource base of the region's public and private health sectors. Working with the northern Somalia health authorities, hospitals, civil society organizations, universities with health-related projects, and the IOM offices in Hargeisa, Bosasso and Nairobi, the project will identify essential gaps in the health sector in northern Somalia. During this process special emphasis will be placed on identifying gender gaps that could be filled temporarily by female health professionals from the Somali diaspora in Finland. A database will be used to match the needs in northern Somalia with the skills and qualifications of Somali health professionals living in Finland. Up to twenty qualified and highly qualified Somali nationals will return to northern Somalia on a temporary basis to provide direct technical assistance to the health authorities, civil society organizations, hospitals and universities. All returnees will also train national staff in their field of expertise.

Objective(s): To strengthen the capacities of local health sector professionals in northern Somalia by transferring the skills and knowledge acquired abroad by qualified health professionals from the Somali diaspora in Finland, thereby helping to reconstruct the human resource base of northern Somalia's health sector.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 4, 8

Budgeted Resources: USD 271 300

III.2.2 Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals to Sudan

414. The emigration of trained professionals and skilled labour from Sudan is seriously affecting the country's socio-economic potential. This "brain drain" has distorted the country's urban labour markets, depriving vital economic sectors of the skilled and qualified human resources needed to deliver public services such as education and health care. This ongoing programme therefore seeks to assist public sector institutions and private enterprises in southern Sudan to meet critical human resource gaps by facilitating the return and reintegration of Sudanese nationals who have the skills and expertise required to deliver essential services, build efficient institutions and encourage domestic and foreign investment in the south.

Objective(s): To meet immediate needs for essential social services, and to foster the long-term economic advancement of Sudan's underdeveloped regions, by returning and reintegrating skilled and qualified Sudanese with appropriate expertise and experience in relevant sectors.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 8

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 000 000

III.2.3 Return of Qualified Afghans

415. IOM will continue to support the reconstruction and development process in Afghanistan by targeting qualified Afghans living abroad whose professional profiles can be matched with identified vacancies in ministries and other government agencies/institutions in the country. The assistance it provides will include return and reintegration arrangements for the selected candidates and their accompanying family members. It will also make available limited salary supplements and provide institutional support for employers in the form of grants for the professional equipment crucial to their work.

Objective(s): To contribute to the reconstruction and strengthening of the country's public sector through the return and professional placement of qualified, highly qualified and skilled nationals.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 8

Budgeted Resources: USD 113 400

III.3 Remittances

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
III.3.1	Improved Understanding of the Tracking and Utilization of Remittances in Bangladesh	114 400	192 400	306 800
III.3.2	Testing New Channels and Products to Maximize the Development Impact of Remittances for the Rural Poor in Georgia	17 100	30 600	47 700
	Total	131 500	223 000	354 500

III.3.1 Improved Understanding of the Tracking and Utilization of Remittances in Bangladesh

416. Remittances sent by migrants are a source of much needed foreign exchange and are estimated to be the second largest source of foreign exchange earnings for Bangladesh. Apart from their macro-economic implications, such as their impact on the country's trade balance and foreign exchange reserves, remittances remain private funds that contribute directly to improving living standards and quality of life for migrants and their families and often have a positive development impact on migrant-sending communities as well. Not only must migrants have access to facilities for transferring remittances, they must be informed about their options. To be successful, any infrastructural initiative relating to remittances must be based on a sound understanding of the dynamics involved and more specifically of the needs of migrants. Using various awareness-raising methods, this project will focus on providing information to migrants on their rights and on available formal remittance products/services, and will conduct studies to further understanding of migrants' needs. It will help ameliorate the environment for remittances, remittance products, and the information available to migrants, in order to improve access to and reduce the costs of remittances.

Objective(s): To reduce the vulnerability of migrants by raising awareness of migrants' rights and the remittance options and services available to them through outreach programmes, and to strengthen the capacity of government and civic organizations.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 4

Budgeted Resources: USD 306 800

III.3.2 Testing New Channels and Products to Maximize the Development Impact of Remittances for the Rural Poor in Georgia

417. This undertaking will seek to fill existing knowledge gaps regarding the scale, importance, and possible development impacts of remittances in recipient communities in Georgia. It will support the diversification of money transfer services to Georgia by testing new technical possibilities designed to improve and expand the access of rural poor to remittances. It will also aim to offer remittance recipient households enhanced opportunities to link remittances to saving and credit schemes by developing partnerships with financial institutions, and conduct in-depth research into the scale of remittances, expenditure or investment patterns of remittances, the economic importance of remittances to the receiving communities, and the ability and willingness of the receiving communities to use innovative financial services.

Objective(s): To help diversify remittance transfer services and products in Georgia in order to expand and improve access to remittances for the rural poor and enhance the development impact of remittances.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 4

Budgeted Resources: USD 47 700

IV. REGULATING MIGRATION

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
IV.1	Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments	33 298 100	72 413 500	105 711 600
IV.2	Counter-trafficking	7 407 400	9 954 400	17 361 800
IV.3	Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building	12 044 800	25 362 800	37 407 600
	Total	52 750 300	107 730 700	160 481 000

418. The total budget for Regulating Migration is approximately USD 160.5 million. The projects in each subcategory are described below. Each project description is followed by the project's objectives(s) and link(s) to the activities set out in IOM's strategy as outlined on pages 9 and 10.

IV.1 Return Assistance for 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 for Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance	27 978 000	67 082 600	95 060 600
IV.1.2	Assisted Voluntary Returns from Switzerland to Various Countries in Africa	212 200	530 000	742 200
IV.1.3	Assisted Voluntary Returns of Irregular Migrants in Morocco	98 800	75 200	174 000
IV.1.4	Humanitarian Assistance for Mobile Populations and Irregular Migrants in Zimbabwe	790 800	797 600	1 588 400
IV.1.5	Regional Support to Facilitate Assisted Voluntary Returns to Iraq	375 100	542 300	917 400
IV.1.6	Assessment of Brazilian Migration Patterns and Assisted Voluntary Returns from the European Union	91 200	80 000	171 200
IV.1.7	Return of Vulnerable Migrants to Guatemala	23 900	538 000	561 900
IV.1.8	Return and Reintegration Assistance for Afghans	589 500	558 900	1 148 400
IV.1.9	Immigration Information and Return Counselling Services in Australia	608 700	326 300	935 000
IV.1.10	Care and Voluntary Return of Migrants in an Irregular Situation, Indonesia	1 681 500	1 422 000	3 103 500

IV.1.11	Establishment of Job Counselling and Referral Centres in Georgia	41 700	82 100	123 800
IV.1.12	Promoting Voluntary Return through Returnee Information and Counselling Services in Germany	210 200		210 200
IV.1.13	Information Centre on Return and Resettlement in Greece	38 100		38 100
IV.1.14	Assistance for Unaccompanied Minors in Italy, including Voluntary Returns	359 600	172 200	531 800
IV.1.15	Coordination of Return and Reintegration Assistance for Voluntary Returnees to Moldova	198 800	160 300	359 100
IV.1.16	Return Information Fund (RIF) – Switzerland		46 000	46 000
Total		33 298 100	72 413 500	105 711 600

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

419. Within the framework of general assisted voluntary return programmes and in line with the existing framework agreements concluded with a number of host countries, IOM will continue to facilitate the voluntary and dignified return of unsuccessful asylum-seekers, migrants in irregular situations and other migrants to their countries of origin. The assistance provided covers a wide range of services, from pre-departure to travel and post-arrival arrangements. It can include outreach to potential returnees, awareness-raising on voluntary return assistance options and providing prospective applicants with relevant information and counselling on the return assistance process and eligibility, in cooperation with the authorities concerned and NGO partners. Other services include assistance for the procurement of travel documents, travel with corresponding transit arrangements, and medical and transportation needs assessments. Assistance on arrival in the country of origin can include reception and onward transportation, and the provision of reintegration allowances and support to the beneficiary and/or respective community of origin, in order to facilitate a sustainable return, depending on the personal circumstances of the returnees and in agreement with the host/sponsoring countries. Many IOM Field Offices also provide support and advice on return migration management in general, and voluntary return assistance in particular, to government agencies and other partners.

420. It is estimated that in 2009 IOM will provide return assistance to returnees from various host countries, including Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Objective(s): To facilitate the voluntary return of unsuccessful asylum-seekers, migrants in irregular situations and other migrants to their countries of origin, and to enhance the assisted voluntary return mechanisms in the respective countries.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 95 060 600

IV.1.2 Assisted Voluntary Returns from Switzerland to Various Countries in Africa

421. Working in close cooperation with the Swiss Government, IOM facilitates the voluntary return and reintegration of various African nationals currently residing in Switzerland under Swiss asylum law.

The reception and reintegration support mechanisms established in all selected receiving countries help the returnees reintegrate, including by funding income-generating activities. In addition to pre-departure and medical support, assistance is provided as needed in conjunction with the necessary return travel arrangements.

Objective(s): To facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of nationals of several African countries currently residing in Switzerland.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 742 200

IV.1.3 Assisted Voluntary Returns of Irregular Migrants in Morocco

422. This ongoing activity continues to facilitate the voluntary return of irregular migrants stranded in Morocco by reinforcing the capacities of the relevant national institutions to manage migration and at the same time provide assistance to destitute migrants, thereby helping to ease the pressure of irregular migration into and through the country.

Objective(s): To facilitate the voluntary return of destitute irregular migrants stranded in Morocco.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 174 000

IV.1.4 Humanitarian Assistance for Mobile Populations and Irregular Migrants in Zimbabwe

423. Because many Zimbabwean migrants travel with little or no knowledge of cross-border migration requirements, they find themselves labelled as illegal migrants by receiving countries and shipped back home. Most of the returnees are transported to border points in the expectation that they will find their own way back to their communities of origin. As most of them do not have any means of return, IOM will provide them with humanitarian assistance. This will include transport assistance to their final destination, health services and HIV/AIDS awareness-raising activities, and information on issues related to irregular migration, such as smuggling, trafficking and the human rights of migrants. IOM will also provide training for border officials, police officers and local service providers in both Botswana and Zimbabwe, in order to build their capacity to deal with migration management. Finally, it will launch a foreign placement service to link qualified Zimbabwean job-seekers with commercial farmers in South Africa.

Objective(s): To provide humanitarian and transport assistance to irregular migrants and to build institutional capacity to deal with migration issues effectively.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 588 400

IV.1.5 Regional Support to Facilitate Assisted Voluntary Returns to Iraq

424. IOM's Regional Operation Centre continues to provide a regional framework for voluntary return and reintegration assistance to those returning to and from Iraq, in close cooperation with all major stakeholders in the region. It will continue to provide return-relevant, country-of-origin information, return counselling and reception assistance, and to facilitate reintegration support for Iraqi returnees and their communities of return by developing self-employment and skills development projects.

Objective(s): To facilitate the voluntary return of Iraqis and third-country nationals stranded in Iraq.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2, 8, 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 917 400

IV.1.6 Assessment of Brazilian Migration Patterns and Assisted Voluntary Returns from the European Union

425. This ongoing project will continue to develop comprehensive voluntary return and reintegration assistance for Brazilian migrants residing in selected EU countries, including Belgium, Ireland and Portugal, by conducting research and providing tailored assistance to the target group.

Objective(s): To facilitate the voluntary return of irregular migrants from Brazil through a comprehensive approach.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 171 200

IV.1.7 Return of Vulnerable Migrants to Guatemala

426. This project will continue to provide return assistance to migrants stranded while attempting to reach the United States and finding themselves in a particularly vulnerable situation. It is carried out in close coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala and its consulates and embassies. The project was expanded in March 2007 to provide emergency humanitarian aid to Guatemalans returning from the United States.

Objective(s): To provide support for the return and reintegration of vulnerable Guatemalans.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 561 900

IV.1.8 Return and Reintegration Assistance for Afghans

427. In close collaboration with the Afghan authorities, UN agencies and other stakeholders, IOM will continue to offer comprehensive voluntary return and reintegration assistance for Afghan nationals wishing to return home. The assistance provided to returnees will include 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 reintegration support will also be provided.

Objective(s): To facilitate the voluntary return of Afghans to their home country by providing them with reception and tailored reintegration assistance via a comprehensive approach to sustainable return.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 148 400

IV.1.9 Immigration Information and Return Counselling Services in Australia

428. This project provides country information and return counselling to migrants who are referred to IOM under the new Case Management Services established by the Australian authorities in order to facilitate voluntary returns.

Objective(s): To facilitate the return of unsuccessful asylum-seekers to their countries of origin via an integrated voluntary return approach.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 935 000

IV.1.10 Care and Voluntary Return of Migrants in an Irregular Situation, Indonesia

429. Working in collaboration with the Indonesian authorities, UNHCR and immigration authorities in the migrants' countries of destination, IOM will continue to strengthen regional cooperation and provide technical support to Indonesia's migration management systems, including assistance for irregular migrants stranded in Indonesia. The project also promotes adherence to international principles and standards concerning migrants in an irregular situation, and provides care, resettlement services and voluntary return support.

Objective(s): To provide assistance to stranded migrants through regional cooperation on irregular migration.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 1

Budgeted Resources: USD 3 103 500

IV.1.11 Establishment of Job Counselling and Referral Centres in Georgia

430. This ongoing project aims to enhance Georgia's job counselling and referral mechanism to serve the reintegration needs of Georgian migrants returning voluntarily from various European countries. Several capacity-building activities will be carried out, providing personnel training to local government institutes. The project will support the Job Counselling and Referral Centres established earlier to ensure the sustainable return and reintegration of migrants into the labour market, referring them to appropriate job opportunities relevant to their qualifications within the Georgian market. These services will be made available to the local population as well, in an effort to dissuade potential migrants from travelling abroad in search of work opportunities.

Objective(s): To reduce the pressure to migrate and to contribute to the sustainable reintegration of returnees into the labour market in Georgia.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 123 800

IV.1.12 Promoting Voluntary Return through Returnee Information and Counselling Services in Germany

431. This project will continue to contribute to the German Government's efforts to promote the assisted voluntary return mechanism by improving existing return counselling services. This is expected to help those interested in voluntary return to make a realistic assessment of the services available for their return and reintegration and enable them to make an informed decision to return. In this connection, specialized assisted voluntary return information and counselling centres and other relevant authorities will be provided with detailed, up-to-date return and reintegration information on the countries of origin of potential returnees, who can access the information at these centres.

Objective(s): To strengthen the assisted voluntary return framework in Germany by providing enhanced return information and counselling services.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 210 200

IV.1.13 Information Centre on Return and Resettlement in Greece

432. At the request of the Greek Government, IOM has helped establish an information centre to provide information to Greek nationals living abroad. The centre's main objective is to facilitate the return and reintegration of Greek nationals who wish to return permanently to Greece after a prolonged

period of absence. It provides information on social services, customs requirements and job opportunities.

Objective(s): To provide support for the return and reintegration of Greek nationals currently living outside their country.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 8

Budgeted Resources: USD 38 100

IV.1.14 Assistance for Unaccompanied Minors in Italy, including Voluntary Returns

433. This project will support the efforts of national and local administrations entrusted with finding sustainable solutions for unaccompanied foreign minors in Italy. The project will be implemented in coordination with the Committee for Foreign Minors at the Ministry of Social Solidarity and in cooperation with local administrations, civil society agencies assisting unaccompanied foreign minors, and the consular representatives of the main countries of origin. The project will raise awareness and give information to both the administrators and the unaccompanied minors and will help define the procedures for family reunification in Italy, the minor's country of origin or a third country, in accordance with the principle of the child's best interest. Collaboration and coordination will be improved among all stakeholders in order to fine-tune operational standards on the integration and family reunification of unaccompanied minors.

Objective(s): To contribute to more effective management of support for unaccompanied minors in Italy, based on the law and on the principle of protection of minors.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 531 800

IV.1.15 Coordination of Return and Reintegration Assistance for Voluntary Returnees to Moldova

434. The IOM project to coordinate voluntary returns to Moldova is a comprehensive undertaking for the migrants' long-term reintegration in their home country. It provides a coherent link between return counselling in Austria, the logistics of the return and reintegration possibilities in the country of origin. Pivotal to this project is linking the returnees to reintegration measures in Moldova, which will be funded by the Austrian Development Agency. A further crucial element is the extension of assistance measures to the local community in order to diminish possible tensions between needy people from the community and the returnees and at the same time to have a positive effect on the community's development.

Objective(s): To coordinate the voluntary return and sustainable reintegration of Moldovan citizens of differing legal status currently residing in Austria.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2, 3, 8, 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 359 100

IV.1.16 Return Information Fund (RIF) – Switzerland

435. This project builds on an existing mechanism that will continue to provide timely information on socio-economic conditions in countries of return to partners and return counsellors. It aims to facilitate informed decision-making on the part of unsuccessful asylum-seekers considering return and to pave the way for their return and reintegration. Since its establishment several years ago, the RIF has been an integral part of Switzerland's efforts to provide an enhanced return framework that facilitates voluntary and sustainable returns.

Objective(s): To facilitate informed decision-making on the part of unsuccessful asylum-seekers considering voluntary return.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 46 000

IV.2 Counter-trafficking

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
IV.2.1	Stakeholder Cooperation with Law Enforcement	15 000	10 000	25 000
IV.2.2	Training on Counter-trafficking for International Law-enforcement Academies	22 900	37 100	60 000
IV.2.3	Global Counter-trafficking Database	32 800	29 800	62 600
IV.2.4	Southern African Counter-trafficking Assistance Programme	822 500	599 000	1 421 500
IV.2.5	Counter-trafficking Activities in Ghana	111 000	436 100	547 100
IV.2.6	Capacity-building to Counter Trafficking in Kenya	39 800	64 300	104 100
IV.2.7	Counter-trafficking Activities in Morocco	184 900	523 500	708 400
IV.2.8	Support for the Development of Counter-trafficking Legislation in Syria	60 800	120 200	181 000
IV.2.9	Counter-trafficking Activities in Central America, the Dominican Republic and Mexico	133 900	126 500	260 400
IV.2.10	Building Capacity and Assisting Victims of Trafficking in Central America	88 300	380 100	468 400
IV.2.11	Preventing and Eradicating Child Labour in Migrant Families in Argentina	56 800	111 700	168 500
IV.2.12	Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in the Dominican Republic	98 100	107 600	205 700
IV.2.13	Combating Trafficking in Persons in Ecuador	176 200	300 700	476 900
IV.2.14	Capacity-building for Civil Society Institutions and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Mexico	6 800	107 100	113 900
IV.2.15	Combating Trafficking in Persons in Central Asia	126 300	221 900	348 200
IV.2.16	Counter-trafficking Activities in Bangladesh	248 400	631 200	879 600
IV.2.17	Counter-trafficking Activities in Cambodia and Viet Nam	704 000	667 000	1 371 000

IV.2.18	Prevention of Trafficking and Assistance for Victims in India	137 100	95 700	232 800
IV.2.19	Capacity-building to Counter Trafficking and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Indonesia	126 600	38 700	165 300
IV.2.20	Return and Reintegration Assistance for Trafficking Victims in Japan	172 600	100 000	272 600
IV.2.21	Capacity-building and Prevention of Trafficking in Persons in Mongolia	51 100	48 000	99 100
IV.2.22	Assistance for Thai Victims of Trafficking in Australia	12 300	31 000	43 300
IV.2.23	Improvement of Childcare Services and Facilities at the Bangkok Immigration Detention Centre in Thailand	5 500	6 600	12 100
IV.2.24	Programme against Human Trafficking in Eastern and South-eastern Europe	120 100	178 000	298 100
IV.2.25	Development of Guidelines for the Collection of Data on Trafficking in Human Beings in Austria	33 500	145 500	179 000
IV.2.26	National Capacity-building on Shelter and Hotline Management for Victims of Trafficking in Azerbaijan	53 100	37 600	90 700
IV.2.27	Combating Trafficking in Women in Belarus and Moldova	411 500	713 900	1 125 400
IV.2.28	Counter-trafficking Activities in Greece	335 400	20 000	355 400
IV.2.29	Counter-trafficking Training Programme for Religious Personnel and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Italy	499 500	411 700	911 200
IV.2.30	Economic and Social Stabilization Programme for Potential Victims of Trafficking in Kosovo and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	66 400	127 000	193 400
IV.2.31	Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Montenegro	32 500	44 900	77 400
IV.2.32	Return and Reintegration Assistance for Victims of Trafficking Returning from Norway	34 800	1 000	35 800
IV.2.33	Counter-trafficking Activities in the Russian Federation	777 700	620 800	1 398 500
IV.2.34	Return, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Switzerland	6 200	35 100	41 300

IV.2.35	Capacity-building to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in Turkey	727 800	2 121 300	2 849 100
IV.2.36	Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine	875 200	703 800	1 579 000
Total		7 407 400	9 954 400	17 361 800

IV.2.1 Stakeholder Cooperation with Law Enforcement

436. One of the main objectives of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) is to punish the criminals involved while protecting the rights and well-being of their victims. In order to achieve this goal, effective cooperation between different law-enforcement agencies and between other stakeholders, such as NGOs, trade unions and the private sector, is essential. As part of its multi-pronged approach to combating trafficking, IOM has striven to foster cooperation between stakeholders and especially to build operational and institutional links between NGOs and law-enforcement agencies and between law-enforcement agencies of the same country. IOM has learned from experience that personal relationships based on trust are often key to effective and open cooperation between different institutions and law-enforcement agencies. While such cooperation often brings success, it is hazardous in the absence of clear protocols and does not contribute to the longer term goal of establishing multi-stakeholder systems and structures. This initiative will seek to produce both short and long-term results that will contribute to more effective cooperation between stakeholders.

Objective(s): To encourage cooperation between law-enforcement institutions and a range of key stakeholders by establishing best practice models for each identified stakeholder.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 3, 5, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 25 000

IV.2.2 Training on Counter-trafficking for International Law-enforcement Academies

437. This project is designed to provide training through the international law-enforcement academies and other law-enforcement training mechanisms in selected locations, as determined in consultation with the donor. The participants will include border guards, investigators, prosecutors, police and immigration officials, judges and public attorneys and other relevant law-enforcement officials. The training will focus on the latest policy guidelines and legislative developments pertaining to trafficking, victim identification techniques and best practices for working with victims and prosecuting traffickers.

Objective(s): To strengthen and support local criminal justice and law-enforcement mechanisms in regions experiencing a high incidence of trafficking.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 60 000

IV.2.3 Global Counter-trafficking Database

438. The IOM Global Human Trafficking Information Management System, also referred to as the IOM Global Database, is the world's largest database containing only primary data on registered victims of trafficking. The dual objectives of the IOM Global Database are to standardize and thus facilitate the management and coordination of activities for victims of trafficking and to strengthen the capacity for comparative research on, and thus enhance understanding of, the causes, processes, trends and

consequences of trafficking. The database serves as a knowledge bank from which statistical and detailed reports can be drawn. It is maintained to promote and ensure implementation of best practices for the collection, storage and processing of standardized data on human trafficking, to deepen understanding of human trafficking through the analysis of collected data, and to develop and pilot the functioning of the IOM Global Human Trafficking Information Management System as a secure system for transnational cooperation and the coordination of data-sharing by civil society organizations and governments.

Objective(s): To maintain a global database on assistance provided to victims of trafficking.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 62 600

IV.2.4 Southern African Counter-trafficking Assistance Programme

439. Building on the progress made so far in the key areas of research, information and awareness-raising, capacity-building and victim assistance, the second phase of this programme will target eight primary countries in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region with activities designed to address their respective needs as destination, transit or source countries. Regional activities will be implemented consistently across the SADC region, in response to needs as they arise. In addition, quantitative and qualitative data will be compiled on the magnitude and extent of internal trafficking in South Africa, in order to develop and implement tailored responses for the victims of trafficking and training programmes to enable immigration and law-enforcement agencies to combat trafficking effectively.

Objective(s): To help build the capacity of governments, civil society groups and other stakeholders, including faith-based organizations in Southern Africa, with a view to identifying, protecting and assisting the victims of trafficking, and to increase public awareness of the problem.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 4, 5, 8

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 421 500

IV.2.5 Counter-trafficking Activities in Ghana

440. Children constitute a cheap source of labour in Ghana and are often made to work under difficult conditions that threaten their physical and mental health. Under this ongoing activity, IOM will help identify, document, support and counsel child victims of trafficking for labour exploitation in fishing communities. The children will be reunited with their families by means of an integrated mechanism that will facilitate their reintegration into the community, and training will be provided to the fishermen and to the children's parents to enable them to engage in income-generating activities. Some of the children are being sponsored by private donors who contribute to the project's sustainability. Furthermore, a mass information campaign has been designed to inform potential victims and migrants about the dangers of trafficking and irregular migration and about legal migration options, particularly in the major sending and receiving communities that are home to vulnerable unemployed youth. The project will also focus on strengthening the capacity of local law-enforcement agencies, border guards and the judicial authorities to prevent and combat human trafficking in Ghana, with the emphasis on the protection of children, and to prosecute traffickers and smugglers in a more effective manner.

Objective(s): To support the efforts of the Government of Ghana to reduce trafficking, child labour and irregular migration in the country through preventive measures, protection and assistance to victims, and prosecution of traffickers.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 547 100

IV.2.6 Capacity-building to Counter Trafficking in Kenya

441. This ongoing project aims to improve and enhance the counter-trafficking capacities of government agencies and civil society organizations in Kenya through appropriate and focused training. It will continue to carry out awareness-raising campaigns targeting communities, government agencies, civil society organizations and potential victims. Technical assistance will be provided to help the Government draft counter-trafficking legislation and work towards adherence to the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons.

Objective(s): To assist the Government of Kenya and civil society organizations in their efforts to prevent and combat trafficking activities in the country.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 104 100

IV.2.7 Counter-trafficking Activities in Morocco

442. Morocco has become increasingly attractive to trafficking and smuggling networks because of its proximity to Europe. Activities under this project will help raise awareness of the risks associated with irregular migration. They will help develop the competences of social workers and promote the active participation of civil society in dealing with the issue of irregular migration. A study on trafficking and smuggling of human beings will also be carried out in order to collect information and formulate recommendations for the prevention and protection of migrants and the prosecution of trafficking and smuggling networks.

Objective(s): To effectively counter trafficking and raise awareness on the issue in Morocco, with a specific focus on trafficking of minors.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 5

Budgeted Resources: USD 708 400

IV.2.8 Support for the Development of Counter-trafficking Legislation in Syria

443. Recent studies reveal that Syria has become a transit as well as a receiving country for trafficking. Most of the victims of trafficking come from South-east Asia to work as household help and are an easy target for trafficking networks. Under this project, IOM will continue to support the Government of Syria's efforts to set up a solid national strategy that will enhance its endeavours to combat trafficking in persons. Planned activities include strengthening the capacity of government institutions through workshops, bringing in international expertise and sharing best practices. The Syrian authorities will also be made aware of the individual and social consequences of the recently adopted counter-trafficking legislation and will be encouraged to create a social network of assistance for victims of trafficking.

Objective(s): To assist the Syrian Government in its efforts to draft a national counter-trafficking strategy that will help combat trafficking in persons and protect victims of trafficking.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 181 000

IV.2.9 Counter-trafficking Activities in Central America, the Dominican Republic and Mexico

444. Central America has long experienced significant regional irregular migratory flows whose causes and consequences are many and varied. To deal with the situation, this project continues to encourage countries in the region to discuss and exchange information on key experiences and problems encountered, while promoting international and regional cooperation on the fight against trafficking. It will also continue to strengthen the capacity of government authorities to address the problem of trafficking at the regional level by training migration officers. Existing IOM training modules will provide the basis for the curriculum, which will be adapted to the regional context, where necessary. IOM will provide complete, objective and reliable information from networks of contact and collaborating agencies on the risks and consequences of migrant smuggling and human trafficking for communities with potential migrants, especially women and children.

Objective(s): To deepen inter-State cooperation mechanisms, disseminate information and promote activities to counter trafficking in persons in the region.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 260 400

IV.2.10 Building Capacity and Assisting Victims of Trafficking in Central America

445. Trafficking in human beings has become one of the greatest challenges facing governments and organizations working on migration in Central America. To make matters worse, trafficking is now supported by a sophisticated and complex network of organized criminals in the region, not only in destination countries, but also in countries of origin and transit. In response to this situation, IOM, in collaboration with other partners, will help educate children in schools on the risks associated with trafficking, provide return assistance to women and children, and offer family reunification support to victims of trafficking. Through awareness-raising and targeted capacity-building activities, this project will improve assistance to victims of trafficking in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. Training will be provided to government organizations and NGOs in order to develop the required expertise to deal with trafficking issues. Through this activity, IOM will build local capacity to manage shelter facilities for trafficked persons that are expected to be reintegrated into existing local structures, the aim being to establish a counter-trafficking assistance network for the Central American region. A mobile team working in close cooperation with local partners will carry out pilot reintegration activities among returning victims of trafficking in Nicaragua, based on simultaneous victim assistance and capacity-building activities in communities of origin. The results of this strategy will then be discussed during a field visit and workshop for regional counter-trafficking partners, in the hopes of replicating it in other communities and countries.

Objective(s): To provide and improve direct assistance for and protection of victims of trafficking, particularly women and children, and to heighten public awareness of the risks associated with trafficking.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 468 400

IV.2.11 Preventing and Eradicating Child Labour in Migrant Families in Argentina

446. The city of Buenos Aires has a large concentration of waste recovery and recycling activities. Many of those involved in these activities are young migrant children who work in difficult conditions where accidents are frequent and their physical well-being is at constant risk. They are stigmatized and tend to find it difficult to access public services and social networks. They know nothing about their rights and are discriminated against. This project will focus on preventing and eradicating child labour

among migrant families, particularly in the waste recovery and recycling sector. It will also seek to promote and strengthen the children's rights within both their families and the community.

Objective (s): To help prevent and eradicate child labour among migrant families in Argentina.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 5

Budgeted Resources: USD 168 500

IV.2.12 Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in the Dominican Republic

447. Following the successful outcome of previous phases of this project, planned activities will now be centred on enhancing the technical and institutional capacities of governmental and non-governmental authorities to provide effective assistance and reintegration services. Special emphasis will be placed on increased participation by civil society groups at the local level. The internal trafficking of Dominicans, particularly children, is another major problem that this project will address.

Objective(s): To strengthen national capacities to combat trafficking in persons, provide assistance for the victims, and to promote respect for migrant women's rights.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 205 700

IV.2.13 Combating Trafficking in Persons in Ecuador

448. In recent years, Ecuador has taken concrete steps to prevent trafficking in persons, develop better protection for victims of trafficking, and ensure effective prosecution of traffickers. Building on previous initiatives, IOM continues to help strengthen the capacity of government institutions to establish laws for combating trafficking and raise awareness of the problem of trafficking by opening a national hotline to the reception centre. It also plans to provide assistance for the protection of victims of trafficking through an integrated system that will refer cases to the relevant authorities for the required help and services.

Objective(s): To combat trafficking in persons by helping the Government of Ecuador enact local laws that are in compliance with international standards for the prevention of trafficking, the prosecution of trafficking networks and the provision of direct assistance to the victims of trafficking.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 476 900

IV.2.14 Capacity-building for Civil Society Institutions and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Mexico

449. IOM will continue to support relevant civil society institutions in Mexico by providing them with training focusing on guidelines for the identification, referral and assistance of victims of trafficking, and on the establishment of local anti-trafficking committees or task forces. It will provide technical assistance to civil society institutions by organizing informal meetings and exchanges to improve organizational methodologies and strengthen planning for the sustainability of anti-trafficking actions. Another dimension of the programme will focus on the influx of irregular migrants from other Central American countries into Mexico, as this has created opportunities for trafficking networks, whose victims are mainly women and children. The Government is determined to promote respect for migrant rights and to combat trafficking, but the long and porous borders and lack of adequate resources are hampering its efforts, while trafficking networks lure women and children with false promises of jobs. In this connection, a network of service providers will be created to assist victims of trafficking by providing

transport assistance for the return to their respective countries of origin and support for their efforts to reintegrate into their home communities.

Objective(s): To support relevant civil society institutions and provide them with training on trafficking, enhance their institutional capacities and promote networking among them, with a view to ensuring that the victims receive effective assistance in the form of shelters, protection and medical and psychosocial health care, as needed.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 113 900

IV.2.15 Combating Trafficking in Persons in Central Asia

450. As a follow-up to previous counter-trafficking initiatives in the region, IOM, in cooperation with NGOs in Kazakhstan, will continue to provide assistance and offer medical, psychological, legal and rehabilitation assistance to victims of trafficking returning to their home countries. The management of shelters will be upgraded by adding more specialized services for victims of trafficking. IOM will carry out awareness-building campaigns among groups at risk and the general population, and a hotline will be made available to respond to trafficking concerns. Another component of this activity will focus on providing effective, rapid, case-by-case assistance to trafficked migrant women, men and children stranded outside Kyrgyzstan who require immediate protection, return support, rehabilitation and reintegration assistance. The project will strengthen the capacities of local NGOs to provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking and to raise public awareness in vulnerable communities. It will emphasize gender concerns and the effectiveness of IOM assistance in addressing them.

Objective(s): To help combat trafficking in persons by strengthening national assistance to victims of trafficking and by enhancing the capacities of local NGOs, crisis centres and rehabilitation centres.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 348 200

IV.2.16 Counter-trafficking Activities in Bangladesh

451. This project seeks to strengthen counter-trafficking actions such as prevention, protection, rescue, voluntary return, reintegration and prosecution of traffickers in Bangladesh. It will raise awareness, strengthen the capacity of locally elected bodies, law-enforcement agencies and NGOs to better identify and assist victims of trafficking, and enhance the capacity of police officers, prosecutors and lawyers to manage trafficking cases. The anti-trafficking monitoring cells will be strengthened to process data, and police officials involved with the monitoring cells in the districts will be trained on human trafficking issues and victim/witness protection in order to prosecute traffickers and ultimately increase the current prosecution and conviction rates. Assistance will be provided for skills training to increase livelihood options for victims of trafficking, create income-generating opportunities and promote their return and reintegration.

Objective(s): To develop the capacity of government agencies and NGOs to protect victims and prosecute traffickers, and to provide a comprehensive assistance package for the victims of trafficking.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 879 600

IV.2.17 Counter-trafficking Activities in Cambodia and Viet Nam

452. To help address the rise in trafficking activities in Cambodia and Viet Nam, particularly among women and children, ongoing activities under this project are designed to use information and

counselling channels to strengthen mechanisms and strategies that prevent trafficking in persons. An effective identification mechanism will be established for the development of self-help or support groups, and specialized mental health and psychosocial support will be provided for victims. An information campaign will raise awareness of trafficking and develop grassroots activities to foster community-based networks that provide information and educational material about orderly migration and the dangers of trafficking to young women. A counter-trafficking database will also be developed, in order to collect and analyse data that could be used to develop an effective counter-trafficking policy.

Objective(s): To strengthen the capacity of the Governments of Cambodia and Viet Nam and of NGOs to respond to the problem of trafficking and to put in place comprehensive prevention, protection, return and reintegration measures.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 5, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 371 000

IV.2.18 Prevention of Trafficking and Assistance for Victims in India

453. The economic disparities in India have had a significant impact on trafficking activities in the country. Victims face constant physical and psychological harm, are often cut off from their families and communities and have limited opportunities for personal and economic development. This ongoing programme promotes the economic rehabilitation of victims and of those who are especially vulnerable to being trafficked, by providing microcredits for viable business ventures which in turn create opportunities for economic development. Comprehensive psychosocial support will also be extended to beneficiaries, when and where necessary.

Objective(s): To empower victims of trafficking by providing economic opportunities and to take preventive action in aid of those who are considered especially vulnerable to trafficking.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 232 800

IV.2.19 Capacity-building to Counter Trafficking and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Indonesia

454. Building upon the successful results of previous activities in the country, IOM will work in partnership with the Government of Indonesia to strengthen local capacity to combat human trafficking through an effective criminal justice system. Technical assistance and targeted training will be provided to police officers, prosecutors, immigration officials, labour inspectors and judges in an effort to increase the number of traffickers convicted and provide better protection to victims. IOM will also seek to forge ties between the criminal justice system and victim assistance agencies.

Objective(s): To strengthen the capacity of criminal justice agencies by providing technical assistance and targeted training, and to forge ties between law-enforcement and victim support agencies in an effort to improve victim protection and increase the number of traffickers convicted.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 165 300

IV.2.20 Return and Reintegration Assistance for Trafficking Victims in Japan

455. Japan is a major destination country for migrants in Asia and has become increasingly concerned over trafficking in persons. In support of the country's action plan to combat trafficking, IOM will continue to provide return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking. Planned activities include interviewing victims to confirm their eligibility for voluntary return assistance and evaluate their

willingness to return home, making the necessary travel arrangements and ensuring that reception assistance is provided once they arrive home. In addition, recommendations will be made for the improvement of Japan's counter-trafficking measures based on the lessons learned from the project's implementation.

Objective(s): To support Japan's action plan to combat trafficking in persons.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2

Budgeted Resources: USD 272 600

IV.2.21 Capacity-building and Prevention of Trafficking in Persons in Mongolia

456. The Government of Mongolia has acknowledged that trafficking has become a nationwide problem and has endeavoured to tackle it with the support of partners. Building on previous initiatives to raise awareness and strengthen the capacity of relevant government institutions, IOM will help the Mongolian and destination country governments and non-governmental stakeholders develop an informal referral network to provide assistance to victims of trafficking. Activities will include building capacity and coordination mechanisms among the relevant government representatives in Mongolia and in key destination communities so as to develop a return and reintegration mechanism and effectively identify, protect and assist victims of trafficking, and raising awareness about trafficking issues and available assistance mechanisms.

Objective(s): To strengthen the capacity of the relevant actors and to cultivate mutual cooperation between government institutions and NGOs in counter-trafficking, to assist victims of trafficking and to raise awareness in Mongolia of the risks associated with human trafficking.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 99 100

IV.2.22 Assistance for Thai Victims of Trafficking in Australia

457. Within the framework of this regional pilot project, the services provided to victims of trafficking in Australia will be replicated in a specialized reintegration support service on their return to Thailand. IOM will continue to develop mechanisms for ongoing follow-up and monitoring to enhance the prospects for a sustainable reintegration process. By contributing to the overall well-being of the victims, this project is also expected to help encourage them to cooperate with the authorities in bringing traffickers to justice.

Objective(s): To help establish an operational framework for cooperation between the Governments of Thailand and Australia to support Thai victims of trafficking returning home from Australia.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 43 300

IV.2.23 Improvement of Childcare Services and Facilities at the Bangkok Immigration Detention Centre in Thailand

458. This ongoing project has been implemented by IOM with the support of UNICEF since December 2002. It has assisted thousands of migrant children from neighbouring and non-neighbouring countries by providing basic and necessary childcare services and promoted the children's physical and emotional health through various kinds of developmental activities at the Bangkok Immigration Detention Centre. Many adult female detainees have benefited from the knowledge and understanding gained in the course of instruction on basic health and childcare, family planning and birth control. The detainees have also been provided with information on Thai law and made aware of human trafficking

issues. Although the project has been highly successful thus far, there are areas in which it can be further improved. This phase of the project will aim not only to maintain the quality of childcare services at the Immigration Detention Centre but also to further improve the daycare premises and activities that are extremely beneficial for the physical and mental development of the detained children. This will include the provision of a greater variety of project activities, such as capacity-building for project staff and specific training on health care and safe migration. Support will also be provided for the Immigration Detention Centre's Screening Unit for victims of trafficking.

Objective(s): To improve the living environment and conditions of migrant children and women detained at the Bangkok Immigration Detention Centre.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2, 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 12 100

IV.2.24 Programme against Human Trafficking in Eastern and South-eastern Europe

459. Trafficking in human beings is prevalent in most countries undergoing political and economic transition or experiencing post-conflict difficulties. This is the case of a number of countries in Eastern Europe as people living in difficult situations are attracted by the prospect of improving their standard of living in more affluent countries, while a growing demand exists in countries of destination for cheap labour. There is also a demand for sexual services, and trafficking in women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation has therefore become a lucrative criminal enterprise. This project is implemented primarily in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine, and a regional component will also include Bulgaria and Romania. The overall objectives are to strengthen national counter-trafficking strategies and referral mechanisms, to bolster the capacity of national authorities and NGOs to respond to growing prevention and protection needs, and to increase awareness among vulnerable groups and enable them to have access to migration information.

Objective(s): To strengthen international and regional cooperation on approaches to combating trafficking, thereby reducing the number of potential trafficking victims, and to reinforce the response of national authorities and NGOs to prevention and protection needs.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 298 100

IV.2.25 Development of Guidelines for the Collection of Data on Trafficking in Human Beings in Austria

460. The fight against trafficking in human beings is one of the EU's priorities. Austria, as a member of the EU, is determined to contribute to the implementation of the EU plan on best practices, standards and procedures for combating and preventing trafficking in human beings. Implemented in cooperation with the Austrian authorities and other partners, this project will focus on the development of a set of guidelines, standards and comparative indicators on trafficking in human beings that will serve as a basis for common EU guidelines. Its successful implementation is expected to lay the groundwork for the improved collection, comparison and sharing of trafficking-related data among EU Member States, thus enhancing the capacity of the relevant national authorities to fight the phenomenon.

Objective(s): To develop a set of guidelines, standards and comparable indicators that will facilitate the collection of data on trafficking in human beings.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 5, 6, 7, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 179 000

IV.2.26 National Capacity-building on Shelter and Hotline Management for Victims of Trafficking in Azerbaijan

461. Azerbaijan is primarily a source and transit country for trafficking in human beings. The Government of Azerbaijan, with the technical assistance of international partners such as IOM, has progressively taken steps to reduce trafficking in human beings from, through and to the country. The first shelter for victims of trafficking became operational in Baku in October 2006, and the Government plans to open a toll-free hotline. It also plans to meet the operational expenses and provide security for the shelter and hotline, and an independent entity of Azerbaijani NGOs is to be created for their management. This project will help develop operational guidelines and provide training to build the capacity of local NGOs to run the shelter and hotline independently. The anticipated result is a fully operational shelter and hotline for the victims of trafficking managed by an independent organization and professionally trained staff. Overall coordination and cooperation among various State agencies, civil society and the international community will be established to facilitate a strong referral mechanism and protection of victims.

Objective(s): To build national capacity for the effective management of the shelter and hotline for victims of trafficking in Azerbaijan.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 11

Budgeted Resources: **USD 90 700**

IV.2.27 Combating Trafficking in Women in Belarus and Moldova

462. Drawing on its experience in counter-trafficking outreach initiatives, IOM will continue to provide technical assistance to Belarus and Moldova in their endeavours to address the problem of trafficking and build the capacity of law-enforcement and judicial authorities so as to enable them effectively to prosecute trafficking crimes. Public information campaigns will be launched as part of an integrated strategy, with a view to preventing trafficking and to making protection and reintegration support available to victims. Training and awareness-raising activities will be provided to health-care and social workers, police officers, religious personnel and relevant institutions in Moldova (including the region of Transnistria), to help them identify and protect current and potential victims of trafficking. The emphasis will be on the long-term rehabilitation of victims of trafficking through carefully developed and comprehensively monitored individual reintegration plans. In addition, support will be provided to the victims in the form of a rehabilitation centre run in coordination with NGOs, and a comprehensive referral mechanism is to be developed with the NGOs to assist the victims and to ensure long-term rehabilitation and reintegration services.

Objective(s): To prevent and discourage trafficking, to provide effective reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking and to strengthen the capacity of the relevant officials and civil society groups in the countries of origin, transit and destination.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 11

Budgeted Resources: **USD 1 125 400**

IV.2.28 Counter-trafficking Activities in Greece

463. This project seeks to modify attitudes and perceptions towards trafficked persons and to foster a spirit of solidarity within society at large. To achieve this, targeted information will be disseminated to heighten public awareness of trafficking concerns. In response to the needs of the victims, efforts will also be made to enhance social and labour integration and to bring the services they are offered in line with international standards. Seminars/training sessions will be organized for staff dealing with counter-trafficking activities, in particular personnel working at the reception offices for victims of trafficking, social workers who counsel victims, staff from shelters, police officers and members of the judiciary who deal with cases of trafficking in human beings.

Objective(s): To help combat the discrimination suffered by victims of trafficking, mainly migrant women, to advocate respect for their rights and to create appropriate conditions for their social integration.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 10, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 355 400

IV.2.29 Counter-trafficking Training Programme for Religious Personnel and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Italy

464. IOM will continue to provide training to religious congregations of women active in the field of social prevention of trafficking and assistance to victims, in order to consolidate a common understanding of the issues involved and the methodologies to be applied. The project will build on a pilot initiative carried out in cooperation with national and international religious congregations of women in Albania, Italy, Nigeria and Romania. It will promote the approach and training model put together and successfully tested during the pilot phase. Another component of IOM's work in Italy is to carry out psychosocial assessments of the conditions and needs of trafficked women and children referred to the Organization by government institutions and NGOs dealing with trafficking issues. IOM also provides return and reintegration assistance based on the merits of individual cases and in close collaboration with implementing partners in Italy and countries of origin. It plans to provide reception assistance and installation grants upon arrival. Health assistance will be provided as necessary, and the victims will be closely monitored to ensure a smooth reintegration process.

Objective(s): To develop a transnational network of religious women already active or willing to become active in the field of social prevention of trafficking and assistance to victims, in particular women and children, and to provide psychosocial, health, return and reintegration assistance to trafficked women and children.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 10, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 911 200

IV.2.30 Economic and Social Stabilization Programme for Potential Victims of Trafficking in Kosovo and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

465. Trafficking in human beings and irregular migration are growing phenomena in the Balkans and neighbouring countries, for a number of reasons that include unemployment, poverty and lack of opportunities and realistic information in the country of origin. This project will seek to reduce the potential for human trafficking and irregular migration of vulnerable social groups in Kosovo and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by stabilizing and enhancing their socio-economic status. It will have an income-generating and self-employment assistance component that will include professional vocational training aimed at improving the beneficiaries' practical skills, basic business training courses aimed at developing knowledge on how to set up and manage a micro-enterprise, and seed capital for production, service and trade-based micro-enterprises. The income-generating activities will be complemented with counter-trafficking and gender-discrimination awareness-raising sessions.

Objective(s): To help reduce the incidence of human trafficking and irregular migration in Kosovo and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by providing vocational training and microcredits to selected unemployed women.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 4, 10, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 193 400

IV.2.31 Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Montenegro

466. In order to ensure that the fight against human trafficking remains effective in Montenegro, IOM will continue meeting the immediate prevention, protection and assistance needs of victims of trafficking by supporting the establishment of a specialized facility for reintegration programmes, by building the capacity of national government counterparts to identify victims of trafficking and refer them for further assistance, and by carrying out further awareness-raising activities. This project builds on IOM's past prevention and assistance efforts, and includes the design, production and dissemination of training and reintegration manuals intended for professionals working directly with victims.

Objective(s): To contribute to counter-trafficking efforts in Montenegro by training a range of law-enforcement officers and NGO staff to identify and assist victims of trafficking.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 77 400

IV.2.32 Return and Reintegration Assistance for Victims of Trafficking Returning from Norway

467. IOM will continue to provide assistance to victims of trafficking in Norway in order to facilitate their safe, dignified and sustainable return to their countries of origin and to ensure that they receive rehabilitation and reintegration services upon their return. The return component of this pilot project builds on existing voluntary return mechanisms which mainly target rejected asylum-seekers. The project will be implemented in close coordination with the appropriate authorities and NGOs in Norway and in the countries of origin.

Objective(s): To establish a voluntary return and reintegration mechanism for victims of trafficking stranded in Norway.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 35 800

IV.2.33 Counter-trafficking Activities in the Russian Federation

468. This project will continue to focus on enhancing knowledge about trafficking and increasing the capacity for intraregional cooperation among the relevant law-enforcement agencies, law practitioners and NGOs in the fight against trafficking in the Russian Federation. A gender-sensitive project, it will highlight the problem of human trafficking within a wider discussion on human rights. The project seeks not only to warn about trafficking dangers, but also to teach young people about legal migration options and opportunities to study or work abroad or in other regions of the Russian Federation and to distinguish between legitimate and fraudulent job offers. Young people will be encouraged to become involved in project activities to ensure that the project is relevant and effective. Parents, teachers, NGOs and central and local education authorities will also be involved to ensure a comprehensive and sustainable approach and to guarantee that young people are alerted to the risks of trafficking and equipped to make informed decisions in high-risk situations.

Objective(s): To enhance knowledge about trafficking and increase the capacity for intra-regional cooperation among relevant law-enforcement agencies, law practitioners and NGOs in the fight against trafficking in the Russian Federation.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 398 500

IV.2.34 Return, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Switzerland

469. This project will facilitate the voluntary return, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims and witnesses of trafficking stranded in Switzerland and of cabaret dancers who have been subject to exploitation. Individually tailored assistance will be provided in the various countries of return. The project will support the rehabilitation and the social and professional reintegration of returnees by referring them to existing rehabilitation programmes where possible, by arranging social assistance where needed, and by funding viable revenue-generating projects, vocational training or other individualized reintegration measures. It is part of a larger programme developed by the Swiss authorities.

Objective(s): To contribute to the Swiss Government's efforts to combat trafficking in persons and to protect cabaret dancers by offering assistance to victims and witnesses of human trafficking and to cabaret dancers who have been subject to exploitation, providing them with voluntary return and sustainable reintegration assistance in their countries of origin.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 41 300

IV.2.35 Capacity-building to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in Turkey

470. This ongoing project will continue to focus on the development and coordination of local action plans to combat trafficking in persons in Turkey. Training will be provided to border officials and relevant law-enforcement representatives in line with EU Council directives to increase the rate of identification, establish sustainable prevention strategies and prosecute traffickers. Public awareness of trafficking realities will be heightened in order to alert potential victims to the dangers, and a helpline will be provided for rescued victims of trafficking; this is expected to enhance data collection and analysis of trafficking trends. The aim is to ensure the sustainability of Turkey's growing counter-trafficking programme, to provide trafficked individuals with safe accommodation, and to coordinate voluntary returns. The project will also organize workshops in order to build the capacity of legal personnel to enhance the assistance provided to trafficked persons not only in Turkey but also in selected countries of the Black Sea region, and to ensure that legal assistance is comprehensive in nature.

Objective(s): To implement a comprehensive strategy to combat human trafficking in Turkey by adopting community-based solutions, increasing the protection of trafficked individuals and strengthening law enforcement.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 2 849 100

IV.2.36 Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine

471. In building on and supplementing its past and present activities in Ukraine to mitigate trafficking in human beings and its negative effects on society, IOM adheres to a three-pronged strategic approach: prevention, prosecution and protection. The programme has a solid foundation of previous achievements, including a strong relationship with the Inter-ministerial Coordination Group on Trafficking, the specialized Ministry of Interior counter-trafficking department, research on various aspects of human trafficking, the NGO and civil society partnership network, the Kyiv Medical Rehabilitation Centre, national and local information campaigns, and the referral, reintegration and monitoring system. Particular attention is paid to capacity-building for government authorities and law-enforcement and judicial agencies, to the educational system, to civil society and private sector involvement, and to empowerment of vulnerable groups.

Objective(s): To strengthen the capacity of the relevant authorities, institutions and civil society to combat trafficking in human beings and adequately to assist the victims as a sustainable response to trafficking in Ukraine.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 5, 6, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 579 000

IV.3 Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
IV.3.1	Building Cooperation and Developing Joint Practical Initiatives among Countries of Origin, Transit and Destination on the East Africa Migration Route	56 700		56 700
IV.3.2	Regional Cooperation and Capacity-building on Border and Migration Management Across the Sahara Region	327 900		327 900
IV.3.3	Capacity-building for Migration Management in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Tanzania	323 900	330 700	654 600
IV.3.4	Capacity-building for Migration Management in Kenya	228 400	265 700	494 100
IV.3.5	Capacity-building to Enhance Migration Management in Kenya and South Central Somalia	29 900	62 800	92 700
IV.3.6	Capacity-building to Reduce Irregular Migration in Somaliland	126 900	143 600	270 500
IV.3.7	Support for Individuals, State and Non-State Actors to Manage Migration Flows between Somalia and Yemen	231 700	79 600	311 300
IV.3.8	Strengthening the Capacity of the Immigration Service in Nigeria	235 400	318 400	553 800
IV.3.9	Integrated Programme for the Enhancement of Migration Management in Tunisia	116 100	380 000	496 100
IV.3.10	Capacity-building in Migration and Integrated Border Management, Iraq	539 700	420 500	960 200
IV.3.11	Capacity-building to Enhance Migration and Border Management in Jordan	360 800	209 500	570 300

IV.3.12	Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America	69 600	350 400	420 000
IV.3.13	Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Puebla Process	211 700	71 000	282 700
IV.3.14	South American Conference on Migration	11 400	50 000	61 400
IV.3.15	Strengthening Migration Management Capacity in the Caribbean to Enhance National and Regional Security	315 800	692 000	1 007 800
IV.3.16	Technical Assistance for the Secretariat of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation in Argentina	74 400	763 200	837 600
IV.3.17	Technical Assistance in Designing and Implementing a Migration Policy in Chile	200 500	252 000	452 500
IV.3.18	Technical Assistance in the Modernization of Passports in Ecuador	1 016 600	3 147 000	4 163 600
IV.3.19	Multilateral Cooperation Programme in Guatemala		67 000	67 000
IV.3.20	Advisory and Training Services for the Institutional Strengthening of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Peru	59 300	1 829 000	1 888 300
IV.3.21	Management of Funds for Qualified Human Resources and Humanitarian Mobilization in Peru		215 000	215 000
IV.3.22	Technical Assistance Project for Management Services in Peru	328 300	10 000 000	10 328 300
IV.3.23	Capacity-building through the Transfer and Exchange of Qualified Uruguayans	13 200	260 400	273 600
IV.3.24	Promoting Migrants' Rights in Central Asia	97 500	94 500	192 000
IV.3.25	Capacity-building in Migration and Border Management in Afghanistan	522 600	742 300	1 264 900
IV.3.26	Capacity-building for Migration Management in China	462 900	1 205 700	1 668 600
IV.3.27	Capacity-building in Migration Management in Indonesia	2 422 500	1 539 700	3 962 200
IV.3.28	Technical Assistance for the Modernization of Passports in Kyrgyzstan	149 600	44 000	193 600

IV.3.29	Migration Management and Border Control in Papua New Guinea	629 200		629 200
IV.3.30	Training Centre for the Border Forces of Tajikistan	69 500	155 700	225 200
IV.3.31	Exchange of Information and Best Practices on Irregular Migration and Treatment of Unaccompanied Minors in Europe	265 100	139 500	404 600
IV.3.32	Support for the Implementation of the Albanian National Strategy on Migration	71 000	83 800	154 800
IV.3.33	European Migration Network in Austria	154 400	78 000	232 400
IV.3.34	Strengthening Migration Management in Belarus and Moldova	112 000	223 500	335 500
IV.3.35	Support for Integrated Border Management Capacity in Bosnia and Herzegovina	15 100	47 400	62 500
IV.3.36	Strengthening the Capacity to Assist Irregular Migrants in Italy	879 200		879 200
IV.3.37	Monitoring of the Temporary Shelter for Foreigners in Portugal	11 600		11 600
IV.3.38	Establishing a Framework for Readmission Agreements in the Russian Federation	51 600	110 000	161 600
IV.3.39	Managing Migratory Flows and Assisting Integration in Spain	355 500		355 500
IV.3.40	Capacity-building for Migration and Border Management in Turkey	25 600	72 800	98 400
IV.3.41	Enhancing Migration Management and Combating Irregular Migration in Ukraine	533 400	486 700	1 020 100
IV.3.42	Strengthening the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine's Human Resources Management System	338 300	431 400	769 700
Total		12 044 800	25 362 800	37 407 600

IV.3.1 Building Cooperation and Developing Joint Practical Initiatives among Countries of Origin, Transit and Destination on the East Africa Migration Route

472. Working with the States and Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), this project aims to improve inter-State and intraregional cooperation in East Africa, and cooperation between the region's countries and EU Member States on migration management issues in general and the fight against irregular immigration in particular. Planned activities include technical workshops on key thematic migration issues and the provision of technical support to address key gaps

in the region's border and migration management structures, including training for migration officials. A public information campaign will also be undertaken to inform potential irregular migrants of the dangers of irregular migration.

Objective(s): To enhance the capacity of the African countries targeted and the IGAD Secretariat to manage migration through inter-State and intraregional cooperation.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 56 700

IV.3.2 Regional Cooperation and Capacity-building on Border and Migration Management Across the Sahara Region

473. Based on their previous successful cooperation, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Niger and IOM have decided to renew their collaboration on migration management, border control and prevention of irregular migration. This project will work to prevent and fight irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings, and to improve search and rescue operations in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Niger by enhancing transnational dialogue and concrete activities on transit migration and border management.

Objective(s): To enhance cross-border cooperation between Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Niger and to provide support for the implementation of preventive measures that address irregular migration.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 327 900

IV.3.3 Capacity-building for Migration Management in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Tanzania

474. The Great Lakes Region requires continued and targeted efforts to build national and regional capacity to manage borders effectively and humanely, and to establish a solid platform for sustainable and harmonized regional cooperation on border management and migration issues. This project supports such efforts through three independent but mutually reinforcing components: (a) assistance to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to set up a Directorate of Border Police within the newly established Congolese National Police; (b) stage-setting capacity-building action (on-site training, border and migration management assessments and reviews, border infrastructure improvements, including border information centres) at selected key border sites in Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania; (c) consolidation of the regional platform for effective migration training, networking and cooperation through the regional training activities of the Immigration Training Institute in Moshi, Tanzania, specifically designed for officials from the countries concerned.

Objective(s): To support stability in the Great Lakes Region and create a platform for effective and sustainable migration management.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 5

Budgeted Resources: USD 654 600

IV.3.4 Capacity-building for Migration Management in Kenya

475. Building on the accomplishments of previous initiatives in the region, this project will enhance the overall capacity of the Kenyan Government to develop and implement coherent, coordinated and humane migration management policies and operational procedures. It will help create and facilitate the work of a committee that will be chaired by the Immigration Department and serve as an active and sustainable platform for inter-agency coordination, information sharing and policy development.

Relevant officials will be trained in border and migration management, including the use of a mobile border-crossing processing unit that will allow the authorities to process migrants at frequently used, but currently unmanned and unauthorized entry points along the Kenyan-Somali border. A central communications room will be equipped at Immigration Headquarters to analyse and respond to migration issues quickly.

Objective(s): To build the capacity of the Government of Kenya in order to promote the development of safe and humane migration management policies and procedures.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 494 100

IV.3.5 Capacity-building to Enhance Migration Management in Kenya and South Central Somalia

476. Somalia's weak migration and border management capacity and the porous condition of its borders have greatly contributed to the country's insecurity, and also pose immense challenges to its neighbour, Kenya. This project will build the migration management capacity of South Central Somalia by establishing a cadre of trained officers and trained trainers in the Immigration Department and other relevant agencies with migration functions. This will be coupled with the rehabilitation and refurbishment of two border-crossing points at Mandera and Liboi, and the provision of infrastructure and office equipment for immigration headquarters in South Central Somalia.

Objective(s): To enhance the migration management capacities of immigration authorities in South Central Somalia and their immediate counterparts at the Kenyan border.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 92 700

IV.3.6 Capacity-building to Reduce Irregular Migration in Somaliland

477. The purpose of this project is to significantly strengthen the capacity of the authorities of Somaliland to work towards achieving realistic and effective migration management systems. In order to achieve this objective, IOM will: (a) establish and strengthen training facilities and provide materials on key areas of migration management for border guards and other officials with migration management functions; (b) develop comprehensive policy responses to migration, including the strengthening of inter-agency cooperation; and (c) provide and install effective migration management systems at two international airports in Somaliland. These activities are expected to significantly enhance the capacity of immigration officials, enabling them to use information technology systems and to share operational best practices in migration management related to irregular migration control and security matters.

Objective(s): To enhance migration management systems in order to contribute to efforts aimed at reducing irregular migration, particularly transit migration by third-country nationals.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 4, 6, 7

Budgeted Resources: USD 270 500

IV.3.7 Support for Individuals, State and Non-State Actors to Manage Migration Flows between Somalia and Yemen

478. The Gulf of Aden between Puntland, Somalia and Yemen has always been a well-travelled migration route linking the Horn of Africa and the Gulf, and countless migrants have sought to make the dangerous trip across the sea. Activities under this project will include: (a) providing those contemplating crossing the Gulf of Aden with information about their rights/obligations and about conditions en route

and in Yemen; (b) collecting, managing and disseminating information among key assistance players regarding movements of displaced people and migrants in Puntland and across the Gulf of Aden; (c) helping the Puntland government develop policies and practices to manage the needs of a mixed migrant caseload, combined with support for the Yemeni authorities to improve the reception of arrivals; (d) building self-reliance capacity and integration through skills training of refugees/ migrants in Yemen and Puntland; and (e) supporting the temporary return of young and skilled members of the Somali diaspora in Denmark, and assessing opportunities for establishing virtual networks connecting the Somali diaspora in Denmark with business ventures and civil society organizations in their home country.

Objective(s): To improve the protection of migrants who have been displaced in the Horn of Africa and, in many cases, have moved across the Gulf of Aden to Yemen.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 311 300

IV.3.8 Strengthening the Capacity of the Immigration Service in Nigeria

479. This project aims to build the long-term and sustainable capacity of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) to deter irregular migration and protect the integrity of the immigration system. Training in the detection of fraudulent documents using modern equipment will be provided to officers at airports and the NIS will be helped to plan the renovation and refurbishment of the NIS Training School in Kano. The project is expected to address strategic needs by supporting the expansion of forensic expertise and providing the technology required to effectively combat sophisticated organized migration crime. It will take steps to enhance the overall capacity of the NIS to control irregular migration while facilitating legal migration, and to serve as a reliable partner in the fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime.

Objective(s): To strengthen the Nigerian Immigration Service in support of efforts to mitigate irregular migration.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 5

Budgeted Resources: USD 553 800

IV.3.9 Integrated Programme for the Enhancement of Migration Management in Tunisia

480. The flow of migrants from other African, Asian and Middle Eastern countries seeking better economic opportunities and transiting illegally through Tunisia has increased significantly over the last couple of years, with the increase in irregular migrants who use the country as a staging post for onward migration to Europe posing serious challenges to the Government. To deal with this situation, IOM will launch an information campaign on regular migration options and will enhance the capacity of national institutions dealing with migration issues to handle the problem. In a bid to stem migration in poor communities, it will establish microcredit schemes and provide training for the development of cooperative enterprises to stimulate economic activity. It will also involve the Tunisian expatriate community in local development efforts, conducting studies on new ways to use remittances.

Objective(s): To provide technical assistance for government efforts to build the capacity of national institutions to combat irregular migration and to stimulate local economies as an incentive for people to stay.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 4, 6, 7, 8

Budgeted Resources: USD 496 100

IV.3.10 Capacity-building in Migration and Integrated Border Management, Iraq

481. Beyond the immediate humanitarian needs, there is an urgent need for institutional capacity-building for longer term and sustainable development action in Iraq. At the request of the Government of Iraq, IOM will continue to develop a strategy for migration management, clarifying and streamlining inter-ministerial roles and responsibilities and enhancing institutional capacities through technical support and training. It will focus on strengthening the Government's capacity to manage migration processes effectively, and on facilitating dialogue and cooperation at the national, regional and international levels between governmental and non-governmental partners, including by backing Iraqi participation in regional migration policy dialogues. IOM will also pilot an integrated border management framework by promoting greater inter- and intra-service cooperation between Iraqi State agencies and ministries involved in border management. It will provide technical advice to ensure the migration infrastructure is regularly upgraded and make training available to the appropriate officials so that they can build their capacity to manage borders through travel document inspection.

Objective(s): To establish a national integrated migration management system in Iraq in accordance with best international practices.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 4, 6, 7

Budgeted Resources: USD 960 200

IV.3.11 Capacity-building to Enhance Migration and Border Management in Jordan

482. In support of the efforts of the Jordanian authorities to improve national security and reduce irregular transit migration to Europe and other Western countries, IOM is helping to strengthen existing national capacities by working to update migration policy and legislation and support human resource development. An assessment will be made of the current migration management system, including a review of migration policy, the administrative and legislative structure and standard operating procedures. This will be followed by capacity-building activities targeting migration-related institutions and involving the exchange of expertise with EU Member States and equipment for the detection of fraudulent documents.

Objective(s): To help improve migration and border management in Jordan as part of efforts to stem irregular migration and to combat trafficking, smuggling and other transnational crimes.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 4, 6, 7

Budgeted Resources: USD 570 300

IV.3.12 Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America

483. Within the framework of this longstanding activity, IOM supports the national efforts of Latin American countries to manage migration issues and make concrete contributions towards sustainable economic and human resources development in the region. In cooperation with participating governments, IOM provides technical expertise on the various aspects of migration, in order to promote integrated action and harmonized responses to the migration phenomenon. The support provided includes strengthening the institutional and human resources involved in the planning, formulation and implementation of international migration programmes and policies by organizing seminars and workshops and appointing experts in response to specific requests. The budgeted resources shown here only reflect contributions from donors. An additional allocation from Discretionary Income is shown under paragraph 311. The combined funding for PLACMI totals USD 480,000.

Objective(s): To support efforts to establish a regional platform for governments to exchange views and find common ground on migration issues.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 7, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 420 000

IV.3.13 Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Puebla Process

484. IOM supports efforts to achieve regional integration by providing ongoing assistance for the Regional Conference on Migration, or Puebla Process, as a mechanism for consultation, coordination and cooperation on migration issues. It provides programmatic guidance and administrative support to the Technical Secretariat of the Puebla Process and oversees the Plan of Action. IOM is also responsible for managing the virtual secretariat, which is expected to have a positive impact on the dynamics of the Puebla Process and on the modernization of migration administrative systems in the region. The budgeted resources shown here only reflect contributions from donors. An additional allocation from Discretionary Income is indicated in paragraph 313. The combined funding for the Puebla Process totals USD 302,700.

Objective(s): To support the Puebla Process on specific migration issues.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 7

Budgeted Resources: USD 282 700

IV.3.14 South American Conference on Migration

485. In launching the process for a regional dialogue on migration at the South American meeting on migration, integration and development held in Peru in 1999, the participating countries recognized the importance of migratory movements in the region and the need to have regular consultations on the subject. Since then, additional meetings have been organized in which the growing participation of representatives from civil society organizations and governments, including observers from outside the region, has broadened the scope of the dialogue. To consolidate past achievements, IOM will continue to act as the secretariat for the South American Conference on Migration. This provides a useful framework for orienting and coordinating activities relating to the Plan of Action.

Objective(s): To support regional consultations in order to establish informed and homogeneous migration policies in the region.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 7

Budgeted Resources: USD 61 400

IV.3.15 Strengthening Migration Management Capacity in the Caribbean to Enhance National and Regional Security

486. As part of ongoing efforts to discourage irregular migration, this project seeks to strengthen the capacity of relevant government agencies and law-enforcement officials in the Dominican Republic, the Bahamas and other countries in the Caribbean to deal with the problem. In order to strengthen the migration management capacity of the countries involved, IOM will develop a training curriculum for immigration officers and provide specialized courses for higher level officials. It will also develop a train-the-trainers component with specific materials in order to ensure a multiplier effect and sustainability. A comprehensive framework for managing migration and strengthening capacities is expected to greatly enhance national and regional security.

Objective(s): To provide technical assistance for harmonizing migration management practices and to enhance border security systems with a broad information exchange capacity at national and regional level.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 007 800

IV.3.16 Technical Assistance for the Secretariat of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation in Argentina

487. This ongoing project provides administrative support for the efforts made by the Argentine Secretariat of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation to contact members of the scientific diaspora in a bid to promote their return to work on national scientific initiatives. IOM provides administrative and management support for the identification and selection of consultants, organizes coordination meetings and makes travel arrangements on behalf of the beneficiaries.

Objective(s): To support the efforts of Argentina to promote the return of scientists and technical specialists.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 837 600

IV.3.17 Technical Assistance in Designing and Implementing a Migration Policy in Chile

488. Building on IOM's long-standing technical assistance experience, this project works with the relevant government institutions to design and implement a migration policy in Chile. It is to be backed up with up-dated legislation and regulations and with the development of projects to address migration issues.

Objective(s): To strengthen migration-related institutions in Chile.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 452 500

IV.3.18 Technical Assistance in the Modernization of Passports in Ecuador

489. Under this ongoing project, IOM provides technical assistance to the Government of Ecuador for the development and issuance of secure and ICAO-compliant travel documents. The new passports have integrated security features that reduce the risks of counterfeiting and the related problems of irregular migration, thereby improving international acceptance of the passport holders as legitimate migrants. A specialized company develops the software required for the implementation of the new system and provides guidance for the purchase of the equipment needed to produce the documents. 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 later out of consulates in countries known to host large diaspora populations.

Objective(s): To modernize the passports of Ecuador and make them machine-readable, and to improve the integrity of the process for issuing passports.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 4 163 600

IV.3.19 Multilateral Cooperation Programme in Guatemala

490. IOM carries out a large number of diverse research activities. The resulting publications, a series of Workbooks on Migration, currently total 25 issues. These documents have been useful in raising the profile of migration management in Guatemala and the Latin American region, where IOM's contributions to measuring the various dimensions of international migration and especially to determining the level of remittances by Guatemalan migrants are widely recognized.

Objective(s): To measure remittances and their economic and social impact.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 67 000

IV.3.20 Advisory and Training Services for the Institutional Strengthening of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Peru

491. In line with an agreement signed with the Public Prosecutor's Office of Peru, IOM will continue to provide the Office with financial and management expertise and with technical support. The agreement covers: (a) updating information systems as a means of modernizing networks at the national level; (b) re-engineering the Office through training methods; (c) formulating projects for research and institutional development; and (d) strengthening technical cooperation among developing countries with a view to extending institutional links to other national bodies in the region.

Objective(s): To provide technical assistance for the reorganization, strengthening and modernization of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Peru.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 888 300

IV.3.21 Management of Funds for Qualified Human Resources and Humanitarian Mobilization in Peru

492. Working in cooperation with private and public educational institutions, this project aims to facilitate the provision of technical guidance to improve and strengthen technical and specialized education. In this connection, IOM will help hire foreign personnel and establish a mechanism for transferring qualified human resources and applying humanitarian migration schemes. It will provide support for the management of public and private funds with a view to improving infrastructure and administrative systems.

Objective(s): To strengthen and improve technical and specialized expertise in Peru and to facilitate the transfer of foreign manpower.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 215 000

IV.3.22 Technical Assistance Project for Management Services in Peru

493. This project will aim to help implement a social security plan adopted by the Government of Peru. IOM will support national efforts to increase support for the population by the national Social Security Emergency Plan, placing emphasis on shorter external counselling and promoting the construction of outlying centres so as to limit migration in zones of high migratory pressure.

494. Funds under special management are utilized to cover expenses related to the cost of specific contractors who are in charge of carrying out the construction work specified by the Peruvian institutions. IOM has limited responsibility for hiring the contractors, for monitoring and evaluating their progress and for paying their fees. Consequently, the IOM overhead is not applicable to the funding contributed by the Government of Peru on a bilateral basis to cover activities under special management.

495. The Government of Peru is expected to contribute an estimated USD 10,328,300 in 2009, USD 10,000,000 of which will be funds under special management.

Objective(s): To contribute to improved medical services in Peru, especially in areas under high migratory pressure.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 10 328 300

IV.3.23 Capacity-building through the Transfer and Exchange of Qualified Uruguayans

496. On the basis of a cooperation agreement signed with the University of Uruguay, IOM will continue to facilitate the placement of experts and scholars sponsored by the University. Using its reduced airfare facility, it will make travel arrangements on behalf of the beneficiaries and will process travel documents to ensure a smooth arrival.

Objective(s): To facilitate the placement of experts and scholars sponsored by the University of Uruguay.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 12

Budgeted Resources: USD 273 600

IV.3.24 Promoting Migrants' Rights in Central Asia

497. Existing legislation notwithstanding, the protection and promotion of migrant rights poses significant challenges in Central Asia. Major reforms affecting the judiciary and the protection of migrant rights are now being introduced, and steps must be taken to enhance institutional capacity to ensure effective implementation. This initiative therefore aims to: (a) enhance the capacity of national governments in the region to apply a rights-based approach to migration management, refugee protection, justice and law enforcement; (b) increase the capacity of civil society organizations and NGO networks to collaborate with State bodies on human, refugee and migrant rights and the rule of law; and (c) strengthen the State-civic dialogue in the region aimed at promoting and protecting human, refugee and migrant rights.

Objective(s): To promote migrant rights in Central Asia by building the capacity of national institutions in the region.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 2

Budgeted Resources: USD 192 000

IV.3.25 Capacity-building in Migration and Border Management in Afghanistan

498. In accordance with the requirements of the Afghan authorities and in close coordination with its partners, IOM will continue to provide technical assistance for policy and institutional change in the field of migration and border management. This phase will focus on strengthening the identity-checking unit responsible for verifying the identity of and obtaining evidence of nationality from persons claiming to be Afghan nationals in third countries and applying for travel documents. IOM will also help define and apply minimum standards and recommended practices to enhance the handling and issuance of machine-readable passports in Afghanistan. Under a second component, IOM, working with the Government of Afghanistan and UNODC, will help enhance the capabilities and capacity of the Afghan Border Police and other agencies involved in border management in order to establish the rule of law; it will also provide infrastructure for border management, set up mobile border interdiction teams and promote human resource development for improved border patrols.

Objective(s): To further strengthen the identity-checking unit in Afghanistan in order to ensure that countries requesting confirmation of the nationality of individuals claiming Afghan nationality are provided with accurate and timely information, to implement minimum security standards and standard practices with regard to travel documents, including their issuance, and to enhance the border control and management capacities of the Government of Afghanistan.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 264 900

IV.3.26 Capacity-building for Migration Management in China

499. In cooperation with ILO, this project seeks to raise awareness of the risks associated with irregular migration. It will enhance the knowledge and understanding of the relevant Chinese and EU Member State authorities of their respective migration systems. Specifically, it will: (a) improve the technical, administrative and legislative capacity of Chinese officials dealing with migration; (b) promote mechanisms for cooperation and the exchange of expertise between migration management personnel in EU Member States and the Chinese administration; (c) strengthen the capacity of the Chinese administration to monitor recruitment agencies operating in China; (d) address the demand for irregular labour by organizing the exchange of information between European and Chinese business operators in the EU; and (e) inform potential migrants about the realities of irregular migration.

Objective(s): To support efforts to strengthen China's migration management apparatus and promote cooperation between China and the EU.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 5

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 668 600

IV.3.27 Capacity-building in Migration Management in Indonesia

500. The fourth most populous country in the world, Indonesia faces large irregular migration flows not only from its nationals but also from other nationalities who use the country as a staging post on their way to their final destination. Building on the recommendations resulting from an assessment of migration management in Indonesia, this project will enhance the capacity of national institutions, particularly law-enforcement personnel, by establishing control systems and procedures. This is expected to lead to a heightened level of shared understanding among the region's countries of effective migration management practices and issues of mutual concern. Where possible, the project may also provide for harmonized procedures in managing both regular and irregular migration in accordance with international human rights standards and relevant international obligations. Immigration and investigation practices will also be analysed in a bid to strengthen the country's capacity to handle irregular migration flows.

Objective(s): To help the Indonesian Government build its institutional capacity to deal with irregular migration, fight smuggling and provide improved assistance to irregular migrants.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 6, 8, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 3 962 200

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

501. One of the biggest challenges Kyrgyzstan has faced since independence has been how to control its new international borders, irregular migration flows and trafficking in human beings and drugs. To help it meet these challenges, IOM will continue to provide technical assistance for the modernization of the process for issuing passports, ensuring that national passports are in line with international standards. In this connection, the information technology systems used to issue passports will be improved and training provided to strengthen the capacity of the government agencies dealing with migration.

Objective(s): To support the efforts of the Kyrgyz Government to issue national passports incorporating security features that improve international acceptance of the holders as legitimate travelers or migrants.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 193 600

IV.3.29 Migration Management and Border Control in Papua New Guinea

502. Porous borders have enabled irregular migrants to make their way to Papua New Guinea, in some cases with a view to moving on to other Pacific countries, including Australia. These irregular migrants pose a significant problem for Papua New Guinea, which is logistically and financially unable to cope with the level of assistance required to care for, protect and return irregular migrants. At the request of the Government, IOM undertook an assessment of Papua New Guinea's migration management and border control capacity. The country assessment has since been used to steer capacity-building activities, in particular for migration and border control authorities. IOM will also help meet the daily needs of irregular migrants by providing accommodation, counselling, basic health care and related services.

Objective(s): To strengthen the capacity of Papua New Guinea's migration institutions to manage migration and border management challenges.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 4

Budgeted Resources: USD 629 200

IV.3.30 Training Centre for the Border Forces of Tajikistan

503. IOM has helped establish a training centre that provides intensive practical training to border staff from different checkpoints in Tajikistan. The border staff then utilize their newly acquired skills in border management, migration and asylum laws, vehicle and individual inspection, document security and computer technology to better secure the border at their respective checkpoints. Planned activities include the provision of training to a larger number of border personnel and expanding the courses to cover a range of border control issues. The centre will have regional coverage and the capacity to extend its services to border personnel from neighbouring countries, particularly Afghanistan.

Objective(s): To contribute to the overall efforts of Tajikistan to improve border management in the country by providing professional training and education to border forces.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2

Budgeted Resources: USD 225 200

IV.3.31 Exchange of Information and Best Practices on Irregular Migration and Treatment of Unaccompanied Minors in Europe

504. The growth in organized crime in connection with irregular migration, migrant smuggling and the treatment of unaccompanied minors in Europe is a growing concern for many EU Member States. This development constitutes both a concrete threat to security and a serious breach of international law. EU countries are particularly concerned by the link between irregular migration and organized crime, as smuggling of migrants is also related to other forms of economic and organized criminal activity. This project will improve knowledge in EU Member States of how national officers responsible for preventing and fighting irregular migration comply with international rules. It will also serve to reinforce communication and cooperation between national authorities working to prevent and fight cross-border organized crime linked to irregular migration. The project will review national legislation and operational schemes so as to enhance understanding of irregular migration and identify common obstacles to its deterrence and best practices for its eradication. At the same time, it will update national officers on the most recent trends in and tools for combating irregular migration.

Objective(s): To improve understanding of the treatment of unaccompanied minors, irregular migration and migrant smuggling and of their connection to organized crime, and to formulate specific recommendations for the improvement of national legislation and operational schemes in participating EU Member States.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 404 600

IV.3.32 Support for the Implementation of the Albanian National Strategy on Migration

505. Under this ongoing activity, IOM is helping the Government of Albania implement an effective migration, return and readmission system in compliance with EU and international standards. This will be accomplished by strengthening the capacities of central and local institutions to implement the National Strategy on Migration and its corresponding Action Plan. IOM will also evaluate the implementation of the EU-Albania Readmission Agreement with a view to ensuring its successful application.

Objective(s): To provide technical support to the Government of Albania for the implementation of its National Strategy on Migration.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 154 800

IV.3.33 European Migration Network in Austria

506. Following its nomination as the national contact for the virtual European Migration Network in Austria by the Austrian Government, IOM is providing support for the review of the political, demographic, economic and social causes of migration and aspects relating to its impact. To this end, it is collecting, regularly updating and analysing data, and responding to new information needs through appropriate research. This is expected to result in the development of a pilot computer-based information application for the Network's initial coordination, analytical and research functions, which could be expanded once the Network has become fully operational.

Objective(s): To help build a systematic base for monitoring and analysing the multidimensional implications of migration, while also aiming to identify root causes.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

Budgeted Resources: USD 232 400

IV.3.34 Strengthening Migration Management in Belarus and Moldova

507. The global increase in irregular migration, in particular towards the current and future European external borders, is having a profound impact on Moldova, Belarus and their neighbouring EU States. This development has created new challenges for already strained migration management systems. In Belarus, this ongoing project aims to align the procedures for issuing machine-readable travel documents and visas with European and international standards. It also aims to facilitate the free movement of persons, and to identify and process individuals with due respect for their rights to privacy. In Moldova, the project will enhance the Government's capacity to manage migration flows and control the irregular movement of migrants to and through Moldova by developing an appropriate and effective migration management system. This includes assessing the present migration situation, developing best practices based on international standards and conventions, and helping to refurbish an accommodation centre for detained migrants.

Objective(s): To strengthen the management of the participating countries' new borders and of cross-border flows.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 3, 4, 6

Budgeted Resources: USD 335 500

IV.3.35 Support for Integrated Border Management Capacity in Bosnia and Herzegovina

508. In line with the national integrated border management strategy, this ongoing project will help coordinate the agencies and services involved in border control and procedures aimed at building an effective integrated system with the common goal of creating safe and controlled borders, a development that is expected to stimulate trade and enhance the movement of persons while curbing illegal activities. To achieve this, IOM will provide technical assistance, especially mentoring, and expert advice for the establishment of a legal framework and procedures for migration management, with a view to the adoption of sound migration management policy consistent with EU standards and best practices. It will help to develop new legislation and by-laws, and to consolidate existing legislation. It also plans to provide training for relevant officials on migration and asylum issues and to enhance compliance with international obligations. Lastly, the authorities will receive technical support for the operation and management of a reception centre for irregular migrants.

Objective(s): To develop the capacity of the institutions involved in the implementation of the border management strategy by helping them introduce proper integrated border management nationwide and by promoting regional and international cooperation.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 62 500

IV.3.36 Strengthening the Capacity to Assist Irregular Migrants in Italy

509. Because of its geographical location, Italy is a strategic entry point for migrants heading from Africa to Europe. IOM, in coordination with UNHCR and the Italian Red Cross, continues to strengthen activities relating to the reception of irregular migrants and to provide integrated intervention involving direct cooperation in the field between the national administration and specialized humanitarian agencies. Under this project, migrants and asylum-seekers will be informed of their rights and obligations, the system of protection for asylum-seekers and refugees will be strengthened, and legal assistance, psychosocial support, language training and information about voluntary return schemes will be provided. Reception capacities will be reinforced and training modules developed for officials at border and landing points in order to build their skills at interviewing asylum-seekers, victims of trafficking, minors and other vulnerable individuals.

Objective(s): To enhance Italy's capacity to cope with asylum-seekers and with the constant yet unpredictable flow of irregular migrants arriving in Europe.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 3, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 879 200

IV.3.37 Monitoring of the Temporary Shelter for Foreigners in Portugal

510. In line with a protocol on cooperation signed with the Portuguese Ministry of the Interior, IOM will jointly evaluate, monitor and certify temporary shelters for foreigners and stateless persons who have received notification to leave. The shelters are expected to meet minimum humanitarian standards for temporary shelters, with access to medical, social and legal services. Children are to be provided with psychosocial and educational assistance while in the shelters. In collaboration with the border and alien services, IOM will continue to ensure immigrants are provided with adequate information on available services.

Objective(s): To evaluate and certify whether temporary shelters for irregular migrants in detention meet minimum standards.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 11 600

IV.3.38 Establishing a Framework for Readmission Agreements in the Russian Federation

511. This project is designed to help the Government of the Russian Federation effectively manage its migration, return and readmission system in compliance with EU and international standards. Its underlying purpose is to: (a) enhance information exchanges between the EU and the Russian authorities; (b) further develop reception and reintegration mechanisms; and (c) broaden the regional dialogue between the Russian authorities and the countries of origin of the third-country nationals returned to the Russian Federation.

Objective(s): To strengthen national readmission capabilities and implementation in order to facilitate the successful return of third-country nationals and the reintegration of returning migrants.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11

Budgeted Resources: USD 161 600

IV.3.39 Managing Migratory Flows and Assisting Integration in Spain

512. IOM will continue to help the Spanish authorities respond to the challenges of regular and irregular migration in a humane and orderly manner under this ongoing project. The activities planned will also help raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration and highlight the benefits of regular migration, provide assistance to countries of origin to fight and control irregular flows, and support the integration of regular migrants in Spain. In coordination with other IOM Field Offices, visits will be made to diverse communities in Spain, Africa and Latin America to help find effective ways of addressing irregular migration.

Objective(s): To facilitate the development and implementation of effective measures that help build Spain's capacity to control and manage migratory flows and to improve existing programmes for the return and reintegration of migrants.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 355 500

IV.3.40 Capacity-building for Migration and Border Management in Turkey

513. Turkey's traditional approach to migration management is in need of revision, especially since it is witnessing a substantial influx of Eastern European, Asian and African migrants in search of better economic opportunities. This project aims to address the situation by helping to build national capacity in migration management and reinforcing an integrated border management system for local migration and border officials, whose capacity to gather, analyse and act on intelligence relating to irregular migration, including trafficking and smuggling, will thus be enhanced. Workshops will be organized at which local migration and border officials can share experiences of how to handle migration cases in line with international and EU standards.

Objective(s): To support national efforts to strengthen the capacity of local migration and border officials to address irregular migration, including trafficking and smuggling, and to develop their ability to gather, analyse and act on intelligence relating to these activities.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 3

Budgeted Resources: USD 98 400

IV.3.41 Enhancing Migration Management and Combating Irregular Migration in Ukraine

514. Ukraine has become a favourite corridor for irregular migration and an attractive location for longer stays by some transiting irregular migrants. This ongoing project envisages the establishment of a cooperation network between Ukrainian law-enforcement agencies and selected EU counterparts to facilitate information sharing on migration management and irregular migration trends, and to raise the level of knowledge. Capacity-building will be provided to support the establishment of adequate accommodation facilities for detained irregular migrants, better treatment of irregular migrants and protection of their human rights, and the implementation of a voluntary return programme. Due attention will be given to the protection of migrants' rights by providing suitable temporary accommodation, health care and other services that will include access to information and legal advice. This project has been designed in collaboration with the Government and relevant stakeholders to reinforce control of irregular movements of persons from and through Ukraine by strengthening the mechanisms for regular consultations at the operational level and by creating a modern migration management system.

Objective(s): To enhance the response to irregular migration by improving the capacity of Ukrainian migration officials to safeguard the human rights and dignity of detained migrants in accordance with international practice and techniques.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 2

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 020 100

IV.3.42 Strengthening the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine's Human Resources Management System

515. This project aims to help the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine develop an EU-compliant modern human resource management system for its officer-level personnel, thus facilitating its transformation to an EU/Schengen-compliant law-enforcement service. Working with the State Border Guard Service Training Department and Academy, IOM will: (a) develop and deploy a border management training programme for newly recruited students; (b) strengthen border management disciplines and phase out military training at the Academy; and (c) help the border guards begin to harmonize their continuing occupational education system with EU teaching standards and curriculum requirements.

Objective(s): To facilitate the transformation of the State Border Guard Service to an EU/Schengen-compliant law-enforcement service by helping it develop an EU-compliant modern human resource management system for its personnel.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 2

Budgeted Resources: USD 769 700

V. FACILITATING MIGRATION

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
V.1	Labour Migration	2 595 800	7 281 100	9 876 900
V.2	Migrant Processing and Integration	10 138 800	17 519 800	27 658 600
	Total	12 734 600	24 800 900	37 535 500

516. The total budget for Facilitating Migration is approximately USD 37.5 million. The projects in each subcategory are described below. Each project description is followed by the project's objective(s) and link(s) to the activities set out in IOM's strategy as outlined on pages 9 and 10.

V.1 Labour Migration

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
V.1.1	Integrated Migration Information System (IMIS) Project for Egypt	273 100	387 200	660 300
V.1.2	Facilitating a Coherent Migration Management Approach in Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	500 600	927 900	1 428 500
V.1.3	Consolidation of Systems for a Shared Management of Migration – Italy and Tunisia	58 300	39 600	97 900
V.1.4	Labour Migration from Colombia to Spain	131 900	812 600	944 500
V.1.5	Facilitating Temporary Foreign Workers Programme for Canada	66 000	157 000	223 000
V.1.6	Facilitating Seasonal Agricultural Labour Migration from Guatemala to Canada	342 800	3 566 400	3 909 200
V.1.7	Central Asia Labour Migration Project	328 100	339 400	667 500
V.1.8	Capacity-building on Migrant Rights and Welfare in Thailand	38 300	23 200	61 500
V.1.9	Improving Knowledge on Remittances and Enhancing Development through Interregional Dialogue and Pilot Projects in South-east Asia and Europe	217 000	289 000	506 000
V.1.10	Capacity-building, Information and Awareness-raising to Promote Orderly Migration in the Western Balkans	483 900	419 500	903 400
V.1.11	Information Campaign Targeting Qualified Workers in the Czech Republic	155 800	319 300	475 100
	Total	2 595 800	7 281 100	9 876 900

V.1.1 Integrated Migration Information System (IMIS) Project for Egypt

517. This is the second phase of the IMIS project, which is implemented in close cooperation with the Egyptian authorities to strengthen socio-economic ties with Egyptians living abroad and to facilitate the management of orderly migration flows. The project will focus on how IMIS is applied in the Italian context to facilitate the integration of Egyptian workers in accordance with the rules and regulations of Italian immigration law. It will also provide appropriate information on investment to promote and facilitate the transfer of remittances. IMIS-2 will later be used as a model to be applied to other countries receiving Egyptian migrant workers.

Objective(s): To help strengthen socio-economic ties with Egyptians living abroad and to facilitate the management of orderly migration flows.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12

Budgeted Resources: USD 660 300

V.1.2 Facilitating a Coherent Migration Management Approach in Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

518. Building on previous IOM work, this project will aim to help set up coherent labour migration policies and practices within West Africa and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The goal is to stem irregular migration and promote legal migration to Europe. It will provide potential emigrants with advice and information about the legislative and regulatory framework and about labour needs in selected destination countries in the EU and in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. It will also increase the knowledge and capacity of public administrations in West Africa in the area of labour migration management by providing them with targeted training and helping to develop national assessments. As a result of these efforts, it is expected that potential migrants will become more aware of the dangers of irregular migration and the possibilities for legal migration. Furthermore, government agencies, public employment services and other relevant bodies will upgrade their technical and management capacities in the field of labour migration management and will therefore be able to provide potential migrants with the information and support they need.

Objective(s): To facilitate a coherent migration management approach in Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by assessing national labour migration management, matching supply and demand, and addressing irregular migration flows through information campaigns.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 12

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 428 500

V.1.3 Consolidation of Systems for a Shared Management of Migration – Italy and Tunisia

519. Building on previous activities in the region, IOM will seek to strengthen the capacity of the Tunisian authorities to manage labour migration. Italy and Tunisia have often cooperated in the past, particularly in the field of migration, where Tunisia has benefited for some years from a quota for Tunisian labour migrants in Italy. This project will focus on enhancing knowledge of the Italian labour market in order to systemize labour migration from Tunisia, thereby improving the chances for labour migrants on the Italian market.

Objective(s): To improve the management of labour migration from Tunisia to Italy.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 12

Budgeted Resources: USD 97 900

V.1.4 Labour Migration from Colombia to Spain

520. Under this ongoing project, IOM will continue to work with the participating governments and partners by providing technical assistance for the regulation of migration flows from Colombia to Spain. Further assistance will be provided to strengthen the network of migrant workers abroad and to prepare recommendations aimed at bolstering the capacity of their governments to deal with migration issues. IOM will provide facilitated passage to some of the migrant workers through its self-payers programme.

Objective(s): To facilitate the implementation of bilateral agreements on labour migration between the Governments of Spain and Colombia.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 944 500

V.1.5 Facilitating Temporary Foreign Workers Programme for Canada

521. In order to fill labour gaps in certain economic and industrial sectors, the Canadian Government continues to expand its Temporary Foreign Worker Programme (TWP), granting work visas for up to two years to low-skilled migrant workers. At the request of companies in Canada and the Governments of Colombia, Honduras and Mauritius, IOM will coordinate the recruitment and processing, visa applications, pre-departure orientation, travel arrangements and certain integration and transnational communication services so that low-skilled Colombian, Honduran and Mauritian workers can be hired by several companies in Canada in the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba. While applicants will initially arrive in Canada on temporary foreign worker visas that are valid for two years, under a pilot project that links the TWP to the Provincial Nominee Programme, the companies are able to promote and help coordinate worker applications for permanent residence in Canada, which would include the possibility of family reunification. Where possible, IOM intends to play a larger role in facilitating integration and transnational links between the labour migrants and their families. Orderly, secure and transparent migration processes for low-skilled labour migrants to Canada are expected to promote development in the home and host communities thanks to improved remittance transfers, access to financial institutions, and transfer of knowledge and technology.

Objective(s): To develop a transparent and equitable process for the identification, pre-selection, recruitment and placement of migrant workers from selected countries with companies in Canada.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 12

Budgeted Resources: USD 223 000

V.1.6 Facilitating Seasonal Agricultural Labour Migration from Guatemala to Canada

522. Under the Temporary Agricultural Workers to Canada project, IOM arranges legal and orderly recruitment and deployment of seasonal agricultural workers from Guatemala to Canada. The project was launched in July 2003 with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the “Fondation des entreprises pour le recrutement de la main-d'oeuvre étrangère” (FERME) and IOM. Its objectives are to help meet the labour needs of the Canadian agriculture sector, to improve the quality of life for Guatemalan agricultural workers, and to facilitate the smooth return and reintegration of Guatemalan agricultural workers.

Objective(s): To facilitate seasonal agricultural labour migration from Guatemala to Canada, for the benefit of the migrant workers, their country of origin and Canadian farm owners.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 12

Budgeted Resources: USD 3 909 200

V.1.7 Central Asia Labour Migration Project

523. IOM works with government counterparts, organizations and the media to promote the establishment of policies and laws that recognize the economic reality of labour migration and grant legal status and protection to labour migrants in the five participating countries of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. It also provides information to labour migrants at established centres and in leaflets and flyers, and works with NGOs to enhance understanding of the legal problems facing labour migrants and to protect their rights.

Objective(s): To improve the situation of labour migrants in Central Asia by working more closely with government counterparts and partners to provide information on migrant rights.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 12

Budgeted Resources: USD 667 500

V.1.8 Capacity-building on Migrant Rights and Welfare in Thailand

524. Under this ongoing activity, IOM will continue to enhance awareness of the rights and obligations of labour migrants among relevant stakeholders in Thailand. It will highlight issues related to labour migration and incorporate them into migration management discussions at both the local and national levels. It will enhance existing knowledge and skills by organizing workshops to inform participants about the migration phenomenon in the country. The project will run the workshops in several provinces and will work with government officers, employers, migrants and journalists to make the public aware of the importance of upholding migrant rights.

Objective(s): To strengthen the capacity of national institutions and host communities in respect of the rights and welfare of labour migrants.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 6, 12

Budgeted Resources: USD 61 500

V.1.9 Improving Knowledge on Remittances and Enhancing Development through Interregional Dialogue and Pilot Projects in South-east Asia and Europe

525. Remittances represent the second largest capital flow into developing countries after foreign direct investment, and are increasing at a much faster pace than any other financial flow. This project seeks to improve knowledge on remittances and their link to development. Its main activities will include data collection and the mapping of remittance corridors between south-east Asia and Europe, with a special focus on the Philippines and Indonesia. It will encourage policy dialogue with policy-makers and government officials, financial institutions, civil society and diaspora and other stakeholder organizations from the Philippines and Indonesia, together with relevant remittance-sending countries in Europe. The pilot projects carried out (such as the provision of information to Filipino and Indonesian migrants on remittance transfer options and costs, and capacity-building and support activities for Filipino and Indonesian diaspora organizations) will increase the capacity of migrants to contribute to development projects in their home countries via donations and other forms of investment.

Objective(s): To help promote the link between remittances and development in south-east Asia and to provide support for ongoing EU efforts to manage migration challenges and promote development in south-east Asian countries of origin through data-gathering, policy dialogue and pilot project activities.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12

Budgeted Resources: USD 506 000

V.1.10 Capacity-building, Information and Awareness-raising to Promote Orderly Migration in the Western Balkans

526. Building on IOM's previous work in the region, this project will increase understanding and knowledge of migration trends and potential in the western Balkans, as well as strengthen networking and dialogue between target governments. Efforts will be made to develop and integrate efficient information, advice and referral services for migrants to help them make informed migration decisions while fostering local capacity and knowledge in the area of labour migration policy and practice.

Objective(s): To help reduce irregular migration into, within and from the western Balkans by enhancing the national capacity for labour migration management in the region.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 12

Budgeted Resources: USD 903 400

V.1.11 Information Campaign Targeting Qualified Workers in the Czech Republic

527. Through this activity, IOM runs an information campaign for qualified foreigners and students enrolled in Czech universities about placement possibilities in the country, in cooperation with the relevant Czech authorities. The campaign will be implemented both in the migrants' countries of origin and in the Czech Republic. Part of the campaign abroad is to enhance the target group's ability to compete in the labour market or to start businesses after graduation. The campaign is expected to help prevent irregular migration into the Czech Republic. It will work with information materials, the media, a website, and discussions with representatives of trade unions and chambers of commerce.

Objective(s): To stem irregular migration into the Czech Republic through an information campaign giving immigrants a positive perception of Czech society and maximizing the potential of qualified foreigners in the local economy.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 12

Budgeted Resources: USD 475 100

V.2 Migrant Processing and Integration

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
V.2.1	Pre-consular Assistance	2 890 900	3 234 900	6 125 800
V.2.2	Migrant Training	4 774 400	1 127 900	5 902 300
V.2.3	Travel Assistance for Individuals and Governments	2 045 700	12 622 100	14 667 800
V.2.4	Migrant Integration	427 800	534 900	962 700
	Total	10 138 800	17 519 800	27 658 600

V.2.1 Pre-consular Assistance

528. At the request of certain countries of destination, IOM provides a variety of pre-consular assistance services in parts of the world where they have no representation or insufficient resources. Countries of destination with no representation or insufficient capacity abroad rely on reputable service

providers, preferably with an extensive worldwide network, to facilitate routine, time-consuming but important pre-consular work. These tasks are outsourced in order to reduce the administrative workload for their immigration and consular officials, to limit direct client inquiries and to improve the physical security of their consular posts. The current emphasis on securing borders and ensuring the integrity of travel documents lengthens pre-application and application response times and places an additional burden on already over-stretched government resources. IOM has been identified as a reliable partner by a number of governments to effectively meet their growing programme requirements. Its pre-consular services can be divided into two groups: those that assist migrants and those that assist governments. Assistance to migrants may include correctly filling in application forms and assembling appropriate supporting documents, document handling and translation. Assistance to governments may include document verification, DNA sample collection and testing, country-of-origin information, non-adjudication interviews, logistical assistance for interviews, health assessments (health assessment-related budgets are given under the Migration Health section) and the collection of biometric data. The result is lower costs for governments and shorter waiting periods for migrants.

Objective(s): To reduce costs for governments by freeing their consular and immigration officials from costly and time-consuming routine work, thus giving them more time and resources to concentrate on other consular and decision-making tasks; to provide an alternative structure to countries of immigration that have a limited diplomatic presence abroad and thus need a reliable partner to perform pre-consular tasks or meet logistical requirements; to reduce the waiting period for applicants and facilitate the migration process.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2, 6, 8, 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 6 125 800

V.2.2 Migrant Training

529. Migrants and refugees may have unrealistic and inaccurate expectations of life in the new country to which they are going. This can be a source of stress for new arrivals and strain the social services of the receiving community helping them to adjust. Under its migrant training programme, IOM prepares migrants and refugees before departure to facilitate their smooth settlement in new countries. Specifically, the programme provides participants with information about the country of destination, helps them develop the skills needed to succeed in their new environment or job, and explores the attitudes needed for successful integration. The broader intention is to empower participants to adapt more rapidly and successfully to the day-to-day demands of their new environment and to express their skills not just at the economic but also at the social and cultural level. IOM also arranges literacy training for refugees whenever required, information dissemination in receiving municipalities for local stakeholders, and language training for temporary migrants, especially labour migrants, as required either by the sending or receiving countries. For destinations where the need is established and funding is available, pre-departure or cultural orientation courses will continue to be offered.

Objective(s): To ensure the smooth and successful integration of migrants and to alleviate the need for host communities to support the newcomers; to lower the costs of integrating migrants by making newcomers self-sufficient and productive members of the receiving society more quickly, and thereby helping them gain the respect of community members.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12

Budgeted Resources: USD 5 902 300

V.2.3 Travel Assistance for Individuals and Governments

530. Through its global network of Field Offices, and in line with the provisions of agreements concluded with several regional and international airline companies, IOM offers reduced air fares, generous luggage allowances and effective international airport transit assistance not only to refugees but also to self-paying migrants. Travel assistance can also include advance notification to sponsors of travel details, assistance in completing required departure and arrival procedures, escort through customs and immigration, and airport transit and arrival assistance in some countries. It is extended to labour migrants, immigrants, students and professionals. Individuals working for relief and development organizations are also eligible for travel assistance. Within the framework of the Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) programme in Latin America, IOM offers similar assistance to experts and scholars to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and technology within the region.

Objective(s): To reduce the costs of air travel for migrants and to facilitate their journey, particularly for those traveling abroad for the first time.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12

Budgeted Resources: USD 14 667 800

V.2.4 Migrant Integration

531. The successful integration of migrants requires social, economic, cultural and political adaptation, and all migrant integration activities therefore seek to address the concerns of all stakeholders. Their success depends largely on the willingness and commitment of newcomers to adapt to their new environment and on the readiness of host communities to accept them. IOM provides information on the rights and obligations of migrants in both origin and destination countries. It makes available information concerning migrants in receiving countries because discrimination and xenophobia are often caused by lack of knowledge and understanding of other cultures. It works to improve the host community's reception and perception of the newcomers, and provides advisory and counselling services relating to available resources and support programmes to enhance the skills of migrants in order to facilitate their integration. Workshops are organized in collaboration with public officials and local service providers on issues relating to employment, education and health. In order to improve how migrants are perceived and ensure they are accepted, IOM showcases the harmonious co-existence of newcomers and the host society, using every available opportunity to highlight the contributions migrants make to the host society.

Objective(s): To promote better understanding by the host community of the culture and conditions of migrants and to enhance the capacity of migrants to adapt to their new environment; to promote more harmonious co-existence between migrants and host communities, whether the migrants are permanent or temporary.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 6, 8

Budgeted Resources: USD 962 700

VI. MIGRATION POLICY, RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATIONS

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VI.1	Migration Policy Activities	6 000	272 000	278 000
VI.2	Migration Research and Publications	824 200	550 800	1 375 000
	Total	830 200	822 800	1 653 000

532. The total budget for Migration Policy, Research and Communications is approximately USD 1.7 million. The projects in each subcategory are described below. Each project description is followed by the project's objective(s) and link(s) to the activities set out in IOM's strategy as outlined on pages 9 and 10.

VI.1 Migration Policy Activities

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VI.1.1	Consultation among Chairs and Secretariats of Major Regional Consultative Processes on Migration	3 600	71 400	75 000
VI.1.2	Intersessional Workshop on Enhancing the Role of Return Migration in Fostering Development	1 200	23 800	25 000
VI.1.3	Intersessional Workshop on Managing Return Migration	1 200	23 800	25 000
VI.1.4	Intersessional Workshop on Free Movement of Persons in Regional Integration Processes		28 000	28 000
VI.1.5	World Migration Report		125 000	125 000
	Total	6 000	272 000	278 000

VI.1.1 Consultation among Chairs and Secretariats of Major Regional Consultative Processes on Migration

533. Periodic consultation among Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs) is critical as it allows representatives from different RCPs to share and exchange information on the range of migration issues that have been identified as being of interest to them. When it takes place among the Chairs and Secretariats of major RCPs, such consultation facilitates and deepens cross-fertilization among RCPs, and explores ways to harness future opportunities for greater cross-fertilization. In addition, it highlights the strengths of RCPs – particularly the valuable role that they play in promoting regional cooperation to address challenging issues – and considers how they might be further reinforced. It also provides an opportunity to pursue some of the recommendations relating to RCPs made at the first Global Forum on Migration and Development held in Brussels in July 2007.

Objective(s): To facilitate consultations among the major RCPs.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 4, 6, 7

Budgeted Resources: USD 75 000

VI.1.2 Intersessional Workshop on Enhancing the Role of Return Migration in Fostering Development

534. It is now widely recognized that returning migrants possessing different skills can contribute substantially to home-country development through their considerable human, financial and other resources, regardless of whether their return is permanent, temporary, circular or virtual in nature. Policy-makers in countries of origin, transit and destination stand to gain from exploring ways to facilitate development-friendly return migration in all its forms and to enhance its role in fostering development.

535. The intersessional workshop organized in 2008 looked into ways to enhance potential contributions of nationals living abroad through public-private and inter-State partnerships as well as diaspora mapping and engagement. It explored the policy and practical implications of mainstreaming return management into national plans for poverty reduction and development. The follow-up to this workshop will continue in 2009, and will include the publication of the report.

Objective(s): To finalize and publish the report, in English, French and Spanish, on the main findings of the Intersessional Workshop on Enhancing the Role of Return Migration in Fostering Development, including approaches to facilitate and encourage development-friendly return migration.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12

Budgeted Resources: USD 25 000

VI.1.3 Intersessional Workshop on Managing Return Migration

536. While return migration attracts the attention of policy-makers and other stakeholders involved in migration issues, it is rarely approached in a holistic manner or analysed in the broader context of migration management. A more comprehensive understanding of return has the potential to help reconcile and balance the interests of different migration stakeholders and facilitate cooperative migration management approaches.

537. The intersessional workshop organized in 2008 looked at the concept of return migration and the current state of thinking on the issue both from a policy and programmatic perspective. It provided the IOM membership with the opportunity to discuss return when entry or stay is not authorized, with a focus on the means by which the return can be managed in a safe, dignified and sustainable manner. It explored how the protection of the human rights of migrants, particularly vulnerable migrants such as victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, or migrants stranded in transit or at destination, can best be incorporated into migration policy, legislation and programming. The follow-up to this workshop will continue in 2009, and will include publication of the report.

Objective(s): To finalize and publish the report, in English, French and Spanish, on the main findings of the Intersessional Workshop on Managing Return Migration, including with respect to comprehensive and cooperative approaches to managing return migration for the benefit of all stakeholders.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 3, 4, 6, 7

Budgeted Resources: USD 25 000

VI.1.4 Intersessional Workshop on Free Movement of Persons in Regional Integration Processes

538. The decision by IOM Member States to hold a workshop on the liberalized movement of people in regional integration processes reflects the growing relevance of this issue in the light of the current trend towards greater economic and social integration at regional level. To differing degrees, regional political and economic institutions and associations have made arrangements for the freer movement of persons within defined territories for the purpose of engaging in economic activity.

539. This capacity-building workshop, which was held in 2008, explored ways in which economic integration, trade liberalization policies and migration dynamics influence the preparation of regional legal frameworks governing the movement of persons. It also provided countries or regions looking to develop or to improve implementation of regional free-movement regimes with the opportunity to learn from the experiences of States and institutions in other parts of the world that have addressed similar issues. The follow-up to this workshop will continue in 2009, and will include the publication of the report.

Objective(s): To finalize and publish the report, in English, French and Spanish, on the main findings of the Interessional Workshop on Free Movement of Persons in Regional Integration Processes, including the migration-related measures needed to facilitate intraregional mobility and the advantages and challenges of developing and implementing regional free-movement regimes.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12

Budgeted Resources: USD 28 000

VI.1.5 World Migration Report

540. The *World Migration Report 2008* is the fourth edition of IOM's flagship series of periodic reports on international migration. Its immediate purpose is threefold: (1) to present policy findings based on sound research, and practical options for a range of different stakeholders; (2) to analyse migration flows and trends; and (3) to survey current migration developments in the major regions of the world. The 2008 edition focuses on the management of labour mobility in the context of the evolving global economy. It is based on expert contributions drawn from a wide range of sources, including IOM's policy and programme experience, government migration policy and practice, other international organizations, the private sector, academia and civil society. The English version is published in 2008. In order to provide wider access to the findings in French- and Spanish-speaking countries, the *World Migration Report 2008* will also be translated into and published in French and Spanish in 2009.

541. The budgeted resources shown here only reflect contributions from donors. An additional allocation from Discretionary Income is indicated in paragraph 296. Total funding for the report in 2009 is USD 150,000.

Objective(s): To complete the translation and publication in French and Spanish of the fourth edition of the *World Migration Report*.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12

Budgeted Resources: USD 125 000

VI.2 Migration Research and Publications

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VI.2.1	Migration Profiles in Selected Countries in West and Central Africa: A Tool for Strategic Policy Development	662 000	527 800	1 189 800
VI.2.2	Mediterranean and Eastern European Countries as New Immigration Destinations in the EU	41 800		41 800
VI.2.3	Promoting Quantitative Research on Migration and Integration in Europe	18 400		18 400
VI.2.4	Analysis of the Role of Local Authorities in the Development of Reception and Integration Policies for Immigrants	102 000	23 000	125 000
	Total	824 200	550 800	1 375 000

VI.2.1 Migration Profiles in Selected Countries in West and Central Africa: A Tool for Strategic Policy Development

542. A key challenge facing governments in West and Central Africa is how to manage the rapid growth of regular and irregular migration within and throughout the region and its impact on development. This project will aim to strengthen the capacity of national administrations to collect and analyse relevant migration data and propose measures to bridge gaps in data and statistics in West and Central Africa. In this connection, it will aim to improve the utilization of migration data and policy analysis for strategic policy planning by preparing systematic national migration profiles within and between selected countries in the region. It will also seek to enhance the capacity of governments and regional organizations in order to promote a comprehensive and coherent policy approach to migration, and to develop specific indicators and a training toolkit for developing national and regional strategies, including the Country Strategy Papers and Poverty Reduction Strategic Papers, of the countries concerned.

Objective(s): To enhance the capacity of selected countries in West and Central Africa to promote a comprehensive and coherent policy approach to migration.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 3, 4, 5, 6

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 189 800

VI.2.2 Mediterranean and Eastern European Countries as New Immigration Destinations in the EU

543. Working with a consortium of scientific institutions from nine EU member countries and using the traditional European immigration countries as a reference, IOM will compare migration patterns and relevant policies to facilitate identification of similar challenges and enhance the transfer of experiences. The analysis will address the historical, political and economic background of migration processes. Its ultimate aim will be to prepare a model of future migratory trends in selected areas of the EU. The project's strategic objective is to provide support for EU and national immigration policies.

Objective(s): To help analyse the causes, characteristics and impact of migratory flows in the new immigration destinations of southern and eastern Europe.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 4

Budgeted Resources: USD 41 800

VI.2.3 Promoting Quantitative Research on Migration and Integration in Europe

544. With the Amsterdam Treaty and the EU's growing jurisdiction in the field of migration, integration, anti-discrimination and asylum, the need for comparative data in this area has also increased. This project is expected to provide the essential contextual information needed to understand statistical data in the areas of migration and integration, and an online portal that serves as a platform for the discussion of fundamental methodological problems in this field and the dissemination of results.

Objective(s): To promote comparative quantitative research in the field of migration and integration in Europe by creating an online database.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 6

Budgeted Resources: USD 18 400

VI.2.4 Analysis of the Role of Local Authorities in the Development of Reception and Integration Policies for Immigrants

545. This project is intended to assess the degree and modality of decentralization from central State to regional and local authorities in migrant reception and integration policies of EU Member States in the Mediterranean area, with a special focus on vulnerable categories (refugees and asylum-seekers, unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking, Roma, etc). The project will start with an analysis of relevant national legislation and of the specific laws on decentralization of the above-mentioned policies. The desk research will be supplemented with questionnaires for key players and missions to target countries on best practices for reception and integration at the local level.

Objective(s): To contribute to the establishment of a common framework in the field of reception and integration policies in the EU Member States by analysing local/regional policies and best practices.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 6, 8

Budgeted Resources: **USD 125 000**

VII. REPARATION PROGRAMMES

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VII.1	Support for the Implementation of the Reparations Programme in Sierra Leone	130 800	1 869 200	2 000 000
VII.2	Iraq Property Claims Programme	1 040 000	460 000	1 500 000
VII.3	Support for the National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation in Colombia	115 500	175 100	290 600
VII.4	Roma Humanitarian Assistance Project – Europe	145 000	74 000	219 000
	Total	1 431 300	2 578 300	4 009 600

546. The total budget for Reparation Programmes is approximately USD 4.0 million. The projects in this category are described below. Each project description is followed by the project's objective(s) and link(s) to the activities set out in IOM's strategy as outlined on pages 9 and 10.

VII.1 Support for the Implementation of the Reparations Programme in Sierra Leone

547. Following the end of the ten-year civil war in Sierra Leone in January 2002, the country's Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommended the establishment of a reparations programme for victims of the conflict. The Government of Sierra Leone has since identified reparations as key to the country's rehabilitation and healing and has mandated the National Commission for Social Action to implement a reparations programme. This project aims to establish a reparations unit within the National Commission that will operationalize the strategy and plans developed to identify victims and provide them with the necessary support and/or social services. IOM will work with the UN Peacebuilding Fund to support the implementation of the Sierra Leone reparations programme.

Objectives: To enhance the human dignity of the victims of the conflict through a reparations programme, and to improve the capacity of the National Commission's Directorate of Reparations to implement the reparations programme.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activities 9, 10

Budgeted Resource: USD 2 000 000

VII.2 Iraq Property Claims Programme

548. Because of the policies of the former regime in Iraq, many Iraqis were wrongfully deprived of their real property rights, leading to population displacements and prolonging disputes. In 2003, the Coalition Provisional Authority and the Iraqi Governing Council created the Iraq Property Claims Commission (IPCC) to collect and resolve real property claims of displaced persons, to which IOM provided technical assistance and expert advice. In 2006, a new law came into force replacing the IPCC with the Commission for Resolution of Real Property Disputes (CRRPD), a process that IOM continued to support by organizing workshops, meetings and training sessions on a variety of legal and IT subjects, providing advice on best practices from other international and national claims programmes, developing and maintaining the CRRPD's claims application database, and furnishing assistance on issues relating to the enforcement of decisions and compensation.

549. In 2009, IOM will concentrate on running workshops for members of the CRRPD's Judicial Committees and Cassation Commission, improving the CRRPD's property valuation practices and policies, strengthening its internal reporting and auditing, streamlining the exchange of information between the CRRPD and other relevant Iraqi institutions, monitoring the enforcement of decisions, and assessing the impact of the CRRPD on the claimants and on stability and the rule of law in Iraq.

Objectives: To improve the CRRPD's claims determination process, strengthen its internal control functions and contribute to the assessment of its work; to facilitate coordination and avoid duplication between the CRRPD and the institutions responsible for resolving post-2003 return-related property disputes; and to integrate the lessons learned from the CRRPD into the policies and practices of such institutions.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 10

Budgeted Resources: USD 1 500 000

VII.3 Support for the National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation in Colombia

550. IOM has been providing humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations who fall victim to violence by illegal armed groups and is now working to help strengthen peace-building initiatives in Colombia. Under this project, it will build the capacity of the National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation (NCRR) to develop an inter-institutional framework integrating the various justice and peace entities in Colombia in order to enable the victims to participate in the reparation process and to generate sustainable recovery processes in Colombia. Its support will also help the NCRR develop a reparation process that is sustainable in the long term, broaden its geographic scope and increase its operational ability to access victims.

Objective(s): To support NCRR initiatives and activities so as to guarantee the victims' right to truth, justice and reparation, and to promote the development of active citizenship and the victims' participation in the country's transitional process.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 9

Budgeted Resources: USD 290 600

VII.4 Roma Humanitarian Assistance Project – Europe

551. Part of a complex reparation effort for former slave and forced labourers of the Nazi regime, IOM's Roma Humanitarian Assistance Project (RHAP) has contributed to a significant improvement in the lives of 13,700 Roma survivors in five countries in eastern and south-eastern Europe. IOM Field Offices and NGO partners have been implementing a comprehensive range of individual and collective assistance measures since mid-2007. The measures are designed to address the needs of elderly Roma beneficiaries, including for material assistance (food, clothes, firewood) and health, social and legal services. While the bulk of the operational activities will cease by the end of 2008, a certain number will continue into 2009, using funds from the German Foundation "Remembrance, Responsibility and Future". In addition, IOM will produce a public report summarizing the RHAP's achievements and the lessons it learned from the exercise.

Objectives: To bring about a tangible and sustainable improvement in the lives of vulnerable, elderly Roma beneficiaries and to contribute to the social inclusion and stabilization of the Roma community in eastern and south-eastern Europe.

Link(s) to the IOM strategy: activity 9

Budgeted Resources: USD 219 000

VIII. GENERAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VIII.1	Seconded Staff	2 398 400		2 398 400
VIII.2	Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MiMOSA)	1 113 500		1 113 500
VIII.3	Staff and Services Covered by Miscellaneous Income	3 677 500	4 491 500	8 169 000
VIII.4	Sasakawa Endowment Fund		60 000	60 000
	Total	7 189 400	4 551 500	11 740 900

552. The total budget for General Programme Support is approximately USD 11.7 million. The activities and services in each subcategory are described below.

VIII.1 Seconded Staff

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VIII.1.1	Associate Experts	1 524 800		1 524 800
VIII.1.2	Special Assignments and Support	460 800		460 800
VIII.1.3	IOM Staff Assigned to Other Organizations	412 800		412 800
	Total	2 398 400		2 398 400

VIII.1.1 Associate Experts

553. The Associate Experts Programme is designed to strengthen the human resources of the Organization so as 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, enhancing their own career development while making their expertise available to IOM. In some cases, the Associate Experts are absorbed into the mainstream of IOM's structures upon completion of their assignment.

554. There are currently 14 Associate Experts at various stages of their contracts working for the Organization on a broad range of projects at IOM Headquarters and in Field Offices in Ankara, Bangkok, Brussels, Chisinau, Dakar, Harare, Jakarta, Kampala, Kiev, Nairobi and Rabat. They are sponsored by the Governments of Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America; 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 1 524 800

VIII.1.2 Special Assignments and Support

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

- **Nutrition Surveillance Officer Position in Zimbabwe, funded by UNICEF**

Working in close collaboration with UNICEF's Nutrition Unit, the Nutrition Surveillance Officer will pursue feasible mechanisms for monitoring the nutritional status of mobile and vulnerable populations, including former farm workers and those affected by Operation Restore Order in Zimbabwe.

- **Expert on Migration and Development in Portugal, funded by the Government of Portugal**

The Government of Portugal considers its relationship with Portuguese-speaking African countries to be very important and would like to maintain strong ties for the sake of ongoing support and development in Africa. This expert will help engage the Portuguese diaspora in migration and development programmes in the country and in Africa. He or she will also help create a decentralized strategy with a view to maximizing the development of migration in the planning of projects related to migration and development.

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

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

- **Office Costs of the IOM Office in Helsinki, funded by Finland**

The IOM Office in Helsinki receives support from the Government of Finland to partially cover the costs of the office structure.

- **Office Costs of the IOM Office in Bratislava, funded by Slovakia**

The IOM Office in Bratislava receives support from the Government of Slovakia to partially cover the costs of the office structure.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 460 800**

VIII.1.3 IOM Staff Assigned to Other Organizations

556. In order to share expertise with other international and regional bodies and to draw on the experience of its counterparts, IOM has seconded staff on a fully reimbursable basis to other organizations, as listed below.

- **IOM Expert seconded to UNDP in Belgium**

The IOM Expert will seek to build capacity and provide a platform to facilitate stronger networking, knowledge and experience-sharing on migration and development issues, and to facilitate the development and dissemination of global best practices in migration and development.

- **IOM Expert seconded to ILO in Switzerland**

Within the framework of an existing agreement with ILO, the IOM Expert will continue to help streamline, develop and implement effective performance management strategies, policies and procedures at ILO, while maintaining quality control mechanisms. The Expert will also advise senior management on new approaches and adaptations of existing human resources policies and practices in respect of the performance management and appraisal process.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 412 800**

VIII.2 Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MiMOSA)

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VIII.2	Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MiMOSA)	1 113 500		1 113 500

557. MiMOSA is the IOM corporate information system for capturing and processing biographical and demographic information about individual migrants and the services provided to them with regard to medical screening, migrant training, assisted voluntary returns, pre-consular services, counter-trafficking and movement. Every IOM Field Office has access, allowing field staff to share data when providing multiple services within the office. The data are consolidated in the Central Data Repository for reporting purposes and for incorporation into other corporate systems like PRISM. MiMOSA has an automated interface with the Department of State Refugee Processing Center System (WRAPS – World Wide Refugee Admission Processing System) and the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC).

558. The Receiving Mission Interface (RMI) is a web-based application that allows receiving missions to process transactions such as the Advance Booking Notification, Additions, Deletions, Cancellations and Departures entered by the MiMOSA user, so as to ensure data quality and consistency. The RMI user is also able to enter domestic booking details from the port of entry to the final destination, to interface with the Integrated Global Airline Ticket Order Record (iGATOR) and PRISM Financials, and to update the arrival status of the migrant in the destination country. RMI is currently used by IOM New York, but will be implemented in other IOM missions in 2009. iGATOR is the corporate application that captures the costs of tickets for migrants, staff and consultants. It interfaces with MiMOSA, RMI and PRISM, streamlining the data exchange between operations and finance and thereby further enhancing IOM's capacity to manage flight bookings and pay airlines.

Budgeted Resources: **USD 1 113 500**

VIII.3 Staff and Services Covered by Miscellaneous Income

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VIII.3	Staff and Services Covered by Miscellaneous Income	3 677 500	4 491 500	8 169 000

559. Miscellaneous income comprises unearmarked and interest income and is an integral part of Discretionary Income. It is allocated to the Organization's Field structure and services and to the 1035 Facility. The allocation of miscellaneous income is described in detail in paragraphs 289 to 325.

Budgeted Resources: USD 8 169 000

VIII.4 Sasakawa Endowment Fund

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VIII.4	Sasakawa Endowment Fund		60 000	60 000

560. In line with the guidelines for the use of interest accrued on the Sasakawa Endowment Fund, an allocation from the interest the fund is expected to earn in 2009 has been earmarked for priority projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. The projects, which are yet to be identified, will focus on the promotion of migration-for-development activities, furthering understanding and analysis of migration and responding to emergency and humanitarian needs. Once projects have identified and developed, they will be included in the Revision of the Programme and Budget for 2009.

Budgeted Resources: USD 60 000

GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF THE OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

OVERALL 2009 SUMMARY

	Africa	Middle East	Latin America and the Caribbean	North America	Asia and Oceania	Europe	Global Support/ Services	Total
I. Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	64 834 000	37 593 500	52 924 700	4 793 700	119 314 300	31 168 800	5 777 700	316 406 700
II. Migration Health	12 221 000	3 083 100	698 200	5 477 200	17 200 700	9 078 700	164 800	47 923 700
III. Migration and Development	5 907 300		43 627 000		420 200	1 778 600		51 733 100
IV. Regulating Migration	9 202 700	3 228 300	24 585 500		17 058 100	106 189 000	217 400	160 481 000
V. Facilitating Migration	4 964 200	52 300	11 357 500	3 630 100	11 411 700	6 119 700		37 535 500
VI. Migration Policy, Research and Communications	1 189 800					260 200	203 000	1 653 000
VII. Reparation Programmes	2 000 000	1 500 000	290 600			219 000		4 009 600
VIII. General Programme Support	18 400					604 200	11 118 300	11 740 900
Grand Total	100 337 400	45 457 200	133 483 500	13 901 000	165 405 000	155 418 200	17 481 200	631 483 500

For comparison, the geographical breakdown in document MC/2227 is reproduced below.

OVERALL 2008 SUMMARY (MC/2227)

	Africa	Middle East	Latin America and the Caribbean	North America	Asia and Oceania	Europe	Global Support/ Services	Total
I. Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	55 048 500	22 255 100	31 780 200	4 659 100	97 187 200	30 596 100	7 724 300	249 250 500
II. Migration Health	11 849 400	1 323 600	1 205 700	4 258 400	13 447 900	7 993 200	342 800	40 421 000
III. Migration and Development	4 622 000		13 887 600		1 323 700	8 422 900		28 256 200
IV. Regulating Migration	6 788 900	2 869 700	19 257 000		28 735 800	93 644 400	359 300	151 655 100
V. Facilitating Migration	3 598 400	22 400	10 264 000	1 583 800	14 261 600	6 231 300		35 961 500
VI. Migration Policy, Research and Communications						265 100	205 600	470 700
VII. Reparation Programmes		1 878 000	645 900			8 960 300		11 484 200
VIII. General Programme Support						354 900	11 214 600	11 569 500
Grand Total	81 907 200	28 348 800	77 040 400	10 501 300	154 956 200	156 468 200	19 846 600	529 068 700

PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS BY REGION

Africa

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	49 013 600
	I.2.1	General Repatriation Assistance	329 200
	I.3.1	Rehabilitation of Socio-economic Infrastructures in Angola	1 016 400
	I.3.2	Facilitating the Sustainable Return of IDPs in Sudan	8 023 000
	I.3.3	Verification and Monitoring of IDP Movements in Darfur, Sudan	1 667 700
	I.3.4	Enhancing National Capacity for Conflict Mapping, Analysis and Transformation in Sudan	2 910 800
	I.3.5	Emergency Assistance for Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe	1 797 100
	I.4.1	Support for EU Election Observation Missions	76 200
		Subtotal	64 834 000
Migration Health	II.1	Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance	8 725 700
	II.2.1	Programme Mapping, Data Synthesis and Recommendations for Policy and Research on HIV/AIDS in the Horn of Africa	18 200
	II.2.2	Partnership on HIV/AIDS and Mobility in Southern Africa	2 377 400
	II.2.3	Action to Reduce HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Border Communities in West Africa	369 600
	II.2.4	Social Mobilization of Migrant Poultry Workers, Traders and Transporters in Nigeria	78 200
	II.2.5	HIV and AIDS Services for Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe	651 900
		Subtotal	12 221 000

Africa (cont'd)

Migration and Development	III.1.1	Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)	2 250 700
	III.1.2	Programme to Promote Development in an Emigration Zone of the Maghreb Region	89 400
	III.1.3	Development of Social Programmes for Minors in Morocco	1 803 000
	III.1.4	Migration and Development Strategies in Zimbabwe	492 900
	III.2.1	Strengthening the Health Sectors in Northern Somalia through the Engagement of Somali Diaspora Health Professionals from Finland	271 300
	III.2.2	Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals to Sudan	1 000 000
		Subtotal	5 907 300
Regulating Migration	IV.1.1	General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum-Seekers and Support for Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance	659 300
	IV.1.2	Assisted Voluntary Returns from Switzerland to Various Countries in Africa	742 200
	IV.1.3	Assisted Voluntary Returns of Irregular Migrants in Morocco	174 000
	IV.1.4	Humanitarian Assistance for Mobile Populations and Irregular Migrants in Zimbabwe	1 588 400
	IV.2.4	Southern African Counter-trafficking Assistance Programme	1 421 500
	IV.2.5	Counter-trafficking Activities in Ghana	547 100
	IV.2.6	Capacity-building to Counter Trafficking in Kenya	104 100
	IV.2.7	Counter-trafficking Activities in Morocco	708 400
	IV.3.1	Building Cooperation and Developing Joint Practical Initiatives among Countries of Origin, Transit and Destination on the East Africa Migration Route	56 700
	IV.3.2	Regional Cooperation and Capacity-building on Border and Migration Management Across the Sahara Region	327 900

Africa (cont'd)

Regulating Migration (cont'd)			
	IV.3.3	Capacity-building for Migration Management in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Tanzania	654 600
	IV.3.4	Capacity-building for Migration Management in Kenya	494 100
	IV.3.5	Capacity-building to Enhance Migration Management in Kenya and South Central Somalia	92 700
	IV.3.6	Capacity-building to Reduce Irregular Migration in Somaliland	270 500
	IV.3.7	Support for Individuals, State and Non-State Actors to Manage Migration Flows between Somalia and Yemen	311 300
	IV.3.8	Strengthening the Capacity of the Immigration Service in Nigeria	553 800
	IV.3.9	Integrated Programme for the Enhancement of Migration Management in Tunisia	496 100
		Subtotal	9 202 700
Facilitating Migration			
	V.1.1	Integrated Migration Information System (IMIS) Project for Egypt	660 300
	V.1.2	Facilitating a Coherent Migration Management Approach in Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1 428 500
	V.2.1	Pre-consular Assistance	15 700
	V.2.2	Migrant Training	1 482 400
	V.2.3	Travel Assistance to Individuals and Governments	1 377 300
		Subtotal	4 964 200
Migration Policy, Research and Communications	VI.2.1	Migration Profiles in Selected Countries in West and Central Africa: A Tool for Strategic Policy Development	1 189 800
Reparation Programmes	VII.1	Support for the Implementation of the Reparations Programme in Sierra Leone	2 000 000
General Programme Support	VIII.1.2	Special Assignments and Support	18 400
Total			100 337 400

Middle East

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	30 798 900
	I.3.6	Security Awareness Induction Training (SAIT) in Iraq	263 600
	I.3.7	Assistance for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Iraq	6 473 200
	I.3.8	Assistance for the Conflict-affected Population in Lebanon	57 800
		Subtotal	37 593 500
Migration Health	II.1	Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance	3 083 100
Regulating Migration	IV.1.1	General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum-Seekers and Support for Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance	599 400
	IV.1.5	Regional Support to Facilitate Assisted Voluntary Returns to Iraq	917 400
	IV.2.8	Support for the Development of Counter-trafficking Legislation in Syria	181 000
	IV.3.10	Capacity-building in Migration and Integrated Border Management, Iraq	960 200
	IV.3.11	Capacity-building to Enhance Migration and Border Management in Jordan	570 300
		Subtotal	3 228 300
Facilitating Migration	V.2.1	Pre-consular Assistance	52 300
Reparation Programmes	VII.2	Iraq Property Claims Programme	1 500 000
Total			45 457 200

Latin America and the Caribbean

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	2 290 700
	I.2.1	General Repatriation Assistance	91 900
	I.3.9	Assistance for IDPs and Host Communities in Colombia	20 204 000
	I.3.10	Reintegration of Former Combatants and Community Development in Colombia	13 812 400
	I.3.11	Infrastructure Development and Health Services on the Borders of Ecuador	4 769 400
	I.3.12	Haiti Transition Initiative	11 734 600
	I.4.1	Support for EU Election Observation Missions	21 700
		Subtotal	52 924 700
Migration Health	II.2.6	Integrated Strategy against Gender-based Violence in Colombia	578 800
	II.2.7	Improving Health Services for Highly Mobile Populations in Costa Rica	119 400
		Subtotal	698 200
Migration and Development	III.1.5	Technical Assistance for the Planning of Population Movements in the Province of Río Negro, Argentina	647 500
	III.1.6	Administrative and Technical Assistance for the Government of Argentina	3 364 100
	III.1.7	Development Project for Costa Rica and Nicaragua	440 600
	III.1.8	Project to Promote Development and Rehabilitation – National Fund for Peace (FONAPAZ), Guatemala	605 300
	III.1.9	Development Programme with the Executive Coordination Secretariat of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP), Guatemala	161 500
	III.1.10	Infrastructure Development in the Port of Champerico, Guatemala	7 039 200

Latin America and the Caribbean (cont'd)

Migration and Development (cont'd)	III.1.11	Technical Support for Lima Municipality for Infrastructure Works in Peru	30 568 400
	III.1.12	Strengthening the Management System of Lima's Town Hall, Peru	590 500
	III.1.13	Decentralized Programme for Young Persons with Labour Problems in Uruguay	209 900
	Subtotal		43 627 000
Regulating Migration	IV.1.1	General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum-Seekers and Support for Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance	2 100 800
	IV.1.6	Assessment of Brazilian Migration Patterns and Assisted Voluntary Returns from the European Union	171 200
	IV.1.7	Return of Vulnerable Migrants to Guatemala	561 900
	IV.2.2	Training on Counter-trafficking for International Law-enforcement Academies	60 000
	IV.2.9	Counter-trafficking Activities in Central America, the Dominican Republic and Mexico	260 400
	IV.2.10	Building Capacity and Assisting Victims of Trafficking in Central America	468 400
	IV.2.11	Preventing and Eradicating Child Labour in Migrant Families in Argentina	168 500
	IV.2.12	Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in the Dominican Republic	205 700
	IV.2.13	Combating Trafficking in Persons in Ecuador	476 900
	IV.2.14	Capacity-building for Civil Society Institutions and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Mexico	113 900
	IV.3.12	Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America	420 000
	IV.3.13	Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Puebla Process	282 700
	IV.3.14	South American Conference on Migration	61 400

Latin America and the Caribbean (cont'd)

Regulating Migration (cont'd)			
	IV.3.15	Strengthening Migration Management Capacity in the Caribbean to Enhance National and Regional Security	1 007 800
	IV.3.16	Technical Assistance for the Secretariat of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation in Argentina	837 600
	IV.3.17	Technical Assistance in Designing and Implementing a Migration Policy in Chile	452 500
	IV.3.18	Technical Assistance in the Modernization of Passports in Ecuador	4 163 600
	IV.3.19	Multilateral Cooperation Programme in Guatemala	67 000
	IV.3.20	Advisory and Training Services for the Institutional Strengthening of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Peru	1 888 300
	IV.3.21	Management of Funds for Qualified Human Resources and Humanitarian Mobilization in Peru	215 000
	IV.3.22	Technical Assistance Project for Management Services in Peru	10 328 300
	IV.3.23	Capacity-building through the Transfer and Exchange of Qualified Uruguayans	273 600
		Subtotal	24 585 500
Facilitating Migration			
	V.1.4	Labour Migration from Colombia to Spain	944 500
	V.1.5	Facilitating Temporary Foreign Workers Programme for Canada	223 000
	V.1.6	Facilitating Seasonal Agricultural Labour Migration from Guatemala to Canada	3 909 200
	V.2.3	Travel Assistance to Individuals and Governments	6 280 800
		Subtotal	11 357 500
Reparation Programmes			
	VII.3	Support for the National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation in Colombia	290 600
Total			133 483 500

North America

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	4 793 700
Migration Health	II.1	Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance	5 477 200
Facilitating Migration	V.2.1	Pre-consular Assistance	55 100
	V.2.2	Migrant Training	1 927 800
	V.2.3	Travel Assistance to Individuals and Governments	1 647 200
		Subtotal	3 630 100
Total			13 901 000

Asia and Oceania

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	71 092 400
	I.3.13	Afghan Civilian Assistance Programme – Afghanistan	2 437 500
	I.3.14	Construction of Health and Education Facilities in Afghanistan	19 751 100
	I.3.15	Socio-economic Reintegration of Returning Afghans	4 080 100
	I.3.16	Technical Support for Afghanistan on Provincial Governance	3 307 500
	I.3.17	Peace-building and Reintegration Assistance in Conflict-affected Communities in Aceh, Indonesia	3 443 800
	I.3.18	Post-tsunami Recovery Assistance in Indonesia	3 643 800
	I.3.19	Transition Initiative for Federally Administered Tribal Areas in Pakistan	1 605 000
	I.3.20	Recovery Assistance and Livelihood Support for Tsunami and Conflict-affected Areas in Sri Lanka	6 652 000
	I.3.21	Relief and Assistance to IDPs and Sri Lankan Refugees Returning from India	717 800
	I.3.22	Support for Community Confidence-Building in Timor-Leste	613 400
	I.4.1	Support for EU Election Observation Missions	1 374 500
	I.4.2	Support for the Independent Election Commission in Afghanistan	595 400
		Subtotal	119 314 300
Migration Health	II.1	Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance	15 235 700
	II.2.8	Capacity-building for Law-enforcement Agencies on Health in Bangladesh	42 600
	II.2.9	Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment and Nutritional Support for Vulnerable Migrants in Myanmar	1 260 300
	II.2.14	A Rights-Based Approach to Empowering Migrant Women Affected by Violence in Viet Nam	39 400

Asia and Oceania (cont'd)

Migration Health (cont'd)	II.2.15	Improving the Health of Migrants in Two Priority Provinces of Thailand	262 100
	II.3.1	Improving Child, Maternal and Community Health in Indonesia	228 300
	II.3.2	Enhancing Primary Health-Care Service Delivery in Cyclone-affected Areas in Myanmar	132 300
	Subtotal		17 200 700
Migration and Development	III.2.3	Return of Qualified Afghans	113 400
	III.3.1	Improved Understanding of the Tracking and Utilization of Remittances in Bangladesh	306 800
	Subtotal		420 200
Regulating Migration	IV.1.1	General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum-Seekers and Support for Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance	311 500
	IV.1.8	Return and Reintegration Assistance for Afghans	1 148 400
	IV.1.9	Immigration Information and Return Counselling Services in Australia	935 000
	IV.1.10	Care and Voluntary Return of Migrants in an Irregular Situation, Indonesia	3 103 500
	IV.2.15	Combating Trafficking in Persons in Central Asia	348 200
	IV.2.16	Counter-trafficking Activities in Bangladesh	879 600
	IV.2.17	Counter-trafficking Activities in Cambodia and Viet Nam	1 371 000
	IV.2.18	Prevention of Trafficking and Assistance for Victims in India	232 800
	IV.2.19	Capacity-building to Counter Trafficking and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Indonesia	165 300
	IV.2.20	Return and Reintegration Assistance for Trafficking Victims in Japan	272 600
	IV.2.21	Capacity-building and Prevention of Trafficking in Persons in Mongolia	99 100

Asia and Oceania (cont'd)

Regulating Migration (cont'd)	IV.2.22	Assistance for Thai Victims of Trafficking in Australia	43 300
	IV.2.23	Improvement of Childcare Services and Facilities at the Bangkok Immigration Detention Centre in Thailand	12 100
	IV.3.24	Promoting Migrants' Rights in Central Asia	192 000
	IV.3.25	Capacity-building in Migration and Border Management in Afghanistan	1 264 900
	IV.3.26	Capacity-building for Migration Management in China	1 668 600
	IV.3.27	Capacity-building in Migration Management in Indonesia	3 962 200
	IV.3.28	Technical Assistance for the Modernization of Passports in Kyrgyzstan	193 600
	IV.3.29	Migration Management and Border Control in Papua New Guinea	629 200
	IV.3.30	Training Centre for the Border Forces of Tajikistan	225 200
		Subtotal	17 058 100
Facilitating Migration	V.1.7	Central Asia Labour Migration Project	667 500
	V.1.8	Capacity-building on Migrant Rights and Welfare in Thailand	61 500
	V.1.9	Improving Knowledge on Remittances and Enhancing Development through Interregional Dialogue and Pilot Projects in South-east Asia and Europe	506 000
	V.2.1	Pre-consular Assistance	4 819 800
	V.2.2	Migrant Training	1 853 200
	V.2.3	Travel Assistance to Individuals and Governments	3 503 700
		Subtotal	11 411 700
Total			165 405 000

Europe

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	27 920 600
	I.2.1	General Repatriation Assistance	76 600
	I.3.23	Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) Trust Fund Programme	158 900
	I.3.24	Assistance for Redundant Military Personnel in Serbia	2 841 100
	I.3.25	Provision of Sustainable Solutions for Displaced Persons in Serbia	171 600
	Subtotal		31 168 800
Migration Health	II.1	Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance	8 193 000
	II.2.10	Analysis of Social Determinants of Health and Health Inequalities to Assist Migrants and Communities in the European Union	303 100
	II.2.11	Increasing Public Health Safety Along the New Eastern European Border	444 800
	II.2.12	Social Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Former Drug Users in Georgia	107 100
	II.2.13	Intervention for a Modular Strategy for AIDS in Italy	30 700
	Subtotal		9 078 700
Migration and Development	III.1.14	Micro-enterprise Development in Armenia	815 600
	III.1.15	Community-based Microcredit Revolving Fund for Mine Survivors in Azerbaijan	44 200
	III.1.16	Economic Development and Income Generation in Nakhichevan Rural Communities in Azerbaijan	871 100
	III.3.2	Testing New Channels and Products to Maximize the Development Impact of Remittances for the Rural Poor in Georgia	47 700
	Subtotal		1 778 600
Regulating Migration	IV.1.1	General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum-Seekers and Support for Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance	91 259 800

Europe (cont'd)

Regulating Migration (cont'd)	IV.1.11	Establishment of Job Counselling and Referral Centres in Georgia	123 800
	IV.1.12	Promoting Voluntary Return through Returnee Information and Counselling Services in Germany	210 200
	IV.1.13	Information Centre on Return and Resettlement in Greece	38 100
	IV.1.14	Assistance for Unaccompanied Minors in Italy, including Voluntary Returns	531 800
	IV.1.15	Coordination of Return and Reintegration Assistance for Voluntary Returnees to Moldova	359 100
	IV.1.16	Return Information Fund (RIF) – Switzerland	46 000
	IV.2.24	Programme against Human Trafficking in Eastern and South-eastern Europe	298 100
	IV.2.25	Development of Guidelines for the Collection of Data on Trafficking in Human Beings in Austria	179 000
	IV.2.26	National Capacity-building on Shelter and Hotline Management for Victims of Trafficking in Azerbaijan	90 700
	IV.2.27	Combating Trafficking in Women in Belarus and Moldova	1 125 400
	IV.2.28	Counter-trafficking Activities in Greece	355 400
	IV.2.29	Counter-trafficking Training Programme for Religious Personnel and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Italy	911 200
	IV.2.30	Economic and Social Stabilization Programme for Potential Victims of Trafficking in Kosovo and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	193 400
	IV.2.31	Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Montenegro	77 400
	IV.2.32	Return and Reintegration Assistance for Victims of Trafficking Returning from Norway	35 800
	IV.2.33	Counter-trafficking Activities in the Russian Federation	1 398 500

Europe (cont'd)

Regulating Migration (cont'd)			
	IV.2.34	Return, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Switzerland	41 300
	IV.2.35	Capacity-building to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in Turkey	2 849 100
	IV.2.36	Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine	1 579 000
	IV.3.31	Exchange of Information and Best Practices on Irregular Migration and Treatment of Unaccompanied Minors in Europe	404 600
	IV.3.32	Support for the Implementation of the Albanian National Strategy on Migration	154 800
	IV.3.33	European Migration Network in Austria	232 400
	IV.3.34	Strengthening Migration Management in Belarus and Moldova	335 500
	IV.3.35	Support for Integrated Border Management Capacity in Bosnia and Herzegovina	62 500
	IV.3.36	Strengthening the Capacity to Assist Irregular Migrants in Italy	879 200
	IV.3.37	Monitoring of the Temporary Shelter for Foreigners in Portugal	11 600
	IV.3.38	Establishing a Framework for Readmission Agreements in the Russian Federation	161 600
	IV.3.39	Managing Migratory Flows and Assisting Integration in Spain	355 500
	IV.3.40	Capacity-building for Migration and Border Management in Turkey	98 400
	IV.3.41	Enhancing Migration Management and Combating Irregular Migration in Ukraine	1 020 100
	IV.3.42	Strengthening the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine's Human Resources Management System	769 700
		Subtotal	106 189 000

Europe (cont'd)

Facilitating Migration			
	V.1.3	Consolidation of Systems for a Shared Management of Migration – Italy and Tunisia	97 900
	V.1.10	Capacity-building, Information and Awareness-raising to Promote Orderly Migration in the Western Balkans	903 400
	V.1.11	Information Campaign Targeting Qualified Workers in the Czech Republic	475 100
	V.2.1	Pre-consular Assistance	1 182 900
	V.2.2	Migrant Training	638 900
	V.2.3	Travel Assistance to Individuals and Governments	1 858 800
	V.2.4	Migrant Integration	962 700
		Subtotal	6 119 700
Migration Policy, Research and Communications			
	VI.1.1	Consultation among Chairs and Secretariats of Major Regional Consultative Processes on Migration	75 000
	VI.2.2	Mediterranean and Eastern European Countries as New Immigration Destinations in the EU	41 800
	VI.2.3	Promoting Quantitative Research on Migration and Integration in Europe	18 400
	VI.2.4	Analysis of the Role of Local Authorities in the Development of Reception and Integration Policies for Immigrants	125 000
		Subtotal	260 200
Reparation Programmes			
	VII.4	Roma Humanitarian Assistance Project – Europe	219 000
General Programme Support			
	VIII.1.2	Special Assignments and Support	442 400
	VIII.1.3	IOM Staff Assigned to Other Organizations	161 800
		Subtotal	604 200
Total			155 418 200

Global Support/Services

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	5 777 700
Migration Health	II.1	Migration Health Assessments and Travel Health Assistance	164 800
Regulating Migration	IV.1.1	General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum-Seekers and Support for Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance	129 800
	IV.2.1	Stakeholder Cooperation with Law Enforcement	25 000
	IV.2.3	Global Counter-trafficking Database	62 600
		Subtotal	217 400
Migration Policy, Research and Communications	VI.1.2	Intersessional Workshop on Enhancing the Role of Return Migration in Fostering Development	25 000
	VI.1.3	Intersessional Workshop on Managing Return Migration	25 000
	VI.1.4	Intersessional Workshop on Free Movement of Persons in Regional Integration Processes	28 000
	VI.1.5	World Migration Report	125 000
		Subtotal	203 000
General Programme Support	VIII.1.1	Associate Experts	1 524 800
	VIII.1.3	IOM Staff Assigned to Other Organizations	251 000
	VIII.2	Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MiMOSA)	1 113 500
	VIII.3	Staff and Services Covered by Miscellaneous Income	8 169 000
	VIII.4	Sasakawa Endowment Fund	60 000
		Subtotal	11 118 300
Total			17 481 200
Grand Total			631 483 500

POST-CRISIS MIGRATION PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS BY REGION

Africa

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.3.1	Rehabilitation of Socio-economic Infrastructures in Angola	1 016 400
	I.3.2	Facilitating the Sustainable Return of IDPs in Sudan	8 023 000
	I.3.3	Verification and Monitoring of IDP Movements in Darfur, Sudan	1 667 700
	I.3.4	Enhancing National Capacity for Conflict Mapping, Analysis and Transformation in Sudan	2 910 800
	I.3.5	Emergency Assistance for Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe	1 797 100
Total			15 415 000

Middle East

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.3.6	Security Awareness Induction Training (SAIT) in Iraq	263 600
	I.3.7	Assistance for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Iraq	6 473 200
	I.3.8	Assistance for the Conflict-affected Population in Lebanon	57 800
Total			6 794 600

Latin America and the Caribbean

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.3.9	Assistance for IDPs and Host Communities in Colombia	20 204 000
	I.3.10	Reintegration of Former Combatants and Community Development in Colombia	13 812 400
	I.3.11	Infrastructure Development and Health Services on the Borders of Ecuador	4 769 400
	I.3.12	Haiti Transition Initiative	11 734 600
Total			50 520 400

Asia and Oceania

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.3.13	Afghan Civilian Assistance Programme – Afghanistan	2 437 500
	I.3.14	Construction of Health and Education Facilities in Afghanistan	19 751 100
	I.3.15	Socio-economic Reintegration of Returning Afghans	4 080 100
	I.3.16	Technical Support for Afghanistan on Provincial Governance	3 307 500
	I.3.17	Peace-building and Reintegration Assistance in Conflict-affected Communities in Aceh, Indonesia	3 443 800
	I.3.18	Post-tsunami Recovery Assistance in Indonesia	3 643 800
	I.3.19	Transition Initiative for Federally Administered Tribal Areas in Pakistan	1 605 000
	I.3.20	Recovery Assistance and Livelihood Support for Tsunami and Conflict-affected Areas in Sri Lanka	6 652 000
	I.3.21	Relief and Assistance to IDPs and Sri Lankan Refugees Returning from India	717 800

Asia and Oceania (cont'd)

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management (cont'd)	I.3.22	Support for Community Confidence-Building in Timor-Leste	613 400
Subtotal			46 252 000
Migration Health	II.3.1	Improving Child, Maternal and Community Health in Indonesia	228 300
	II.3.2	Enhancing Primary Health Care Service Delivery in Cyclone Affected Areas in Myanmar	132 300
Subtotal			360 600
Total			46 612 600

Europe

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.3.23	Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) Trust Fund Programme	158 900
	I.3.24	Assistance for Redundant Military Personnel in Serbia	2 841 100
	I.3.25	Provision of Sustainable Solutions for Displaced Persons in Serbia	171 600
Total			3 171 600
Grand Total			122 514 200

ANNEX I - FUNDS IN SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

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. In August 2008 the EPA balance was USD 330,605.

Refugee Loan Fund

The Refugee Loan Fund, which was established pursuant to Resolution No. 210 of 12 May 1960, permits the financing, in part or in whole, of the cost of transporting 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 83,000 refugees will be seeking assistance under the Refugee Loan Fund in 2009, and that approximately USD 189,000,000 will be expended from the Fund to finance these movements.

The following table estimates the resources available and required for 2009, as well as the anticipated balance at year-end.

	<u>2009</u> <u>Estimates in USD</u>
<u>Resources</u>	
Brought forward from 2008	5 000 000
Contributions from the United States Government	162 000 000
Repayments of promissory notes by refugees	26 000 000
Income from self-payers	1 000 000
Interest income	250 000
Interest returned to the United States Treasury	(250 000)
	<hr/>
<u>Total resources</u>	194 000 000
	<hr/>
<u>Estimated requirements</u>	189 000 000
	<hr/>
Estimated balance carried forward at year-end	5 000 000
	<hr/> <hr/>

Sasakawa Endowment Fund

The Sasakawa Endowment Fund was established in 1990 for the purpose of:

- (a) promoting the expansion of programmes to transfer human resources in all regions of the world, particularly in the Asia-Pacific area, and of other migration-for-development activities;
- (b) furthering the understanding and analysis of migration;
- (c) responding to emergency and other humanitarian migration needs.

Under the endowment agreement with the Foundation, the Fund's capital must remain intact and only the interest income generated from the Fund may be used to finance activities.

2009 Estimates in 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	60 000
Allocation of interest income to projects*	<u>(60 000)</u>
<u>Balance at the end of the year</u>	<u>0</u>

* Allocation for priority projects in Asia	USD 20 000
* Allocation for priority projects in Africa	USD 20 000
* Allocation for priority projects in Latin America and the Caribbean	USD 20 000

Fiduciary Funds

In Latin America, IOM is the implementing partner for a number of government-funded projects. These projects are treated on a fiduciary basis, with IOM providing purely administrative support in cooperation with the respective governments.

The projects aim generally to improve the living conditions of the country's inhabitants, particularly in areas of return and reintegration, and to fight poverty in urban peripheral areas through various technical cooperation and infrastructure building activities.

The terms and regulations of the funds are stipulated in agreements with the respective governments. The funds managed on a fiduciary basis are indicated in this section, whereas the direct administrative support funds provided to IOM for technical assistance and project monitoring are indicated in the relevant paragraphs in the Migration and Development section.

IOM currently has fiduciary arrangements with the Government of Guatemala (FONAPAZ and SCEP). However, following a lawsuit filed by a construction company against IOM and FONAPAZ, the bank accounts for the PRODESFRO programme were frozen and programme activities therefore suspended in 2008. It is expected that this situation will be resolved during 2008 or early 2009.

The funds and corresponding estimated budgeted amounts for 2009 are provided below:

		<u>2009</u> <u>Estimates in USD</u>
Guatemala	Promote Development and Rehabilitation – National Fund for Peace (FONAPAZ)	15 737 000
	Development Programme with the Executive Coordination Secretariat of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP)	4 200 000
Total Fiduciary Funds		<u>19 937 000</u>

Rapid Response Transportation Fund

Pursuant to the Guidance Note concluded on 31 May 2000 between IOM and UNHCR on cooperation in the field of transportation, the Rapid Response Transportation Fund was established from voluntary contributions for IOM movement operations, particularly during emergencies. The Fund endeavours to maintain a balance of USD 5 million. To replenish it, IOM raises funds bilaterally and, to the extent possible, within the context of the United Nations Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). UNHCR endeavours to ensure donor recognition of this requirement. In August 2008 the Fund had a balance of USD 2,522,691.

The agreement between UNHCR and IOM builds on the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the two organizations on 15 May 1997. It specifically lays out each organization's responsibilities in the provision of transportation assistance. It further provides guidance on how specific agreements are to be reached and what mechanisms are to be activated at each organization's headquarters for this purpose. Both IOM and UNHCR are confident that this agreement strengthens their capability to respond to situations that 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, an increasing volume of transactions are made in other currencies, exposing the budgets concerned to exchange rate fluctuations. For example, the value of field staff salaries paid in local currency may fluctuate when expressed in Swiss francs (Administrative Part of the Budget) or US dollars (Operational Part of the Budget), because of 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 in order to express other national currencies in terms of Swiss francs or US dollars. The preparation process begins early in the year since budget estimates must be received from each IOM Office worldwide and consolidated to meet the deadlines for the autumn session of the Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance. Given the high fluctuations recorded during 2008; the average rate of exchange recorded through September 2008 for some of the major currencies used by IOM are shown below:

Swiss franc/US dollar	1.03
Euro/US dollar	0.663 / 1.5080
Pound sterling/US dollar	0.5146/ 1.9434
Canadian dollar/US dollar	1.013
Australian dollar/US dollar	1.0945

During the period between the budget preparation cycle and final submission to the Council, budget estimates are reviewed to ensure that they reflect any major foreign exchange fluctuations that may have occurred in the interim. Hence, the exchange rate used with respect to the Administrative Part of the Budget was 1.13 Swiss francs per US dollar, which also took into consideration the forecast mean rate for 2009. However, in this instance it should be noted that any effects that might be produced by foreign exchange rate fluctuations are largely neutralized due to the fact that the predominant currency of income and expenditure is the same, i.e. Swiss francs. On the other hand, the Operational Part of the Budget is not as naturally hedged and its foreign currency positions are monitored on a continual basis by Treasury Division.

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 comprise projected staffing levels and 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 required for part of the year only, the related cost of staffing is reduced accordingly. 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

	2008 Revised Estimates (MC/EX/688)									2009 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	236 000	3	32	1 781 900	4	34	2 017 900	2	2	383 000	20	64	3 505 800	22	66	3 888 800
Iraq														13		13		1 210 400
Iraq (based in Jordan)				18	75	4 276 200	18	75	4 276 200				12	46	2 237 800	12	46	2 237 800
Jordan				9	88	3 519 200	9	88	3 519 200				25	152	7 129 200	25	152	7 129 200
Kuwait				1	6	234 300	1	6	234 300				1	5	253 800	1	5	253 800
Lebanon				2	15	168 700	2	15	168 700				1	7	228 600	1	7	228 600
Saudi Arabia					1	27 400		1	27 400					1	37 700		1	37 700
Syrian Arab Republic				5	46	2 291 500	5	46	2 291 500				4	121	4 592 400	4	121	4 592 400
Yemen			101 300			101 300			101 300					1	12 100		1	12 100
Support to Country Missions under MRF Cairo, Egypt												80 000						80 000
MRF - Dakar, Senegal	2	5	483 800	3	11	1 119 000	5	16	1 602 800	2	5	494 000	3	16	639 100	5	21	1 133 100
Congo														4	34 300		4	34 300
Côte d'Ivoire				2	22	292 200	2	22	292 200						82 700			82 700
Gambia					2	31 000		2	31 000					4	54 000		4	54 000
Ghana			1 200	8	57	3 132 000	8	57	3 133 200				8	61	2 586 100	8	61	2 586 100
Guinea				3	29	1 091 700	3	29	1 091 700				2	21	748 400	2	21	748 400
Guinea-Bissau					1	43 000		1	43 000									
Liberia					6	129 900		5	129 900					4	41 300		4	41 300
Mali				2	4	196 400	2	4	196 400				1	3	54 200	1	3	54 200
Nigeria			60 000	1	9	344 800	1	9	404 800				1	10	547 900	1	10	547 900
Sierra Leone				2	21	733 400	2	21	733 400				2	19	191 900	2	19	191 900
Support to Country Missions under MRF Dakar, Senegal												80 000						80 000
Technical Cooperation Specialist based in Senegal	1	1	175 000				1	1	175 000									
MRF - Nairobi, Kenya	2	2	337 800	18	185	9 047 500	20	187	9 385 300	2	2	439 000	17	187	8 832 200	19	189	9 271 200
Sudan			30 000	52	386	12 782 800	52	386	12 812 800			50 000	44	166	8 978 000	44	166	9 028 000
Uganda				1	21	595 300	1	21	595 300				3	24	1 676 000	3	24	1 676 000
United Republic of Tanzania			15 000	7	94	2 916 600	7	94	2 931 600			15 000	4	60	1 777 600	4	60	1 792 600
MRF - Pretoria, South Africa	2	5	472 000	7	24	1 217 700	9	29	1 689 700	2	5	478 000	6	31	1 701 300	8	36	2 179 300
Angola			75 000	3	30	460 100	3	30	535 100				3	33	364 000	3	33	364 000
Democratic Republic of the Congo				6	203	1 551 400	6	203	1 551 400				5	11	322 100	5	11	322 100
Mozambique			25 000		2	313 700		2	338 700					2	65 000		2	65 000
Zambia				4	26	280 700	4	26	280 700				6	13	158 700	6	13	158 700
Zimbabwe				15	102	2 264 300	15	102	2 264 300				15	54	2 131 800	15	54	2 131 800
Support to Country Missions under MRF Pretoria, South Africa												80 000						80 000
Technical Cooperation Specialist based in South Africa	1	1	193 000				1	1	193 000									
MRF - Central Africa (location to be decided)										2	3	345 000				2	3	345 000
IOM Ethiopia including SLM Addis Ababa	1	2	160 000	4	41	1 366 300	5	43	1 526 300	1	2	265 000	11	97	2 234 700	12	99	2 499 700
Capacity-building Centre for Africa (location to be decided)			250 000						250 000	2	2	442 000				2	2	442 000
Subtotal	10	18	2 615 100	176	1 539	52 209 000	186	1 556	54 824 100	13	21	3 151 000	194	1 230	52 429 100	207	1 251	55 580 100
AMERICAS																		
Panama Administrative Centre	1	15	778 500	1	2	119 100	2	17	897 600		17	667 800					17	667 800
MRF - Buenos Aires, Argentina		4	234 000		19	596 600		23	830 600		5	300 000		21	497 300		26	797 300
Brazil			40 000						40 000									
Chile			20 000	1	12	283 500	1	12	303 500				1	6	295 300	1	6	295 300
Paraguay			60 000						60 000									
Uruguay		1	40 000		3	29 300		4	69 300					5	34 600		5	34 600
Support to Country Missions under MRF Buenos Aires, Argentina												200 000						200 000
MRF - Lima, Peru		1	89 000	1	30	623 500	1	31	712 500		2	175 000	1	28	910 200	1	30	1 085 200
Bolivia		1	15 000		3	321 200		4	336 200		1	15 000		3	34 300		4	49 300
Colombia				16	246	17 870 300	16	246	17 870 300				12	194	11 484 800	12	194	11 484 800
Ecuador			15 000	5	83	3 257 600	5	83	3 272 600			15 000	3	94	2 783 500	3	94	2 798 500
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)			50 000	1	6	28 000	1	6	78 000			44 000		2	33 200		2	77 200
MRF - San José, Costa Rica	1	4	368 100	1	16	629 600	2	20	997 700		4	300 000	1	24	664 100	1	28	964 100
El Salvador			30 000	1	6	67 500	1	6	97 500			30 000	1	8	143 000	1	8	173 000
Guatemala				2	50	1 685 600	2	50	1 685 600				2	28	1 190 200	2	28	1 190 200
Honduras		1	30 000	1	8	183 800	1	9	213 800		1	30 000	1	10	132 000	1	11	162 000
Nicaragua			30 000		7	105 000		7	135 000		1	174 000		5	63 700		5	237 700
Mexico	1		125 500		10	393 900	1	10	519 400	1		120 000		6	223 800	1	6	343 800
MRF - Washington, D.C., United States	1	5	716 700	1	6	1 275 700	2	11	1 992 400	1	5	744 000	2	6	138 700	3	11	882 700
Canada														3	342 000		3	342 000
Dominican Republic				1	4	292 400	1	4	292 400				1	7	366 400	1	7	366 400
Haiti				14	67	3 224 800	14	67	3 224 800				13	71	2 869 200	13	71	2 869 200
Jamaica					2	37 200		2	37 200									
United States Country Missions				5	40	5 382 400	5	40	5 382 400				6	47	5 957 000	6	47	5 957 000
SLM - New York, United States		2	265 600					2	265 600			287 000					2	287 000
Subtotal	4	34	2 907 400	51	620	36 407 000	55	654	39 314 400	3	37	3 101 800	44	568	28 163 300	47	605	31 265 100

OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

	2008 Revised Estimates (MC/EX/688)									2009 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																		
MRF - Bangkok, Thailand	2	4	550 700	26	162	10 101 400	28	166	10 652 100	2	4	627 000	28	214	11 062 800	30	218	11 689 800
Cambodia			88 000	7	48	2 241 600	7	48	2 329 600			100 000	5	36	1 101 300	5	36	1 201 300
Indonesia				27	476	9 639 300	27	476	9 639 300			5 000	25	335	6 229 000	25	335	6 234 000
Malaysia					2	1 212 200		2	1 212 200				2	25	1 232 400	2	25	1 232 400
Myanmar				1	41	204 000	1	41	204 000			5 000	1	230	689 300	1	230	694 300
Viet Nam				15	98	3 491 200	15	98	3 491 200			15 000	12	73	3 280 800	12	73	3 295 800
MRF - Canberra, Australia		1	117 000	4	12	1 636 100	4	13	1 753 100		1	59 000	1	12	1 159 268	1	13	1 218 268
Nauru				6	43	449 000	6	43	449 000									
Papua New Guinea													1	4	552 500	1	4	552 500
Technical Cooperation Specialist based in Australia	1		157 700				1		157 700									
MRF - Dhaka, Bangladesh	1	3	138 700	2	64	1 169 100	3	67	1 307 800		5	176 000	2	61	1 151 100	2	66	1 327 100
Nepal			25 000	13	41	6 175 300	13	41	6 200 300			35 000	28	219	6 910 400	28	219	6 945 400
Sri Lanka				17	233	2 899 700	17	233	2 899 700			40 000	11	74	1 504 100	11	74	1 544 100
India			80 000		7	142 400		7	222 400			80 000		7	159 800		7	239 800
Manila Administrative Centre	10	78	3 339 100				10	78	3 339 100	11	81	3 714 400	3	22	1 239 600	14	103	4 954 000
MRF - Manila, Philippines	1	1	205 800	11	72	2 696 900	12	73	2 902 700	1	2	231 200	4	16	324 500	5	18	555 700
Republic of Korea	1	2	271 300		1	113 800	1	3	385 100	1	2	250 000		2	29 600	1	4	279 600
Timor-Leste				6	36	648 900	6	36	648 900			10 000	12	61	1 076 247	12	61	1 086 247
China, including Hong Kong																		
Special Administrative Region	1	2	348 900	1	6	376 200	2	8	725 100	1	1	309 400	1	6	401 200	2	7	710 600
MRF - Islamabad, Pakistan	2	2	280 000	6	124	2 043 800	8	126	2 323 800	2	2	366 000	5	110	2 492 700	7	112	2 858 700
Afghanistan				22	133	6 091 500	22	133	6 091 500			50 000	27	126	6 343 300	27	126	6 393 300
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			100 000		15	397 700		15	497 700			50 000	1	16	345 000	1	16	395 000
Kazakhstan			15 000	3	14	669 100	3	14	684 100				1	14	501 600	1	14	501 600
Kyrgyzstan			15 000	1	12	311 600	1	12	326 600				1	14	450 900	1	14	450 900
Tajikistan			15 000	1	36	620 800	1	36	635 800				1	34	281 900	1	34	281 900
Turkmenistan			15 000		3	23 600		3	38 600					3	69 800		3	69 800
Uzbekistan			15 000		6	71 300		6	86 300					5	9 800		5	9 800
Support to Country Missions under MRF Islamabad, Pakistan												60 000						60 000
IOM Japan including SLM Tokyo		2	272 000		4	163 400		6	435 400		2	300 000		3	274 000		5	574 000
Subtotal	19	95	6 049 200	169	1 689	53 589 900	188	1 784	59 639 100	18	100	6 483 000	172	1 722	48 872 915	190	1 822	55 355 915
EUROPE																		
MRF - Budapest, Hungary	2	4	469 000		10	204 300	2	14	673 300	1	4	385 600	1	9	134 800	2	13	520 400
Bosnia and Herzegovina			60 000	3	21	775 500	3	21	835 500				1	8	129 500	1	8	129 500
Bulgaria			10 000	1	3	148 000	1	3	158 000				1	2	50 500	1	2	50 500
Croatia			10 000		4	85 400		4	95 400					5	89 300		5	89 300
Czech Republic			10 000		11	155 600		11	165 600					10	343 900		10	343 900
Kosovo ¹				9	97	1 845 400	9	97	1 845 400				2	5	126 900	2	5	126 900
Montenegro			10 000		3	48 700		3	58 700					3	80 600		3	80 600
Poland			34 000		23	552 200		23	586 200					10	263 300		10	263 300
Romania			10 000	2	16	403 700	2	16	413 700				2	9	399 300	2	9	399 300
Serbia			60 000	3	35	802 900	3	35	862 900				2	21	821 200	2	21	821 200
Slovakia			10 000		12	396 000		12	406 000					4	51 800		4	51 800
Slovenia			25 000		1	18 600		1	43 600					1	38 500		1	38 500
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia			10 000	1	19	244 000	1	19	254 000				1	5	148 900	1	5	148 900
Support to Country Missions under MRF Budapest, Hungary												200 000						200 000
MRF - Brussels, Belgium	2	5	541 000	6	41	5 766 050	8	46	6 307 050	2	5	614 000	3	45	4 447 700	5	50	5 061 700
Ireland	1		50 000		11	1 053 800	1	11	1 103 800	1		50 000		16	1 523 100	1	16	1 573 100
Netherlands				2	74	10 658 300	2	74	10 658 300				1	67	7 601 900	1	67	7 601 900
Switzerland (Bern)				3	9	1 289 300	3	9	1 289 300				3	9	1 694 400	3	9	1 694 400
MRF - Helsinki, Finland	1	4	444 700		10	591 800	1	14	1 036 500	1	4	469 000		8	565 600	1	12	1 034 600
Armenia					20	100 600		20	100 600					7	67 200		7	67 200
Azerbaijan				4	67	692 250	4	67	692 250				2	21	416 600	2	21	416 600
Belarus			10 000	1	24	465 000	1	24	475 000			10 000	1	24	693 700	1	24	703 700
Denmark												150 000						150 000
Estonia					2	15 800		2	15 800					1	18 000		1	18 000
Georgia				3	20	289 200	3	20	289 200				3	17	200 300	3	17	200 300
Latvia					2	33 100		2	33 100					3	15 000		3	15 000
Lithuania					6	74 700		6	74 700					6	109 200		6	109 200
Moldova			10 000	2	37	842 500	2	37	852 500			10 000	1	33	403 900	1	33	413 900
Norway				3	16	1 736 100	3	16	1 736 100				3	23	2 093 600	3	23	2 093 600
Ukraine	1		60 000	10	59	3 360 700	11	59	3 420 700	1		60 000	6	62	3 238 600	7	62	3 298 600
Support to Country Missions under MRF Helsinki, Finland												60 000						60 000

¹ Kosovo declared its independence from Serbia on 17 February 2008. Its status remains disputed.

OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

		2008 Revised Estimates (MC/EX/688)								2009 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	
EUROPE (cont'd)																			
MRF - Rome, Italy		1	1	379 000	3	56	4 224 300	4	57	4 603 300	1	1	278 000	2	41	3 048 600	3	42	3 326 600
Albania				50 000	2	22	490 800	2	22	540 800				1	11	206 700	1	11	206 700
Greece						17	772 700		17	772 700					9	518 700		9	518 700
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya				50 000	3	12	409 000	3	12	459 000			50 000	3	8	137 900	3	8	187 900
Malta				60 000		2	1 800		2	61 800					3	73 500		3	73 500
Morocco					1	5	694 400	1	5	694 400				2	6	453 500	2	6	453 500
Portugal		1	2	111 600		4	305 400	1	6	417 000					6	133 300		6	133 300
Spain				40 000	1	4	888 800	1	4	928 800				1	3	705 500	1	3	705 500
Tunisia						3	238 200		3	238 200					5	133 600		5	133 600
Turkey		1		60 000	2	23	1 778 800	3	23	1 838 800				3	29	1 896 400	3	29	1 896 400
Support to Country Missions under MRF Rome, Italy													300 000						300 000
Maghreb countries				60 000						60 000			60 000						60 000
Russian Federation				60 000	15	136	8 814 850	15	136	8 874 850			60 000	8	121	9 135 800	8	121	9 195 800
Technical Cooperation Specialist based in Austria		1	1	247 000				1	1	247 000			150 000						150 000
IOM Germany including SLM Berlin			2	191 000		26	4 136 800		28	4 327 800		2	170 000		23	2 504 000		25	2 674 000
IOM United Kingdom including SLM London				7 000	1	91	7 272 650	1	91	7 279 650			7 000	1	93	7 049 800	1	93	7 056 800
IOM France including SLM Paris			1	97 500		6	507 300		7	604 800		1	100 000		3	112 600		4	212 600
IOM Austria including SLM Vienna			1	186 300	2	21	1 342 200	2	22	1 528 500		1	159 000	1	19	1 209 500	1	20	1 368 500
Subtotal		11	21	3 433 100	83	1 081	64 527 500	94	1 102	67 960 600	7	18	3 342 600	55	814	53 086 700	62	832	56 429 300
GENERAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT																			
HEADQUARTERS																			
Executive Office		2		491 000				2		491 000	2		450 000				2		450 000
Inspector General				65 000						65 000			65 000						65 000
Information Technology and Communications		2	1	638 000				2	1	638 000	2	1	676 000				2	1	676 000
International Migration Law and Legal Affairs		3		459 000				3		459 000	4		663 000				4		663 000
Migration Management Services				110 000						110 000			110 000						110 000
Labour Migration		1		121 000				1		121 000	1		142 000				1		142 000
Counter-trafficking		1		130 000				1		130 000	1		139 000				1		139 000
Migration Policy, Research and Communications		1		209 000				1		209 000									
International Dialogue on Migration				185 000						185 000	2		235 000				2		235 000
Media and Public Information		1		205 000				1		205 000	1	1	324 000				1	1	324 000
Research and Publications				200 000						200 000			209 000						209 000
Strategic Policy and Planning		2		244 000				2		244 000	2		289 000				2		289 000
External Relations				25 000						25 000			25 000						25 000
Donor Relations		1		200 000				1		200 000	1		166 000				1		166 000
Meeting Secretariat				48 000						48 000	1		120 000				1		120 000
Translations				35 000						35 000			35 000						35 000
Resources Management				55 000						55 000			55 000						55 000
Accounting													25 000						25 000
Budget			1	119 000					1	119 000	1		161 000				1		161 000
Common Services			2	533 000					2	533 000		2	563 000					2	563 000
Human Resources Management			1	148 000					1	148 000		1	165 000					1	165 000
Occupational Health			1	133 000					1	133 000		1	144 000					1	144 000
Treasury and Cash Management		1		203 000				1		203 000	1		210 000				1		210 000
UNJSPF Administration				40 000						40 000		1	174 000					1	174 000
Operations Support				99 000						99 000			99 000						99 000
Emergency and Post-conflict		2		270 000				2		270 000	2		270 000				2		270 000
Cluster Coordination											1		187 000				1		187 000
Movement Management			1	110 000					1	110 000		1	110 000					1	110 000
Migration Health		1		266 000				1		266 000	1		312 000				1		312 000
Ombudsperson										10 000			10 000						10 000
Subtotal		18	7	5 341 000				18	7	5 341 000	23	8	6 133 000				23	8	6 133 000

OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

	2008 Revised Estimates (MC/EX/688)									2009 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	
PROJECTS																		
Gender Issues Activities			80 000						80 000			120 000						120 000
Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants			50 000						50 000			50 000						50 000
Inter-American Course on International Migration			40 000						40 000									
Loan Funds Administration			1 600	1	4	1 226 100	1	4	1 227 700			1 600	1	4	1 008 200	1	4	1 009 800
MIDA General			50 000						50 000			75 000						75 000
Private Sector Liaison			50 000						50 000			25 000						25 000
Reparation Programmes				10	3	1 970 700	10	3	1 970 700			100 000	8	2	1 238 300	8	2	1 338 300
Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America (CIMAL)			35 000						35 000			35 000						35 000
Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America			15 000						15 000			60 000						60 000
Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Puebla Process			20 000						20 000			20 000						20 000
Support to Strengthen the Central American Commission of Directors of Migration (OCAM)			10 000						10 000			10 000						10 000
Support for Developing Member States and Member States with Economy in Transition																		
1035 Facility - Line 1			1 400 000						1 400 000			1 400 000						1 400 000
1035 Facility - Line 2			2 638 500						2 638 500			2 500 000						2 500 000
GLOBAL ACTIVITIES																		
Associate Experts				22		1 635 800	22		1 635 800				14		1 361 400	14		1 361 400
Migration Health Specialists and Technical Experts	4		400 000				4		400 000	4		450 000				4		450 000
Emergency Support			330 000						330 000			100 000						100 000
Special Assignments and Support				3		272 200	3		272 400				2		459 400	2		459 400
Staff assigned to other organizations	1		168 000				1		168 000	1		150 000	2		412 800	3		562 800
Course on International Migration Law			20 000						20 000			20 000						20 000
Inspector General	1		125 000				1		125 000	1		142 000				1		142 000
Information Technology			280 000						280 000			130 000					2	130 000
Research										2		50 000						50 000
Staff Training / Organizational Development												200 000						200 000
Technical Cooperation Support												300 000						300 000
PRISM			4 500 000						4 500 000			1 950 000						1 950 000
Rotation												1 200 000						1 200 000
Coverage of UNDSS fees			5 856 000						5 856 000			5 500 000						5 500 000
Unbudgeted Activities and Structures			495 100						495 100			200 000						200 000
Subtotal	6		16 564 200	36	7	5 104 800	42	7	21 669 200	6	2	14 788 600	27	6	4 480 100	33	8	19 268 700
TOTAL	68	175	36 910 000	515	4 936	211 838 200	583	5 110	248 748 400	70	186	37 000 000	492	4 340	187 032 115	562	4 526	224 032 115

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

	2008											2009												
	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				
AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST																								
MRF - Cairo, Egypt					2		1	1	4	34	38													
Iraq															5		11	6	22		66	88		
Iraq (based in Jordan)			1	4	11	2			18	75	93										13	13		
Jordan				2	1	3	3		9	88	97			1	4	6	1	13	12		46	58		
Kuwait					1				1	6	7				3	5	4		25		152	177		
Lebanon						1		1	2	15	17					1			1		5	6		
Saudi Arabia										1	1					1			1		7	8		
Syrian Arabic Republic					2	1	2		5	46	51				2	1	1		4		121	125		
Yemen																					1	1		
MRF - Dakar, Senegal				2		1	2		5	16	21				1	2	1	1	5		21	26		
Congo																					4	4		
Côte d'Ivoire					1			1	2	22	24													
Gambia										2	2										4	4		
Ghana				3	3	2			8	57	65				2	5	1		8		61	69		
Guinea				1	1	1			3	29	32				1		1		2		21	23		
Guinea-Bissau										1	1													
Liberia										5	5										4	4		
Mali							2		2	4	6					1			1		3	4		
Nigeria					1				1	9	10								1		10	11		
Sierra Leone					2				2	21	23				2				2		19	21		
Technical Cooperation Specialist based in Senegal				1					1	1	2													
MRF - Nairobi, Kenya			1	4	4	4	4	3	20	187	207				5	5	4	4	1	19	189	208		
Sudan		1		4	18	27	1	1	52	386	438		1		3	19	16	2	3	44	166	210		
Uganda					1				1	21	22					2					24	27		
United Republic of Tanzania				1	2	3	1		7	94	101				1	2	1		4		60	64		
MRF - Pretoria, South Africa				1	6	2			9	29	38				3	5			8		36	44		
Angola					1	2			3	30	33					1	2		3		33	36		
Democratic Republic of the Congo				1	2	3			6	203	209				2	1	2		5		11	16		
Mozambique										2	2										2	2		
Zambia					1	1		2	4	26	30				1	2	1		6		13	19		
Zimbabwe			1	2	4	5		3	15	102	117				1	2	5	7	15		54	69		
Technical Cooperation Specialist based in South Africa			1						1	1	2													
MRF - Central Africa (location to be decided)															2				2		3	5		
IOM Ethiopia including SLM Addis Ababa					1	4			5	43	48				1	2	6	3	12		99	111		
Capacity-building Centre for Africa (location to be decided)															2				2		2	4		
Subtotal		1	4	27	68	58	16	12	186	1556	1742		1	4	32	79	47	32	12	207	1251	1458		
AMERICAS																								
Panama Administrative Centre			1			1			2	17	19										17	17		
MRF - Buenos Aires, Argentina										23	23										26	26		
Brazil																								
Chile					1				1	12	13				1				1		6	7		
Paraguay																								
Uruguay										4	4										5	5		
MRF - Lima, Peru					1				1	31	32				1				1		30	31		
Bolivia										4	4										4	4		
Colombia			1	2	3	4	1	2	16	246	262		1	2	3	1			12		194	206		
Ecuador				1		2	2		5	83	88					1	1		3		94	97		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)									1	6	7										2	2		
MRF - San José, Costa Rica						1		1	2	20	22						1		1		28	29		
El Salvador						1			1	6	7					1			1		8	9		
Guatemala			1					1	2	50	52				1				2		28	30		
Honduras						1			1	9	10					1			1		11	12		
Nicaragua										7	7				1				1		5	6		
Mexico			1						1	10	11								1		6	7		
MRF - Washington, D.C., United States				1	1				2	11	13					1			3		11	14		
Canada																					3	3		
Dominican Republic				1					1	4	5										7	8		
Haiti				1	5	8			14	67	81				1	7	5		13		71	84		
Jamaica										2	2													
United States Country Missions			1		2	1		1	5	40	45				1	1	3	1	6		47	53		
SLM - New York, United States										2	2										2	2		
Subtotal		1	7	6	13	20	3	5	55	654	709		1	6	8	16	14	2	47		605	652		

OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

	2008										2009									
	Officials								Employees	Total	Officials								Employees	Total
	D2	D1	V	IV	III	II	I	UG			D2	D1	V	IV	III	II	I	UG		
ASIA AND OCEANIA																				
MRF - Bangkok, Thailand			2	5	9	7	1	4	28	166			2	6	11	6		5	30	218
Cambodia			1		3	2		1	7	48			1		3	1		5	5	36
Indonesia			1	6	14	5		1	27	476			1	4	14	5		1	25	335
Malaysia										2			1	1	1			2	25	27
Myanmar						1			1	41					1			1	230	231
Viet Nam			1	2	2	2	8		15	98			1	1	3	2	5	12	73	85
MRF - Canberra, Australia				1	1	2			4	13				1				1	13	14
Nauru					3	3			6	43										
Papua New Guinea													1					1	4	5
Technical Cooperation Specialist based in Australia			1						1	1										
MRF - Dhaka, Bangladesh				1	2				3	67				1	1			2	66	68
Nepal				1	5	3	4		13	41				3	7	8	9	1	28	219
Sri Lanka			1	1	7	5		3	17	233			1		5	2	3	11	74	85
India										7									7	7
Manila Administrative Centre				2	7	1			10	78				5	8	1			14	103
MRF - Manila, Philippines				3	6	3			12	73				1	3	1			5	18
Republic of Korea				1					1	3				1					1	4
Timor-Leste					2	3	1		6	36				1	2	2	5	2	12	61
China, including Hong Kong				1				1	2	8			1	1					2	7
Special Administrative Region																				
MRF - Islamabad, Pakistan				2	3	2		1	8	126				2	4			1	7	112
Afghanistan			1	2	8	9	1	1	22	133			1	1	16	8		1	27	126
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										15								1	1	16
Kazakhstan				1	1			1	3	14				1					1	14
Kyrgyzstan				1					1	12				1					1	14
Tajikistan				1					1	36									1	34
Turkmenistan										3										3
Uzbekistan										6										5
IOM Japan including SLM Tokyo										6										5
Subtotal			8	31	73	48	15	13	188	1784			8	32	79	36	22	12	190	1822
EUROPE																				
MRF - Budapest, Hungary					2				2	14					2				2	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina			1	1	1				3	21			1						1	8
Bulgaria				1					1	3				1					1	2
Croatia										4										5
Czech Republic										11										10
Kosovo				2	3	2	1	1	9	97			1	1				2	5	7
Montenegro										3										3
Poland										23										10
Romania				1	1				2	16								2	2	9
Serbia			1	1		1			3	35			1	1					2	21
Slovakia										12										4
Slovenia										1										1
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia					1				1	19					1				1	5
MRF - Brussels, Belgium			1	1	3	2		1	8	46					4	1			5	50
Ireland					1				1	11					1				1	16
Netherlands			1	1					2	74			1						3	67
Switzerland (Bern)				1		1			3	9				1		2			3	9
MRF - Helsinki, Finland					1				1	14					1				1	12
Armenia										20										7
Azerbaijan				2				2	4	67				1				1	2	21
Belarus					1				1	24					1				1	24
Estonia										2										1
Georgia				1				2	3	20				1				2	3	17
Latvia										2										3
Lithuania										6										6
Moldova				1				1	2	37				1				1		33
Norway				1		1			3	16				1		1			3	23
Ukraine			1	1	5	2		2	11	59			1	1	4	1			7	62

OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

[illegible]

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).

			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	Middle East	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia and Oceania	Europe
Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	Resettlement Assistance	Africa	25 915	13 420	3 950	3 730		285	510	150	510	940				120	2 300
		Middle East	23 380	19 200	2 000	1 000		100	30	320	30	600				100	
		Latin America and the Caribbean	2 675		2 400			5				120			150		
		North America	3 090	3 090													
		Asia and Oceania	43 230	35 180	2 470	2 880		150	240	410	680	740				310	170
		Europe	14 120	12 480	1 200	440											
	Subtotal		112 410	83 370	12 020	8 050		540	780	880	1 220	2 400			150	530	2 470
	Repatriation Assistance	Africa	280										280				
		Latin America and the Caribbean	30												30		
		Europe	100											5	60		35
	Subtotal		410										280	5	90		35
	Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance	Africa	1 300										1 300				
		Subtotal		1 300									1 300				
	Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management Total			114 120	83 370	12 020	8 050		540	780	880	1 220	2 400	1 580	5	240	530
Regulating Migration	Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	Middle East	200											200			
		Latin America and the Caribbean	2 040				5								2 010		25
		Asia and Oceania	100										10	5		55	30
		Europe	26 090	40	1 250	245	110						3 785	1 340	3 760	3 320	12 240
	Subtotal		28 430	40	1 250	245	115						3 795	1 545	5 770	3 375	12 295
	Counter-trafficking	Asia and Oceania	120													120	
		Europe	240										20		20	10	190
	Subtotal		360										20		20	130	190
	Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity-building	Latin America and the Caribbean	200												200		
Subtotal		200											200				
Regulating Migration Total			28 990	40	1 250	245	115						3 815	1 545	5 990	3 505	12 485
Facilitating Migration	Labour Migration	Africa	100										100				
		Latin America and the Caribbean	4 000		2 800												1 200
		Subtotal		4 100		2 800							100				1 200
	Migrant Processing and Integration	Africa	4 175	525	210	2 040	20	275					145				960
		Middle East	60					60									
		Latin America and the Caribbean	8 820	730	1 900	570	1 915						30		1 565	50	2 060
		Asia and Oceania	8 195	3 180	3 240	1 690		35									50
		Europe	1 570	30	1 010	30							10	10	15	15	450
	Subtotal		22 820	4 465	6 360	4 330	1 935	370					185	10	1 580	65	3 520
Facilitating Migration Total			26 920	4 465	9 160	4 330	1 935	370				285	10	1 580	65	4 720	
GRAND TOTAL			170 030	87 875	22 430	12 625	2 050	910	780	880	1 220	2 400	5 680	1 560	7 810	4 100	19 710